Montreal Weekly Witness

and Canadian Homestead.

VOLUME LXXIII., No. 44. MONTREAL. *The People's Paper* OCTOBER 29, 1918 $1.50 POST-PAID; 4c A COPY.

The Week's Outlook

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 29, 1918.

All Syria Conquered.

In the Turkish field the British forces have had great success during the week, and have finally crowned their long campaign in Syria by the capture of Aleppo. This city is situated seventy miles eastward from the port of Alexandretta, or Scanderoon, which is at the northeastern corner of the Mediterranean Sea, and about fifty miles from the Euphrates. It is the largest city of northern Syria, and is of unusual importance as the point at which the Europe to Bagdad railway splits in two, one branch running to the Tigris at Mosul, and by intention to Bagdad, the other to Damascus, Jerusalem and Mecca. A week ago it was reported that the German General von Sanders was holding Aleppo with an army of twelve thousand Turks. If so, he did not dare trust his Turks to fight, for the city was captured with armored cars and cavalry only. The capture of Alexandretta will complete the conquest of Syria where it adjoins the prospectively free country of Armenia. It will be remembered that the French co-operated in this advance by occupying Beirout, the chief seaport of Syria, from the sea. This was no doubt significant of the fact that the French have always laid claim to the reversion of Syria, though they presumably now concur in Jewish ascendancy in Palestine. As a result of the capture of Aleppo it is impossible for the Turks to send forward supplies by rail to their armies on the Euphrates or on the Tigris. Those forces, having had their line of communication cut, must be very nervous about their position. They know that their government has been changed, and possibly they know that Bulgaria has surrendered. They also must be aware that the Turkish forces have been ordered to evacuate Tabriz, across the Persian border; and possibly they know that an attack on European-Turkey is under consideration. Under these circumstances they have little incentive to shed their blood; and their nervousness over their rear position is likely to throw them into confusion. It is not surprising therefore to hear that the British army on the Tigris has secured a crossing of the Lesser-Zab river, and is now within seventy miles of Mosul, next to Bagdad, the most important city of Mesopotamia, built just across the river from the site of ancient Nineveh. The defection from Turkey of all the Arab tribes should make the further conquest of northern Mesopotamia comparatively easy.

Driving Through Between Scheldt and Meuse.

During the past week the British armies in France have been driving ahead in a magnificent manner. All along the line they have been fighting all the week, but in the middle of the week they launched a particularly strong offensive, and from Wednesday to Saturday captured over ten thousand prisoners and a hundred and fifty guns. As a result the Germans were forced back over much territory, and the British have half surrounded the important city of Valenciennes, which it was expected the Germans would attempt to hold as one of the main strong points in their new line. During the whole of the last month it is the British who have been making the pace for the armies of the Allies. On no other part of the front have the Germans been forced to retreat so rapidly, or so continuously, as in front of the British centre, where General Haig is driving to make a passage between the rivers which protect the right and left flanks of the German army, the Scheldt and Meuse, in an effort to force the retreat from behind both these rivers without sacrificing much life and material to secure crossings. A false despatch was sent out from Paris last week stating that the Allied forces operating in Belgium had crossed the Scheldt, and taken the town of Oudenarde. This was very misleading, for had it been true it would have meant that the German army in the north had quite collapsed, which it has not. The forces of the Allies have not yet reached even the western bank of the Scheldt in the region of Oudenarde, let alone crossed the river. General Haig has had more than his turn of keeping up the series of offensives. This task has now been taken up, at least temporarily, by the French, who have opened an offensive between the Serre, and the Oise, which has proved very successful, and the Germans are being rapidly pushed back to the Meuse.

Treacherous Negotiations.

It is time those statesmen were junked—thrown upon the scrap heap—who are so steeped in falsehood as not to know when they are insulting men's common sense to a degree that is fatal to their plea. Of such were those who, when making their peace ~~thing~~ to the President of the United States in the name of unfortunate Emperor Charles of Hapsburg, commenced it with the declaration that Austria-Hungary had made only a defensive war. How was it possible to hold negotiations with a power that sought to open the parley with such a saucy assertion? Whom but themselves can those people have hoped to deceive by it? Surely their own people know as well as does all the world how the war was begun by Austria-Hungary making gratuitous demands on Serbia, which she wished to conquer, such as no nation not yet enslaved and annexed could concede, and how she followed these up by immediate invasion at a day's notice. The response that such impudence called for was the hanging up of the receiver. Then it was the turn of the new Hohenzollern government — the people's government as it loudly professes to be. That government ignoring the plain warning that the Allies can have no dealings with Germany until she gets out of occupied territory goes on coolly to assume that details remain to be discussed before Germany gets out of the many countries in which her troops have no business being. Then it presumes that of course the United States would not ask anything irreconcilable with the honor of the German people. Whatever may that be, when Germany has been and is still wilfully and brutally murdering, torturing and destroying by land and sea? The honor of the German people will be vindicated, as far as that is possible, when, having rid itself of its criminal masters, it confesses its crimes on its knees and offers all that it has in amends. To demand that Germany shall be allowed to stand up and brazenly claim the treatment due to honor in the counsels of the nations is to declare her and her new spokesmen unrepentant, and satisfied with her crimes. This new people's government shows how unreconstructed it is and how little it is possible to have negotiations with it, by denying atrocities which are still going on, some of the worst having been committed since this so-called peace movement began.

A Constitutional Germany.

The Foreign Minister under the new government is no doubt correct when he goes on to say that the new constitution which is in process of passing into law giving the government into the hands of a Parliament based on equal, universal, secret, direct franchise is guaranteed "by the unshakeable determination of the German people, whose vast majority stands behind these reforms, and demands their energetic continuance." Woe to the Ludendorffs and Tirpitzes who would go back on this, now that it has been so circumstantially offered to the people! Woe to Pan-Germandom and Junkerdom if they undertake to reverse it! Yet that is what they have invariably and successfully done whenever the people have gained even an inch, and there seems to be to-day small probability of these reactionary elements stopping their obstruction till they have driven the German people far past the limited Hohenzollern monarchy at which the Kaiser is now seeking to halt them. Crowds of them are shouting for a republic; some for Bolshevist anarchy. Liebknecht, the Socialist leader, has publicly proclaimed that the day—der tag—has come. But, whatever may result in the future from the Emperor's act of desperation, all that has been done in the matter so far has been done, not by the people, but by William and his appointed ministers, and rests entirely on the personal will of the most forsworn of monarchs. The reins are still in the hands of this monster of self-sufficiency, who counts himself divine. It is still with him, and with nobody else, that we are invited to parley as to the terms on which he will withdraw his armies to prepare for a new spring. If we are to have a League of Nations to preserve the peace of the world, it must be one that can enforce its requirement that no nation shall again be a menace to mankind. That is the plain duty of the league which now exists, which is now better equipped for the task than any peace league that can follow it.

The Peace Government.

But suppose we were able to recognize the new government, as potentially representing Germany; what then? That government is announced to be picked from all the parties in the Reichstag, and is presumably more representative of it, as a whole, than if it represented merely a majority party. That only show that, casting William aside—which is the meaning of these assurances of popular government hereafter—this Reichstag, not by any means elected by universal and direct suffrage, is hopelessly unfit to enter into friendly relations with mankind. It was the new Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, who, writing to a friend some months ago, said of a speech he had delivered, "I clearly hold up to scorn in my speech the popular outcry for democracy and all the current party watchwords, especially parliamentarianism. The people's minds are unbalanced. Everybody is hypnotized with these crazy ideas." "My object is to laugh to scorn the democratic war cry of the western powers," and much more of the like. As for Dr. Solf who signs this message, it is he who brazenly denies the sea outrages and other brutalities that Germany has committed. And here is Erzberger, the leader of the Centrist or Catholic party, who a year ago, when, before the Russian debacle, conditions were critical, moved the resolution by which the Reichstag declared against annexations and indemnities, and who has been considered the very apostle of peace. He is on record advocating in an article early in the war the extreme of ruthlessness. "It would be more humane," he said, "to destroy the whole of London than to allow one of our fellow-countrymen to bleed to death." "England," he said, "has stolen four hundred of our merchant ships; the answer should be; for every ship an English town or village destroyed by our airmen." These are specimens. The personnel of this wonderful government is the only guarantee offered us of the good faith of these approaches; and this is the stuff they are made of. Until the German people have a chance to choose better men than these, and do choose such, we have not much of a guarantee of good faith.

A Solemn Judgment.

To all this sophistry the gentle words of the President of the United States ring with doomful clearness. "Why; how the President has put his foot in it," said a casual reader as he came to the statement that the President could not decline to take up the matter of the asked for armistice with the Allies. It was, no doubt, the retort courteous; but the judgment of the old world is that it is the strongest language ever addressed in modern times by one country to another. Translated into simple language it says, to begin with, "All this manoeuvring to deal with the United States separately is waste of breath; the proposal is being referred to the Allies. If they do consider an armistice Germany will have to enter upon it in a condition absolutely impotent to renew the war or to trouble Europe further. The determination of what terms are necessary to that end will be referred to Marshal Foch. The German rulers are liars, and the Allies can have no parley with them. The statement of the new government that it speaks for the German people is false. They speak for the despot King of Prussia, and for him only, and he can only be trusted as far as he is absolutely unable to break his word. The Allies do not presume to tell the German people how they should be governed. It is for them to choose. But so long as they adhere to their present system the only condition is absolute surrender."



"FAREWELL! A LONG FAREWELL, TO ALL MY GREATNESS!"
(—*King Henry VIII*)

THE KAISER'S VAULTING AMBITION O'ERLEAPED ITSELF

"A Just Peace."

The unanimous judgment of Great Britain and France on Mr. Wilson's deliverance was pretty well summed up under a cartoon in the London "Graphic," which represents John Bull saying to President Wilson, "That's the sort of talk to give 'em, sir." The Germans are given only two alternatives—to surrender or to fight on. Dr. Solf's reply is nugatory, except in so far as it may comfort the Germans. He says that the President knows the very thing he has just denied: that the German government is in the hands of the German people, and that the military powers are subject to it. The German government, he says, is now awaiting the terms of the armistice, which terms the President, though he has referred the whole matter to the Allies, and through them to the military authorities, has just fatally defined. The Chancellor finishes with his old demand for a "just peace." A just peace, as Germany understood it in Russia and Rumania, was enslavement and plunder. A just peace with the Allies a few months ago was submission, surrender of territory and indemnity from countries she had wilfully assailed and already looted. A just peace is the most impossible thing Germany could propose, as she cannot mend the wrongs she has done. The word on her lips, is, as the London "Morning Post" says, blasphemy. Dr. Solf's drowning voice is brief and frantic. The reply of the President, if any, is likely to be briefer.

Crumbling.

Meantime things are falling to pieces badly. Ludendorff, who is not a man to put himself under popular control, and would be unsafe has resigned. He was "the chariots of Germany and the horsemen thereof." The soldier, when he hears that Ludendorff has quit, will think it is all up. Ludendorff was no doubt glad to get the excuse of the changed constitution for stepping out from under his collapsing organization which was about to fall on him, and not sorry to have got out before Hindenburg, who is said to have followed him. The Austrian Premier has resigned, and the Emperor could not get another to fill his place, except on terms of immediate peace. The Emperor Charles said he could not agree to making separate negotiations, as after trying that a year ago he had given his word of honor to William not to act separately. It seems however that he has found that necessity knows no law, and if William is succumbing to popular demand he under more clamorous conditions must do so also. The Premier of Hungary has been replaced by Count Aponyi, a notable pacifist, who is prepared to act separately from Austria, and to give the Jugo-Slavs their autonomy. The Turks are apparently too numb to act with any decision but will surely follow. They have given practically no resistance to General Allenby's advance, who is now in possession of Aleppo. The German General Liman von Sanders who was reported as making a strong stand there is not even mentioned. It has long been plain that he has lost command of his Turks.

Fate of the Superman.

It would seem that hatred-worshipping Germany, not content with earning the condemnation of the world in general which she sought to subjugate, is determined to secure the lasting hatred of all the peoples which joined her in this exploit, and which she has brought to ruin as her allies, as well as of those nations with which she has made humiliating peace terms. She made treaties with Russia's Baltic provinces separately—that is, with their Prussian gentry—thus making the servile condition of their peasantry hopeless, and turning them into Bolsheviks. Owing to Bolshevik revolt and invasion, she took sides with the upper classes of Finland, generally Swedes, and earned the hatred of the Finns. She made a treaty with leaders of her own choosing in the Ukraine and by her ruthless military plundering turned the peasantry there into assassins. She is still in possession in Russia proper as backer and leader of the anarchist Bolsheviks, holding her own by sowing slanders against the European and American Allies, but is rapidly by her domineering and greed arraying every really Russian sentiment against her. She extorted a peace from Rumania, with a gun at her cheek, which amounted to total subjugation; then continued to plunder her as before. So much for those with whom she has made peace. Then as to her allies; or should they be called vassals? As though the Turks were not rendered sufficiently sulky by four years of insolent infidel bossing, which has brought their once-magnificent empire to ruin, she has threatened to bombard Constantinople with the Black Sea fleet, which she has wheedled out of the Russian irresponsibiles, if Turkey dares to consider separate conditions of peace. Since Bulgaria capitulated, Germany has attempted with her troops there to hold Sofia, the capital, because through it runs her railway to Constantinople—the Berlin to Bagdad one. Where she has withdrawn her troops, she has treated her former ally as an enemy, whom it was her privilege to plunder, and to whom it behoved her to do all the wilful damage she could. In poor divided Austria she may still have friends. Austria proper is one of the German states, and has long had a strong element craving reunion with that fellowship which once she presided over and led. These hoped to carry with them their captive train of subject peoples. Now they will no doubt choose to join Germany as Germans, leaving the rebel vassals to their freedom. This goodwill toward reunion with Germany cannot be shared by the Austrian court, or by any whose boast is in the old greatness of the Holy Roman Empire, as the Hapsburg ascendancy was called. The hatred of the subject states, possibly excepting Austria's Magyar partner in oppression, Germany did not need to go in search of. The only thing that kept them from revolting against Austria was fear of failing to Germany. Germany seems determined to come out of this infinite crime of hers without a friend in the world, or above or beneath it. Could she not set the universe once more at one in sentiment by also abhorring herself or at least abhorring that in her which she wrought all this ill?



—N. Y. "Tribune."

Out of the World.

In every country in the British Empire except one there has been genuine, and general rejoicing at the recent successes of the Allies in the field. That solitary exception is Ireland. Here the principle of Sinn Fein, "We ourselves," bulks so large that it shuts out every other consideration. Some Sinn Fein leaders are fond of explaining that they are not pro-German, "neither King nor Kaiser" is one of their mottoes. They seem to think it a virtue to be in sentiment altogether outside of the spirit of fellowship which is such a mighty force in the world to-day. Under the grim necessities of war the Allied nations have realized as never before that they are members one of another, and that when one member suffers all the other members suffer with it. Ireland has not as yet been baptized into this new spirit. This is not because her people are lacking in kindness, sympathy, and generosity. As a matter of fact, there is no country in the world in which these qualities have a larger play in the affairs of everyday life. The poorest of the poor in the slums of Dublin or Belfast will share his crust with his poor neighbor. The heart and hand, and hearth and home of the Galway fisherman are at the service of his fellow in distress. The trouble with us all is that we too often think parochially instead of "thinking imperially," or rather "thinking humanly." But in Ireland this shortness of sight seems to have reached an abnormal development. The Irish race is a race of poets. It has always looked at events through a glorified and glorifying haze of sentiment, and this while obscuring distant objects has a way of transforming and magnifying things near at hand. Petty squabbles between Nationalist and Unionist, and still more petty ones among the various subdivisions of these main parties, have, to a great extent, hidden from their eyes the great events which the rest of the world beholds in awe and wonder. Sinn Feiners and Nationalists are then at daggers drawn. The latter have not been very violent lately. Cases of illegal drilling do not appear as frequently as they did a few months ago in the Irish papers. But the Sinn Feiners are more active than ever in other directions.

Ireland Under Sinn Fein.

A general election for the British Parliament is supposed not to be very far off. Every constituency is being prepared for a Sinn Fein candidate in opposition to the orthodox Nationalist, and the general expectation is that Sinn Fein will practically sweep the country. As the program of Sinn Fein is not to send its elected representatives to Parliament, but to rule at home as a sort of state within the state, the question is how long its subjects will remain loyal to it. The congenital Irish habit of being "agin the Government" may prove too much even for loyalty to Sinn Fein. A Sinn Fein Government also could hardly be counted on to provide funds for piers, and harbors, and roads and railways, fishing boats, nets, seed potatoes, old age pensions and all the other things for which the tyrannous Saxon is mulcted. But if there is trouble between Nationalists and Sinn Feiners there is discord in the Unionist ranks as well. There is a rift between the followers of Sir Edward Carson and the Unionists of the South. And these Southern Unionists are by no means agreed on various matters of policy. They all express themselves as "unalterably opposed to Home Rule," but to some of them it seems that Home Rule in some shape or form is bound to come, and that it falls to them to make the best provision possible for such an eventuality. Lord Midleton was one of the Southern Unionist representatives at the Convention. It will be remembered that he and his friends subscribed to the majority report endorsing the principle of a Home Rule measure. For this he is being called sharply to task by the strictest sect of the Irish Unionist Alliance. He explains that he and those who acted with him recognized that "under pressure from America and the Colonies, and with the desire to obtain recruits from Ireland, the Government were likely, failing agreement at the Convention, to put into force the Act of 1914 with modifications, which would have left Southern Unionists without protection or representation in an Irish Parliament. Sir Edward Carson, in view of the pressure of the war, had already accepted the policy on behalf of Ulster, and stated in the House of Commons that he considered it a fair settlement if six of the nine counties of Ulster were excluded." Lord Midleton had then, as a lesser of two evils, accepted terms which would guarantee Unionists and Nationalists equal representation for fifteen years in the Home Rule Parliament. On the other hand, it is doubtful, with Sinn Fein threatening his flank, that Mr. Dillon would wish for Home Rule just now. So Irish affairs are more of a tangled skein than ever. But evidences are not wanting that a moderate body of opinion, as represented by the Convention, is forming. There are hopes, the extremists having played their parts, that wisdom will come more and more to the front, and will finally be Ireland's salvation. The "common sense of most"—when once the most get common sense—should be as successful a ruling factor in Ireland as it has proved elsewhere.

A Universal Speech.

A very eminent Japanese diplomatist admitted to an American interviewer that English was destined to be the language of Japan. How far this was a courteous concession, and how far a conviction, is left in doubt. It specifically meant, in as far as the present generation is concerned, that Japan's relations with the rest of the world would be conducted in English, and that to this end, all who have interests beyond their own country will regard English as a desirable acquisition. There was a time when all the world spoke Greek. That was the result of Alexander's conquests; but would not have been so but for the intellectual pre-eminence of Greek as a vehicle of high and common thought. Alexander himself was a Macedonian. Even after Rome had conquered Greece and the rest of the world, the universal language of communication was Greek. Paul even wrote his letter to the Roman Church in Greek, and the Gospel of Mark, said to have been compiled at the bebest of the Roman Church, was written in Greek. Later, Latin became the language of universal intercourse through Roman conquest and rule, and through the consequent ascendancy of the Roman Church. Greek, with all its wealth of literature, came to be slighted as the language of a schismatic church, and was lost, till it broke anew over Europe with the Renaissance and the Reformation; but, of course, never again to be anything but a dead language for the learned. A consideration of the vast place these two languages have taken in the development of mankind would rebuke the contempt which utilitarians of today would cast upon the study of them. This, however, is not to uphold the pedantic methods by which that study has wasted the time of countless generations of school boys. The crumbling of the Roman empire, and the rise out of it of many nations and many literatures, has resulted in an unconscious contest for the new mastery. For a period the French language held sway. Peter the Great adopted it for Russia, where only in our own day has the native Russian asserted itself as an educated language, full of youth and fire, and refined expression. Frederick the Great, the German Emperor's most boasted predecessor, adopted French for his court. It was the one language of diplomacy throughout Europe, and the one language of intercommunication among the merchants and sailors, and donkey boys in the seaports of the Levant. As far as Suez, the language of intercourse is still French. East of Suez, it is English. That is probably largely due to Britain having superseded France in the Indies, and to the tremendous expansion of Britain's maritime commerce. But the influence of the United States over Japan, and indeed over China, is of late very great.

Adaptability of English.

The above record proves that the thing that is is not always the thing that shall be. The Germans thought

to replace English with German. Had they conquered the world, as they set out to do, they would have been a great deal less tolerant of English than the Romans were of Greek, to which, as the source of their learning and art, they paid great reverence. But German austerity would have found the English almost as persistent as a world language as the Romans found Greek, all the more so as their own language is a far less practical one than English, as also is their alphabet. For many practical purposes, indeed, they themselves fall back upon the Roman letters. Whether German is easier or harder than English for a Chinaman or a Japanese to pronounce or acquire we cannot say. The pronunciation must in either case be very difficult to peoples brought up to an entirely different set of vocables. What does appear from the statement of Mr. Miyaoka is that the Germans have had to carry on their propaganda for trade predominance in Japan in English. It is to be remembered that the light of modern life came to Japan from the east, that is to say, from the United States. The great implement for the propagation of English in Japan is, according to this interview, a mechanical device, namely, the typewriter. If it is going to be potent in that way, it should affect the three hundred millions of China as well as the forty millions of Japan. In Japanese, as in Chinese, there are no letters. There is a separate written sign for every word. One wonders how they can teach their children to read and write, but when one considers that the children there as here have to learn the spoken words one by one any way, we see that it is only a repetition of that great achievement, though necessarily a much greater achievement, to learn the word signs one by one—signs which seem to us confused and lacking in individuality. It would evidently be impossible to adapt the typewriter to an alphabet like that. But they find it quite possible, if it is not easy, to express the sounds of their language in Roman letters. They are, as a matter of fact, buying typewriters by the hundred to write to each other in Roman characters.

Letters and Speech.

We must leave it to Mr. Miyaoka to see the sequence between the adoption of the Roman alphabet and the use of the English language. It is certain that the Chinese language cannot be well expressed in our letters. The Chinese words that we see are so much alike that we find it hard to understand how they can express distinctive meanings. But our letters fail entirely to convey the inflections of the voice by which those words are distinguished from each other. It may be that those who use these eastern languages, in adopting Roman spelling, are attracted to a speech to which that orthography is wedded, though it is an ill mate, as we all know. A phonetic representation of the oriental speech, as nearly as it can be represented in our letters, might at least come as near the sounds intended as our non-phonetic spelling comes to the spoken English language, especially in its common words. If the Japanese language could be phonetically represented in Roman letters, it would be a far easier language to teach to the rising generation of Japan than the English in the acquisition of which our own children have very much of the same task of fitting signs to sounds that the Japanese has with his own mode of writing. There are no doubt more powerful causes than the typewriter with its Roman alphabet making for the spread of English, but our non-phonetic spelling is certainly not one of them. Of almost any other language one can learn the pronunciation from the spelling, and if he can pronounce the sounds he can do so in a few hours. But to learn English one must be introduced by the ear to each word as its spelling is learned.

Esperanto.

If it would be a beneficent thing for mankind to have a common means of intercommunication, and — who can doubt it?—the choice for the present would seem to be between English, the simplest, most flexible and most affluent of civilized tongues, and Esperanto, an artificial language, far simpler than any existing language, one that serves very well for common purposes, though it necessarily lacks the fine distinctions which have developed through usage in natural languages. If brought into common use it would be immediately loaded up with words real and unreal from all sources. Esperanto has a great charm for many, and especially for such as cannot look for the general adoption of their own language. But it has yet to be shown that any speech, made and not born, can hold its own in the world. The languages in use have developed by evolution from the first innocent beginnings of communication by word of mouth, and to some it would seem as hopeful to make an artificial man, and make him walk, as to set agoing a speech that was not, like the races of men, descended by regular generation from the beginning. The time has come when the question of the wide adoption of English is a live one, and when it behoves us to get rid of the great obstacle to that end.

Artificial Alphabets.

It is easy to conceive of a simpler alphabet than the Roman, which all western Europe and all America use. No one making an alphabet would think of such a queer and irrational lot of signs. Isaak Pitman, the apostle of phonetic short hand, made an infinitely simpler alphabet. Many others had been made to simplify writing; but it was he who said goodbye to tradition and made his alphabet represent, not Roman letters, but sounds. Missionaries, reducing some simple languages to writing, have also discarded the Roman letters, and framed letters by which an ignorant Indian could learn to read in a few hours. But the same rule applies to letters as to words; at least has done hitherto. Our alphabet has come to us from the beginning of time. The name "alphabet" is made from "alpha-beta," the Greek "a-b." The alphabet is a much more continuous thing than any language. We use as capitals the same letters that the ancient Romans used, and those were closely akin to those used by the Greeks, who in turn had them from the Hebrew and other eastern sources. Cadmus, whom tradition spoke of as having given letters to Greece, was simply Kedem, in Hebrew the East. Though the forms as they have come down in different lands differ exceedingly, their identity is testified to by their names. Aleph, beth, gimel, daleth in Hebrew become alpha, beta, gamma, delta in Greek. It is a daring thing to think of changing anything of such venerable pedigree as our alphabet. It may yet be done; but there is this to be said for the one we have that; through infinite ages it has lost none of its virility, and is still conquering all over the world.

A Dangerous Neutral.

The origin or starting place of the epidemic known, for want of a better name, as Spanish Influenza is a mystery. A year or more ago there were rumors that the reason why there was not more fighting on the battle front was that the armies of both belligerents were disabled by influenza. Then it was heard of in various parts of Continental Europe, then in Britain, and lastly in the United States and Canada. Wherever it has come it seems to have been of a violent type. As a few years ago we were beginning to think of war as relegated to the limbo of ancient barbarisms, so we were congratulating ourselves on the conquest of pestilences. Various developments of what is popularly termed vaccination, improved sanitation, modern hygiene had rendered us well nigh immune to plagues which once devastated whole countrysides. Smallpox, cholera and the dread yellow fever had been practically done away with. Even typhoid, which was responsible for so large a proportion of the fatalities in the Spanish-American and South African wars, and left such a broad trail of sickness and death after those wars, has had but few victims in the immense armies which have fought over Europe these four years back. Was it not Koch, who, when pursuing the germ of tubercular disease, on being congratulated on bringing in the era when disease would be conquered, replied: "Not at all; there will always be new diseases to face." Influenza, propagated by a germ so invisible under the miscroscope that it has not yet been caught, has scattered all our boasting to the winds. It has laid a heavy toll on our armies both in the field and in Canada, and it has apparently sought to render life at home as precarious as life in the forefront of the war. Its total toll of life cannot be much less than that of the war.

Its Wilful Ways.

One of the strange things about the influenza is that it has chosen so many of its victims among the young and strong. Men in the prime of between twenty and forty, have suffered perhaps more than any other section of the population from its ravages. This is at least in a measure due to the herding of such in barracks and otherwise, in spite often of every known precaution. Harder to account for is its prevalence in the upper and least crowded quarters of the cities. Possibly it is because these have to travel by crowded cars that passengers will not permit to be ventilated. Hygienic surroudings, beautiful homes, the best of food, the most expensive medical attendance and nursing seem powerless against it. On the other hand, though the poorer people are suffering from it heavily, there are some organizations working in Montreal below the hill which hardly report a case. One explanation offered is that good plain food and manual work give no mean resistance power against a disorder of this nature. Now that the disease has effected a lodgment amongst us the public authorities have indeed become busy. Who these public authorities are, the public does not worry itself about. We have become in war time as accustomed as Germans to being governed by decree. When an epidemic is upon us we recognize that we are at war, and take comfort in the fact that there is some one looking after us although we do not understand his ways. Why, for instance, are churches and schools closed, and bar-rooms, the natural hot-beds of contagion through spitting and vital depression, left open? Many years ago ladies of Montreal exposed themselves to ridicule by agitating for suppression of the spitting habit. An anti-spitting by-law was passed, but there were few of our authorities who could cast the first stone. There was no one to enforce it. It is now most drastically prohibited with probably only a slight result on the ways of the heedless people. For years some newspapers and many private citizens have preached against the exposure of food uncovered in stores and in front of stores. This also is disregarded. Its enforcement was apparently nobody's business. In previous epidemics it was usual to isolate the house of the individual affected. Under our new dictatorship of Public Health all schools, churches, theatres, picture shows and other places where people are wont to gather have been closed at one swoop. All saloons, shops and public offices are supposed to be closed at four o'clock. People are also warned against going into crowds or crowded street cars.

The Whiskey Cure.

In this, as in other epidemics, many people are flying to alcohol as a cure. One writer signing himself "Medico," writing to a Montreal paper, advises people to "drink good Scotch whiskey, and never mind about the teetotal fanatics." We are not allowed to take laudanum or strychnine except under the most careful and definite medical direction. Why then an indiscriminate use of alcohol, which is also a dangerous drug? As regards the Spanish Grippe the Cantonal Government of Vaud, in Switzerland, has issued a circular warning the people against accepting the idea that alcohol is a protection. Dr. Forel and Dr. Hercod, editors of "L'Abstinence," have recapitulated the historical and experimental evidence showing that alcoholic habits weaken the normal resistance to infectious diseases. According to a report from Thun, in the Canton of Berne, Spanish influenza broke out in the school for artillery. Out of the twenty officers there almost all were attacked except three who were abstainers. There is much valuable advice in all the newspapers regarding both prevention and cure of the malady. For the rest, it is our duty, while avoiding anything approaching panic, to take all precautions against the sickness. We should attend to all the plain laws of health, take adequate rest and plenty of fresh air and water, both inside and out. We should cultivate a tranquil, hopeful and cheerful disposition, for there is a real therapeutic value in cheerfulness. There is an old story of a desert dervish who met the plague going to Grand Cairo. He asked him what his errand was. "I am going to kill ten thousand people," said the plague. On his return the dervish waylaid him and said he had not kept his word, as he had slain forty thousand. "I slew ten thousand," said the plague, "fear slew the rest." If our churches are closed, we should the more cultivate religion at home not forgetting the ninety-first Psalm, "Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that flieth by day; nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness; nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday."

Nelson Day.

We have grieved to see the occasion of Trafalgar Day, more happily now called Nelson day, made an occasion for boasts of naval supremacy. Even the good Admiral Beatty allowed the word "supremacy" to escape him. When Britain was boasting her splendid isolation—a phrase originated by Sir George Foster, but caught up by many tongues, a boast which, literally translated, meant that she had no friends—she had admitted need of naval supremacy; although the vaunt of it may have had much to do with that isolation, and that great need. But, however necessary the fact, who can doubt that the claim of it must be galling to every non-British nation on earth. Who, therefore, can question that the assertion of it is, under any circumstances, not only in bad taste, but bad patriotism. At the present moment, Britain and her brood are enlisted with a group of allies in a common cause, and it is the poorest wisdom in the world to go about asserting our supremacy over all seas. If Britain had any share in making the present war, possible, it was in her assertion of naval supremacy, a thing which is like going about with a chip on one's shoulder, and which proved maddening to the superman.

Need of Naval Supremacy.

Is it said that such supremacy is necessary to an island power so that it is mere shuffling to avoid asserting it? There is something amiss about that reasoning. Japan is an island power; Holland and Denmark have great island dependencies. Must each of them also have naval supremacy? We are all, even Germany, talking, more or less honestly, about the need of a league of nations. The very purpose of a league of nations is to remove all monopolies of power. When Germany consents to the idea of a league of nations, she means the reduction of the British navy. When President Wilson, somewhat irrelevantly to the present dispute, places among his peace demands freedom of the seas, one has not to do much thinking to conclude that he means that the policing of the sea, as well as of the lands, must pass into the hands of the league of nations. Nor need Great Britain resent this implication. What she has been doing at her own expense for the whole world, and doing most magnificently and most generously, would under the new conditions be done by a general contribution, with the same end in view of making the world safe for all nations, whether insular or continental. We do not want to see Britain's sea supremacy abrogated till it is satisfactorily replaced. Nor need any other power desire this, for Britain's service has made the sea equally safe for all. But we do not very well see how the idea of sea supremacy is compatible with that of a league of nations.

Geography.

What the present epoch calls for is a great enlargement of world sympathies. Without a reasonable knowledge of geography those sympathies are hopelessly cramped. Without it the wonderful world drama now unfolding is meaningless, and a large proportion of the daily news is a bewildering maze. For large-minded and intelligent citizenship this is a study of the first importance. Well taught, with proper maps, it can be made most fascinating for young children. Badly taught by a teacher who only knows the words in the book, it can be made positively repulsive. In past days it has been but lamely taught in our schools. Neither were the schools provided with roller maps for class teaching, nor were the pupils possessed of any but the most rudimentary maps. Our newspapers frequently betray the resultant lack of knowledge on the part even of our journalists. We are told that in some provinces there has been a fine change in this respect. Newspapers have during this war done what is possible in black and white to furnish in many forms the needful diagrams as the war goes on. The absence of color makes these maps perplexing, and, to many who lack the needful underlying knowledge, they are only mystifying. A neighboring country has in the past largely limited itself to the somewhat monotonous checkerboard pattern of its own states. This also may now be a thing of the past. Likewise does China, or at least used to, till she, like Japan, found there was an outer world with which she had to do. Countries like the British Isles, where every place has a pronounced individuality, and where almost every name suggests some history or romance of its own, have an enormous advantage in making a map a living thing, and of stimulating interest in the whole subject, as the mind of the pupil is led out over the habitable earth. As no product of a country begins to be as valuable, as good and intelligent citizens, no necessary expenditure should be spared in developing the geographical sense in the rising generation.

Milling Profits.

We see in the papers expressions about the great criminality of the Quebec druggists who were increasing the price of the disinfectants needed by the poor for the staying of the plague. That is nature's only remedy—not a good one at a time of emergency—for keeping those precious stocks from running out through the sudden unexpected demand. There are fierce things being written about the greed of the Montreal restaurateurs for putting profiteering prices on the meals they furnish, without raising the question whether they really are profiteering by these higher prices where every thing they use has gone up in price, and greatly increased wages have to be paid. Most things have reasonably gone up in price, because they cost more to produce, and wages have gone up because the supply is not equal to the demand. In like manner, referring to a letter in this paper, a milling company might as well try to sweep out the tide with a broom as to prevent its stocks in hand from rising in value as the world's demand for them exceeds the world's supply. It is a matter of proper foresight to assume that there will be a fall in values at the close of the war when the seas are free for the transmission of South American and Australian crops, and when the labor at present absorbed by war and by war measures returns largely to the fields. The appearances are that this recovery of supply will be very slow, as also will be the reduction of demand, and that consequently it is probable that the milling companies may be far too prudent in the amount they lay by against that loss. But they cannot be refused the right to estimate it generously.

Wrong Somewhere.

When all that is said, the inequity of present conditions remains glaring and dangerous. It cannot be right that, while the multitude is keenly feeling the strain of the world's scarcity, a few should be heaping up gains out of the same conditions; and our correspondent, the Reverend F. J. Armitage, of Windsor, in Nova Scotia, certainly voices the mind of the multitude when he says that indignation is great. These are the facts which produce Bolshevism and the revolts against the existing order of society, which every nation is now dreading. He is also right in hinting that the government that does nothing to protect the people against these inequalities is treasuring up wrath against itself. We see it stated by a writer who was an observer in Middle Europe in the days of United States neutrality, and who was friendly to the Central Powers, that internal troubles grew dangerous in Austria during the first year of the war because the government tolerated profiteering, and had to do so because the speculators subscribed the war loans. What does this mean when examined? It means that the government was so much in the hands of these profiteers that, instead of taxing their easy wealth to meet the expenses of the war, it borrowed it from them at large interest to be paid later by taxing the people. Thus instead of using the taxing power to equalize wealth, it was using it to make the poor poorer and the rich richer. The only remedy we can propose for this bad statesmanship is for the poor to take up as much of the loans as they can. Unfortunately the facilities offered in Great Britain and the United States for small subscriptions have not been provided here. But whatever the people can raise to invest in the loan will be so much to counteract the tribute paid to wealth.

The Predatory Interests.

It is only fair to say that the manufacturers and the wielders of privileged wealth are good men; that is, just as good as the rest of us. They do just what the rest of us do—make the best of the means at their disposal. It is of the nature of wealth to attract wealth. It is the misfortune of wealth to be out of harmony with the Kingdom of Heaven. At its best when judged by true social standards it has a sad propensity to be the "unrighteous mammon." It is fair to say to that manufacturers have not all been profiteers by design. Some have unexpectedly found wealth thrust upon them by commands of Controllers or Orders-in-Council, and who is going to throw good money back to the Controller or to the Government? Some of these men have been generous toward patriotic efforts and private philanthropies. Some have passed on a percentage of these profits to their employees. Such public-spirited men will realibze the justice of directly taxing luxurious and extravagant expenditure. There is something to be said on both sides, but the questions asked by the Rev. Mr. Armitage call for answers. Perhaps one or other of the mills referred to by Mr. Armitage will feel disposed to reply. They are outstanding mills, and their managements know the situation thoroughly, and enjoy in marked degree the respect and confidence of the commercial world. But they stand to-day arraigned by a humble student and preacher of the Gospel. Within reasonable limits our columns are freely open to replies to the Rev. Mr. Armitage's letter, and we hope some of those named by Mr. Armitage will avail themselves of the opportunity. We only ask that they be simple and convincing, and not merely beclouding the subject as the papermakers have been doing with an endless array of technicalities and sophistry by way of explanation or apology on their war-time dividends and rests declared or h.dden.

War Necessities and Ways and Means.

The imperative need of the time has been the production of everything that warfare requires. The easy way to stimulate production is lavishly to bribe every one to produce and leave the next generation to pay. Blood and muscle may be conscripted to the uttermost by an order in council; but wealth is too sacred a thing to interfere with. The Government must assuredly secure its war material and wartime foods, but it should do it in such a way as to bear evenly on the entire people in proportion to the bearing capacity of each. The British and the American governments have taken over certain of the great industries, and by the threat of taking over others brought both capital and labor to more reasonable bases of compensation. In so far as those methods were honestly and efficiently put in operation they would tend to spread both benefits and burdens broadly over the people. But not only has our government fixed prices that yield enormous profits to the manufacturers; it has also secured these splendid gains from bearing war-time taxation by offering a high and non-taxable interest for the loan of those profits against the best possible security. A non-taxable security is advantageous to a man in proportion to the greatness of his income. Small incomes are not taxed. Large ones are taxed. Larger ones are taxed at a higher rate. So that it is the richest man who saves most by converting his fortune into war bonds. It behoves the ordinary citizen, therefore, to take up all he can of these war bonds so as to keep them out of the control of wealth, in favor of which alone they were made non-taxable. The governments of Britain and the United States have either kept the interest on the war bonds very low, or made it taxable. In effect, our government has said to the wealthy—"We will further enrich you in these times of so much stress and strain and suffering. We will contrive to protect your wealth by an opportunity for its reinvestment where it will not be subject to taxation." Is this the program of a genuinely representative Government? Or is it the program of a Government largely responsible to the Manufacturers' Association and subject to the dictates of wealth? Is it what we would expect of a Government headed by Sir Robert Borden and Sir Thomas White? If that was the only way to get the manufacturers to enlist their plants and their resources in the cause of freedom, of course it had to be paid. The Government would in that case be exonerated at the expense of the manufacturers.

Wealth Must yet be Made to Pay its Share.

After the war readjustments must be the order of the day. The Government has paid little heed to the declarations of economists, and the importuning of such papers as are free from the dictation of wealth, on the ground that this is war time, and its only concern is winning the war against the Teutonic oppressors. But the Government must yet learn that freedom from oppression at home is as desirable as freedom from foreign foes. Wealth cannot be permitted to hide itself from war taxation behind a pile of 5 1-2 percent non-taxable war bonds. The receipts of wealth may be indeed placed largely out of reach of taxation. But how about luxurious expenditure? In the old days, and still for a few months longer in the province of Quebec, liquor has been made to yield an excise tax to the provincial governments. Why not make expenditures for excessive luxury yield a heavy tax? Already every proprietary medicine, every amusement entrance fee, every railway ticket and telegram bears its tax, burdens which fall on the people. Why not every luxury? And why should excessive luxuries not be excessively taxed? Her ladyship would get still more pride and consequent pleasure out of her thousand-dollar fox boa, her thousand-dollar diamond, her five-thousand-dollar limousine, if she had to pay like sums to the Government for the privilege of such extravagance and show, for it would make such thin still more exclusively her privilege. This sounds not a little like Tetzel selling indulgences to sin—but the people who through their provincial governments sold licenses to sell liquor will not balk at selling licenses for luxuries.

Bachelors Refuse To Pay The Tax.

Some time ago the city of Montreal, hard pressed for revenue, imposed an annual tax of $10 on each bachelor over 25 years of age. There were various estimates of the number of bachelors liable to the tax, the figures rambling all the way between 20,000 and 40,000. At any rate, the bachelors made a great howl about the tax, particularly in letters to the editors of the daily papers. They described the tax as discriminatory legislation, argued that they often had to carry financial responsibilities equal to those of the family men, and said that in the case of bachelors back from the front it was unfair to tax them after they had done their bit, and were finding it difficult to readjust themselves to civilian conditions. Protests were of no use, however, and the city announced its determination to collect the tax, while the bachelors, for their part, expressed themselves as determined not to pay it, law or no law. The city first of all called for a registration of bachelors, and also framed a by-law supposed to compel employers to register bachelors in their employ. As a result of the civic plan, 14,000 bachelors registered, thousands less than the most conservative estimate of the number liable. Of the 14,000, only 3,000 have since paid the tax, providing a revenue of $30,000, although the last day for payment was September 3rd. We do not know how these estimates were reached, but it will be a very great wrong to those who have paid up if not only the other registrants, but still more those who have failed to register are not made to pay up also. No government has a moral right to impose a tax that it does not know how to enforce, and which only amounts to a voluntary subscription. It is probable that this tax will fall far more heavily on the English than on either the French or the Jews, and that this may have had something to do with its imposition. But no one need object to it for that, as it is entirely a wholesome thing for a community that people should be married, and as under democratic conditions the unmarried race loses ground.

THE BEAST THAT TALKS LIKE A MAN.



—Brooklyn "Eagle."



LOOKING FOR A GOOD PLACE TO LIGHT.

—Washington "Evening Star."

PRAYER AND POWER.

The dweller in Toronto wakes up in the morning and wants a light to dress by. He presses a little switch and his whole room is light as day, and it is Niagara which does it for him. He goes to his bath-room and wants to heat some water for washing or shaving; he presses another switch, and once again Niagara supplies his need. He wants to talk to some one in Montreal or Chicago, cities hundreds of miles away; he rings a bell, and Niagara carries his message for him. He boards one of the trolley cars, and Niagara carries him quickly and safely to his office door. Niagara is an almost exhaustless source of power.

There is another source of power we need if we are to get through life worthily, and that is moral power, and we have a Niagara of that kind of power in Christ. Look at what Paul says: "I can do all things in Christ."

—J. D. Jones, D.D.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

TUESDAY OCTOBER 29th, 1918.

ALLIES IN SEVERE BATTLES ON MANY SECTORS CONTINUE TO PRESS BACK THE GERMANS, WHO OFFER THE MOST DESPERATE RESISTANCE

Heavy Fighting in Difficult Country South of Valenciennes —Enemy Loses 15,000 Prisoners and 200 Guns — Americans Strongly Opposed North-west of Verdun

On several of the most important sectors in France—from the region of Valenciennes to the east of Le Cateau; north of Laon, between the Oise and the Serre rivers, and on the front from the Meuse River to the vicinity of Grand Pre—battles of a sanguinary character are being fought. In these the British, French and American troops everywhere are making progress against the stubbornly resisting Germans.

Although the recent fighting has been marked by no sensational developments, it is having a cumulative effect which, apart from the ground gained, adds considerably to the wastage of men and material with which the Germans must reckon. In the last four days the enemy has lost wel up towards 15,000 prisoners and 200 guns. His total losses of effectives cannot have been less than 50,000.

The attempts of the Entente Allied forces in Belgium to break through the enemy lines and bring about an immediate collapse of their defensive positions are still being held by the Germans. On the whole they are succeeding, but nevertheless on all salient positions under attack the enemy line gradually but slowly is being forced backward.

Move on Valenciennes.

In the Northern French theatre, the British continue to press forward between Valenciennes and Tournai. They have captured the villages of Odomez and Maulde on the front north of Valenciennes.

In the region southeast of Valenciennes, around Le Quesnoy, the Germans have delivered violent counter-attacks against the British. Their efforts to throw back Field Marshal Haig's men from the positions they hold were unsuccessful, and heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy by machine-gun and rifle fire.

British troops have occupied the villages of Artres and Famars, and have made progress along the Scheldt towards the outskirts of that town.

A Reuter despatch on Saturday evening stated that British infantry moving along the railway northwest of Le Quesnoy had failed to detect any evidence of Germans in the town of Valenciennes. Cavalry patrols were cautiously moving forward reconnitring the country.

The "Petit Parisien" says that the fall of Valenciennes is imminent.

Philip Gibbs writes: "Troops of the First and Third armies are fighting very hard in the woody country south of Valenciennes. The Germans are resisting strongly and no single village has fallen into our hands without a separate little battle for it.

"The enemy has many guns and machine-guns everywhere and our men are moving forward in this open warfare without any protection of trenches or dugouts.

"On the outskirts of the wood, where the Germans have good cover, and in the villages, where they fire from roofs and windows and cellars, we are not having an easy drive there. It is close, nagging fighting and the enemy is showing a dogged spirit, but for all that he is losing ground and men and guns. His losses in casualties are high and he cannot withstand the forward movement of our men, who are taking his villages, encircling his woods and crossing his streams by grim and gallant persistence."

Advance Toward Hirson.

Between the Oise and Serre rivers American naval gunners with sixteen-inch guns have joined the French in their efforts to hammer their way northeastward toward Hirson, one of the key positions in the German line. American shells from these guns are being hurled against both Vervins and Rozoy. Some further progress has been made by the French in this region, but only after the hardest kind of fighting.

On the Meuse River.

On both sides of the Meuse River the Americans have advanced their line, notwithstanding the strong resistance of the enemy. North of Grand Pre, which lies in the valley above the famous Argonne Forest, several hills of the utmost importance from a strategic standpoint have been taken from the desperately-resisting enemy machine-gunners and artillerists. Numerous violent counter-attacks have been launched by the Germans against the Americans, but all these have been successfully sustained. The Germans in this region now are badly outflanked by the French, standing on the left of the American line at Vouziers, and it is not unlikely that they soon will be compelled to readjust their entire line from the north of Vouziers to the region of Etain.

ALLIED GOVERNMENTS CONFER ON PEACE OFFER

Terms Expected Will Amount to "Unconditional Surrender"

Germany's answer to President Wilson's latest communication, through Dr. Solf, says:

"The German Government has taken cognizance of the answer of the President of the United States.

"The President is aware of the far-reaching changes which have been carried out and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure, and that peace negotiations are being conducted by a people's Government in whose hands rests, both actually and constitutionally, the power to make the deciding conclusions.

"The military powers are subject to it.

"The German Government now awaits proposals for an armistice which shall be the first step toward a just peace, as the President has described it in his proclamation."

Conference At Versailles.

It was expected that the German Government would reply very much as it has now done. In anticipation of just such a response Colonel Edward M. House, the President's confidential adviser, was sent to Paris to attend the Versailles conference of the Allies, with Admiral Benson, chief of operations of the American navy, who has been sent abroad to participate in the framing of the naval side of the armistice plans. Premier Lloyd George and Foreign Secretary Balfour, accompanied by naval and military officers have also gone to France. The next move in the game will come from abroad, when the Allied Governments make their formal response to President Wilson's notes, which took up with them the question of an armistice. When these replies have been received President Wilson will be ready to indicate to the German Government the result of the decisions to be reached at Versailles.

It is believed that the Allied Governments, after a consultation, will reply in one of the two ways indicated in Mr. Wilson's note: declaring either that the Allies are not disposed to make peace "upon the terms and principles indicated," and do not deem an armistice possible from the military viewpoint, or that the Allied military leaders, including those of the United States, will draft terms for such an armistice as will "fully protect the interests of the peoples involved," which terms, in view of the distrust of the present masters of Germany, would amount virtually to unconditional surrender.

"Peace at any Price."

"Peace at any price" is popular at Vienna and Budapest, and the situation is such that the monarchy will soon capitulate and throw itself on the mercy of the Allies.

The Austrian rejoinder to President Wilson's note is said to be couched in the most conciliatory terms.

Dr. Solf on Peace Negotiations.

Speaking in the Reichstag on Thursday, Dr. W. S. Solf, Foreign Secretary, said that the Spanish Minister, Senor Villalobar, representing British and Belgian citizens, and Commissioner Van Bree, of the Belgian relief organization, visited Tournai, Valenciennes, and Denain on October 18, and reported that the German military authorities had done everything in their power to alleviate the condition of fugitives and residents in bombarded towns.

Dr. Solf also said that it had been reported to him that German authorities had tried to protect the people of those cities against plundering, and that efforts had been made to safeguard food supplies and save art treasures. Only men of military age had been removed forcibly, and even then exceptions had been made in the cases of physicians, clergymen, firemen, policemen and those employed in supplying food.

He added:

"Having in reply to the President taken its stand on his messages, the Government is resolved to act accordingly."

"Regarding Alsace-Lorraine, which is expressly contained in the fourteen points, we agree to regulation of the question by peace negotiations.

"We intend, loyally, and with complete justice and fairness, to fulfill President Wilson's program in all directions and all points."

C. P. R. STEAMER LOST IN ALASKAN WATERS

Sank in Lynn Canal, With 346 Men, Women and Children

News was received at Victoria, B.C., on Sunday that the C. P. R. steamer "Princess Sophia," bound from Skagway for Vancouver, had been wrecked on Vanderbilt reef, in Lynn Canal between Skagway and Juneau, early on Friday evening, carrying 346 persons, men, women and children to their death in the northern waters. There were no survivors.

The "Sophia" left Skagway Wednesday evening last for Vanvouver with a passenger list made up largely of Dawson people and Alaskans from interior points, eager to get "outside" for the winter. Four hours out she ran into a blinding snowstorm, in which, it is supposed, she got out of her course slightly and piled up on Vanderbilt reef, where she rested for more than 40 hours in what was thought to be a position of no danger. Lighthouse tenders and gasoline boats responded to the wireless call for assistance, and the "Princess Alice" was despatched from Vancouver to take over the passengers. Even though the seas were running too high to permit of the transference of the passengers on board on Friday, no alarm was felt.

No Rescue Possible.

Pounded by mountainous waves, however, and driven before a wind of terrible severity, the steamer slid from the reef on Friday evening, and sank.

Repeated attempts were made during the storm on Friday by the United States lighthouse tender "Cedar," to reach the "Princess Sophia," but her anchors would not hold on the rocky bottom, and the seas forced her back.

The waves were such that lifeboats could not have lived. When night shut down the "Sophia" was still on the reef. The wind increased and the air was filled with snow. At 8 o'clock the "Cedar" picked up the last wireless from the "Sophia." The "Sophia was sinking. She had been driven across the reef into deep water, against which her shattered bottom offered no support, and she filled quickly and went down. The "Cedar" rushed to the vicinity, but could see nothing of the "Sophia."

When morning broke her foremast was visible above the water. There was no sign of life, no wreckage; and the bodies had scattered if they had not gone down with the ship.

Bodies began to be recovered on Sunday morning, and by nightfall 150 had been picked up.

The Passenger List.

The passenger list cabled from Skagway on Saturday night showed that 285 passengers sailed on the "Sophia," of whom 230 were men, 37 women, and 18 children. The crew comprised 61 persons, including one woman, Miss H. Browning, of Vancouver, a stewardess. According to these figures, there were 346 persons aboard, 290 men, 38 women and 18 children. The passenger list gave the names only, and it was impossible to identify all of them.

The city of Dawson was hard hit, and despatches from that city state that almost two-thirds of the passengers were Dawsonites. William O'Brien, member of the Yukon Legislature, and of the Dawson City Council, accompanied by his wife and five children, was on board. William Scouse, of Seattle, who was lost, hoisted the first bucket of fabulously rich gold gravel on Eldorado, the most noted of Yukon creeks.

Mrs. Charles Vifquain, the wife of the assistant general agent for the White Pass and Yukon Company at Dawson, was accompanied by her child.

John Seacarrelli, John Helwinkle, A. D. Pinska, with his wife, and Sam. Henry, made up a party of prominent Dawson business men.

Other Dawson victims included:

Walter Barnes, one of the richest Klondyke hydraulic operators, and his brother Allan, of Vancouver.

Edward S. Ironside, collector of customs for Dawson, en route for Ottawa on official business, accompanied by his mother.

U. G. Myers, formerly United States commissioner in Eagle City.

Murray Eads, Dawson hotel man, and his wife.

Oscar Thackstrom, a pioneer Dawson business man, with his family.

Harry Bridges, a Dawson restaurateur, and his wife.

Captain Augustine Steward, a veteran of the South African wars.

Jack Chisholm, a noted Klondyke logging contractor, and his wife, and Dave Williams, a Dawson business man.

Returning From Yukon.

The passenger list included a large number of steamship officials who had been operating for the summer on the Yukon River. Among these were: C. J. Bloomquist, Victoria, B.C., captain of the steamer "Dawson"; W. W. Schillingiaw, Victoria, B.C.; B. Wilkinson, Victoria; R. C. Haws, Vancouver; P. Vint, Vancouver; Captain J. F. Douglas, New Westminster, B.C.

Most of the passengers belonged to Yukon and Alaska, and the Pacific Coast, and none have been identified as yet as belonging to eastern Canada. Included in the crew was C. J. Black, of Campbellford, Ont., assistant purser. The balance of the crew were coast men.

D. M. Robinson, Vancouver, the wireless operator, was a lad of twenty, and stuck to his post to the last. Formerly he was wireless operator on the "Empress of Russia."

The "Sophia" is reported from Dawson to have carried a cargo of gold worth a million dollars or more. She had a score or two of horses, but otherwise little cargo. She was a steel screw steamship of 2,320 tons gross, and 1,466 tons register, and was built in Paisley in 1912.

LUDENDORFF RESIGNS

"Military Brain" of Germany Sees Coming Disaster and Quits

London, Oct. 27.—General surprise was caused in Berlin on Saturday afternoon by the fact that the daily report from German Headquarters was not signed, as usual, with the name of General Ludendorff. Later the following official announcement was issued:

"The Emperor, accepting the request to be allowed to retire of Infantry General Ludendorff, the First Quartermaster-General and Commander in time of peace of the 25th Infantry Brigade, has placed him on the unattached list. The Emperor decided at the same time that the Lower Rhenish Infantry Regiment No. 39, of which the General has long been chief, shall bear henceforth the name of Ludendorff."

In the resignation of General Ludendorff, Germany loses what often has been described as her "military brain." Unknown before the war, he sprang into prominence in the fall of 1914 as Chief of Staff to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, then a general, in the operations against the Russians. When von Hindenburg was given command in August, 1916, Ludendorff was appointed First Quartermaster-General, but his position in reality has been Chief of Staff and collaborator with von Hinaenburg.

General Ludendorff was reported to have been the originator of the plan of the German offensive of 1918. The plan called for offensive operations on the western front, which would split the British and French armies and compel the Allies to beg for peace before the strength of the American army could be available to any great extent.

Since the defeat of the German offensive and the successful offensive of Marshal Foch, reports from Germany have been to the effect that Ludendorff and von Hindenburg were losing their popularity in Germany, both because peace did not result from the German attacks and because of the heavy casualties suffered by the Germans.

Early in October reports from Berlin were that Ludendorff had suffered a physical collapse and that he had decided to resign. On October 15, Ludendorff was said to have become so enraged over the German peace note that he offered his resignation. There also have been reports recently that he was not on good terms with other German military leaders, especially Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. A news despatch through a neutral country on October 19 said that General Ludendorff was reported to have told the Imperial Crown Council that Germany might be invaded in a few weeks.

CONFERENCE NOTES

Fraternal greetings from the Mother British Wesleyan Church were brought by the Rev. W. Hodgson Smith, National Children's Home, London, England, of which a branch exists in Hamilton, Ont.

Bishop Jos. F. Berry spoke for the M. E. Church, and as Canadian born, exemplified the wisdom of Americans in selecting Canadians for high office.

The Rev. Dr. Prettyman, Chaplain of U. S. Senate, represented the M. E. Church South, and comes from the land where Anglo-Saxon traditions are strong.

Dr. C. V. Roman, a layman, represented the African M. E. Church, and his address sparkled with epigrams. He, too, was born near Hamilton and attended night schools there.

The Connexional officers were elected by large pluralities. By order of Conference, each committee in charge of the work of the Departments must nominate three for each office, and further nominations may be made from the floor. No one who has passed his seventieth birthday may be nominated.

The elections were as follows:—General Secretaries, Foreign Missions, the Rev. J. Endicott, B.A., D.D.; Home Missions, the Rev. C. E. Manning, B.A.; Forward Movement for Missions, the Rev. F. C. Stephenson, M.D.; Evangelism and Social Service, the Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D.; Book Steward, the Rev. S. W. Fallis; Educational Society, the Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A.; D.D.; Sunday Schools and Young Peoples' Societies, the Rev. Frang Langford, B.A.; Superannuation Fund, the Rev. R. J. D. Simpson; Finance, the Rev. S. Wesley Dean.

The Connexional Editors were re-elected, viz., Editor "Christian Guardian," the Rev. W. B. Creighton, B.A., D.D.; "Wesleyan," the Rev. D. W. Johnson, D.D.; Sunday School Periodicals, the Rev. A. C. Crews, D.D.; Book Steward, Halifax; Mr. F. W. Mosher.

The Rev. S. T. Bartlett, General Secretary Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies refused to have his name placed in nomination this time, much to the surprise of his many friends. He has given most faithful and fruitful service.

The new head of the Superannuation Fund, the Rev. R. J. D. Simpson is a comparatively young man whose popularity is attested by his Presidency of the Toronto Conference. He is a man of energy and ability who will be needed for the new work.

The new Department of Finance has the Rev. S. W. Dean at its head. He has given evidence of great organizing genius which is necessary in the new Department.

The history of Methodism in Canada is full of romance. The public will be interested in the appointment of the Rev. John Maclean, D.D. as head of the Department of Archives. He is an enthusiast in matters of historical lore, and any one having documents or information regarding early Methodist work should write him, care of Victoria College, Toronto.

The Church sends as fraternal delegates this quadrennium: the Rev. Wm. Sparling, D.D., to the Conferences of Great Britain; Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D., to the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States; the Rev. S. G. Bland, M.A., D.D., to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. A fraternal address goes to the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Halifax disaster was vividly brought before Conference, and a Committee was appointed to bring the matter before the entire Church that greater relief may be given the stricken churches of Halifax.

The Book Committee was instructed to establish a Publicity Bureau to bring before the people the work of the church as a whole.

Women delegates will doubtless appear at the next general Conference, as they now have equal rights. They cannot be ordained as ministers yet, though a proposition to that effect was made. It was felt there was no general demand for this at present, and the matter was left to the Quarterly Boards to report to next General Conference.

By resolution of Conference, a short period was spent in the middle of each afternoon in devotional service. Coming in the midst of discussions of big questions, it gave poise and direction to the consideration of business.

Cordial greetings of the Presbyterian Church were voiced by Revs. Dr. Neil and Sedgewick and Mr. Wardrope, K.C., and of the Congregational Union by Rev. W. E. Gilroy, B.A.

Sir Wm. Hearst, Premier of Ontario, and Hon. N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, gave addresses of great power at public gatherings.

Several returned chaplains were listened to with intense interest.

Rev. F. Langford, B.A., the new Secretary of Sunday Schools and Young People's Societies, has, for three years, been Education Secretary of that department. He is a young man of vision, who does not forget that ideals must make their way progressively in the practical world.

Bishop Y. Hiraiwa, who leads the Methodist forces in Japan, made a strong impression upon the Conference. He opened the U.S. Senate with prayer recently, an event so important that the Japanese Ambassador cabled the news to his government.

VICTORY LOAN CAMPAIGN TO RAISE HALF BILLION LAUNCHED BY PREMIER BORDEN IN GREAT SUNDAY GATHERING AT TORONTO

"Unceasing Effort of Every Good Citizen" Required to Make the Loan Successful — Enthusiasm Like That in the United States Would Mean Two Million Subscribers in Canada.

Estimates ranging all the way from 30,000 to 50,000 were made of the numbers of the crowd that attended the inauguration of Canada's great Victory Loan drive in Queen's Park, Toronto, on Sunday afternoon, when addresses were delivered by Sir Robt. Borden, Sir Thomas White, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, Sir William Hearst and the Hon. T. W. McGarry. The religious service, which preceded the addresses, was conducted by army chaplains, the singing being accompanied by the music of nearly a dozen massed bands.

The mayor of Toronto, in a message to the citizens, announced a civic subscription of $1,000,000.

Sir Robert Borden, in the course of an eloquent appeal, said:

"To make the loan a success the unceasing effort of every good citizen should be consecrated from this day until the 16th of next November. The man or woman, the boy or girl, who does not aid in that purpose, has fallen out of the ranks of good citizenship.

A High Example.

"While in the United States in recent weeks, I was profoundly impressed by the wonderful spirit and overflowing enthusiasm of all the people, by their fine unanimity of purpose and action. It is reported that twenty-five percent of the population of the United States were subscribers to their recent loan. A like proportion would mean nearly two million subscribers in Canada.

"Therein is a high example for us. If we sek a higher, we may find it in the record of those heroic men who have gone forth from our shores and whose spirit, if it inspires us, will raise us far above any thought of failure."

"Every Victory Bond we buy," declared Sir William Hearst, "will cheer the lads at the front, will keep strong the arms and stouten the hearts and brighten the eyes in the firing line.

"The failure of this loan would mean starvation of business, unemployment, decrease in wages, and want and suffering. Unless Canada can furnish the credits Great Britain requires in this country to buy supplies, she must buy elsewhere. This would mean loss to everyone."

The Hon. N. W. Rowell said the whole Victory Loan of $500,000,000 could be paid out of the single item of the increase in our savings bank deposits since the outbreak of the war.

SIR THOMAS WHITE TO PEOPLE OF CANADA

In an appeal to the people of Canada, Sir Thomas White says:

"We are offering to the people of Canada the Second Victory Loan. Its success is of the most vital importance to our continued prosecution of the war and the maintenance of prosperity among all classes of the Canadian people.

"For what purpose is the money raised by this Loan to be devoted.

"Firstly, for the noblest purpose to which money can be applied: namely, for the equipment, support and maintenance of Canada's Forces at the Front. They are fighting to-day for you and for me. They must be kept supplied with food, clothing and ammunition, which can only be made available by the Canadian people furnishing the necessary money. The way for you to help is by the purchase of Victory Bonds.

"For what further purpose is money required? To furnish the credits with which Great Britain purchases, in Canada, supplies for her civil population at home and her armies in the field.

"What does this purchasing mean for Canada? It means that the farmer finds a market which he otherwise would not have for his wheat, cheese, live stock and other products. It means that the exportable surplus of our fisheries will be purchased. It means that Canada's shipbuilding yards will be operated to their utmost capacity. It means that our great munition and steel plants, with their tens of thousands of work-people, will be kept engaged day and night. It means, in a word, our continued prosperity in which all parts of the community—farmers, artisans, manufacturers, merchants (wholesale and retail), and all other classes will share.

"The proceeds of last year's Victory Loan caused an immense distribution of money in Canada. Without that Loan our agriculture must have languished and hundreds of our workshops would now be closed.

"The money raised by our Victory Loan will all be spent in Canada and will inure to the benefit of all classes of our population. We are asking you, not to GIVE, but to LEND your money. By subscribing to this Loan you are helping Canada and benefiting yourselves also.

"I earnestly appeal to all to do their full duty. We are Canadians. We are engaged in the greatest war of all time. It is the national purpose and determination to carry on." We shall NEVER let up until Victory is ours, and the world is safe for liberty and civilization."

Will YOU put this proposition to every friend you meet or pin it up where it would be seen.

"Forewarned is Forearmed"

IF you would be a free man and not a slave: if you would pass on an "intelligent democracy" to your children, you will strike for freedom now against the encroachments of monopolistic and autocratic journalism ---that new, insidious conspiracy against democracy! It works while you sleep; and hides wolfish instincts under the proverbial fleece.

"For ways that are dark
And tricks that are vain
The heathen Chinee
Ain't peculiar."

Had the Kaiser, instead of consulting his army, taken a few lessons in secret intrigue from some of the high placed and most notorious publishers of Britain, Canada and the United States he would have selected, as his Chief of Staff, Boy Ed with his secret service, and his control of the channels of news and of finance, rather than Hindenburg with his noisy guns.

But "Herod outwits Herod" and the Kaiser's vain desire for the more spectatular victory at the head of his military hosts has proved his undoing.

In ridding the world of a Kaiser let us take care that the house swept and garnished does not become the domain of seven spirits worse than he—with new, insidious, and underhand methods of "lording it over the people." The Germans are not the only people too much belorded.

"Over the Top"

Independent and responsible journalism can yet everywhere frustrate the sinister encroachments of the capitalistic and autocratic press if it have the prompt co-operation of freedom-loving men and women. Otherwise the increasing cost and uneven competition will soon eliminate all publications but those with the largest bank accounts. Then shall matter be exalted above mind and might-right be again the order of the day. The war is on. It calls for sacrifice. Who is ready to "go over the top" with us?

The Montreal "Witness and Canadian Homestead" is at the service of the people of Canada as a whole.

On trial for three months, only.... .. ..35 cts.
On trial for twelve months, only $1.00
Regular rate .. ..$1.50 a year

Will each of our readers mark this plain statement of facts and hand or send it to some friend who otherwise may not have this extremely important matter brought to his attention, or pin it up in some public place?

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, WITNESS BLDG., MONTREAL.

AUSTRIA ASKS PEACE.

Amsterdam, Oct. 28—Austria, in her reply to President Wilson, accepts all the views expressed in his note of Oct. 19.

Austria says she is willing and ready, without awaiting the result of other negotiations, to negotiate a peace and an immediate armistice on all Austro-Hungarian fronts.

PROBABLE REVOLUTION.

London, Oct. 28.—A revolution is feared in Vienna, according to advices received here to-day.

The Archdukes have taken refuge in castle at Godollo, and the Emperor Karl, it is said, will soon leave for Debreczin.

There are three Archdukes, Franz Josef Otto, aged six; Robert Karl Ludwig, three, and Felix Friedrich August, two. There is also an Archduchess, Adelheid, aged four.

ENEMY RETREATING BETWEEN OISE AND AISNE

Germany's armies have begun a new retreat, this time between the Oise and the Aisne, and already General Debeney's army has won a signal victory.

The German forces holding the Serre-Oise front are in retreat and the whole German line between Chaetau-Porcien and the Argonne is in danger of being turned.

Persistent attacks by General Debeney's indefatigable infantry has broken the river line, which is the last water line commanded by the enemy between the present front and the Meuse.

DISHONEST GERMANY.

London, Oct. 28.—A Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company quotes Maximilian Harden, the editor of "Die Zukunft" of Berlin, as saying in an interview with the "Berlingske Tidende" of Copenhagen:

"We started the war with a dirty trick and all our subsequent victories have been the results of dishonesty. . . . . William II. is a film hero, and Germany a vulgar cinematograph. We sit to-day on the ruins of thirty years of Hohenzollern politics."

AN ANONYMOUS LETTER.

One has arrived with an enclosure from a post-office in Ontario. Even the post mark on the envelope is illegible. As an exception to our rule regarding anonymous letters it will be published next week. It plainly accuses the publishers of the "Witness" of selfishness.

But the writer's point of view is worth the space it will take, and will give our readers something to consider.

ANCHORAGE.

Amid the drifting of life's troubled deep,
Where tides in constant motion meet and part,
No one his port of happiness can keep
Save him whose anchor is a loving heart!

—Arthur Wallace Peach.

GENERAL CONFERENCE OF METHODIST CHURCH

Far-reaching Changes—Great Forward Movements—The Spirit of Democracy Evident

(Special to 'Witness' by Rev. S. F. Dixon, Official Reporter, Sterling Ont.)

The Methodist General Conference concluded its sessions after more than two weeks of strenuous work, and it is not too much to say that changes were made that will have more far-reaching effects than can be seen at present. Four years ago the General Conference met under the shadow of clouds of war, when no one could see clearly just what the coming quadrennium might bring to Church and Nation. The recent General Conference met when the dawn of a better day brought vision of vast world and national transformations, with the spirit of ho burning brightly, tinged, however, with the color of deep reflection and chastened by sorrows.

A Radical Conference.

The Annual Conferences are administrative, and the General Conference, being legislative, resolves itself into committees to whom are referred memorials, whether from Annual Conferences, or other Church bodies, or from individuals, for it is the privilege of any member to approach the General Conference, either by memorial or suggestion. Reports of General Conference Commissions are also considered in committees, the members of which are largely appointed by Annual Conference delegations, thus ensuring geographical representation. Your correspondent visited many of the committees and sub-committees and it is not too much to say that the spirit of radicalism was strong. As in the Nation, so in the Church, the Prairie Provinces are breeding men of clarity of vision, men of big ideas, men who see the Church as an organism instinct with life. From the nature of the case a Methodist General Conference is likely to be conservative. It represents a large Church whose geographical area embraces Newfoundland and the Bermudas and all Canada, it shelters members in varying stages of development of thought and activity—then long prominent in the councils of the Church are elected in considerable numbers, and it is but natural that a conservative temper would be evident.

A Wise Conservatism.

It is no reflection on any group or member to say that, on the whole, tradition is stronger with the delegations from the Maritime Provinces and Quebec than with those fro Ontario and the West. Yet many of our national leaders come from the far east, and the General Conference revealed a wise conservatism which did not reject the new because it was new, nor cling to the old "because of established fact." Your correspondent was much impressed by the earnest spirit and evident desire on the part of big men of both schools of thought to arrive at conclusions and to direct the energies of the General Conference in channels where the living waters would warm and fertilize. The real work of this Methodist Parliament is done in committee, and there warm discussions and a free and frank interchange of ideas took place. In some cases, by resolution of the whole committee, small groups, differing in view, were asked to consult, and often this resulted in a unanimous judgment, as they understood each other's viewpoint. Each gained from the other; and what seemed best for the Church, as a whole, was considered as the basis of action or recommendation. Some reports represented the unaminous view of the committee charged with that particular work, in other cases, the majority view found utterance in the committee report, and the minority view was presented from floor of Conference for the judgment of the whole body.

This Conference undoubtedly had a fairly good proportion of young men combining enthusiasm with experience, and with a keen desire to do things. The Conference, however, had a fair proportion also of men of long experience, whose counsels were invaluable on many matters, especially where continuity of principle was to be held, with the change of method or policy.

The Conference is composed of an equal number of ministers and laymen, and never before have laymen so impressed themselves on the General Conference. Ministers should welcome this, as it guarantees strong support from the body of the Church. The spirit of democracy is evident in Church courts, and a God-illumined laity means the Church safe for the fuller democracy of the coming days. A General Conference Lay Association was formed, especially with a view of promoting evangelistic activities, which are the keynote of Methodism.

Missionary Policy.

A sweeping missionary policy was adopted which calls for $8,000,000 for Home and Foreign Missions during the quadrennium. This was done only after prolonged investigation by Committees and district meetings, where surveys were made and needs considered. The Laymen's Missionary movement has helped to make possible this great forward movement, and it was felt that nothing less would be sufficient to meet the needs of the swinging doors of opportunity. It will mean sacrifice, but the Cross is the power of God unto salvation to the Church. The world vision which has come through the lens of the battlefields of Europe will be clarified and given deeper reality to the members of the Church as they take up their Cross in World Conquest for the Christ.

Evangelism and Social Service.

The Church is now in one of those cycles which emphasize evangelistic efforts. The Conference was surcharged with the evangelistic spirit, and quivered with the desire to promote, in every possible way, the saving of men and of society. Evangelism was viewed from many angles, some emphasizing one aspect, some another. Four years ago the promotion of evangelism was added to the work of the Department of Social Service, which had given magnificent leadership in that work. The recent General Conference changed the name of the Department to that of "Evangelism and Social Service," it being felt that was the logical order, love to God issuing in love to men. Authority was given from the General Conference Board to engage the services of more field secretaries, should finances permit, and a nation-wide evangelistic campaign is to be inaugurated, in co-operation with other Evangelical Churches, or as a Church, should co-operation not be feasible. Evangelism as conducted by Methodism in the pioneer days fearlessly attacked the social sins of those days, and Methodism of to-day still stands fearless and unafraid, true to the spirit of the Master; and the deliverance of the General Conference, on the social reconstruction contains ideas of dynamic power for the evolution of a social order in accord with the social implications of the Gospel. Thus evangelistic work, which is fundamental in the Methodist Church, will have rich content, and the leadership of this department will be increasingly important.

Sunday Schools and Young Peoples' Societies.

War conditions have militated against the normal growth in this department, yet there has been substantial increase, and it was felt that we are now entering a period of great expansion, and that intensive cultivation of the soil must go with it. Christian teaching must be brought into closer relation with the modern life of young people, and the challenge to sacrifice for service must be flung out. Religious education for all the people must be the dominant note of the work of this department, and in conformity to that ideal, a policy was proposed which would give the Sunday school a central place. It was also proposed to change the name of the department to that of "Religious Education," but as the Church has an Educational Society managed by a Board of Education, it was felt the new name might result in confusion of thought, and imply that the Board of Education dealt with "irreligious education," so the old name, so sacred to many, was retained, but the policy of religious education is to be carried out as proposed. It is a progressive policy, and will gradually revolutionize the work of Sunday schools. The weight of passing standards will doubtless be felt for years, but ultimately the new ideals will prevail and the Sunday school will help to a larger extent, the formation of national ideals. It will force religious education upon the attention of the public in a compelling manner, and secure for it a fuller recognition. The department is guaranteed larger financial support through the assessment of 2 percent of the ministerial support, to be paid by each circuit.

Educational Society.

Methodism was born in a university, and has always emphasized the education of the masses. It gives connexional support to a number of colleges. The secondary colleges, however, do not receive annual grants and the Conference authorized the Board of Education to inaugurate a campaign for clearing the debts of the western secondary schools, which will have a very large value in the period of reconstruction. An ambitious scheme is also being launched for Albert College, Belleville. The National Training School, Toronto, is authorized to secure subscriptions, and the Board of Education is asked to consider its needs. It is doing a great work in training young women for Christian service.

Board of Finance.

A new department has been created, with a general secretary to lead. This was the result of lengthened consideration throughout the Church, and the recommendations of the General Superintendent. Opinion was sharply divided, and the report of the committee, as originally presented, did not prevail. This gave the power of veto to the board of finance, and no department could ask for a larger sum each year than allowed by the finance board. It was felt this had the merit of making a united appeal to the Church for all the funds. The Conference evidently sympathized with this view, but substituted for the committee's report a plan by which the general secretaries of connexional departments shall meet together, under the presidency of the general superintendent, and together make a unified appeal for the money needed for the different funds. The new finance department, however, will have charge of the General Conference and the Church and Parsonage Aid Funds. A commission has been appointed to investigate as to the feasibility of the Church carrying its own fire insurance and for providing for a loan society to help weaker churches. Should the commission's investigations convince the General Conference Special Committee of the desirability of this plan, the new finance board is to organize and administer these societies. It is also charged with the responsibility of promoting Christian stewardship.

Superannuation Fund.

It was seen that the present basis for the support of superannuated ministers was altogether inadequate for the increased cost of living, and the grant was raised from that of $12.00 per year for the time spent in the active ministry to $15.00 per year. This entails an increased assessment of 20 percent on the circuits, and also a progressive increase on ministers now in the active work, as well as an increased endowment of $1,500,000, a campaign for which is to be launched. When this endowment fund is raised, the assessments in circuits will be lowered. The Conference was of one mind on the necessity of more adequately meeting the need of its veteran ministers who have, in many cases, no other means of support in their declining years.

The Maritime Conferences have hitherto had a supernumerary fund which had been placed on a firm basis. When ministers were transferred from the western section to the eastern, or vice versa there was some confusion in their relation to the superannuated fund of the west and the supernumerary fund of the east. The amalgamation of these funds and their administration by the new finance board is a striking illustration of the value of connexional Churches to the unity of national life. General Conferences Assembles and Synods promote larger views of national life, and give cohesion to important national forces.

Social Reconstruction.

Perhaps no deliverance of General Conference was awaited with more interest by the general public than that on social reconstruction. It was a strong utterance and provoked warm discussion. It goes forth as the deliverance of the Conference, committing the Methodist Church, not to a detailed programme, but to a definite principle. Several speakers in the discussion declared their advocacy of the principle though not always agreeing with the exact wording. So far as it is a policy it may be called constructive. Your readers will be interested in a few extracts from the deliverance:

"The triumph of democracy, the demand of the educated workers for human conditions of life, the revelation of the superior efficiency of rational organization and co-operation, combine with the unfulfilled, though often forgotten, but the undying ethics of Jesus, to demand nothing less than the transference of the whole economic life from a basis of competition and profits to one of co-operation and service.

We recognize the magnificent effort of many great employers to make their industrial organization a means of uplift and betterment to all who participate, but the human spirit instinctively resents even the most benevolent forms of government, while self-government is denied. The noblest humanitarian aims of employers, too, are often thwarted by the very conditions under which their business must be carried on.

That another system is practicable is shown by the recent statement of the British Prime Minister, that every industry in Britain, save one, has been made to serve the national interest by the elimination of the incentive of private profit. That the present organization, based on production and service for profits, can be superseded by a system of production and service for human needs, is no longer a dream.

We therefore look to our national government—and the fact is a vital one—to enlist in the service of the nation those great leaders and corporations which have shown magnificent capacity in the organizing of life and resources for the profit of shareholders. Surely the same capacity can find nobler and more deeply satisfactory activity in the service of the whole people rather than in the service of any particular group."

Labor and Capital.

"The British Governmental Commission has outlined a policy, which, while accepting as a present fact the separation of capital and labor, definitely denies the former the right of sole control to the former. . . . vests the government of every industry in a joint board of employers and workers, which board shall determine the working conditions of that industry. Nothing less can be regarded as tolerable even now in Canada.

But we do not believe this separation of labor and capital can be permanent. Its transcendence, whether through co-operation or public ownership, seems to be the only constructive and radical reform."

"When this policy shall be fully accomplished, and through what measures and processes, depend on the thinking and good will of men, and, above all, in the guiding hand of God. It commits the Church to nothing less than a social reconstruction.

"We think it is clear that nothing less than the goal we have outlined will satisfy the aroused mental consciousness of the Church, or retain for the Church any leadership in the testing period that is upon it."

National Convocation.

The Conference invites other churches to a national convocation for the consideration of the great and complex problems of reconstruction. People are asked to read the British Governmental Commission Reports on Industrial Relations, the Report of the U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations, the Inter-Allied Labor Party Memorandum on War Aims, and the British Labor Party's program of the New Social Order.

Internationalism.

Ever since Jesus commanded his disciples to "Go into all the world and disciple the nations," the church has been called to an international outlook. The tragic circumstances of the war have placed a new emphasis upon the international citizenship to which every Christian is called. The high ideals of justice, mercy and brotherhood must be made supreme. We favor the establishment of a tribunal of international justice as the organized conscience of the League of Nations and the voice of civilization.

The General Conference expressed its opinion that to keep faith with the dead, and for the future safety of civilization the Allies should refuse at all times to discuss or negotiate peace until Germany is ready to lay down her arms and accept the published peace proposals of the Entente Powers.

The Methodist Church is ready to co-operate with the Government in the rehabilitation and vocational training of returned soldiers, and asks that land which may be opened up for them should not revert to the hands of speculators.

Book and Publishing House.

This is now the largest in Canada, and the Conference determined to make it more largely than ever an instrument and agency of service to church and nation. The veteran book steward, Dr. Briggs, retired after forty years of service, "without a holiday," as he said. His successor, the Rev. S. W. Fallis, of Calgary, is an Ontario man, who has given proof of great ability, untiring energy, high ideals and determination.

If thou cast away one cross, without doubt thou shalt find another, and that perhaps more heavy.—Thomas a Kempis.

Be early in securing your Victory Bonds!

The Right Rev. Wm. Boyd-Carpenter, former Bishop of Ripon and canon of Westminster since 1911, died in London on Friday.

A German official war report issued on Thursday, regarding operations in the vicinity of Kattestraat, said: "The Belgian inhabitants took part in this fighting on the side of the enemy."

Sunday again was churchless in most of the centres of population in Eastern Canada.

* * * *

Thirty-two thousand civilians, despite the request of the Germans, have refused to evacuate the city of Tournai.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

Notice of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c; marriage notices for 50c; death notices for 25c. prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra, prepaid.

MARRIED.

FIDDES-ROBSON.—At the home of T. A. Robson, Frontier, Oct. 23rd, by the Rev. F. W. Murray, Nina Ruth Robson, to John Alexander Fiddes, of Havelock, all of Huntingdon Co., Que.

As a matter of business what do you think of the plan?

You are a farmer.

Canada is a farming country.

Canada grows more food than the people of Canada need.

To prosper she must sell that surplus food.

Great Britain is our best customer for grain, pork, beef, cheese and other farm products.

Every practical man must see how important it is to hold the British trade. Canada wants not only the profit on this trade, she wishes to create a goodwill in Britain towards Canadian products and thus assure our export business for the future.

At the moment Great Britain asks for credit, asks Canada to sell her the products of the farm, "on time." To hold her trade, it is necessary to give this credit.

This takes capital—immense capital. For, Britain's purchases from Canada are huge, and these purchases must be paid for in cash.

In these times, it is not easy even for a nation as wealthy as Canada to procure money. Certainly, no other country can lend us money. The only way now open for Canada to secure money is to borrow from the people of Canada.

This is the reason for selling Victory Bonds.

Can anyone deny the sound business sense of this plan of protecting our valuable market?

From the standpoint of the man who lends, what better security could he get for his money? Where else could he get a five and a half per cent. return on such security? Where would he find an investment to pay interest so regularly and with so little trouble to the lender? Certainly Canadians have an opportunity to benefit very directly from this borrowing plan.

And the money Canada borrows is spent entirely in Canada—a very large part of it for the very crops the farmer has to sell.

Therefore, if the Victory Loan is a success, business in Canada must be good, the nation must prosper and so be able to carry on a vigorous war effort in France and Flanders.

As a practical man you must approve of the Victory Loan plan.

Then help it along. Put your own money into Victory Bonds; urge your friends to buy; work hard among your loyal neighbors to make the Victory Loan 1918 an overwhelming success.

Buy

VICTORY BONDS

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

S.S. Pastors, Superintendents and Teachers.

The great hope of the Church to-day is in the Sunday School, and general and regular attendance at Sunday School is consequently of great importance.

A really good Sunday School paper greatly stimulates regularity.

Among the many good features of the "Messenger" is a very able and readable Bible Reading in each issue which though specially following the International Lesson has many of the characters of an evangelical sermonette and is consequently read with great pleasure and profit by many who cannot attend the preaching service.

Subscription Rates to Sunday Schools and Classes

per scholar per quarter—i. e. for a 13 weeks trial—**Eight** cents each scholar; for **ONE YEAR**—52 weeks—30 cents per scholar (in packages of six or more copies to one address).

With the rapidly rising price of paper and labor these prices will probably have to be advanced: A word to the wise is sufficient.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, PUBLISHERS, MONTREAL, CANADA.

S.S. Coupon

Dear Sirs,—Please send regularly every week for the next.....

weeks.....copies of THE NORTHERN MESSENGER. I am

enclosing.....dollars.....cents. Address the package to

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

REMITTER'S NAME .....

ADDRESS .....October.....1918

We would also appreciate on a separate piece of paper the names and addresses of your pastor and superintendent; also the name and denomination of your church

THE AFTER EFFECTS OF DREADED LA GRIPPE

Worse Than the Disease Itself—Victims Left Weak, Nervous and Worn Out.

La Grippe, or Spanish influenza, as the epidemic now sweeping over all America is called, is one of the most dangerous diseases known to mankind. Anyone who has felt its pangs is not likely to forget the trouble. La Grippe, or influenza, starts with a slight cold and ends with a complication of troubles. It lays the victim on his back, it tortures him with fevers and chills, headaches and backaches. It leaves him a prey to pneumonia, bronchitis, consumption and other deadly diseases. Its after effects are often more serious than the disease itself. It is quite possible to avoid la grippe by keeping the blood rich and red by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—a tonic medicine which enriches the blood and strengthens the nerves. If, however, the disease attacks you, the patient should at once go to bed, and call a doctor before complications set in. That is the only safe thing to do. But to recover your strength after the severity of the attack has passed, you will find Dr. Williams' Pink Pills an unsurpassed tonic. Through the use of this medicine all the evil after effects of this trouble will be banished. This has been proved in thousands of cases throughout Canada, where in previous seasons la grippe has attacked them. Among the many thus restored to full health is Miss Irene Bootes, Portsmouth, Ont., who says:—"I take much pleasure in recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because I have proved their worth in my own case. Last winter I had a severe attack of la grippe and it left me weak and all run down. I had severe pains in the chest and under the arms, palpitation of the heart and attacks of neuralgia which left me with the feeling that life was scarcely worth living. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began their use only on the principle that I would try anything that might better my condition. I had only been using the pills a couple of weeks when the pains began to leave me. Gradually my strength returned, my appetite improved, and in a little more than a month I felt all my old time vigor had returned. I am sincerely glad I was persuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I shall always have a good word to say for them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only cure the disastrous after effects of la grippe, but are also a specific for all troubles due to poor blood, such as anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, women's ailments, and the generally worn out feeling that affects so many people. You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont

PRESS OPINIONS

MINISTERING TO MINDS DISEASED.

(Vancouver "Daily World.")

In these days when sorrow covers the earth, mental suffering is even more widespread than physical. Yet despite many claimants there are no scientific practitioners of the therapeutics of the mind and the sufferer is left to minister to himself from the resources of his own ignorance or fall the victim of quacks.

Archbishop Du Vernet pleads for the co-operation of the clergyman and the doctor in promoting mental and physical health. He points out that the age is one of great nervous strain and that mental remedies are neglected. He combats the old-fashioned idea that a spiritual adviser should be called in only to the bedside of death, and suggests that in any hour of mental suffering or affliction the clergyman should be as readily consulted for assistance and comfort as the medical man.

The idea of the Archbishop is implicit in Christianity. But in putting it in practical operation there are many difficulties. For one—and this the Archbishop himself recognizes — the clergy are not trained in "clinical psychology." They do not know how best to minister to a mind diseased. With good intention they blunder and do mischief. Which is only natural. The medical man with years of training in physical therapeutics, makes blunders.

Also there is the conventional attitude of the average man towards the clerical profession. Unknown to himself, it may be, he looks on the clerical uniform much as the small boy looks on the policeman's—as representing uncomfortable prohibitions which are to be avoided if possible, or politely endured if not. Before the clergyman can become the trusted friend and adviser of large masses of men that conventional relationship must be broken up. The chaplains at the front have learned the lesson; hence the success of their work.

If the theological seminaries of the future should turn out men less skilled in analyzing the minds of Abraham or David and more in dissecting the mental reactions of Tom Jones and Bill Smith; men who are thoroughly sophisticated to the meannesses and nastinesses of daily life; men whose business it is not to rebuke misdoing so much as to understand it; men who think less of the church and the "cloth" and more of that most priceless of all things, the human being; men who cannot be influenced even by a crowded church; men who will fiercely contend that man has a body as well as a soul; men who, with all their getting, will get understanding—then, indeed, there will be consultation with those men as with the specialist in his surgery.

The real tragedies of life, as Maeterlinck, the philosopher, insists, are not the tragedies of the battlefield; they are the tragedies within the brain. The physician of the mind with a thorough training in "clinical psychology" might prevent the shipwreck of many a human soul.

AIMING AT LARGER MARKETS.

(Toronto "Globe.")

British Columbia intends to make its market for timber in Eastern Canada as extensive as possible. While post-war trade is still in prospect, preparations are being made to secure a market sufficient to absorb the output of the Pacific coast lumber industry. Export fields are not being neglected, judging from the presence of a British Columbia lumber commissioner in Great Britain. The rehabilitation of devastated Europe will require immense quantities of timber, and the lumber interests of British Columbia are determined that their products shall be used extensively for that purpose. There will be, as well, efforts to introduce the B. C. woods on the British market. A campaign of education is being employed to acquaint export users of timber with the resources of Canada's Far West. The investigation of conditions in Eastern Canada has led the Lumber Commissioner of the British Columbia Government to recommend that an active campaign of education be entered upon to extend the market in Ontario and Quebec. Excerpts from the report submitted to the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands for British Columbia, outlining present conditions and future prospects of the lumber trade in the East, are contained in an article on the Industrial News Page.

The opinion was expressed that Eastern Canada can take care of a quarter of a billion feet of British Columbia lumber a year in the after-war period, and that this will probably be increased as time progresses. The building up of this trade is in the hands of the Government, and the competing firms will all share in the benefits of the increased business that is attracted. Such a plan for increasing trade, both domestic and foreign, has obvious advantages.

The countries bordering on the Pacific will be exploited as potential markets for British Columbia lumber, and when shipping conditions are better the lumber interests of the coast consider that the South American field will be one of the most extensive markets for lumber in the world. Preparations are being made at the coast for coordinated effort to insure trade expansion. This program should be provocative of emulation elsewhere in the Dominion.

GERMAN MEGALOMANIA.

(N.Y. "Journal of Commerce.")

Germany stands for a people and a country, but it also describes a state of mind. The world has learned only by slow degrees what a very extraordinary mental condition that represents and how vitally essential it is to the general peace and welfare of the human family that it should be chastened and subdued. If other nations have remained in partial ignorance of the psychology of the German people, it is due to no false modesty of theirs. From the professor's chair, the desk of the newspaper editor, from the occupant of the pulpit, from the minister of State, from the poet, the artist, the captain of industry and the man of science, there has come, before and since the war, one great chorus of acclaim of the mission of Germany to rule the world. The notorious Professors' Manifesto was issued as early in the struggle as October, 1914, and has been almost forgotten. Its quality and temper may be judged from the impudently mendacious denial that the life and property of a single Belgian citizen was touched without need. But this document was signed by 93 of the foremost representatives of German "Kultur," including naturalists like Haeckel, poets and dramatists like Sudermann and Hauptmann, lawyers of international fame like Lujo Brentano, physicians like Ehrlich, and philosophers like Wilhelm Wundt. Nor did most of its signatories stop here. In somewhat diminishing strength, it is true, but all through the war this cohort of Germany's most distinguished intellectuals has been declaring with Hauptmann that "the independence of Europe can only be secured by the complete victory of the German armies;" with Lasson that "Germany is the most perfect organism ever produced by history," and with Juliusburger that "Germany has the historical task of organizing Europe under her supremacy." That the dons might not have a monopoly of this kind of rodomontade, there followed hard upon the professorial defence of the war a separate manifesto signed by 3,016 German university teachers in which occurs the statement that the welfare of the entire civilization of Europe depends on Germany's victory."

Of the universality of this state of mind in the academic circles of Germany there could be no better proof than the fact that but one protesting voice has been heard above the strident tones of "Teutondom over all"—that of Dr. G. F. Nicolai, professor of physiology in the University of Berlin, but now a fugitive in Denmark. This clear-sighted and courageous critic of his professional associates says of the outbreak of four years ago: "The war of 1914 was more carefully prepared than any other war before; and patriotism rose to an enormous height. * * * There was an entire breakdown of the intellect. People simply believed everything, and by and by no rumor was too absurd to be credited. And this manical paralysis of the intelligence seized German science as well, which at least should have been used to exact investigation of the truth." Strangely enough, the quarter where an antidote might have been looked for has merely produced an aggravation of the disease. The old Social Democratic party, after the conference of its leaders with the Imperial Chancellor, promptly voted for the special war appropriations, and has mostly stood by the Kaiser ever since. The party as it exists to-day is, however, permeated by quite a different theory of Marxism from that which existed in 1914. For one thing, the attitude of hostility to the German State, with its implication of internationalism, has changed into one as defiantly patriotic as the most resolute "last-ditcher" could desire. The backbone of the Social Democratic party of Germany to-day is supplied by the trade unions, and on Saturday by the trade unions, and recently the organ of the general committee of these organizations issued a statement to this effect: "We are prepared for most resolute resistance if the enemy rejects our peace offer. We have no intention of making peace at any price. We must resolutely reject such a peace as Imperialistic France and England would like to dictate."

This is the note of the new Marxism, which has discarded the conception of a proletariat bound by a common interest and having, among all nations, a common antagonism. The evangelists of the German socialism of to-day insist that the war is the revolution, because by the war a higher type of society represented by Germany as an organized community is asserting itself over a backward type represented by individualistic England. According to these theories, it is not true that the interests of the working class coincide in all countries. They insist on a frank recognition of the fact that the interests of the working class in Germany clash, at various points, with those of the working class in England. It cannot be said that all sections of German socialism speak with one voice, but its two most influential organs stand clearly committed to the advancement of the national power and expansion of Germany by Weltpolitik. A special feature of this program is what may be called the Continental idea, according to which the whole European continent is to form a body of States bound together by economic reciprocity against "the Anglo-Saxons"—the British Empire and the United States. It appears, according to the expositors of this new brand of German socialism, that the war has opened the eyes of all the continental nations to their dependence upon the Anglo-Saxons, so long as they are divided against each other. On the other hand, united, they are strong enough to maintain to the full their right to live against the Anglo-Saxon world. It is just possible that when the more familar type of German megalomania has been summarily dealt with we shall hear no more of this latter development for a long time to come.

THE METHODIST DECLARATION.

(Winnipeg "Evening Tribune.")

The Methodist Church of Canada, represented by the General Conference, has apparently made up its mind that big national, almost constitutional, evils are just as deserving of condemnation by ambassadors designated to proclaim the laws of an All-wise Ruler, as are those sins of the commoner and perhaps better-understood variety.

The Methodist Church stands committed to a complete change in the economic and industrial system of the country.

The radical step of the Church is appreciated by its leaders. They, in fact, state that the acceptance of the new platform or belief, commits the Methodist body "to nothing short of a revolution."

We do not think the decision of the Methodists will cause any surprise. The decision is logical. The Methodists are only following in the footsteps of the Great Founder of the Church. The time has arrived—it arrived, in fact, some time ago—when the church has to get more in touch with the life of the people or get out of the life of the people.

There are some quite good people in this world, and a lot of people not so good—a class apparently in the mind of the Methodist Conference—who would have the church confine its preaching to heaven and hell, with lots of either, but avoiding very much mention of earthly things "outside the church, don't you know." The Methodist body declares that "political democracy means little without economic democracy."

The Methodist Church is out for reconstruction in Canada. It is not out for a "reconstruction" along lines of camouflage. It is not out to make Canada a preserve for any particular class, be they rich or be they poor, but to make this Dominion a freeman's country, in the broadest and best sense of the term. And to such a church, and to such a body of men having the courage of their convictions to proclaim the truth, we say all honor and may success attend their efforts.

We have heard much of "reconstruction" during the past few months. Sir John Willison addressed the Canadian Club and other clubs in Winnipeg and Western towns on some form of reconstruction. Sir John's campaigning may, indeed, have suggested real reconstruction to the Methodist mind. We shall get Sir John's views later on.

The other day one of Canada's leading Presbyterian ministers said in a Winnipeg pulpit that the life of the Founder of the church was just a record of service to the people going in and out among them, studying social conditions of the time, praising the good things and denouncing the wrongs which He saw on every hand. It may be taken for granted that the Presbyterian and other churches in Canada will heartily accept the invitation of the Methodist General Conference to a national convocation for the consideration of the questions of reconstruction. There are reformers, preachers, in every Winnipeg denomination who have been thinking, and preaching, — perhaps mildly — for years, along the lines of the Methodist General Conference resolution.

Great changes are due in all lands after the war. The extent of the revolutionizing necessary will depend somewhat upon the amount of reform work accomplished before the war ends. Some of the nations have already been busy, notably Great Britain. To be honest with ourselves in Canada, we have done no very serious economic reforming since the war began. After an officially declared statement that the purpose was to raise more money, we clapped an added tax, in the face of no small amount of protest, on many of the necessaries of life. That, of course, was a brand of economic "reform." That was one of the achievements of an administration now happily out of existence.

The Methodist body has taken a radical step. It will meet with no end of criticism. According to custom, some politicians and certain interests will express great alarm that the church is getting away from its moorings; becoming worldly, in fact. Fear will be expressed that religious things may become contaminated with the world. It will be argued that there is threatened domination of the church over the state; all sorts of catastrophes, indeed.

But the Methodist Church has sounded a high note of service. If the leaders are aggressive and mean business there will soon be a great separating of the sheep from the goats.

GERMAN HONOR.

(N. Y. "Evening Post.")

The latest German note speaks of "the honor of the German people." It is an ambiguous word. The Germans are great admirers of Shakespeare, and they know what Falstaff said about "honor." It may mean any one of a dozen things—pride, ambition, military punctilio, national glory, aggrandizement, patriotism that can be cashed, what not. It might mean, in the present case, the guarantee of the means of national existence. But Germany has repeatedly had assurances that none of her enemies would deprive her of that. Hence the "honor of the German people" which the President is besought to respect must refer to the German sense of national dignity. Germany, the plea is, must not be degraded in the eyes of her own people and of all the world. The implication is that German honor would not suffer this.

But here, again, we must press for proofs. It is not a sign of being hardened or sceptical to demand that the Germans produce both evidence and guarantees that they are in earnest. It is a German who shows the need of this. Prof. F. W. Foerster, of Munich, wrote only last January that the reason why the Entente could not trust German professions about peace was that the apparent "convictions" of Germans were always subject to alteration "by a change in the war situation." That was exactly what happened with the Reichstag peace resolution of July, 1917. As soon as the war situation in Russia entered a new phase, that resolution was incontinently thrown overboard. The Reichstag itself openly trampled upon it by ratifying the Brest-Litovsk treaties. And be it remembered that it is the same Reichstag in whose excellent intentions and firm resolves we are now asked to confide. How long would it persist in its present attitude if Ludendorff were to win a great victory over Foch? The situation would instantly become again the one which Professor Foerster describes in saying that "our offers of peace are made worthless" by the military.

Germany asks the President to be careful of her honor. Has she been careful of her own? Has she ever moved to punish those blind leaders of hers that have brought dishonor upon her? We read that Capt. Persius threatens to expose Admiral von Tirpitz, "after the war," but this means only the Admiral's' blunders, not his crimes. From what German voice of authority, from what public body, from what group of citizens, has there yet come one word in denunciation of those mad rulers who wickedly brought on a needless war, and who have stained its conduct by acts of lawless barbarity which have made the name German anathema throughout the whole earth? It is hard to talk of honor with a nation that as yet gives no sign of repentance for evil-doing or of a desire to make restitution. We do not ask that all Germans be required to chant a Miserere in unison, or march out to surrender with ropes around their necks; but we do feel that it is impossible to listen with patience to a people alleging its honor, while it has not taken the first step to put itself in a truly honorable light, or to show that its honor to-day is anything different from what it was a year ago when it visibly "rooted in dishonor stood."

STATE CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.

("La Presse.")

A despatch from Paris announces that the French Government has decided to bring forward a bill before the Chamber of Deputies having for its object the placing of all railways in the country under State control, from now on until the end of the war and for some time after the cessation of hostilities. The advocates of nationalization will learn of this announcement with pleasure.

In France, as in the United States and Canada, the experience gained in the present war has brought about this change and although the measures that have been adopted seem to be only temporary there is good ground to believe that the substitution of State control for private exploitation will become a reality. More than this, not content with assuming control of railway systems, governments are showing an inclination to appropriate the public services that are the complement of the railway systems, such, for example, as ocean and river transportation. The Canadian Federal authorities have made no secret of their intention to establish a line of steamships on the Atlantic and the Pacific as soon as the war is over in order to carry passengers and freight and in this way to assist in prolonging the net-work of railways over which they have assumed control. In this way in spite of all their efforts, the big companies will not be able to prevent the public from resuming the prerogative which they abandoned in the past, namely, the right to operate those enterprises in which the people of the country in general are interested. From the day when care is taken to eliminate politics from the administration of the railways there is not the slightest reason why the latter should not enjoy a prosperity equal to that which they enjoyed under the guardianship of the big companies. With the guiding hand of the State controlling the railways the Canadian Government will have an opportunity of opening up immense tracts in the west to settlers which until now have been in the hands of financial magnates and capitalists who sought their own personal interests above everything. It is true that the railway problem is far from settled. But from the moment that an effort is made to find a solution by looking only at the development of the country and the well-being of her citizens, it may be said that the question has made satisfactory progress.

NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

(The "Scientific American.")

Custom has dictated, these many years, that we recognize a national characteristic as pertaining to each of the major nationalities. The Frenchman, according to this tradition, is an unstable creature of impulse; the Briton is a direct antithesis, holding indefinitely and without emotion to fixed and immutable ideas; the German is a thorough and phlegmatic machine; the Latin-American is the personification of procrastination; the Russian is a strange and incomprehensible combination of child-like simplicity, introspective genius and fatalism.

The historian and the anthropologist join in warning us against this viewpoint. They tell us that the French nation matches in immutability anything the human race has produced. They point out that France's government, while taking various external forms, has in substance remained unaltered for a century; that for generations the Frenchman has held faithfully to the vast amounts of red tape that encircle all his activies. They make it equally clear that England has changed her fundamental ideas of government, changed her foreign policies, changed her friends and her enemies, changed her mind upon every public question, more frequently than any other nation on the records. If they could command our ears, they would doubtless demonstrate that the other nations too are maligned by the traits which we have been accustomed to ascribe to them. And they would conclude by denying categorically the existence of national characteristics.

Nevertheless, however loudly these iconoclasts may lift up their voices, they will not prevail. The average citizen is firmly convinced that the Frenchman is as he is pictured, that the Englishman is indeed a bulldog, and all the rest of the familiar tale. And the American—what of him? Has he, too, a national characteristic?

If he has, it is not to be found springing from any cause connected with racial extraction; American is of far too conglomerate origin for anything of the sort. The only ground upon which an American national characteristic could conceivably be postulated is that of environment. Are American conditions sufficiently unique and sufficiently emphasized to produce, upon us who are born or brought into them, a common reaction?

The answer to these queries is not so obscure as might be anticipated. Our environment is described in the very terms which describe our racial and social make-up. We are heterogeneous, conglomerate, a melting pot. The European is born into a given set of conditions, determined by the social class to which he belongs; he never gets out of that class, or away from those conditions. At home or in school or in business, at work or at play, the same environment surrounds him always. But when Giuseppi, the bootblack's boy, leaves his home in Little Italy for school, he leaves behind him the Italian peasant environment that surrounds him at home and enters another world. When he reaches working age he meets still another set of conditions; in fact, many times in a single day he passes from one world into another. For America is all worlds in one; but unlike other countries of which the same thing could almost be said, there are no barriers between these worlds of ours; all of them are open to every one of us, and most of us live alternately in every one of them.

This constantly shifting environment means a constant adjustment. Every American is constantly called upon to respond instantaneously to new conditions; and it develops in us an adaptability which other nations do not ordinarily possess. The net result is that the American is fast becoming known throughout the world as the man who catches on quickly. No matter how new a proposition is, no matter how different from anything he has ever encountered, the American will attack it with vim and learn all its angles.

We have it on the competent testimony of countless thousands. We have always known it, and prided ourselves in it; but perhaps it has never occurred to us to glorify it to the rank of a national characteristic. But four million Americans in France are going to give it such a prominent place that we can no longer avoid doing this. Already our Allies have marvelled at it; under protest and with grave misgivings they have placed in the line American troops whom they considered inadequately trained; and these men have caught on with a rapidity that amazed the French and British. May we not hope that, side by side with the volatile Frenchman and the tenacious Briton and the impeturbable Hollander and the canny, taciturn Scot, the American will take his place as the man who catches on?

P. E. Mignault, K.C., of Montreal, has been appointed to the Bench of the Supreme Court of Canada, in succession to Sir Louis Davies, who is now Chief Justice.

* * * *

A number of dealers in oranges and lemons have been summoned to appear before the Federal Food Board at New York to explain the exorbitant prices they have been asking for these fruits.

* * *

Three new Victoria Crosses have been awarded to Canadians viz, Sergt. Robert Spall, late of an Eastern Ontario regiment; Corporal Harry Garnet B. Miner, late of a Central Ontario regiment; and Private Thomas Dinesen, of a Quebec regiment.

* * * *

The famous belfry of Bruges was used by the Germans as a garage and workshop during their occupation of the city.

LATEST ABOUT LUDENDORFF.

London, Oct. 28—Gen. Ludendorff resigned as First Quartermaster-General because the military authorities were placed under civilian control. The retiring general, an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen adds, has returned to great headquarters to take leave of the army and Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, who remains as chief of the army.

Press despatches to The Hague say Gen. Ludendorff resigned his post as first quartermaster-general and real leader of the German army as the result of a complete disagreement with Prince Maximilian, the Chancellor. There was no possibility of a reconciliation, according to these advices, and the Emperor was compelled to accept Ludendorff's resignation.

A Rome report says Field Marshal von Hindenburg will order a court-martial of Gen. Ludendorff.

The Popular Favour

of "SALADA" Teas has been gained on account of their uniform goodness, and entire freedom from dust.

"SALADA"

Black, Green or Mixed } Sealed Packets only. Shutting out Contamination.

E 228

SPANISH INFLUENZA RAGES IN CANADA

Thousands of Cases Reported With Many Deaths.

THOSE WHO ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE TO IT

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" — The Wonderful Fruit Medicine—Gives the Power To Resist This Disease.

The epidemic of Spanish Influenza which played such havoc in Europe, has reached this continent. Thousands of cases of the strange malady have appeared and many deaths are already reported; Surgeon-General Blue of the United States Public Health Service having stated that "Spanish Influenza will probably spread all over the country in six weeks."

Practically every ship which touches our shores from abroad, brings those infected with the disease.

Surgeon-General Blue urges that "the individual take all the precautions he can against contracting the disease by care and personal hygiene." Plenty of exercise should be taken; the diet should be regulated, etc.

Spanish Influenza affects most severely elderly persons and others whose powers of resistance are weakened by illness, work or worry, especially those who are "run down" or "not feeling up to the mark."

The really great danger from the disease is not so much in the disease itself, as that it often develops into pneumonia.

What everyone needs now is a general tonic like "Fruit-a-tives," this wonderful fruit medicine is not a germ-killer. It is a body-builder; a strength-maker; a blood-purifier; a power in protecting against the ravages of disease.

"Fruit-a-tives" regulates the Kidneys and bowels, causing these organs to eliminate waste regularly and naturally as nature intended. "Fruit-a-tives" keeps the skin active, and purifies and enriches the blood. "Fruit-a-tives" tones up and strengthens the organs of digestion, insuring food being properly digested and assimilated.

Everyone can take ordinary precautions, avoid crowded places, and use "Fruit-a-tives" regularly to insure sound digestion, to keep the bowels and kidneys regular and the whole system in the best possible condition. Then we are safe from disease.

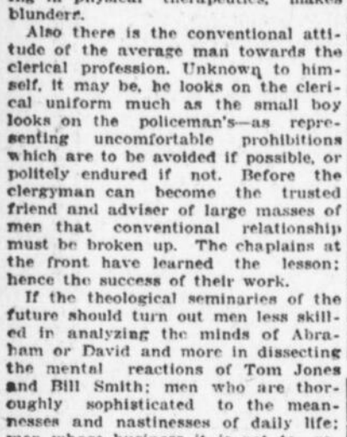
"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by dealers everywhere at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c., or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

FREIGHT SHEDS.

Order of War Board not to be effective until November 10th.

The date fixed by the Canadian Railway War Board for the opening of the railway freight sheds for the receipt and delivery of freight at 7.30 a.m. daily and their closing at 5 p.m. daily, excepting on Saturday, on which day they are to be closed at 1 p.m., has been extended under its direction from the 15th October to be 10th November.

The public is therefore advised that the regulations at present governing the opening and closing of freight sheds on the Canadian Government Railways will continue in force until the last named date.



R. T. HOLMAN, Ltd., Summerside, P.E.I.

"When writing advertisers please mention this paper."

IF YOU ARE

Run-down Tired-out and Can't-eat

Ask your Druggist for

SARGOL TONIC TABLETS

Trial size 50c. Regular size $1

Prepared by National Laboratories 74 St. Antoine St., Montreal.

THE Christian Calendar FOR 1919

Sunday School Lessons and Daily Readings

Carefully Chosen TEXT for EACH DAY

12 BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

Frontispiece Harold Copping's Masterpiece

The HOPE of the WORLD

Richly colored and Bordered in Gilt

BEST for BEAUTY and HELPFULNESS

IDEAL for CHRISTMAS GIFT

Price, 25 cents, 5 for $1.00. Agents Wanted

EVANGELICAL PUBLISHERS

838 COLLEGE STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

CHEER HIM UP FOR CHRISTMAS

You Cannot Go—Send Your Photo.

A handsome Overseas Photo Case is just the thing to hold your photo. Can be carried in the pocket and is a continual reminder of the dear ones at home.

Made of best quality bookbinders fabric, strong and durable, with celluloid fronts. Size 6¼ x 4¾ inches, open.

Sent postpaid to any place in Canada on receipt of 25 cents in stamps. Case for single photo 15 cents.

Special price for quantities.

THE DAVIS NOVELTY CO. (Regd.)

212-214 Mappin Building.

MONTREAL - - - CANADA

THE "MO ARCH"

FANNING MILL



Endorsed by The Seed Growers' Association of Canada; also by Dept. of Agriculture, Nova Scotia

Get Our Factory to Farm Prices

Mississippi Iron Works

Almonte - Ont. Est. 1875

CANADA

NOTICE to SOLDIERS on HARVEST LEAVE

Attention is directed to a recent announcement published in the Press by the Military Service Branch, Department of Justice, regarding extensions to be granted to men EXEMPTED AS FARMERS.

It is pointed out that this DOES NOT IN ANY WAY AFFECT MEN WHO HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE REGISTRAR TO REPORT to Depot Battalions and who have thereafter received leave of absence from the Military Authorities.

Once a man has been ordered to report for duty by the Registrar he leaves the jurisdiction of the Registrar, and comes under that of the Department of Militia and Defence, and is to be considered as a soldier. This applies to men of the 20 and 22 Class who have been ordered to report by the Registrar in virtue of the cancellation of exemptions by Order-in-Council of the 20th April last, as well as to those ordered to report in the usual way on refusal of claim for exemption, or on expiration of exemption granted.

All men, accordingly, who have been ordered to report, and are therefore SOLDIERS, and who have subsequently been granted harvest leave by the military authorities, MUST, NOTWITHSTANDING THE NOTICE ABOVE REFERRED TO, REPORT ON THE EXPIRATION OF THAT LEAVE, unless they are notified to the contrary by their Commanding Officer or by general notice published by the Department of Militia and Defence.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Pending the outcome of the protest by the Press Association against the new price of paper as fixed by the Paper Controller we are still allowing the following rates to stand. But they may have to be advanced any week.

In the meantime subscriptions will be accepted at these rates if posted before the issue announcing new rates reaches the reader.

SPECIAL OFFERS

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

One Renewal Subscription	**$1.50**
One Renewal and one New Subscription to the "Witness," both for only	**2.00**
One " " two " Subscriptions " " all three for only	**2.40**
One " " three " " " " four " "	**3.00**

By acting promptly you therefore secure for yourself and friends the lowest rates. We have no professional agents on the road. We prefer to give all advantages to our subscribers and friends, and hundreds and thousands of them show their appreciation by introducing the "Witness" to their friends and so extending its circulation.

The way costs of publication are increasing we predict that every publisher who does not get the support of injurious advertising or selfish interest for one or other of his publications will again have to raise his rates.

It seems probable that the price of the "Witness" may have to be

$2.00 a year

Meanwhile we are "hugging" the present price and will not raise it unless we have to do so. We certainly will not raise it for the mere purpose of making a profit.

And here is a strange thing. So long as a circulation is increasing rapidly reduced rates are actually not only possible but good business. And that for the simple reason that an extra subscription costs merely the additional cost of the white paper and presswork, wrapping, mailing, etc., of this individual copy. It does not add one iota to the heavy general expenses of publication. And since a large percentage of new subscribers become permanent subscribers it pays to reduce the rate for the introductory year, counting that in future years many of the new subscribers will become

FULLY SUSTAINING SUBSCRIBERS.

But since we make these special offers to new subscribers we extend them to such of our old friends as secure the new subscribers.

LETTERS FROM READERS

(Continued from Page 16.)

ON CHRISTIAN FORGIVENESS.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In concluding my discusston of this theme, I may say that my objective throughout has been the bearing of the duty in its relation to our German enemies. Necessarily, the relation we bear towards others, with whom in our ordinary intercourse we may come into unhappy intercourse, can not be eliminated from the discussion. Beyond the control of certain general principles that must govern our attitude in all cases demanding the exercise of forgiveness, conditions may develop that can only be judged in the light that originated them. My mission at present is not to deal with these, further than they are involved in the bearing we should maintain towards the "enemies" named. So considered it is to be maintained—

(1.) That in regard to any wrong inflicted upon us, we are forbidden to visit the offender, either with the outward act or the movement of the heart that is prompted by malice or revenge, or that would partake of the character of gladness at suffering that might befall him, merely because of my pleasure it affords us to see him "paid back in his own coin"—as we sometimes put it; or that would withhold from him any good we might do him, compatible with the laws under which we live, or with the paramount demands of the public welfare.

(2.) The forgiveness enjoined upon us in the Holy Book, does not require or sanction our attempt to circumvent the administration of justice, in order to save an offender from its operation, or to shield him from the penalty due to his crime. Any application of the "Golden Rule" that would conflict with this, would be a perversion of the intent of that beautiful injunction.

(3.) In like manner true forgiveness is not incompatible with the employment of a court of law, with a view to a righteous decision in regard to a question at issue; provided always, that such litigation is kept free, on the part of the person or persons demanding it, from all temper and procedure directed by malice or revenge.

I do not see how it is possible for anyone to accept the words of Jesus Christ and the teachings of Holy Writ on these points, and yet deny either of the propositions named. But if these be taken as a strait-edge, I fear that very much of the animadversion that is poured out upon our German enemies, would evidence a disposition of heart far from agreeable to the spirit of our blessed Master and Lord. I must earnestly dissent from the revengeful attitude so commonly assumed towards the rank and file of our German enemies; and that would deny them the humanity that we are under such evident obligation to accord even to the very worst enemies that can be found amongst living men.

Since I began these articles the publication of these bitter invectives against the entire clan and race of the Germans continues; and not infrequently in terms that plainly discount, and treat with practical contempt the idea that we need trouble ourselves in the least about forgiving them in any measure or manner. One of the most recent examples of this method of treatment, I find in an editorial deliverance of a prominent religious weekly, in which the whole matter is summarily dismissed, on the ground that Germany does not desire our forgiveness; would not take it if it were offered her; that forgiveness implies two people—one to give, and the other to take; that to be eligible for forgiveness a man must have a certain attitude of soul towards the one he has wronged, etc., etc. If by forgiveness be meant the restoration of such transgressors to our favor and friendship, in the face of their continued hatred and cruelties; or their deliverance from the just penalties that outraged law and the wrongs inflicted upon a suffering world demand, I have nothing to say against the claims referred to. But it is to such a definition of forgiveness, in this case, that I strenuously object; and in view of the obligations and attitude demanded of us towards our bitterest enemies, if the words of Jesus and the whole tenor of the New Testament do not require of us the rule of the spirit indicated in my first proposition above, I can only say that I have spent a long life in the study of them in vain.

The following excerpt from a recent issue of the "British Weekly," bears upon the issue named. It is connected with a report of a sermon preached by that celebrated British preacher, the Rev. Dr. J. D. Jones, on "Love your Enemies." "The only enemies we could think of," said Dr. Jones, "were the Germans. Were Christ's words meant to be practised towards these?" In elucidating his difficult theme, the great preacher said that love was not the weak, sentimental, flabby thing usually meant by the word. Love included righteous anger, with the will to punish, and love to the Germans must include the purpose of punishment for the crimes which could neither be glossed over nor condoned. We could love them without liking them, for liking was instinctive, and he did not know that Christ "liked" the publicans and sinners. Dr. Jones strongly protested against the plans of revenge proposed by some sections of the Press; maintaining that these, if carried into effect, would mean a recrudescence of war, a repudiation of the ideals for which we entered the conflict, and opposition to the teachings of Jesus. "God help the world," said he, "if they were acted upon!" I think myself happy to be found in such good company on this issue, as Dr. J. D. Jones.

While Stephen, the martyr, was being "cursed, and scorned and hissed with stones," he prayed for his murderers. When Jesus Christ was being nailed to the cross He prayed, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do." I am unable to believe that He saw other than His most inveterate and cruel enemies when He offered that prayer; enemies that were determined to continue such, and to multiply the proof of their hatred towards Him; or that He was not guided by a correct apprehension of what was right in the matter of that prayer for those enemies; or that He did not in that prayer leave us an example that we should follow His steps. Every feature involved in that prayer that Jesus poured out for His murderers—whether they were Jewish or Gentile—is met in the awful, unnameable cruelties inflicted by our German enemies. God, in His infinite pity for us, give us more of the spirit of the Martyr Stephen, and of the dying Jesus!

And now for my final word. I cited a concrete case in opening my first article in this discussion. I will cite another as I close it. There are several German celebrities that might be named in this connection, and with whom we may have to do by and by, in the vindication of eternal justice, and as a solemn lesson to all the world. For the present I will name only one—the Emperor William. He may, indeed, be said to be Germany. In his realm his word is law. He had only to speak the word forbidding it, and the "Lusitania" would not have been destroyed, nor Nurse Cavelle murdered, nor a thousand nameless barbarities inflicted that can never be atoned for. This man is, above all others, the guilty one, with whom we and the whole civilized world have to reckon for these monstrous wrongs. He is before us to-day, a criminal of the deepest dye, accused as such by—we may say—the whole civilized world, and specially and regularly indicted as a murderer, by an Irish Coroner's Jury, in a verdict duly rendered in the "Lusitania" case. By the grace of God I would feel towards this man only as I ought to feel if I were sitting as a juror in the trial of his case.

Now, if this man should seek shelter in my house, what course of action would I pursue? I would treat him as our soldiers treat their German captives when these hold up their hands in token of surrender. But there are certain obligations that I owe to God and to the human race that rise above all regard I might entertain for any one individual of that race. And, with respect to this man so placed within my power, I should feel it to be my duty to put forth every possible effort to place him under arrest, and to have him tried by a proper tribunal, and judged according to the evidence submitted; and if his guilt were proven, and should the judge even pronounce sentence of death upon him, to the words that follow that sentence: "And may God have mercy on your soul!" I would murmur a solemn "Amen!"

And all this while in the depths of my heart I forgave that man according to all that I believe the teachings of the Word of God require at my hands in his case.

J. S. COFFIN.

Petite Riviere, N.S.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In October 8th number of "Witness" I find a letter on forgiveness, by J. S. Coffin. I always find that when we take the teachings of Christ in a common-sense way, they are indeed very common-sense teaching.

He says, "to forgive them that trespass against us, even as we hope to be forgiven by God"—then, to find the answer, we must ask who and how does God forgive? Does Jesus ever tell us of an unrepenting sinner being forgiven by God? No! If I understand the Scriptures aright, thus it is: If I sin against God and repent not, nor ask His forgiveness, I will remain unforgiven throughout eternity; but if I repent and ask His forgiveness, He is just and gracious to forgive and blot it out. Does He require more of us? (Luke 17:3 and 4).

May I ask Mr. Coffin if these crimes committed by the German soldiers are any worse than if committed by any other soldier? Does he think all the Canadian soldiers are angels? If they are, some of my acquaintances over there have changed wonderfully since they left Canada. I think if we use a little common-sense in this also, we may assure ourselves that there is plenty of crime on all sides, other than the great and awful crime of the war itself. War does not improve the moral very much, if history is true.

A. J. FORSYTH.

Burriss, Ont.

COMMUNION WITH THE FATHER.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—With your permission I desire to give the readers of the "Witness" a few thoughts as to the great privilege the Christian has to be in touch with the Father. Through Christ our advocate, we can, and Christians know it. To be adopted into the Family of God—what word can I use to impress this on the mind of the reader? The world is craving for many things these times—riches, even though they come to them through graft and honor. All things are the inheritance of the Christian.

I wish to correct an error, if it is mine, that the minority do not read the Word of God. The word "minority" should be the "majority." True, it is read, but not in the spirit that Paul sets forth. It is simply read as a matter of history. While the word is that, it is a great deal more to the one that reads it in the spirit. All there is in the Word of God of value to man is the attonement, and it can be attained only through the application of the Holy Spirit to man. One more thought. Matthew 7:7.: "Judge not that you be not judged." was never said to a Christian. I will deal with this later.

B. S. WICKWARE.

Morrisburg, Ont.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND THE BEAST.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—May I once more occupy a little space in your valued paper to make a few comments on the above heading. They are suggested by your late editorial on this subject. The question is one which rightly merits the earnest consideration of all thoughtful people. We fear some are disarmed of their personal conviction because of the sincerity of purpose of those who favor the project. A word of caution is all the more in season because of this fact. Let us stand in awe of a system, the beginning of which has not the Bible for its support. Under a great leader students of prophecy have long foreseen the reunion of mankind. It will be regarded as the greatest good ever done for humanity; the embodiment of man's self-sufficiency. Such a reunion of nations necessitates the further restriction of man's personal liberty, which already is gradually disappearing. Sooner or later this League will come into opposition with Christianity, which demands a rival allegiance from man. Some day this League of Nations will be denominated by the Beast of Rev. 13. Obedience to him will be demanded and this will be disloyalty to God. Finally, will this League of Nations bring peace and rest to a weary war-worn world? We answer emphatically No! For a few brief years there may be a respite, though probably with much social unrest. After that the greatest and most awful war the world has ever seen with its climax at Armageddon.

"STUDENT."

Lucknow, Ont., Oct. 19, 1918.

FOREBODINGS.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Many, many years ago a strange man—one who but a short time before had fled from the presence of the Lord—stood in the streets of the great city of Nineveh crying, "Yet forty days and Nineveh shall be overthrown." At once a great change came over the huge city. Wicked as the people were, so wicked that the Lord declared, "their wickedness is come up before Me," they believed God, and all from the king to the poorest man put on sackcloth and sat in ashes. They ate and drank nothing, and even the beasts were denied food and drink. Only four righteous persons were found in Sodom and Gomorrah, and one of these disobeyed God in looking back and perished. Only eight righteous persons were found in the old antedeluvian world that was destroyed by the flood. But I question if Sodom and Gomorrah in their iniquity, or the old antedeluvian world in its violence and corruption were in worse condition than Christendom at present.

I do not purpose to say much concerning the war, labor troubles, crime, commercial unrest, desecrated Sabbath days, worldly churches, and wicked pleasures; for the average person admits we are living in evil days. One has only to listen to the average conversation to know that people are astray from God. Were people right at heart their conversation would naturally be different. Of itself much of the pleasure people seek on the Sabbath is not harmful, but it shows what they set their affections on. Were those who desecrate this day right at heart they would deem it a privilege to seek and worship the Lord. Some complain that there is nothing in the worship in the churches. That is so with some, but not with all. Yet we must admit that there is much endeavor and churchianity, but little worship and trust in the Lord. The work of missions is often hampered for want of men or money. The temperance forces have made great gains, and we rejoice in the progress made along the line of prohibition, but I do not believe that the people are sober at heart. They are ready to go to excess in anything save righteousness. Days of humiliation and prayer are all right, as far as they go, but they do not go far enough.

The wickedness of Nineveh came up before the Lord, and He set the day of its fall. The general opinion is that the Lord is now punishing the nations, and that better days are in store. I do not believe that God has yet spoken. There were doubtless strife and perilous times (such as we have now) in Sodom and Gomorrah, in Noah's time, and in Nineveh. But when God's wrath fell, Sodom and Gomorrah were reduced to ashes, "set forth for an example, suffering the vengeance of eternal fire," the antedeluvian world perished in the flood of waters, and, if the Lord in mercy had not spared Nineveh, it would have been smitten out of existence. Those of us who accept the prediction given in Daniel and Revelation know that when the judgments of God fall upon the world there will be no let up till the nations, with their Christless religion, are smitten out of existence. Unless there is true repentance, worse days are surely ahead, and at any time the wrath may begin to be poured out.

But God saw the repentance of the Ninevites and the city was spared, much to the disappointment of Jonah. The city did fall, but that was many years later. I do not know that our God has changed. Let us therefore turn to Him, not for a day or two, and then go back to our old ways, but let us continue to look unto Him. Let sinners seek salvation, and let the saved forsake the way of the world. Let us look unto His Word, and believe it. Let us live up to the light we have, being careful to have our hearts open to receive more truth. Let us trust Him to the uttermost and delight ourselves in doing His work. Let us deny ourselves the fast things that we may be in that humble position where He can bless us.

CHRISTIAN.

Murillo, Ont., Sept. 30, 1918.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In reading the editorials in our public reviews; in listening to the speeches delivered at public gatherings; in reading or listening to sermons by prominent preachers of all denominations, one is cheered by the optimistic tone that pervades them all. Anyone who read Bishop Fallon's recent speech must have felt both astonished and gratified at the liberal tone it took on, a tone which would have been impossible some years ago. There is also in the Methodist General Conference in Hamilton, notwithstanding the tobacco discussion, a far more liberal tone than was noticeable some years ago. In New York also one sees episcopal and non-episcopal churches and clergy meeting together for conferences as to how best advance the cause of Christ and usher in His Kingdom.

Now one who studies history has ever noticed that great wars and great social upheavals have ever been the precursors of better times for the world. In the last two centuries especially is this noticeable. But ever since the Renaissance and the Reformation a new era began for the world and has been going on ever since. But old customs and beliefs are hard to combat, and therefore God has to give us a good shaking, as it were, to make us let go our hold on them.

The Reformation was succeeded by a number of national churches as domineering as was the Catholic Church with its claim to temporal power. The creeds of the new churches assumed a cast-iron character, and anyone departing from these creeds was visited with a heresy hunt. The absolute rule of kings was still believed in, and human freedom was still a thing of the future. Then came the American Revolutionary war and the French Revolution, which established the right of Democracy to rule, and flung the gauntlet of defiance to despots for all time.

Then came a more liberal view of religion. God was no longer viewed as an almighty tyrant, sitting watching for every little peccadillo which men may commit in order that he might punish them, but as a loving Father, correcting his children indeed, but correcting them for their profit. With freedom of thought education began to advance, and men began to realize that God was not the God of a few elected ones, but of mankind as a whole. Missions began to receive an impetus as never before. But the terrible crime of slavery remained bolstered up by Scripture, as was affirmed by its advocates. This, as might be expected, would go by the board ere long, and it did. To the credit of the British people no blood was spilt in putting it down in the British Empire, but we know how in the United States the whole nation was baptized in blood, and a great part of the flower of their young manhood was laid in a soldier's grave.

But at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth century another power menaced the freedom of the people both in Europe and America. This was power of plutocracy or wealth. All the business and the wealth of the world seemed becoming the possession of a few millionaires who could by the touch of an electric button determine who should prosper and who should starve, and it seemed as if the world would be divided into two classes, i.e., lords and slaves. But "God is always in His Heaven, and all is well with the world." This great war had to come to show that no power of man can wrest the government of the world out of the hand of God; and His glory will He not give to another, nor His praise to graven images.

This war has, with all its horrors, done much good in breaking down the walls of separation between the several classes of men, whether social, industrial or religious, and has gone a long way toward ushering in the universal brotherhood of man, which is the ultimate goal of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. But the Church, by which I mean all denominations, will have to bestir herself and strive to conquer the world for our Lord and His Christ. And to do this a wide spirit of charity is needful. All peculiar dogmas must be put into the background or thrown on the rubbish heap of the world's cast-off things. Optimism is what must characterize the spirit of the Church in the future (not a fearful looking for coming wrath, earthquakes, fire, plagues and battles), and a steady faith in Our Heavenly Father, who does not sit apart from the world, but who works in the world towards that goal for which the whole creation groans and sighs.

With this motto, "God is in His Heaven, all is well with the world," let us look steadily toward that goal when all evil shall be forever banished, and God shall be All in All.

(Rev.) P. U. SINCLAIR, B.A

The Manse, Middleville, Ont.

DIFFICULT TEXTS.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—The letter of J. S. Coffin treats an admittedly difficult saying of the Master with much enlightening comment. He very properly shows that in this, as in some other cases, Jesus spoke with that wisdom which is not properly capable of being understood only in its strict literal meaning. It would be quite possible to comply precisely with the absolute requirements of its wording and yet depart from its spirit. Let all those who take a different view consider why Christ once asked his disciples if they were also without understanding.

This may possibly be best illustrated by an anecdote. The wisdom of ancient Greece, preserved in impossible stories, which we call fables, and supplemented for those that cannot readily understand with explanatory morals, has passed into our household words, while the wisdom of Solomon contained in two old Hebrew books, bound up in that collection which we call the Bible, has no such recognition, because it is very generally believed that the reading of those divisions which the translators have made and called chapter, is a religious duty, suitable only for Sundays and times of trouble. Everyone knows about the old man and his ass, about the mice that planned to bell the cat, and the bundle of sticks, but how many of our young men understand that whoever yields to the fascinations of the stranger who has forsaken the guide of her youth and forgotten the covenant of her God, will find that the latter end is bitter as wormwood, sharp as a two edged sword, when his flesh and his body are consumed, and he realizes what "her guests are in the depths of hell" really means?

A boy came home with a black eye. When asked why he had not turned the other cheek when struck, he replied that he had done so and the black eye was the result, but added, "Then I went for the other fellow, and you should see him now." He had fulfilled the letter of the saying.

It is strange to anyone who has not carefully considered the perversity of human nature, that the most difficult texts should often receive the greatest attention, while those that cannot be misunderstood should be practically ignored. Thomas Carlyle told his readers to do the duty that lay most ready to their hands, and the difficulties that surrounded more distant duties would disappear. It is the same with texts and our Lord's teachings. If we accustomed ourselves to doing to others as we would they should do to us as an everyday duty, we would find no difficulty in knowing what to do in the very exceptional case of being struck on the cheek. Another illustrative story. A boy was told to clear the stones from a road. After some time it was found he had accomplished nothing, because he had commenced by trying to pry out a large boulder and left untouched numerous smaller loose stones.

I know an old man that recently stopped a fight between drunken civilians and intoxicated soldiers, a tumult that looked so serious that the solitary policeman who saw its beginning discreetly left to telephone for assistance. When reinforcements arrived it was all over. The old man, after persuading the soldiers to draw off, had induced the mob to disperse before one of the soldiers came back armed with a sword bayonet, and bent on revenge. He received one blow on the ear from a man who came up behind him, but fortunately it was not a knockout one, and he did not find it necessary either to return it or invite its repetition. He had regarded the spirit of the saying. He had learned two lessons when a young man from an old pugilist who taught boxing. One was never to lose his temper no matter what the provocation, and the other was never to fight if he could help it. These lessons stood him in good stead that night as often before. He never had to test, the value of the third lesson, once in a fight go through with it, which may have value in connection with the present European position. The two others are good for general everyday use.

ED. HARPER WADE.

Quebec, October 25, 1918.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I see a letter in a sample copy of the "Witness" which has been sent to my address, under the above title, written by the Rev. P. U. Sinclair, B.A., the Manse, Middeville, Ont. Now, I do not wish to enter into controversy at all on a subject of this kind, but feel it a duty to stand for the truth as I understand it. I would say, therefore, that I am not possessed with infinite knowledge, and cannot say whether the place of the lost is a literal fire of brimstone or not, or whether it is situated so many miles deep in the bowels of the earth, or where it is; but God's Word is sufficiently clear to lead us to believe that the place of the lost is anything but desirable, especially when the Master saw fit to use such strong expressions to represent it. And let me add that I always claim that it is a very unhealthy spiritual sign to seek to modify the teachings of our Saviour regarding eternal punishment. Why should one do so when a full and free salvation is offered through Christ Jesus? Let me say also that I judge Mr. Sinclair's argument very weak indeed (I should say ignorant, only one does not like to use too strong a term). When he claims that it is unreasonable to think of placing men of useful good lives in the same category as criminals, does the writer not know that the greatest sin in the world is the rejection of the Lord Jesus Christ as Saviour, and therefore they who do so are really in the criminal class in God's sight, while, on the other hand, many a poor reprobate turns to the Saviour and finds life in Him. (Rev.) R. M. GALE.

The Manse, Pinkerton, Ont.

OFFICIAL PROSPECTUS

The Proceeds of this Loan will be used for War purposes only, and will be spent wholly in Canada

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA offers for Public Subscription the

Victory Loan 1918

$300,000,000. 5½% Gold Bonds

Bearing interest from November 1st, 1918, and offered in two maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber as follows:
5 year Bonds due November 1st, 1923
15 year Bonds due November 1st, 1933

Principal payable without charge at the Office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the Office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Victoria.
Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest, at any of the above-mentioned offices.
Interest payable, without charge, half-yearly, May 1st and November 1st, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Principal and Interest payable in Gold
Denominations: $50, $100, $500 and $1,000

Issue Price: 100 and Accrued Interest

Income Return 5½% per Annum

Free from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The proceeds of the Loan will be used for war purposes only, including the purchase of grain, foodstuffs, munitions and other supplies, and will be spent wholly in Canada.

Payment to be made as follows:

10% on application;	20% January 6th, 1919;
20% December 6th, 1918;	20% February 6th, 1919;
	31.16% March 6th, 1919.

The last payment of 31.16% covers 30% balance of principal and 1.16% representing accrued interest at 5½% from November 1st to due dates of the respective instalments.

A full half year's interest will be paid on May 1st, 1919, making the cost of the bonds 100 and interest.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at the time of application at 100 without interest; or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest at the rate of 5½% per annum.

This Loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest are a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Amount of this issue is $300,000,000, exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds of previous issues. The Minister of Finance, however, reserves the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of $300,000,000.

Conversion Privileges

Bonds of this issue will, in the event of future issues of like maturity, or longer, made by the Government, during the remaining period of the War, other than issues made abroad, be accepted at 100 and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to such issues.

Payments

All cheques, drafts, etc., covering instalments, are to be made payable to the Credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture, and the allotment to cancellation. Subscriptions must be accompanied by a deposit of 10% of the amount subscribed. Official Canvassers will forward subscriptions or any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank will accept subscriptions and issue receipts.

Subscriptions may be paid in full at time of application at 100 without interest; or on any instalment due date thereafter together with accrued interest to time of making payment in full. Under this provision, payment of subscriptions may be made as follows:—

If paid in full on or before Nov. 16th, 1918, par without interest, or 100%.
If remaining instalments paid on Dec. 6th, 1918, balance of 90% and interest, ($90.48 per $100.)
If remaining instalments paid on Jan. 6th, 1919, balance of 70% and interest, ($70.80 per $100.)
If remaining instalments paid on Feb. 6th, 1919, balance of 50% and interest, ($51.04 per $100.)
If remaining instalment paid on Mar. 6th, 1919, balance of 30% and interest, ($31.16 per $100.)

Denomination and Registration

Bearer bonds, with coupons, will be issued in denominations of $50., $100., $500., and $1,000., and may be registered as to principal. The first coupon attached to these bonds will be due on May 1st, 1919.

Fully registered bonds, the interest on which is paid direct to the owner by Government cheque, will be issued in denominations of $50., $100., $500., $1,000., $5,000., $10,000., $25,000., $50,000., $100,000., or any multiple of $100,000.

Payment of Interest

A full half year's interest at the rate of 5½% per annum will be paid May 1st, 1919.

Form of Bond and Delivery

Subscribers must indicate on their application the form of bond and the denominations required, and the securities so indicated will be delivered by the bank upon payment of the subscription in full.

Bearer bonds of this issue will be available for delivery at the time of application to subscribers desirous of making payment in full. Bonds registered as to principal only, or fully registered as to principal and interest, will be delivered to subscribers making payment in full, as soon as the required registration can be made.

Payment of all instalments must be made at the bank originally named by the subscriber.

Non-negotiable receipts will be furnished to all subscribers who desire to pay by instalments. These receipts will be exchangeable at subscriber's bank for bonds on any instalment date when subscription is paid in full.

Form of Bonds Interchangeable

Subject to the payment of 25 cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons, will have the right to convert into bonds with coupons and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds without coupons, at any time, on application to the Minister of Finance or any Assistant Receiver General.

Forms of application may be obtained from any Official Canvasser, from any Victory Loan Committee, or member thereof, or from any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Subscription Lists will close on or before November 16th, 1918

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
OTTAWA, October 28th, 1918.

Behind the Gun the Man - Behind the Man the Dollar
Make Your Dollars Fight the Hun

141

SMILES

His Chief Concern.

The minister had just returned from the Holy Land and meeting a farmer of a literal turn of mind was telling him of his experiences.

"Yes, John, I saw the great places of Biblical history and the very cradle of the Christian faith," he said, wagging a pompous head.

"Yes, sir?" said the farmer.

"And I saw Jerusalem, think of that!"

"Yes, sir?"

"And I saw even Nazareth, where our Lord was reared."

"Yes, sir? And how's the crops in Nazareth?"

One or the Other.

"But my dear madam," said the admiral, "it is hard to discuss these matters with one so unfamiliar with the terminology of the subject. You remind me of the young wife who was speaking to her brother about her volunteer husband.

"'Isn't Jack just wonderful?' she said. 'He's already been promoted to field marshal.'

"'From private to field-marshal in two months? Impossible!' said the brother.

"'Did I say field-marshal?' murmured the young wife. 'Well, perhaps it's court-martial. I know it's one or the other.'"

A Difficult Problem.

An eminent astronomer was talking about the difficulties and intricacies that astronomy presents to the popular wind. "For instance," he said, "there is the story of the meteorite that fell on an Essex farm a year ago. It was a valuable meteorite, and the landlord claimed it at once. 'All minerals and metals on the land belong to me,' he said. 'That's in the lease.' But the tenant demurred. 'This meteorite,' he said, 'wasn't on the farm, you must remember, when the lease was drawn up.' This was certainly a poser, but the landlord was equal to the occasion, for he promptly retorted, 'Well, then, I claim it as flying game.' But the tenant was ready for him. 'It's got neither wings nor feathers,' he said. 'Therefore as ground game it is mine.' How long they would have continued their argument I cannot say, for at that moment a revenue officer came up and proceeded to take possession of the meteorite. 'Because,' said he, 'it is an article introduced into this country without payment of duty!'"

Sympathetic Friend—"How do you feel now, Ed?"

Seasick Soldier—"Don't ask me; but if you know any guy that wants the freedom of the seas, tell him he can have it. I ain't got no use for it."

A LITTLE TOO MUCH ZEAL.



"And, in conclusion, I would like to ask the Court, m'lord, to give full consideration to the perfect alibi established by the accused, and to treat it as, at least, a—er—er—a mitigating circumstance!"—"Passing Show."

How He Got It.

Premier W. M. Hughes of Australia, says that he once said to a friend of his: "That's a swell umbrella you have got there. Did you come by it honestly?" "I haven't quite figured out. It started to rain the other day, and I stepped into a doorway to wait till it stopped. Then I saw a young fellow coming along with a nice large umbrella, and I thought if he was going as far as my house I would beg the shelter of his umbershoot. So I stepped out and asked: 'Where are you going with that umbrella, young fellow?' and he dropped the umbrella and ran."

Mistaken Identity.

A laborer was engaged in the grounds of an asylum, and received instructions to pay no attention whatever to the remarks of the patients. Some little time after he commenced work the governor of the asylum, a well-known doctor, looking at the progress of the work, mildly suggested one alteration. The workman dug steadily on, and never lifted his head. The doctor raised his voice, but the man, without answering, continued his work. The doctor threatened, stormed, and finally shouted out: "Do you know who I am?" The laborer straightened his back, looked at him a minute, and, shaking his head, sorrowfully exclaimed: "Poor chap! I am sorry for you," and went on calmly with his work.

Good Business.

Iky was a cute lad. He had saved up enough to open a small tailoring business of his own. Having selected a quarter of the town, he took a stroll round to choose some suitable premises. The only vacant shop he could find happened to be between two other shops in the same line of business. This would seem to some people unfortunate. Not so to Iky. He studied the appearance of his rivals' windows attentively. On the right Mr. Mosenstein proclaimed in striking letters—"Style and economy. These are what you want. I give both," while on the left Mr. Samuelson's legend read—"Easy styles, easy fits, low prices." Iky then nailed a notice on his own shop door (the middle one) which ran—"Main entrance here."

Ancestors.

Jones—And who are the O'Briens' ancestors?

O'Brien—What's that?

Jones—I mean, whom do the O'Briens spring from?

O'Brien—The O'Briens spring from no one; they spring at them.

Too Good an Imitation.

A proud mother recently called a visitor's attention to her three-year-old daughter, who was playing with a doll's house on the heartrug. Suddenly "Mr. Baker," the wooden master of the establishment, was found to be missing, and after ten minutes' search was discovered under the fender. "Mrs. Baker" was carefully lifted out of the house to face her wooden spouse. "So you have tum home!" remarked the little one, in her most sarcastic tones, on behalf of the wooden lady. The equally wooden gentleman made no reply. "H'm!" continued the little one, scornfully, "I wonder you didn't say bis'ness tept you!" Then nurse was sent for.

Dickens as a Rival.

A bookseller advertised for a porter for his bookshop. Among the applicants was an Irishman gifted with more muscle than wits. He walked into the shop and glanced about rather uncertainly. Finally his eyes rested on a big notice suspended high above the door over a table covered with books:—"Dickens' Works All This Week for Sixteen Shillings." This announcement at once inflamed the applicant's temper. "Oi came in to git the job," he shouted to the proprietor; "but Oi'll not care for it. Dickens kin worruk all the week for sixteen shillings if he loikes. Oi'll not. Ye'd bether kape Dickens." And out he strode.

The Home Fires.

The street newsboy was trying to close out his stock of papers to a late passerby.

"No, no!" exclaimed the man addressed. "Ive read all to-day's papers."

"Dat's alright, mister," the newsie answered. "If you've got any paterotic feelin's you can take 'em along wid ye to keep de home fires burnin'."

Seemed Like a Command.

"Give your commands more clearly," said the colonel to the young lieutenant.

"Yes, sir."

"The other day one of your officers cleared his throat and the entire company about faced."

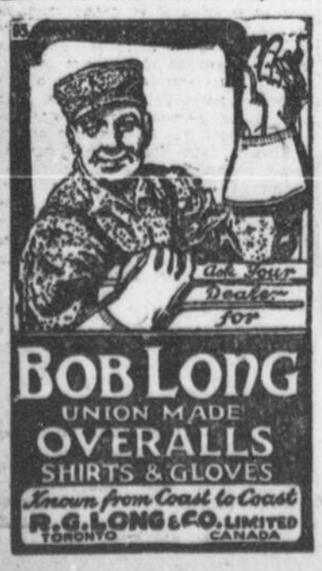
A "Close Up" View.

The man with an idea writes: "Now that an airplane has been used for transporting a piano, why not hitch a baby tank to one, drop it in Berlin and let it run through the streets of that city and give the junkers a "close up" view of war?"

LEFT FORTS BEHIND.

The retreat from Belgium has left in its wake the most formidable concrete forts ever seen anywhere, says a correspondent of the New York World." Some were recently constructed and show indubitably that the Boche meant to hold the coast terrain at all costs. A year of labor was spent in creating some of the iron and concrete structures, so formidably strong that direct hits from heavy guns caused only small abrasions.

For miles and miles he lined the road with laboriously built camouflage and hedges to shield his movements in this flat country, where now no longer are there any sounds of battle. The foe has gone from the coast entirely, giving up one of the costliest dreams, or nightmares, in all history.



ABOUT PEOPLE.

The death of Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of Rev. Fred. Wilkinson, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Toronto, occurred on October 7, after a painful illness of some weeks. The news will be the occasion of grief to many throughout Eastern Canada, for Mrs. Wilkinson has been the helper of her husband in his parish work. At St. Philip's, Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson made their influence felt among the young people. Later, at Christ Church, Dartmouth, she was his companion in building up a vigorous work in one of the oldest congregations in Nova Scotia. St. Peter's Church, Toronto, has had the benefit of their co-operation for the last few years.

Dr. Jane Walker is one of the foremost women physicians in England, and a great pioneer in the treatment of tuberculosis. Born at Dewsbury, in Yorkshire, in 1859, she chose to enter the profession of medicine, when to do so involved a complete defiance of convention, and took her M.D. degree in Brussels at a time when no British university would have bestowed it on a woman. Almost from the commencement she has specialized in the ailments of women and children, but her experiences in slumdom and in hospital turned her attention to the terrible ravages of tuberculosis, and she became a specialist in that direction also, being very early convinced of the value of fresh-air treatment. Her institution opened in 1892, was the first of its kind in England. A children's sanatorium, opened a few years ago, has also been a great success.

Mrs. Wellington Koo, wife of the Chinese Minister to the United States, died recently under peculiarly sad circumstances. She was a bride of only a few months when she came to America with her husband, newly appointed Chinese Minister to the United States. That was in December, 1915. Both of them had received their education in America, and were graduates, he of Columbia, she of Bryn Mawr. So thoroughly American was she in her ideas that she objected to being called Mme Koo, preferring the "Mrs." of the American matron. During her brief regime she had made the Chinese legation a social centre and its invitations highly prized, while her own picturesque, attractive little figure was familiar at smart official functions. Mrs. Koo was only twenty-two years of age, and leaves, besides her husband, two small children.

The only son of Marshal Mishitch, the valiant Serbian general who commanded King Peter's heroic army in the great retreat has gone to Eton to be educated. The French offered to have young Mishitch educated in Paris, but his father was anxious that he should go to an English public school, so the old Etonians fighting with the Salonica army have undertaken the honorable responsibility of maintaining him at Eton.

Miss Emily Charlotte Talbot, of Margam Abbey, Glamorgan, reputed to be the wealthiest woman in England, has just died in London. Miss Talbot, who was 78 years of age, was noted for her unostentatious benevolence. She not only built churches, but increased the stipends of the clergy in needy cases. Joint founder with her sister of St. Michael's College for Training Clergy in the diocese of Landaff, she also erected St. Theodore's Church, Port Talbot, in memory of her brother, Mr. Theodore Talbot, who was fatally injured while hunting in 1876. Despite her indispisition, Miss Talbot took a deep interest in war charities, providing two large Y.M.C.A. huts in Glamorgan, and converting Penrice Castle, her seat at Swansea, into an officers' hospital, which she equipped and maintained at her own expense. She also constantly provided the Fleet with large quantities of fruit and vegetables. At the beginning of the year she founded, at a cost of £37,000, a Chair for Preventive Medicine at the Medical School at Cardiff. She also equipped and maintained the Margam Cottage Hospital. To the Church, too, she was a great benefactor.

The Earl of Rosse, who died recently, was a grandson of the peer who erected at his residence, Birr Castle, the great reflecting telescope which cost £20,000 and was the means of many astronomical discoveries. The family has long had scientific associations. Sir Charles A. Parsons, the inventor of the steam turbine, is an uncle of the late peer. Sir Charles and his brothers when boys built a small locomotive and laid down railway lines for it in the grounds of Birr Castle. This amateur train could carry a dozen passengers, and had a speed of about 10 miles an hour.

One of the true modern Christian statesmen passed away on August 7, when Dr. William A. Shedd of Urumia, died of cholera at Sain Kaleh. Dr. Shedd was a missionary of the Presbyterian board and had served in Persia for nearly thirty years. His loss is irreparable. Although very quiet and unassuming in manner, Dr. Shedd was a hero and a statesman. He knew the Persians and was loved and respected by them. His self-sacrifice and power were especially evident when the Russians withdrew from Urumia and left the Assryian Christians at the mercy of the Moslems.

Armando Diaz, Chief of the Italian General Staff, is undoubtedly a man of the moment, as he may well turn out to be for the Allies the "Man of Destiny," and for Austria-Hungary the man of doom. We have learned a good deal about his wonderful career, his graduation with the highest honors from the Italian Staff College at Turin, his learned experiments in gunnery tactics, his finished work as Director of Military Operations at the headquarters of his great predecessor, General Cadorna; finally, his splendid leadership as a divisional and corps commander in the Duke of Oosta's Third or Carso Army, the standard army of the Southern Allies. The British artillerists who served under him during the 1917 campaign and the subsequent retreat have given enthusiastic accounts of Diaz as a tactician, and of Diaz as the organizing genius of that Third Army—a genius never cooler nor more resourceful than during the withdrawal from the Isonzo to the Piave. Born near Naples some 56 years ago, the Italian Generalissimo is reserved to a degree seldom encountered even among the "strong silent men" of the north, and equally sparing of word and gesture. Perhaps a strain of Spanish blood, inherited from his more remote ancestry, explains this characteristic. Diaz is primarily an intellectual—the large brow and deep-set eyes suggest a thinker of the constructive or architectural rather than the analytical variety. For clearness and rapidity of decision the Italian general is, perhaps, without a rival. But Armando Diaz is not all intellect or ruthless will-power. He has "soul," which is never lacking in a born leader of men or a son of Italy.

FLAG DECORATIONS FOR VICTORY LOAN

During the Liberty Loan Campaign each of the thirty-four blocks in Fifth avenue, New York, disclosed a fluttering mass of the flags of one or other of the United States and its twenty-one allies, namely, Belgium, Brazil, British Empire, China, Cuba, Czecho-Slovakia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Siberia, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Panama, Portugal, Russia, Serbia and Siam. The gorgeous blaze of colors produced an appearance which at the same time had the practical effect of creating the greatest enthusiasm for the cause of liberty and of the Allies. This display which originally cost $45,000 has been shipped to Montreal, and is being rebuilt on St. Catherine street, between Guy and Papineau avenue, there being enough material to decorate every building in the street. An army of men has been secured to put up the decorations. In addition to the flags, half of the great display of the huge pictures painted in oils by the artists of America and used as decorations along Fifth avenue—each of about the size of a 24 sheet poster and worth $10,000 apiece—pictures which were used in Fifth avenue to supplement the flag decoration—have been secured for Montreal, and a large collection of specially painted war maps made for window display by the publishers of the 'Literary Digest' has also been secured by Mr. Brown for Montreal's campaign. Associated with Mr. Brown in his work in New York was Mr. G. W. Morrow.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE POPULAR IN FRANCE.

English is threatening to outstrip French as the universal language—and is threatening to do it on French territory. To learn English has become the national vogue to-day in France. The presence on French soil of so many millions of Anglo-Saxon soldiers has given rise to a sudden desire among all classes to speak English. When one remembers the traditional antagonism and hostility of the French toward speaking any other language but the French, the change is hardly less than a phenomenon.

The air is full of schemes and devices of teaching our tongue to the masses. Every teacher of English has more than he can do to fill the wants of all his pupils. An ingenious plan of imparting the elements of English grammar to its readers has been devised by the 'Matin,' which publishes at the very top of its page in both corners a boxful of nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives and participles every morning.

Other newspapers are also following the plan of the 'Matin' in devoting the ear spaces at the sides of their titles to a little daily lesson of not more than six words, in which the English pronunciation is conveyed in a weird and really wonderful manner. The wittiest of French dailies, "L'Oeuvre," is going its contemporaries one better by organizing classes for its readers several times a week in different parts of Paris.

YOUR PART.

They are fighting desperately now for Victory.

How can I help?

You can help best by saving.

Save that you may be able to Lend when Canada calls. We are all partners in our country's business. We must all be prepared to accept our responsibilities as partners when the need arises. If we do not prepare by saving we shall be clogs on the wheel of Victory.

Don't spend all you make. Be ready to help! Save!

PREMIER VENIZELOS TO VISIT AMERICA.

Premier Venizelos, of Greece, has cabled the Hellenic Liberal Association of New York that he may soon visit America. The cable was in response to a recent invitation of the Association sent to him in London.

"It was always been my ardent desire to visit the great democracy of the United States, but insuperable difficulties have always prevented it. I trust very soon to be in a position to fulfil my desire," read the Premier's message, addressed to John Panagoulopoulos, acting president of the Association.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Now that the new government standard flour is in general use, the quality of the yeast you use is more important than ever. Use Royal Yeast Cakes. Their quality is absolutely reliable. Bread made with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other.

Send name and address for copy Royal Yeast Bake Book.

E. W. GILLETT CO. LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

A CANADIAN FOREWORD

"Sine qua non" Which Must be Upheld by Future League of Nations

(By Dr. J. M. Harper, Quebec.)

We all feel that the smile of the Kaiser, as embodied in the rhetoric of his Prime Minister, is no more to be trusted now than it ever was. However, the peoples of the German States may act, the Kaiser and his Hohenzollern attachments can be given no place in the preliminaries leading up to the organization of a League of Nations. No diplomatist would be safe in an atmosphere of Hohenzollernism to lead any League of Nations in the way it ought to go. The sense of justice or international fairplay has been smothered long ago in that atmosphere of double dealing, and it certainly has been given no blink of righteousness from the late pleadings of Chancellor von Hertling and Prince Maximilian.

Perennial War-Making.

President Wilson has given us his well weighed recommendations as to how a peace of the right kind might be arranged under the auspices of a League of Nations prepared to give conscientious heed to a sense of international fair play. On the other hand, the German Chancellors, while proclaiming by word of mouth in the Reichstag that they are prepared to stand by President Wilson's ultimatums, convince every one, even many of the German peoples themselves, that their master's acceptance of the said ultimatums would have no more of a tone of honest dealing about it than was his acceptance of the decree of neutrality for the protection of Belgium. The Kaiser is never done telling the world that he believes in the efficacy of militarism as an industrial means of promoting peace. An international peace-making with him involves a perennial war-making—an indulging in the massing of "a largest army possible" as an industrial means of nation-building.

Awakening Of German People.

Indeed, the world has been, for the past five years at least, awaiting an awakening of the German peoples, in spite of their dread of a princeling tyranny, tainted with the folly of begetting and nurturing a system of profligacy with the wage-earner's possessions truly scandalous. Had that awakening come sooner, the present war would not have lasted the time it has. They have had the wool drawn so closely over their eyes, that even now they fail to see the approaching victory that cannot but fully awaken them. "Everything comes to those who wait" has now an ominous emphasis about it for the German peoples, and the nations involved have to see that there is "no tampering with the expectants' luck" as far as the great and only legitimate peace-making process is concerned. That luck has in it no trace of the sordid axioms of Treitschke's Hohenzollern kultur to the effect that "the end justifies the means" or that "war and not peace is the summum bonum in the ethics of any progressive State." The suspicion that the Kaiser and the militant and diplomatic circles of his Court were privy to the Austrian suggestion, if not its authors, has been verified to a last detail of its cunning.

The Writing On The Wall.

The German peoples, as well as their princeling rulers are now equally well aware of what has been going on to cover up the decline in the peace-making processes of the Kaiser's paramount industry of militancy. The voice of the true kind of peace-maker has been heard in the Reichstag, though it is not the voice either of the Kaiser or his Chancellors. Months ago that voice would have been smothered by a malignant Hohenzollern gas. Now the writing on the wall is visible to all. Every German cannot miss a reading of it. Peace the world would have, and still awaits the awakening of the German peoples to give what the world demands. A half awakening will not satisfy. A Hohenzollern gainsaying is now one of the lost arts, or has to be, before the German peoples can be taken into partnership with the proposed League of Nations.

One can hardly believe his ears when he is creditably informed that the autocratic Kaiser has been told to his face by his own people, that Germany is in the straits she is in to-day on account of his lack of foresight as a ruler. The blustering would-be conqueror did not dare inflict the punishment this time, which he once meted out to the fearless Edith Cavell, on the outspoken compatriot of the German peoples who lately told the Reichstag that militancy as a paramount German industry, commandeered by the autocratic Wilhelm, was on the point of having its doors forcibly closed for all time, on the advice of a properly constituted League of Nations.

A Change Of Ethics.

The Reichstag itself, as the fledgling of Potsdam has been further told, must have its doors widened to give a more facile entrance to the freedom of speech and the sense of justice in its deliberations. If the German Empire is to be anything but a string of regimentals marking time for some coming war, there has to be introduced, and that immediately, by the democracies of the sub-States, acting in concert, a change of ethics from the sidewalks of the city streets to the boulevards of the Royal Parks. The censoring of information that belongs by right to the public ear has to have its claws pared. "Let there be light—the light that is being bestowed on all nations who claim to be free nations" is a cry heard all over Germany, as it perhaps has never been before.

From all appearances, the German peoples, but for the embargo on their democratic freedom of action by what is left of "a largest army possible" are anything but pleased over the self-confession and exposure of their Kaiser continuing to draw the wool over their eyes much as Bismarck did when he placed the Germanic Confederation of States under the militant oversight of Prussianism.

The Lust Of Power.

This is not to say that the German peoples are in the way of ignoring their own love of country, any more than are the Entente Allies thinking of laying aside their patriotism and soldierly prowess until they are assured that some kind of an International Council or League of Nations has been constitutionally equipped under the auspices of an international sense of justice of fair play, with fully endorsed guarantees that a brutal Hohenzollernism will never again be given the chance of drenching its edicts with what may be called the Prussic acid of a rule begotten of hatred and lust of power. In fine, there is a verdict in the air at this very moment—with a decisive victory in sight for the Christian civilization—to the effect that the communal conscience of the Germanic Empire is by no means as yet scared beyond the hope of being quickened into seeing for itself what a mull its Kaiser, drunk of a misguided militancy, has made of the world for his own as well as for those whom they have been forced by the fortunes of a needless war to look upon as the bitterest of enemies. Chancellor von Hertling resigned: but his logique d'abandon remains to be dealt with as the outcome of Kaiser Wilhelm's ragged ethics, further embodied in the very latest utterances of Prince Maximilian.

PRESIDENT WILSON DEMANDS SAFEGUARDS

Tells Germans Frankly That He Cannot Trust Their Rulers' Word

In submitting the German plea for an armistice and peace to the Allies, President Wilson replied to Berlin on October 23 in the following terms:

"Having received the solemn and explicit assurance of the German Government that it unreservedly accepts the terms of peace laid down in his address to the Congress of the United States on the eighth of January, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses, particularly the address of the 27th of September, and that it desires to discuss the details of their application, and that this wish and purpose emanated not from those who have hitherto dictated German policy and conducted the present war on Germany's behalf, but from Ministers who speak for the majority of the Reichstag and for an overwhelming majority of the German people, and having received also the explicit promise of the present German Government that the humane rules of civilized warfare will be observed both on land and sea by the German armed forces, the President of the United States feels that he cannot decline to take up with the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated the question of an armistice.

Power to Enforce Terms.

"He deems it his duty to say again, however, that the only armistice he would feel justified in submitting for consideration would be one which should leave the United States and the Powers associated with her in a position to enforce any arrangements that may be entered into and to make a renewal of hostilities on the part of Germany impossible.

"The President has, therefore, transmitted his correspondence with the present German authorities to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that, if those Governments are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the Governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as will fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and ensure to the associated Governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government has agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view. Should such terms of armistice be suggested, their acceptance by Germany will afford the best concrete evidence of her unequivocal acceptance of the terms and principles of peace from which the whole action proceeds.

The Change of Government.

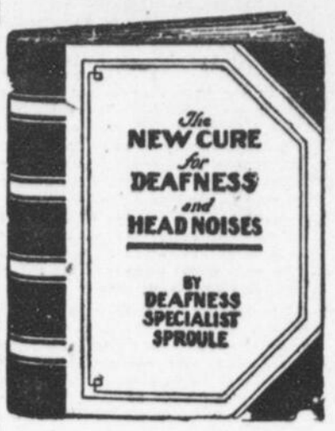
"The President would deem himself lacking in candour did he not point out in the frankest possible terms the reason why extraordinary safeguards must be demanded. Significant and important as the constitutional changes seem to be which are spoken of by the German Foreign Secretary in his note of the twentieth of October, it does not appear that the principle of a Government responsible to the German people has yet been fully worked out, or that any guarantees either exist or are in contemplation that the alterations of principle and of practice now partially agreed upon will be permanent. Moreover, it does not appear that the heart of the present difficulty has been reached. It may be that future wars have been brought under the control of the German people, but the present war has not been; and it is with the present war that we are dealing. It is evident that the German people have no means of commanding the acquiescence of the military authorities of the empire in the popular will; that the power of the King of Prussia to control the policy of the empire is unimpaired; that the determining initiative still remains with those who have hitherto been the masters of Germany.

America Asks Surrender.

"Feeling that the whole peace of the world depends now on plain speaking and straightforward action, the President deems it his duty to say, without any attempt to soften what may seem harsh words, that the nations of the world do not and cannot trust the word of those who have hitherto been the masters of German policy, and to point out once more that in concluding peace and attempting to undo the infinite injuries and injustices of this war, the Government of the United States cannot deal with any but veritable representatives of the German people who have been assured of a genuine constitutional standing as the real rulers of Germany. If it must deal with the military masters and the monarchical autocrats of Germany now, or if it is likely to have to deal with them later in regard to the international obligations of the German empire, it must demand, not peace negotiations, but surrender. Nothing can be gained by leaving this essential thing unsaid."

DEAFNESS BOOK FREE

— How To Regain Hearing —



An exceedingly interesting new book that tells about Deafness and how it can be cured right in your own home, is being given away absolutely free of charge by its author, a famous specialist known throughout the country for his great success with Deafness.

This book should be read at once by every one who is deaf, for it contains the latest information in regard to the new method of treating Deafness without any surgical operations, pain, absence from your daily work, or inconvenience.

Deafness Specialist Sproule, *(Graduate in Medicine and Surgery, Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Mail Naval Service)* who wrote the book, has for thirty years been studying and curing Deafness, and the genuine and hearty sympathy and friendliness he feels for all sufferers from this affliction is clearly expressed in its pages.

From cover to cover this excellent book is full of the very help and knowledge that every deaf person needs. It explains all about the formation of the ear, why the deaf cannot hear, the diseases that cause Deafness, and the reason for ringing, buzzing noises in the head and ears. It shows just how the passages of the ear get all blocked up and how the delicate inside parts get out of order. Best of all, however, it points out how Deafness and Head Noises are now being cured and clear perfect hearing restored. Remarkably fine pictures of the ear and its various parts illustrate almost every page.

If you are Deaf—if your hearing is failing, or if you suffer from head or ear noises, don't make the mistake of thinking such troubles are incurable.

WRITE FOR THIS BOOK TODAY

and read it through carefully from beginning to end. It will give you without any expense whatever the very information you should have at once in regard to Deafness. Remember this book is yours, just for the asking, and it's well worth asking for. All you need to do is to write your full name and address plainly on the dotted lines, cut out the free Coupon and mail to

Deafness Specialist SPROULE,
286 Trade Building,
Boston, Mass.

Free Deafness Book Coupon

Full Name .....

Address .....

.....

OUR WAR FUNDS

PRISONERS OF WAR FUND.

(To provide food parcels for Canadian prisoners of war in Germany.)

Paid Treasurer and acknowledged by receipt	$382.05
Since acknowledged	373.42
Mrs. A. C.	1.00
Stone Church Ladies' Aid	5.00
Mrs. J. MacMillan	4.00
V. J. M.	2.00
N. McD.	1.00
E. Euler	2.00
T. Sharpe	5.00
Irene Paton	2.00
Total to Oct. 24	$777.47

THE FRIENDLY HOME.

Previously acknowledged	$1458.00
Mrs. Colin D. Morgan	5.00
Mrs. J. Hodgson	2.00
E. Archibald	10.00
W. A. Scott	10.00
Rev. J. C. Antliff	5.00
V. J. M.	2.00
Elizabeth Tees	5.00
Total to Oct. 24	$1497.00

Y.M.C.A. FUND.

(For Y.M.C.A. work among Canadian soldiers overseas.)

Paid Treasurer and acknowledged by receipt	$1191.88
Since acknowledged	4134.34
K. and V. Suter	2.00
Jno. A. McEwen	5.00
Mrs. J. MacMillan	4.00
Onaway Class, Grand Bend	10.00
Mrs. H. MacDonald	.50
Women's Institute, Elphin	15.00
White School Patriotic Soc.	100.00
George Bye	2.50
Total to Oct. 24	$5465.22

LABRADOR FUND.

(For the support of Dr. Grenfell's Mission.)

Paid Treasurer and acknowledged by receipt	$553.10
Since acknowledged	345.51
Mrs. A. C.	1.00
J. A. McEwen	5.00
Maggie Dell	2.00
Geo. V. Kneen	4.70
Mrs. J. G. Yelland	1.00
Mrs. J. MacMillan	5.00
V. J. M.	2.00
N. McD.	1.00
Total to Oct. 24	$953.31

Other Funds:—

Mrs. E. D. Osener	$1.00

FARMERS MARKETS

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE EGG AND POULTRY MARKET REPORT

Following is the Dominion Department of Agriculture Egg and Poultry Market's Report for Current Week:—

EGGS.

Market.	Specials	Extras	No. 1's.	No. 2's.
Prevailing Prices, Country Points:—				
Western Ontario	52—55	45—50	—	—
Central Ontario	53—58	48—51	—	—
Eastern Ontario	54—60	49—50	—	—
Quebec	55—60	45—48	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	40—46	—	—
Manitoba	50	44—45	42	35
Saskatchewan	50	44—45	—	—
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	—	45—48	—	—
Alberta	50	43—45	—	—
British Columbia	70	58—60	54	—
Retail Prices to Consumers:—				
Toronto	75	65	60	55
		Storage Ex.	Firsts	
Montreal	70—75	60—65	55—58	50
Winnipeg	60	55	52	—
Calgary	60	50—55	40—45	—
Edmonton	60	57	45—55 (mixed)	—
Saskatoon, Moose Jaw & Regina	—	55	50	45
Ottawa	65—70	55	—	—
Charlottetown	—	46	—	—
Vancouver	85	70—75	60—65	50—55

POULTRY.

Market	Broilers	Chickens 4 & up	Fowl 3	Fowl 3-4½	Roosters	Ducklings	Ducks	Geese	Turkeys
Live Poultry Quotations, Wholesale:—									
Toronto	27	25-27	20	24-26	20	22	—	21	28-33
Montreal	29	22-29	20	23-28	22	26-30	—	20	34-36
Winnipeg	24-25	25	—	18-20	15-18	32	—	28-30	35
Calgary	23	23	—	20-22	16	—	15-17	15-17	25
Edmonton	21-23	21-23	—	18-20	—	—	16-18	17	27
Chicago	—	27	23	24-26½	22½	—	21-23	21	33
Buffalo	30-33	35-36	30-32	33-36	25-26	30-35	—	25-26	—
New York	—	35-36	—	36	26	—	30-32	25-26	30
Dressed Poultry Quotations:—									
Toronto	31	28-35	23	27-30	23-26	28	—	24	35-40
Montreal	30-32	28-32	—	27-30	24	28-30	—	24-26	36-38
Winnipeg	38-42	—	—	28	23	38	—	34	41
Vancouver	40-45	40-45	32	35-38	—	44-45	—	—	—
New York	40-50	28-45	—	30-35½	25-26	49	—	—	40-48
Buffalo	42-48	36-38	33	34-37	28	42-43	—	—	—

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Eggs Active and Firm — Demand for Poultry Good

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

The only feature of importance in the local egg situation this week has been the strength in the market for strictly new laid and fancy eggs, and prices scored advances amounting to 7c to 10c per dozen, which was attributed to the small production throughout the country, the limited supplies available here and the good demand for the same, and sales of fancy stock in a wholesale jobbing way were made at 70c, and strictly new laid at 65c per dozen. There has been no change in the condition of the market for cold storage stock, prices being firmly maintained with a good steady business passing. The receipts this week have been fair, but the bulk of them were for export account.

We quote wholesale jobbing prices as follows:

Strictly new laid eggs	65c to 70c
Fresh selected stock	50c to 54c
Storage selected stock	00c to 53c
Storage No. 1 stock	00c to 49c

On account of the continued mild weather for the season of the year the receipts of live poultry have been large again this week, but notwithstanding this fact there has been no material change in the condition of the market for well finished stock as the demand for such has been good and quite an active trade was done, but on the other hand the demand for poor birds was somewhat limited, and prices in many cases had to be shaded in order to make a clearance of the same. The supply of dressed poultry has been limited on account of the scarcity of labor at the dressing stations throughout the country, and the unfavorable weather for shipping, but what stock has come forward met with a ready sale at steady prices, and the market on the whole has been active.

We quote prices for dressed poultry as follows:

Turkeys, per lb.	36c to 38c
Chickens	28c to 32c
Ducks	28c to 30c
Fowl	27c to 30c

The feature of the market for honey this week was the weaker feeling which developed in it, and prices scored declines amounting to 2c to 3c per pound.

A very strong feeling has prevailed in the market for maple sugar of late and prices have scored sharp advances, which is attributed to the fact that the crop is about exhausted. Maple syrup is quiet at $1.90 to $2 per gallon in wood, and at 90 to $2 per gallon in wood, and at $2.10 to $2.25 in one gallon tine.

Owing to the unfavorable weather prevailing and the increased receipts of potatoes from Quebec growers, an easy feeling has prevailed in the market throughout the week, and prices have ruled lower than the previous week. The demand for good sound stock has been fair in a wholesale jobbing way and a steady trade was done in Green Mountains at $2.10, and in Quebec white at $1.80 per bag of 90 lbs. ex-store, but the demand for poor quality stock has been slow at lower figures. Car lots of Green Mountain potatoes were quoted at $1.75 to $1.80, and Quebec white at $1.50 to $1.60 per bag of 90 lbs. ex-track.

THE PROVISION MARKET

Smoked Meats and Lard are Steady Under Fair Demand

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

The only important change in the Canadian live hog situation this week was the decline in prices of 50c per 100 lbs. in the Montreal market. The receipts were fair and the quality of the stock was also somewhat better than of late, and sales of selected lots were made at $18 to $18.25 per 100 lbs. weighed off cars, with a few odd lots selling as high as $18.50. The tone of the Toronto market throughout the week was steady, and prices show no change as compared with the previous week, the bulk of the business being done at $18.25 per 100 lbs., fed and watered, while the Winnipeg market was also steady at $18 per 100 lbs. for selected lots weighed off cars. The trade in dressed hogs in this market has continued rather quiet on account of the mild weather prevailing, consequently the demand has been only for small lots to meet immediate wants. There has been no change in prices and sales of abattoir fresh-killed stock in a wholesale jobbing way were made at $22.50 to $26, and country dressed at $24 to $25 per 100 lbs.

There were no new developments in the market for smoked or cured meats during the week, prices having ruled steady under a steady demand for supplies for domestic consumption, and for shipment to country points, and on the whole a fair trade was done in a wholesale jobbing way. Sales of 8 to 10 lb. hams were made at 37c per lb., 12 to 15 lbs. at 35c, and heavier weights at 34c, while breakfast bacon sold at 42c to 43c. Windsor selected bacon at 45c to 46c, and Windsor boneless bacon at 48c to 50c. The trade in barreled pork continues slow, and the indications are that there will not be much activity in the market until colder weather sets in. Supplies on spot are not excessive, and in consequence prices have ruled about steady, with car lots of American bean pork quoted at $48 per barrel, duty paid; clear short-cut pork at $48, and clear cut fat back pork at $60.50.

There has been no important change in the condition of the market for lard, prices having ruled steady with a good demand for supplies for local and country account, and a fairly active trade was done in a wholesale jobbing way. Sales of Canadian pure leaf grades were made at 31½c per lb. in 20 lb. wood pails, and at 33c per lb. in blocks, while American compound lard sold at 27c to 27½c per lb. in 20 lb. wood pails.

DAIRY PRODUCE TRADE

Butter Quiet But Firm, Cheese Prices Higher in Country

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

The butter market was without any special feature to note during the week, the feeling being firm and prices unchanged, and it is expected that there will be no developments in the situation of importance until after the 9th of November. The trade in a wholesale way has been rather quiet owing to the fact that buyers in most cases have ample stocks on hand to fill requirements. The volume of business in a wholesale jobbing way has been fair and prices have ruled firm at 50c per lb. in solid packages, and at 51c in 1 lb. blocks.

We quote wholesale prices as follows:

Finest creamery	49c to 50c
Fine creamery	48c to 48½c
Finest dairy	41c to 43c
Fine dairy	39c to 40c

The following prices are being paid by the Commission for butter;

No. 1 creamery, per lb.	46½c
No. 2 creamery, per lb.	46c
No. 3 creamery, per lb.	45c

The feature of the cheese situation continues to be the very high prices being paid in the country, and prices at several of the boards this week show further advances. The highest figure paid was 24¾c per lb. at Picton, which was 7.16c per lb. higher than last week, while the advance at Brockville was ¼c to 24½c, and at Stirling 3-16c to 24 9-16c. The price bid at Napanee was 1-16c per lb. lower at 24 7-16c, with no sales, while Kingston, Campbellford and Iroquois prices were unchanged. At Gould's Cold Storage about 6,000 boxes were sold at 24⅝c per lb. f.o.b. country points.

The following prices are being paid by the Commission:

No. 1 cheese	25c
No. 2 cheese	24½c
No. 3 cheese	24c

New York, Oct. 26.—Butter steady. Receipts 7,556 tubs. Creamery, higher than extras, 58c to 58½c; extras, 92 score, 57½c; firsts, 55½c to 57c; packing stock, current make, No. 3, 39½c. Cheese firm. Receipts 1,522 boxes. boxes. State, whole milk, flats, fresh specials, 33c; do. average run, 32c to 32½c.

GRAIN PRICES CLOSED FIRM AT GOOD ADVANCE

The feature of the grain trade this week has been the strong feeling that prevailed in all lines and prices generally have steadily advanced and closed at a much higher level than this day week. There has been a good steady demand for cash grain in this market during the week and the volume of business transacted was fairly large. There continues to be a steady demand from millers here for Manitoba wheat and sales of some fair-sized lots of most grades were made. The advance in prices for cash corn in the Chicago market for the week amounted to 20c per bushel.

The trading in the October oat option in the Winnipeg market was discontinued in the early part of the week, and in consequence all the interest of the trade was centred in the December future, which sold on Friday as high as 81⅜c, showing a net gain as compared with last Saturday's closing figure of 6c per bushel, and it closed to-day with a net advance for the week of 4¼c. This naturally influenced the spot market for cash oats and prices during the week were marked up 4c to 5c per bushel. There was a good demand for supplies and the market closed strong with car lots of Canadian western extra No. 1 feed quoted at 95c to 99c, No. 1 feed at 96c to 97c, No. 2 feed at 92c to 93c, Ontario No. 2 white at 94c, No. 3 white at 93c, and No. 4 at 92c per bushel ex-store. A feature of the trade in Manitoba barley was the demand for export account early in the week and sales of some round lots of No. 3 were f.o.b., vessel here, but on account of the sharp advance in prices in the Winnipeg market later, which were away above export basis, further business was checked. There was also a fair trade done for domestic account and prices for the week advanced 4c to 5c per bushel extra No. 3 at $1.31, No. 3 at $1.29, Manitoba No. 3 at $1.27, No. 4 at $1.22, and No. 4 sample at $1.17 per bushel ex-store.

Subscription Rates

Montreal Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead

Edited by JOHN REDPATH DOUGALL

Canada's Leading National Newspaper. Always Independent and Dependable. Strong and Courageous.

Besides its splendid News features it has special Departments edited by experts, of interest to all members of the family, and to all walks of life. Its Market and Stock Reports and Financial Review are fair and most trustworthy. Its Literary Review, splendid Short and Serial Stories, Home Department, Young People's Department — cover a wide range of human interest. Its Queries and Answers on all subjects, including Agriculture, Veterinary, Poultry, etc., and its Farm and Garden Departments are greatly prized for their practical and timely hints and information. Best war articles.

The "Witness" editorial pages are unique, and worth the full price to anyone, especially now.

$1.50 a year.

ON TRIAL to New Subscribers Three Months only 25 cts.

WORLD WIDE.

Canada's Leading Weekly Review. All the best things in the world's greatest journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. Good selections from the best cartoons of the week. The busy man's paper. Nothing like it anywhere at the price. It is literally "a feast of reason and flow of soul." Almost every article you want to mark and send to a friend, or put away among your treasures.

$2.00 a year.

ON TRIAL to New Subscribers Three Months only 25 cts.

NORTHERN MESSENGER

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

Fifty cents (50c.) a year.

ON TRIAL to New Subscribers Three Months only 15 cts.

S. S. RATE—In clubs of six or more, to one address, ONLY 30 cents per copy per year.

SPECIALLY REDUCED ANNUAL CLUB COMBINATIONS.

Publications.	Twelve Months.	Worth.
Witness and World Wide for	$2.65	$3.50
" " Messenger for	1.60	2.00
World Wide and " for	2.10	2.50
All three publications for	3.00	4.00

These Splendid Bargains Would Interest Your Friends.

Four months on trial, one third of above prices.

A GREAT FAMILY CLUB.

Apart from the local newspapers these three great publications provide all the news and periodical reading and entertainment desired in the average home.

All three for $3.

AGENTS ENTITLED TO COLLECT FULL RATES.

The reduced "on trial" or "combination rates" are not offered to those who wait for the call and services of a paid canvasser. As the latter does the work he is entitled to collect full individual price, retaining for his commission the difference between that and the reduced rates offered herein to those who send their own subscription in advance.

For Montreal Island and St. Lamberts.

Add to the foregoing rates the cost of local distribution, namely, for the "Witness" $1.00 additional, for "World Wide" 50 cents additional, for the "Messenger" 50 cents additional.

For Foreign Countries.

Add to the subscription rates the cost of foreign postage, namely, for the "Witness" $1.00 additional, for "World Wide" 50 cents additional, for the "Messenger" 50 cents additional.

For U. S.

Additional postage: "Witness" 50 cents, "World Wide" 25 cents, "Messenger" 15 cents.

Sending Money.

No subscription may be paid by cheque unless the cheque has written clearly across it the words "payable at Par Montreal." Money orders are the best way to send money. Only small amounts may be sent in stamps and then only in the 1, 2 and 3c. denominations. Stamps of larger denomination cannot be accepted.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

COUPON

For the sum of .....($.....) please send me the following publications not crossed out for.....months

WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD, WORLD WIDE, NORTHERN MESSENGER.

Name .....

Address .....

Date .....

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF QUEBEC.

A. B. H., Mass., asks.—Kindly inform me who is the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec?

Ans.—The present Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec is the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick. Sir Charles is a native of Quebec. He was born in 1853, was educated at Laval University, and gained distinction as a criminal lawyer in the Louis Riel trial.

He became Minister of Justice in 1902. He resigned to become Chief Justice of Canada in 1906. He is a Catholic and a member of the Imperial Privy Council.

During his lift he has rendered nupointed Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, succeeding Sir Evariste Le Blanc, whose funeral took place with much ceremony on Tuesday, Oct. 22nd, the body being brought from Quebec to Montreal accompanied by many dignitaries of Church and State, and escorted to the cemetery of Cote des Neiges by a guard of honor.

BOOKS FOR GIRLS.

E. L., Ont., asks.—I would like to have a list of books (with prices) suitable for girls from 10 years to 16 years, or a catalogue for Sunday-school supplies.

Ans.—If you write to the Montreal Book Room, 35 McGill College ave., Montreal, they will furnish you with such a list, prices included.

FARMING, MINING, HUSBANDRY.

Subscriber, Que., asks.—(1) Are tractors going to be serviceable on farms in the Eastern Townships, especially for ploughing? Are they made in Canada, and by what firms?

(2) Does the Provincial Government employ mineralogists for the purpose of prospecting? Could a farmer who believes that he has minerals on his land obtain the services of such an official? Would there be any cost, and to whom should I write for further information?

(3) How rapidly do hardwood trees grow after reaching 12 inches in diameter at the butt? Would it pay to cut these trees (beech, birch and maple) down for wood, or leave them ten years and then cut for lumber?

(4) Are Lincoln sheep a good breed for certain purposes nad districts. Each farmer must choose his breed for certain purposes and disbreed according to the qualities that he desires and the nature of the housing and pasture to which he intends to subject them.

Ans.—(1) Yes, where the farms are large enough to admit of their effective use. They are made in Canada by a number of firms, as you will see by the advertisements.

(2) Both the Provincial and Federal Governments employ a considerable staff of mineralogists. These men are employed for the purpose of making geological maps and reporting to the government. They are not used as prospectors and are not permitted to undertake any prospecting work. You can, however, procure from the government, probably free, but if not at very small cost, maps and books showing the geological formation of your district. To procure these you should write both your Provincial Government and the Federal Government, addressing the Geological Department.

(3) The answer to this question depends so largely on the soil and on the density of the bush as well as on the variety of trees, that it is hardly possible to make any categorical answer. You can easily find the answer for yourself as regards the particular stand of timber to which you have reference by examining a few of the stumps that have been cut down or by cutting down a few trees for the purpose. If after cutting down a tree, you will lay a rule on the top of the stump, with its end at the centre of the stump, and count the rings outward from the six inch mark to the edge of the stump, you will find the number of years that the tree has been growing since it reached the 12 inch diameter; always remember, of course, the rings are in pairs, a light and a dark one, and that each pair is to be counted as one, the light ring represents the summer growth and the dark ring the winter growth. If you try this with one birch, one beech and one maple you should secure a pretty fair result.

(4) The Lincoln sheep are a good breed for certain purposes nad districts. Each farmer must choose his breed for certain purposes and disbreed according to the qualities that he desires and the nature of the housing and pasture to which he intends to subject them.

HISTORY—POLITICS.

Subscriber, Vt., asks.—(1) Did Canada ever offer to sell her North-West territory to the United States at the time of the Alaskan purchase? (2) Was Sir Wilfrid Laurier honorably defeated or not in the last Dominion election? (3) What trophies have the Canadians to show that they were victorious in the Battle of Lundy's Lane? (4) What is the revenue of a dukedom in the British Islands? (5) Give an account of Sir John A. Macdonald's dealings with the C.P.R. and name the constituencies involved in the "Pacific Scandal." (6) What is the area of Palestine?

Ans.—(1) No, Canada did not offer to sell her North-West Territory to the United States. (2) Regarding the last election, we believe that would be a matter of opinion depending largely upon the side of politics one supports. The unprecedented fact that it was a selected franchise is strongly condemned.

A Canadian Victory.

(3) Ever since the Battle of Lundy's Lane the result of the contest has been stoutly disputed. There is, however, no shadow of doubt but that the British, though greatly outnumbered, were nevertheless victorious. If the Americans, as some have claimed, captured the British guns, they neither took them off, destroyed them nor spiked them; they left their dead and wounded on the field, and to expedite their flight they threw camp equipage and provisions into the Niagara. The truth is rather that the British captured two of the enemy's guns and several tumbrils. Roosevelt, in his "History of Naval War of 1812," says, "It is equally beyond question that it was a defeat and not a victory for the Americans."

A Duke's Revenue.

(4) The revenue of a duke in the British Islands would depend upon the amount of his personal wealth. The Duke of Westminster is accounted the richest duke in England, and his dukedom embraces part of the most fashionable quarter in the West End of the city of London.

The Pacific Scandal.

(5) What is known in our political history as the Pacific Railway Scandal would require a whole volume to describe fully, and we can here give only the briefest outline of the facts.

In 1872 two companies were incorporated with the view of securing the great railway charter. One was Sir Hugh Allan's, of Montreal, which was called the Pacific Railway Company, and some of its principal members were United States capitalists. The other was a purely Canadian company, organized by the Hon. D. L. Macpherson, of Toronto, and known as the Interoceanic Railway Company. A sturdy fight took place between these rival companies to secure from the government the coveted prize, although, as revelations later showed, Sir Hugh Allan had been secretly promised in writing by Sir John A. Macdonald that he would be made president of whatever company the government decided should get the charter to build and operate the road. On the strength of this promise Sir Hugh Allan furnished money to the amount of $162,000 to aid the government in carrying the general elections. Subsequently in the House of Commons grave charges of political corruption were brought against the Prime Minister, and an investigation was begun. Sir John and his friends did all they could to block the investigation, but documents were forthcoming to prove that the charges against Sir John A. Macdonald were well founded, and the whole affair was made public in the Canadian press. The Pacific Scandal, as it was called, resulted in the downfall of Sir John and the Conservative party. Sir John came into power again some years later, and saw the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway to its completion in 1885.

Area of Palestine.

(6) Palestine is a geographical name of rather loose application. It is, however, conventionally used as a name for the territory which in the Old Testament is claimed as the inheritance of the Hebrews; thus it may be said generally to denote the southern third of the province of Syria. Except in the west, where the country is bordered by the Mediterranean Sea, the limit of this territory cannot be laid down on the map as a definite line. The modern divisions under the Turks in no way correspond with the ancient territory. However, the Hebrews themselves have preserved in the proverbial expression "from Dan to Beersheba," an indication of the normal north-and-south limits of their land, and in defining the area of the country under discussion it is this indication which is generally followed.

According to the English engineers who surveyed the country on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund, the area of Western Palestine is about 6040 square miles, and that of Eastern Palestine about 3800 square miles, a territory equal to rather more than one-sixth the size of England.

THE MORMONS.

W. M., Alta., asks.—Could you please tell me in your "Questions and Answer" column if we have any laws in Canada forbidding polygamy? I hear that a lady lecturing in Massachusetts made the statement that in Canada Mormons had a right to more than one wife as there was no law forbidding it.

Ans.—The lecturer is entirely mistaken. Polygamy is certainly against the law in Canada and also in the United States.

SONG REQUESTED.

L. W., P.E.I., asks.—Kindly give words of song, "Break the News to Mother."

Ans.—We refer this to our readers.

DESERTION OF WIFE AND FAMILY.

S. C., Nova Scotia, asks.—(1) If a man abandons his wife, leaving her with a large family of little children, going off with another man's wife, and she does not hear from him, nor does he in any way contribute to their support, is she free to marry again after the lapse of seven years?

(2) In matter of getting a divorce when the man's address cannot be obtained, can she get her divorce without notifying him?

(3) Would it be legal for a pastor to perform marriage ceremony for her to another man, she having no divorce?

Ans.—All three questions must be answered in the negative.

DOWNFALL OF POLAND.

A. D., Ont., asks.—We would be greatly obliged if you could insert in the "Weekly Witness" the poem entitled the "Downfall of Poland," by Campbell, beginning,

"Oh! sacred Truth, thy triumphs ceased a while,
And Hope, thy sister, ceased with thee to smile."

Ans.—The history of the partition of Poland, of the massacre in the suburbs of Warsaw, and on the Bridge of Prague, the triumphant entry of Suwarrow into the Polish capital and the insult offered to human nature, by the blasphemous thanks offered up to heaven for victories obtained over men fighting in the sacred cause of liberty, by murderers and oppressors, are events generally known. The lines to which you refer, commemorating these events, are contained in Campbell's poem entitled "Pleasures of Hope" as follows:—

Oh! sacred Truth! thy triumph ceased awhile,
And Hope, thy sister, ceased with thee to smile.
When leagued Oppression poured to Northern wars
Her whisker'd pandoors and her fierce hussars,
Waved her dread standard to the breeze of morn,
Pealed her loud drum and twang'd her trumpet horn,
Tumultuous horror brooded o'er her van,
Presaging wrath to Poland—and to man!
Warsaw's last champion from her height survey'd,
Wide o'er the fields, a waste of ruin laid,—
"O Heaven!" he cried, "my bleeding country save!—
Is there no hand on high to shield the brave?
Yet, though destruction sweep those lovely plains,
Rise, fellow-men! our country yet remains!
By that dread name, we wave the sword on high!
And swear for her to live—with her to die!"

He said, and on the rampart-heights array'd
His trusty warriors, few, but undismay'd;
Firm-paced and slow, a horrid front they form,
Still as the breeze, but dreadful as the storm;
Low murmuring sounds along their banners fly,
Revenge, or death,—the watch-word and reply;
Then peal'd the notes, 'omnipotent to charm,
And the loud tocsin toll'd their last alarm,—

In vain, alas! in vain, ye gallant few!
From rank to rank your volley'd thunder flew—
Oh bloodiest picture in the book of Time,
Sarmatia fell, unwept, without a crime;
Found not a generous friend, a pitying foe,
Strength in her arms nor mercy in her woe!
Dropped from her nerveless grasp the shatter'd spear,
Closed her bright eye, and cur'b her high career;—
Hope for a season, bade the world farewell,
And Freedom shriek'd—as Kosciusko fell!

THE PLYMOUTH BRETHREN.

"Reader," Ont., asks.—Please answer briefly for me the following points re the Christians known as Plymouth Brethren: their origin, doctrines, aims, history, present condition.

Ans.—The Plymouth Brethren are a community of Christians who received the name in 1830, when the Rev. J. N. Darby induced many of the inhabitants of Plymouth, England, to associate themselves with him for the promulgation of his opinions. The name is entirely repudiated by its members, who refuse to be accounted a denomination or a division of the Church. Although small Christian communities existed in Ireland, calling themselves Brethren and holding similar views, the accession to the ranks of Darby so increased their numbers and influence that he is usually reckoned the founder of what is commonly spoken of as Plymouthism. Other men prominent in the movement were A. N. Groves, and J. G. Bellett. The Brethren started a periodical, "The Christian Witness," continued from 1849 as "The Present Testimony." Darby went for a time to reside in French Switzerland. Here he made many disciples and French Switzerland has always remained the stronghold of Plymouthism on the Continent. He had also many followers in Southern France and in Germany, where he retranslated the Bible into German.

He returned to England and his reappearance was followed by divisions among the Brethren at home. Of these divided members some were known as "Neutral Brethren" and some as "Exclusives." Among the "Exclusives" there were also many sub-divisions. Mr. Darby was well known in Canada where he had like diversities to rebuke.

The Brethren make the baptism of infants an open question and celebrate the Lord's Supper weekly. Their distinctive doctrines are ecclesiastical.

They are adventists, holding that the world is growing worse till the Lord comes. They repudiate a professional ministry, so that no provision is made for professional theological study.

MONTREAL CLOSING PRICES

Minimum and closing prices of Montreal securities:—

Stocks.	Min.	Asked.	Bid.
Ames-Holden	15	26¼	—
Do. pfd.	47	69	—
Asbestos Corp.	15	31	25
Do. pfd.	44¾	59	58¾
Bell Telephone	130	130	—
B.C. Fishing	40	49½	48½
Brazilian T.L.P.	32	50½	50
Brompton Paper	39	62	61¾
Can. Car & Fdy.	18½	34	32⅝
Do. pfd.	49½	86	85
Can. Converters	43	39	47½
Can. Con. Rubber	90	—	105
Can. Cottons	48½	69	—
Can. Forgings	148	207	203
C.G. Electric	101½	—	104
Can. Loco. pfd.	84½	89	—
Can. Steamship L.	39¼	47	46¾
Do. pfd.	76	76¾	76½
Con. Mining & S.	25	25	—
Dom. Iron pfd.	88	96¼	96
Dom. Steel Corp.	52	63¾	63⅝
Dom. Textile	80¾	96¾	96
Do. pfd.	100	101	—
Hillcrest Collieries	15	40	—
Howard-Smith P.	65	68	66
Kaministiquia	—	118	—
Laurentide	152	181	180
L. of Woods	129½	165	—
Lyall Const.	62	80	—
MacDonald	13½	21¾	21
Mont. Cottons pfd.	99½	100	99½
Mont. L.H.P. Cons.	68½	—	84⅞
Mont. Telegraph	120	120	—
Mont. Tram. deb.	72¾	72¾	—
N.S. Steel & C.	66	66	—
Penmans Ltd.	65	84	83½
*Do. pfd.	81⅞	—	83
Prov. Paper pfd.	78	—	80
Quebec Ry L.H.P.	15	20½	20
Shawinigan	107	116⅞	—
Spanish River	13	18	17
*Steel Co. of Can.	49½	66¼	66⅛
*Do. pfd.	85¼	—	95
*St. Law Flour	—	92	90
Wabasso Cotton	—	52¼	51½
Wayagamack	50	50	—
Woods Mfg. pfd.	86	86	—
Banks—			
*Merchants	167	167	—
Ottawa	201	201	—
Royal	208	208	—
Bonds—			
Can. Cement	—	—	97
Can. Cottons	—	80	—
D. War L., 1925	—	—	96¾
D. War L., 1931	—	—	96⅝
D. War L., 1937	—	94¼	—
Hillcrest	—	—	68
Nat. Breweries	—	90	89
Ogilvie Milling	—	—	100
Do. Series B.	—	—	100
Do. Series C.	—	—	100
Penmans Ltd.	—	87	—
Spanish River	—	83	—
Steel Co. of C.	—	94¾	93½
Wayagamack	—	81	—
UNLISTED SECURITIES.			
Can. Felt	—	8½	—
Do. pfd.	81½	85	83
Tram. Power	23	23	—
North Am. Pulp	—	3¼	3⅛

*Ex-dividend.

PRICES AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Oct. 26.—Cash trading was dull on the market to-day. Oats closed unchanged for October, and 1⅜c lower for December. Barley closed 1¼c lower for October, and 2¼c lower for December. Flax closed 6c lower for November, and 5½c lower for December.

Fluctuations in grain to-day were:

	Open.	Close.
Oats—		
December	.81	.79⅝

Cash prices closed:

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 86c; No. 3 C.W., 83c; extra No. 1 feed, 83c; No. 1 feed, 81c; No. 2 feed, 78c.

Barley—No. 3 C.W., $1.08½; No. 4 C.W., $1.03½; rejected, 97⅝c; feed, 96⅜c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $3.62; No. 2 C. W., $3.59.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

POULTRY.

Leghorns.

300 April and May Pullets, Barron Leghorn, S. C. Red, bred for egg production and vigor. A few yearlings and cockerels. What are your requirements? JUSTA POULTRY FARM, Southampton, N.Y. 44 7

FARM FOR SALE.

300 Acres in S. Himsworth Tp., four miles from Trout Creek; 75 acres cleared; good bank barn, good house, well watered; reasonable terms. JAS. HORNBY, Box 8, Trout Creek, Ont. 44 6

AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Reliable Agents to handle our Christian Calendar for 1919. Bible Text Calendar with daily readings and International Sunday School lessons. Art work unsurpassed. Send 25c for sample copy and agent's terms. EVANGELICAL PUBLISHERS, 858 College street, Toronto, Canada. 44 6

THE FALL WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Canadian fall weather is extremely hard on little ones. One day it is warm and bright and the next wet and cold. These sudden changes bring on colds, cramps and colic, and unless baby's little stomach is kept right the result may be serious. There is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets in keeping the little ones well. They sweeten the stomach, regulate the bowels, break up colds and make baby thrive. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal,
No. 5939.

CIRCUIT COURT.

John A. Ferguson, of the City and District of Montreal, Wood and Coal Merchant, Plaintiff vs. William Woods, formerly of the same place and now of unknown parts, Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Montreal, May 6th, 1918.
(By Order)
U. BOUVIER,
Deputy Clerk of said Court.

Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal,
No. 1191.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Marguerite McMillan, wife common as to property of Joseph William Cooper, Restaurant Keeper and Caterer, of Montreal, has instituted an action in separation as to property against her husband, this 12th September, 1918.

PATTERSON & JACOBS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

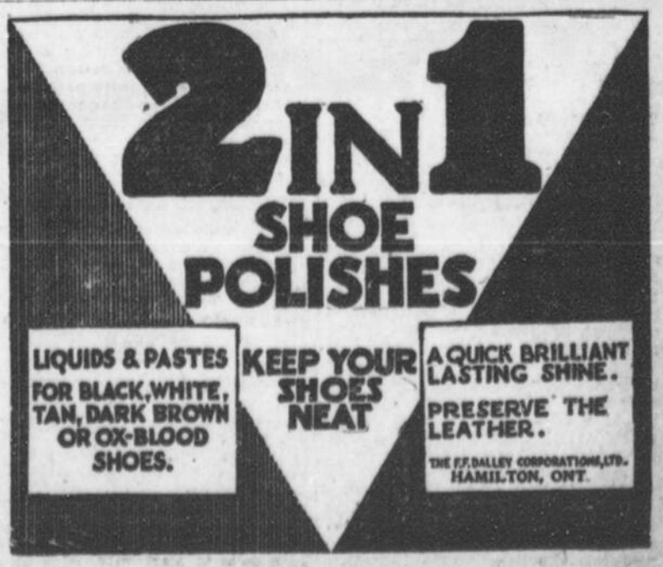
FOR SALE

Three Buff Orpington and four White Wyandotte cockerels, from 225 or better egg females.

The Orpingtons are Vass and the Wyandottes Martin Dorcas line, all guaranteed.

Price $3.00 each. Order quickly from this advertisement.

DOUGLAS T. TAYLOR, 147 Mountain Hill, Quebec.





Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE LIMING OF SOILS

It has been pointed out that the value of lime oxide represented by burned lime depends upon its purity, and that for immediate effect the value of carbonate of lime represented by ground or pulverized limestone depends upon its purity and the fineness of grinding. It is plain, then, so far as immediate efficiency in the soil is concerned, that the value of the latter, as compared to the former, depends on the equivalent value of carbonate when calculated to oxide and how nearly its fineness approaches the fineness of slaked lime; in other words, What is the equivalent lime oxide calculated from the lime carbonate, and how much fine material that may be considered immediately available is there in the pulverized limestone?

The relative value of lime carbonate to oxide of lime is in the ratio of 56 to 100; or, in other words, 100 pounds of carbonate will produce 56 pounds of oxide on burning. Stated in still another way, 100 pounds of carbonate must be used to produce the same chemical effect as 56 pounds of oxide.

It is not possible within the limits of reasonable cost to grind limestone so that it is all as fine or even nearly as fine as slaked lime, and this has led to proposed standards or specifications regarding this feature.

In general terms it may be stated that the finer limestone or similar material is ground the more it will cost, and the finer it is ground the more quickly soluble and effective it will be in the soil. Naturally, however, there is a point where added expense for fine grinding is not warranted, because the increased crop production does not offset the increased cost of material. Results from field tests regarding the efficiency of limestone of different degrees of fineness, while naturally varying considerably as influenced by differences in soil, crop, and climate, all agree in support of the contention that some degree of fineness is necessary for immediate effect.

It may safely be assumed, therefore, that in the case of ground or pulverized limestone it is only the material of certain fineness that is immediately available is comparable in value with fine material obtained on slaking burned lime, and for immediate results fine material is all that should be considered in computing the relative values of such products.

Coarse material, though not immediately available, naturally is of some value, is slowly dissolved, and has its effect on the soil; but this naturally varies with varying conditions.

Though suggestions and ideas regarding the degree of fineness that should be required in pulverized limestone differ somewhat, probably a specification that a large percentage shall pass a 60-mesh sieve is the one most frequently made, and probably comes near striking the medium between very fine material at very high cost and coarse material produced cheaply.

As an example of how the comparative values of different materials may be calculated by means of this standard, a case may be assumed. Suppose that laboratory examination or experience with a similar soil indicates that a soil requires the immediate effect of 1,000 pounds of oxide of lime or the equivalent quantity of the carbonate. Suppose, further, that the farmer is offered the following: Burned lime, 90 percent oxide of lime, at $7.50 per ton; coarsely ground limestone, 85 percent carbonate, 20 percent passing a 60-mesh sieve, at $1.50 per ton; finely ground limestone, 85 per cent carbonate, 80 percent passing a 60-mesh sieve, at $3.50 per ton. What are the relative values of these for immediate effect? Using the data given, the following result is obtained:

To furnish 1,000 pounds of oxide of lime would require 1,111 pounds of the burned lime, costing $4.16

To furnish the equivalent of 1,000 pounds of oxide of lime in the form of carbonate of lime would require 10,500 pounds of the coarsely ground limestone with 20 percent passing a 60-mesh sieve, costing 7.87

To furnish the equivalent of 1,000 pounds of oxide of lime in the form of carbonate of lime would require 2,610 pounds of finely ground limestone, with 80 percent passing a 60-mesh sieve, costing 4.56

In addition to the differences thus disclosed, it must further be noted that ten times as much coarsely ground limestone or two and a half times as much finely ground limestone is required, the freight and haulage of which must be considered. It should be noted in this connection that the prices quoted while in the proportion current in some localities are not suggested as proper values for such material but are assumed for the purpose of this calculation only. It should further be noted that this calculation is based on the assumption that in the case of ground limestone only material passing a 60-mesh sieve is immediately effective, and that immediate effect only is considered. The coarser material not considered in this calculation has some value for future crops.

In actual practice it is not possible to calculate relative values so closely as illustrated. In the first place, it is not possible to determine the needs of any particular soil for immediate lime effect more than approximately; the relative efficiency of carbonate of lime of different degrees of fineness necessarily varies with soil and climate, and generally the farmer does not know the composition of the material he uses, or at most only approximately.

The following facts should, however, be borne in mind in this connection: It requires approximately twice as much carbonate of lime to bring about the same chemical effect as oxide. A considerable portion of fine material in the ground or pulverized carbonate (limestone) is necessary for it to be immediately effective. If, then, a brand of ground limestone contains a fairly large percentage of fine material and contains 85 percent or more of carbonate, it is probably worth half as much per ton as a high grade of burned lime and no more. Twice as much, however, must be used, and freight and haulage on the excess quantity must be considered in computing the cost.

Comparative tests of burned lime and ground limestone have been made at many of the agricultural experiment stations on a variety of crops, and while in some cases burned lime has been found to give the greater yield and in other cases the ground limestone, the general opinion is in agreement with that expressed in a bulletin from the Ohio Experiment Station: "In actual practice the experiments made by the Ohio Experiment Station have shown no practical superiority of one form of lime over the other provided the limestone has been so ground that 80 percent of it will pass through a sieve having 100 meshes to the linear inch and provided of course that the two materials have been used on the basis of the actual calcium contained."

In the following table is shown the oxide-of-lime value of grades of carbonate (limestone) from 95 to 70 percent and the oxide value of the material that will pass a 60-mesh sieve in the same grades:

Oxide-of-lime Value of Different Grades of Carbonate (Limestone.)

Carbonate of lime	Total oxide of lime per ton	Oxide of lime per ton where— 20 percent passes 60-mesh sieve.	40 percent passes 60-mesh sieve.	60 percent passes 60-mesh sieve.	80 percent passes 60-mesh sieve.
Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
95	1,064	213	425	638	851
90	1,008	202	403	605	806
85	952	190	391	571	761
80	896	179	358	538	716
75	840	168	336	504	672
70	784	157	313	470	627

Hydrated lime carries with it the water that has combined with the oxide, and consequently its oxide value is less than that of quicklime. The relation between the two is such that 100 pounds of hydrated lime contains approximately 75.7 pounds of oxide, and the relation between the three is as follows: 100 pounds of carbonate (limestone) are equal to 74 pounds of hydrate (slaked lime) or 56 pounds of oxide (burned lime); or, to put it in general terms, two parts of oxide are equal to three of hydrate or four of carbonate.

Under the discussion of materials mention was made of magnesian limestone, which is a mixture of lime and magnesia carbonates in varying proportions. Limestone of this kind and lime made from it by burning are somewhat generally offered for sale and used for agricultural purposes. This form of limestone does not react as readily with acids as does the ordinary—does not effervesce with a dilute acid at ordinary temperatures. The lime made from it does not slake as readily as that made from ordinary limestone, and probably acts more slowly in the soil.

In the past opinions differed considerably regarding the value of magnesian limestone or the lime made from it for agricultural purposes, but the general opinion now seems to be that they are equal in value to the limestone or lime from ordinary limestone if of the same purity and degree of fineness.

The relation of magnesia carbonate to magnesia oxide is slightly different from that between lime carbonate and lime oxide, but the difference is so small that for all practical purposes the value of a magnesian limestone can be judged by its content of the two carbonates and a lime by its content of the two oxides. While 100 pounds of lime carbonate will yield 56 pounds of lime exide, 100 pounds of magnesia carbonate will yield only 48 pounds of magnesia oxide, and 100 pounds of a mixture of equal parts of magnesium and calcium carbonates will yield 52 pounds of the two oxides. This fact gives ground magnesian limestone or the lime made from it a slightly greater neutralizing power than the ordinary calcium limestone or lime.

Other Forms of Lime.

Other lime compounds than those discussed here are sometimes added to soils either directly or as components of fertilizers or other material.

Land Plaster.—Land plaster, known also as gypsum, calcium, sulphate, or sulphate of lime, has been somewhat extensively used in agriculture.

This lime compound is not active in any way in neutralizing soil acidity, and while it may bring about any of the other effects of liming, its action which frequently is referred to as a stimulating one is generally believed to be of benefit chiefly through the liberation of potash from soil minerals. Land plaster is also of value as an addition to manure and composts because it prevents the escape of ammonia from such material.

Acid Phosphate.—Acid phosphate, also known as superphosphate, prepared by treating rock phosphate with sulphuric acid, contains both acid phosphate of lime and sulphate of lime. Acid phosphate is used both alone and as an ingredient of mixed fertilizers. For every 1 percent of phosphoric acid in such material there is approximately 2 percent of sulphate of lime and one-third of 1 percent oxide of lime combined with phosphoric acid. Some of the effects of acid phosphate may be due in certain cases to the lime thus furnished, although this form has no power to neutralize soil acid conditions.

Ashes.—The ashes remaining after burning wood contain the mineral elements that were in the wood in the form of oxides or carbonates. Potassium carbonate and calcium carbonate or oxide are present in considerable and frequently large quantities and the ashes have a strong alkaline reaction, with the power to neutralize soil acidity in proportion to their content of oxides or carbonates. The commercial value of wood ashes usually depends more on their content of potash than of lime, but nearly all contain enough lime to warrant their being considered among liming minerals.

Compost and Manure.—All vegetable and animal material contains some lime, usually in combination with organic material or acids, and when it is added to soils this lime goes to replenish the store of lime in the soil. Lime from such sources is not effective in correcting soil acidity or improving the physical conditions of a soil.

Basic Slag.—Basic slag, known also as Thomas slag, is a by-product of the iron industry and is used as a fertilizer. It is a phosphate of lime with an excess of lime. It has an alkaline reaction and when used on an acid soil tends to bring about a neutralization of acid conditions to the extent of the excess of lime in it. Usually, however, it is not used in sufficient quantity to bring this about to more than a very limited degree.

Irrigation in Western Canada

Canada has a total irrigable area of some 3,033,000 acres, which is divided among the three provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia as follows:—Saskatchewan, 170,271 acres; British Columbia, 809,232 acres, and Alberta over 2,000,000 acres.

Irrigation has been practised in Canada since the early days of the rancher, when they diverted water from the various stream of the country to irrigate the low lying river beds so that they might have hay for their stock. The first known ditch was that constructed by Mr. John Glen in 1875, near Fish Creek, Alberta. There are also remains of ditches on the Peigan Indian reserve on Old Man river, Alberta, and in the Cypress Hills, Saskatchewan. One of the most successful of the early schemes was that constructed by Mr. John Quirk, who took water from Sheep Creek, Alberta, and irrigated some 100 acres. This system has since been enlarged to irrigate several hundred acres.

The large irrigation corporations, which are practically all located in Alberta, began operations in about 1891, when the Macleod Irrigation Company received their charter from the Dominion Government. Those that are authorized at the present time are the Southern Alberta Land Company, the Alberta Land Company, the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company (now known as the Lethbridge section of the Canadian Pacific Railway systems), and the Canadian Pacific Railway system, known as the Bow Valley Irrigation Block, east of Calgary.

With the passage, by the Dominion Government, of the Northwest Irrigation Act, in 1894, the granting of charters to various irrigation companies was discontinued. The Act was so drafted as to be able to completely cope with the distribution of the waters of the crown. The advantages of this act are that the crown is the owner of all water, and the right to dispose of the same is vested in the Dominion Government. This is much more convenient than if each province had the control of the water rights. Difficulty would arise in allotting the water from streams that flowed through two provinces. British Columbia has the control of the water rights in its own province, thus differing from the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Different Systems.

The pioneer system of Alberta is that of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, which company had headquarters at Lethbridge. This company irrigates land tributary to the St. Mary's river, and with slight extension of the present system can obtain water from the Milk, Belly and Waterton rivers, but at present are taking water from the St. Mary's river only. The land irrigated by this company lies along the Lethbridge-Magrath-Stirling, Raymond and Coutts railway, also the Lethbridge-Medicine Hat line, all owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company obtained the controlling interest in the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, and they have called this the Lethbridge section of their large system of irrigation works in the province of Alberta.

This district includes in all some 1,000,000 acres, and of this large amount about 130,000 acres are under present system of canals, which have a total length of 230 miles, not including the distributing ditches. It has been estimated by Dominion authorities that the system could be enlarged to include some 422,296 acres which are at present under dry land cultivation, but which could, with very little extra cost, be brought under the ditch.

With the beginning of irrigation in southern Alberta by the Mormon settlers from Utah, farming evidenced a marked change. This was that more intensive methods have been practised and the raising of hay, particularly alfalfa, has gradually replaced straight grain growing. By means of irrigation it is possible to obtain an average yield of from three to five tons per acre of alfalfa.

The Canadian Pacific Railway.

This company obtained some 3,000,000 acres of land from the Dominion Government as final settlement of the rights given them in their charter. By special permission this land was taken en bloc tributary to Calgary, and comprises a district some 60 miles wide and 140 miles long, being known as the Bow Valley irrigation block. The total irrigable area in this block is approximately 380,000 acres, and since the beginning of construction work in 1904, a large amount of this acreage has been placed under the ditch.

The block divides itself naturally into three sections, which are known as the western, eastern and central. In the western section, works of a more or less temporary nature were put in to irrigate some 370,000 acres. The water for this system is taken from the Bow river, just inside the western limits of the city of Calgary. The headgates, some twenty in number, are 3 feet wide and 10 feet high. The water is carried through a main canal for 17 miles which, in part, is 120 feet wide at the water line and 60 feet wide at the bottom and carries a depth of 10 feet of water. This ditch takes the water to a reservoir some three miles long and one-half mile wide, from which it is distributed through three secondary canals. This section has a total of 17 miles of main canals, 254 miles of secondary canals and 1,329 miles of distributing ditches or 1,600 miles in all, and has cost to date approximately $3,700,000.

At the time the Canadian Pacific Railway Company asked that the system be inspected by the Dominion Government, there was some dispute between the farmers and the company as to the value of the project from an irrigation standpoint, the use of irrigation for a district such as that which the western section watered; and as to whether the water was warm enough to use. After considerable investigation, it was clearly demonstrated that the water was useful for irrigation purposes, that it was necessary, especially in certain dry seasons; and the work of re-classifying the land is still being carried on by government officials. That already done shows a very little variation from the original survey. The rise of alkali was also shown not to be very serious where precautions were taken by the farmer.

The eastern section, which will irrigate some 440,000 acres, is located near Bassano, at which place there is constructed one of the largest dams of its particular kind in the world. The whole has meant an outlay of some $8,000,000 in the building of five miles of main canals, 475 miles of secondary canals and 2,020 miles of distributing ditches, or a total of 2,500 miles in all. Water for this system is taken from the Bow river at Horse Shoe Bend, about three miles southwest of Bassano and 83 miles east of Calgary on the main line of the C. P. R. The famous dam has an earthen embankment 7,180 feet long, 310 feet wide at the base and 32 feet wide at the top, and is connected with a concrete spillway dam of the Ambursen type some 720 feet long. The main canal out of this headwater has a discharge of 3,500 cubic feet per second. The central section, not yet developed, will water 75,000 acres.

The Southern Alberta Land Company, with headquarters in England, purchased from the Robins Irrigation Company a tract of land containing some 80,573 acres which, by subsequent purchases, has been increased to 420,000 acres, of which 220,000 are irrigable. Water for this system is taken from the Bow river about 35 miles southeast of Calgary, and by means of a main canal 40 miles in length, takes the water to Lake MacGregor, where it is sent out by tributary ditches to the districts to be irrigated. The land irrigated is tributary to Suffield and approaches Bow Island and Medicine Hat. Owing to financial difficulties, and the washout of their dam, necessitating considerable new work, the system has not yet been completed.

The Alberta Land Company.

In 1912, the Alberta Land Company received authority to construct works to irrigate some 35,000 acres northwest of the land to be irrigated by the Southern Alberta Land Company. This company is really a subsidiary company of the Southern Alberta Land Company, and water is to be taken from their ditch to irrigate the land owned by the Alberta Land Company.

Irrigation in Saskatchewan.

In Saskatchewan, irrigation is practised on a very small scale, and probably not more than 20,000 acres have ever been irrigated in any season, although water rights have been granted for roughly 65,000 acres. By full utilization of the present system and the installation of reservoirs, it would be possible to water roughly 170,000 acres in this province. Most of the projects are located in the Cypress Hills country tributary to Maple Creek and obtain water from the many small streams which flow through the district. The largest systems are those operated by Enright & Strong, who water land by means of the gravity system near Eastend, and Mr. Smith, of Prussia, who pumps water from the Saskatchewan river about seven miles northwest of the town.

The Western Canada Irrigation Association.

All these systems are united by a common bond through the Western Canada Irrigation Association, organized in 1907 by western irrigators, with headquarters at Calgary, Alberta, where the permanent secretary of the association is located. This association holds annual meetings in one of the three provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan or British Columbia, and a report of the meetings is published by the Dominion Department of the Interior.

EVERY FARM SHOULD HAVE SHEEP.

(By Harlan Timmons, "Morning Sun," Iowa.)

It would be profitable for every farmer to have a bunch of sheep. The manure is very rich and like hen manure, entirely free from weed seeds, and when the land is pastured, it is evenly distributed over the ground. Sheep are the most profitable stock I raise considering the money invested and the quick returns.

CANNOT FARM WITHOUT SHEEP.

(By A. R. Jacob, Short Creek, West Virginia.)

I enjoy my flock of sheep, they keep the farm so clear of weeds. I think so much of them that I have often remarked, "When I have to quit keeping sheep I will quit farming." I give them full credit for what success I have made as a representative farmer as they are the only class of stock I can clip the coupons from and have the bonds left.

MADE 125 PERCENT ON CUT-OVER LAND.

(By O. G. Puckett, Sauble, Michigan.)

I will tell you what I am doing here in the old cut-over and burnt-over lands of Lake County, Michigan. I bought common ewes and have been using a Shropshire buck. I find that the coarse or medium-woolled sheep give me a greater percentage of lambs than the Merinos, but less wool. Last winter I fed five pounds of silage per day with bean hulls and a little hay. I fed no grain. I am using the sheep to help clear up the underbrush which has grown up here, which is a benefit to the land. For this reason I do not charge the sheep up with pasture.

There is more and easier money in sheep than in any other live stock, considering the amount invested. I made 125 percent on a lamb crop this year. The lambs are not carried through the winter except the ewe lambs needed for building up the flock. When I have to quit raising sheep I will quit the farm. A good many of my neighbors want sheep but they cannot find any here for sale.

SHEEP NO EXPENSE ONE-HALF OF YEAR.

(By Frank McQuenn, Esmond, Illinois.)

I figure that my sheep cost me nothing six months of the year. As soon as we are through threshing they are turned into the oat field and get no other feed until the snow comes. I think my sheep are the best paying stock considering the good they do to the land. By all means give the boy good ewes to start with.

BUYS LAMBS TO CLEAN UP WEEDS.

(By Wesley Brubaker, Ashland, Ohio.)

I formerly kept a flock of ewes the entire year, but for the last ten years have fed western lambs. I usually buy them in August or September and they clean up the briars and weeds on the farm for me, but this way of handling sheep is more risky and requires more capital than to get a start in a small way and grow.

I plan all my farm crops so as to have plenty of good feed to fatten lambs; nothing beats good clover, hay, and corn. I frequently sell small flocks of ewe lambs to my neighbors from my cross-bred Idaho feeding lambs, and they always do very nicely. I have one neighbor who has fifty Delaine ewes from which he realizes every year $500 gross.

SHEEP NOT SHELTERED IN COLORADO.

(By Chas. I. Bray, Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry, State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.)

Very few sheep men give shelter to their sheep except at lambing time. Alfalfa hay, silage and corn makes the best feed. We advise a man to start with 30 or 40 range ewes, one year old. Use a pure-bred ram and save the best ewe lambs. Buy two or three pure-bred ewes of the same breed as the ram and gradually work into pure-breds. There is a great need for breeders of pure-bred mutton sheep in this state.

The man who follows a system of farming which makes the winter a productive season as well as the summer is on the straightest road to success.

CALIFORNIA HAY IN THE EAST.

(The "Rural New-Yorker.")

It is not generally known that the Alfalfa growers of California are figuring on a plan for putting their hay into the Eastern market after the war. Great crops of Alfalfa are grown on the Pacific coast, and California and Nevada can produce a large surplus. The growers in those States believe that they can grow, bale and ship this hay to New England points cheaper than our Eastern farmers can produce it. They figure that after the war there will be ample shipping turned loose to handle this hay through the Panama Canal, so that it can be delivered at Boston, Providence, New Haven or New York promptly and at a reasonable expense. There seems to be no doubt that plans are being worked out to arrange for this shipment. The California people seem to believe that in the future the dairy business in the East will be run on a rather different plan from the present system. They expect to see large herds of cattle grouped around the big cities so as to make a short shipment for milk, and their plan is to provide this hay at a reasonable price. We have reason to believe that this plan will be worked out if the California people can prepare for it, and we should begin to consider what it will mean to our Eastern farmers.

Aside from any commercial competition in the production of cattle food, the problem of introducing new insect pests or disease ought to be considered. The Bureau of Entomology of the Agricultural Department has made the following report about the Alfalfa weevil, an insect which has caused considerable damage on the Pacific coast:

Alfalfa Weevil.

The Alfalfa weevil has invaded the Pacific slope. The spread of the weevil has been slow and uniform, regardless of the character of the country, whether cultivated or wild, and all evidences indicate that it may continue to spread in the same manner. One of the most common means of distribution is through the movement of infested Alfalfa hay, but the insects have been found also in clothing worn on trains or carried in trunks.

Several more or less satisfactory means of controlling the weevil have been discovered and are being used extensively. These consist of flooding the fields so as to cover them with sediment; spraying with arsenicals in the spring and between cuttings; progressive pasturing, and harrowing the fields when they are in a dry condition, in order to produce something resembling a dust mulch, which kills the insect.

It would be a serious thing if this insect were imported in large numbers so as to spread through this Eastern country. We must all remember that the dreaded San Jose scale was in like manner brought to the Atlantic coast on stock shipped from California, and it spread through this section, causing great loss and trouble. The proposed shipment of California Alfalfa might mean the introduction of this weevil, with a chance that it would develop into a serious pest in our section. The methods of control which are mentioned as suitable to the Pacific coast would not be practical here, and it would be a serious matter if this weevil were well scattered through the Alfalfa belt in Central New York. Before this business is started, therefore, the public should know all about what is coming, and be prepared to take care of it.

Readers of this Department will do well to take advantage of our special offers on page 5, for themselves and friends.

THE PATRIOTIC NUT HARVEST.

Gather the Crop That Will Take the Place of Bacon on the Table.

Throughout Canada there is a generous supply of nut-bearing trees which yield an abundance of edible nuts rich in food value, as the butternut, black walnut, the hickory, hazelnuts and beech nuts. Nuts are more nutritious than milk, eggs, bread and meat, one ounce of nut kernels being equal in food value to a pint of milk. Nuts are ready to eat without the labor and cost of cooking. They may be served in the form of delicious sandwiches, in salads, in fruit jellies and cakes or a handful may be kneaded into a loaf of bread before it goes into the oven. A few kernels put through the nut chopper, and scattered over the breakfast cereal adequately supply the place of bacon.

This important food crop is waiting in the woods to be gathered in. A few afternoons spent nutting in the woods during the bright autumn days will supply the home with nuts for the winter, and will save the meat supply for our country's defence. After gathering, the nuts should be spread on the attic floor or on shelves in a dry place to allow the surface moisture to escape. They may be cracked at leisure by the boys and girls in dull weather and stored in air tight glass jars.

A few of the finest nuts should be saved for planting nearer home. Nothing will give the children greater pleasure than to choose and plant their own nut trees. If space allows, a future nut-orchard might be planned, or young trees transplanted as shade trees. The beech is a very beautiful tree, both in winter and summer, and the butternut, walnut and hickory make good garden shade trees, and their wood is valuable.

The butternut occurs from New Brunswick to Ontario, while the black walnut is found in the southern part of Ontario. The shagbark hickory ranges from Quebec to the north shore of Lake Huron, the mockernut hickory occurring in Ontario only. The hazel nut extends from the Maritime provinces to Saskatchewan; the beaked hazel nut has an even greater range, extending into British Columbia. The beech ranges from Nova Scotia to Ontario.

Comparative idleness for five months in the year may be enjoyed by some but this should not be the aim of the man who has chosen agriculture as his field of endeavor.

PIGWEED SEED FOR FEED.

There is considerable difference of opinion among farmers in regard to whether pigweed seeds, i.e., the seeds of the common weed known as pigweed or lamb's quarters, have any appreciable value for feeding live stock. On many farms these seeds were used for feed last year and good returns claimed. Elevator companies bought these seeds at from $10.00 per ton up, and exported them, presumably for feeding purposes. To get some accurate data on the subject, an experiment was undertaken at Brandon Experimental Farm during the winter of 1918. Three lots of pigs weighing about 150 to 175 pounds each, were fed, first on barley and feed flour 3 to 1; secondly, barley and boiled pigweed seed, 3 to 1, and thirdly, barley, boiled pigweed seeds and feed flour, 1½ to 1½ to 1. That is taking barley and feed flour as a standard pig fattening ration. Pigweed was tried as a substitute for all the feed flour and as a substitute for half the barley. A fourth lot of pigs was fed for part of the time on pigweed seeds alone. The barley was charged at $1.20 per bushel and the feed flour at $50.00 per ton, the actual cost in each case. No charge was made for the pigweed seed itself, but $10.000 per ton was charged for fuel and time used in boiling the feed.

The lot of pigs (No. 1) fed on barley and feed flour gained 1.4 pounds per day at a cost of $10.40 per 100 pounds of gain. The lot fed on barley and pigweed (No. 2) gained .85 pound per day at a cost of $14.02 per 100 pounds of gain. The lot fed barley, feed flour and pigweed (No. 3) gained 18 pounds per day at a cost of $18.50 per 100 pounds of gain. The lot fed pure pigweed did not gain at all, and had to be put on to a different feed after about ten days, or they would soon have starved.

Now, a casual observer seeing lots 2 and 3 without comparing them with lot 1, would say that they were eating the pigweed and in healthy condition and apparently doing fairly well, and would, perhaps jump to the conclusion that the pigweed was proving a satisfactory food. But when these lots are compared with the first lot, we find that the pigweed reduced greatly the daily gain as compared to that made on a good ration, and that it increased the cost of producing the pork. In other words, there would have been more money made out of the pig feeding operations as a whole, if the pigweed seeds had been left to rot in the field.

The lot fed on these seeds alone more clearly demonstrated their worthlessness, as they were unable to get more nourishment than barely enough to keep up their original weight. The conclusion is therefore reached that pigweed seeds are not worth feeding to pigs. Where apparently satisfactory results are obtained, the pigs must be making their gains entirely on other feeds, such as grains of wheat in the pigweed, or other feeds which are given in addition to the weed seeds.

PREPARE BEES FOR WINTER NOW!

Upon every owner of bees devolves at present a national duty—to do his best to keep them alive until they can again add to our depleted supply of sweets. Half the battle is to provide them with good protection during cold weather. If you have not a dry, deep cellar, try to get a friend who has one to let you put your bees in a dark corner there. Do not put weak colonies away for the winter; they consume more stores, so valuable now, than strong ones, and even then are more likely to die. Unite them now while the weather is still mild, and see that each colony has about thirty pounds of wholesome stores to tide it over until well on in spring. Do not delay. Uniting and feeding cannot be satisfactorily done when cold weather is upon us.

Honey has doubled in value since twelve months ago, and so has every hive of bees. There was a heavy loss of bees last winter, mostly through neglect to prepare them with care and in good time.

PROFIT FROM SHEEP ON $200 LAND.

(By C. W. Bentley, Sauble, Michigan.)

I started with a pet lamb when I was three years old and have never been without sheep since and never expect to be as long as I live on a farm. If it had not been for my sheep I would not own a farm to-day. I expect to increase my flock to 200 breeding ewes as fas as I can.

I raised sheep on a farm in Ohio where land was worth from $100 to $200 per acre and I can truthfully say I made on an average of 100 percent on money invested each year and have done even better since in Michigan. I might say further that I spread the manure from those sheep in Ohio on the meadows and the hay was 100 percent better by so doing. I have found that sheep will live on most any kind of weeds but, like any other kind of stock, better feed, better sheep, better returns, and a great deal more satisfaction.

DON'T KEEP IN TIGHT BUILDINGS.

(By A. R. Runyan, Rochester Michigan.)

Don't keep sheep in a tight building. Better have an open shed. All they need is a roof and wind break. Don't compel them to eat musty or spoiled feed. Don't compel them to drink tainted water. Don't let them run to hay or straw stacks and get their wool full of chaff and then have to take less for it.

OPEN SHEEP SHEDS IN CANADA.

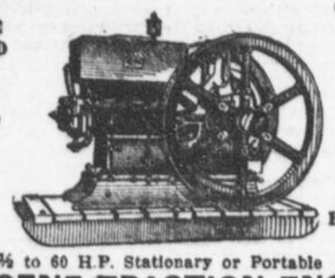
(By W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ontario.)

I have thirty sheep on 135 acres. I find that lambs dropped in March do best. I always keep my best ewe lambs and sell the rest when I get a buyer. Have open sheds facing the south. Feed alfalfa, hay, and roots. A man that does not like sheep is better without them. No stock pays better than sheep. They eat all kinds of weeds and keep the land rich.

BRANTFORD ENGINES

Operate on Gas, Gasoline, Kerosene.

BRANTFORD WINDMILLS ARE DOUBLE GEARED DOUBLE STRENGTH TOWERS GIRTED EVERY 5 FEET AND DOUBLE BRACED GALVANIZED AFTER COMPLETION.



GRAIN GRINDERS 6 TO 15 INCH PUMPS, BURRS, TANKS WATER BOXES STEEL SAW FRAMES CONCRETE MIXERS, POWER SPRAYING OUTFITS

1½ to 60 H.P. Stationary or Portable

KEROSENE TRACTION ENGINES

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY LIMITED.

Portage la Prairie Regina BRANTFORD Calgary

PEERLESS PERFECTION

For Those Broad Acres

Put up a fence that will last a life time—a fence that can't sag or break down—that will hold a wild horse—that hogs can't nose through—that can't rust—a fence that stands rough usage by animals or weather and is guaranteed.

PEERLESS PERFECTION Fencing is made of Heavy Open Hearth Steel Wire with all the impurities burned out and all the strength and toughness left in. Heavily galvanized. Every intersection is locked together with the Peerless lock. The stiff stay wires keep the fence right, therefore fewer posts are required. Send for Catalog and literature. It's attractive. It will interest you. It's well worth a stamp. Send today. Best Dealers throughout Canada handle our complete line.

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Manitoba. Hamilton, Ontario.

TELAT & DUCKETT



TRUSSES and BELTS

TREATMENT OF HERNIA BY EXPERTS

We are practical trussmakers and fitters and have over 35 years experience.

We retail and fit Trusses and to intelligently manufacture our line we must have a thorough knowledge of their uses and requirements, and this very necessary knowledge can be acquired and retained only by actual experience.

We give the MECHANICAL TREATMENT of Hernia or Rupture, including Rupture after Abdominal operation, our special attention.

390 BLEURY ST., MONTREAL
Tele., Uptown 2328.

FULLY EQUIPPED 320 ACRE FARM

266 acres cultivated, remainder in grass bottomed ravine and partly wooded creek, giving good pasture hay and ample water all the year round. Finest deep black loam soil. 1½ miles to C. P. R. station, 1½ miles to C. N. R. siding; both having elevators.

Within 3½ miles of Wawanesa, on main road to Brandon. Fine 8-room house, cellar and furnace; good barn; 14 horses, 12 cows, pigs, poultry, implements, harness, grain bins, etc., all complete. Beautifully situated and one of the best farms in the district. Apply HARVEY, Methven, Manitoba.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with



ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. $2 50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. $1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 404 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.
Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

LOCATING UNDERGROUND STREAMS.

(By Wm. H. Day, B.A., Professor of Physics, Ontario Agricultural College.)

Subterranean streams usually provide the best supplies of water both as to quality and quantity. The difficulty is that the striking of them is generally a matter of pure accident. From early ages, certain individuals have claimed the power of being able to locate such streams by aid of a forked twig from various trees, such as plum, cherry, hazel, etc. And it is undeniable that in many instances, phenomenal wells have been struck by digging or drilling on sites selected by these "water diviners," in spite of previous failures in the locality. For many years scientists as a class have stoutly denied the possibility of there being any virtue in this method of locating water, but in recent years, as the result of some investigation on the subject, a considerable change has come about, many not only admitting the possibility of the method being genuine, but actually expressing their belief in it. We understand the French Department of Agriculture has a staff of diviners, whose services are available on application. The chief drawback to the method is the opportunity given for trickery.

A Waterfinder.

Another method has come into vogue recently, viz., by using an instrument known as a waterfinder. This is an electro-magnetic instrument, patented by an English firm. In the lower compartment, according to the English letters patent, is a coil of fine iron wire about six inches long and five inches in diameter. The coil has no metallic core. The ends of the wire are free. The layers are separated by paraffin wax and interspersed occasionally by sheets of lead foil. In the upper chamber is a very slender, delicate magnet 5 inches long, turning on a pivot at its centre. It is magnetized so as to have a north pole at each end, one being the least shade stronger than the other. This method of magnetizing the needle is patented. When preparing for a test, the coil is set by compass with axis north and south. The needle is then placed on the pivot and points in a north and south direction when it becomes steady. If no underground stream runs below, the needle will lie almost motionless, but if there is a stream underground then the needle will suddenly swing out to one side and then oscillate back and forth, the oscillations gradually diminishing in amplitude. It may come back to rest or it may receive another impulse before doing so. There is no regularity of impulses either in time or strength.

The Principle.

The principle of the instrument apparently is not definitely established. Those who have studied it are pretty well agreed that the action is in some way due to fluctuations in the earth currents of electricity which follow the underground streams of water. Some believe that these fluctuations cause momentary changes in the magnetism of the coil, which disturbs the magnetic equilibrium of the needle, causing the escillations. The makers of the instrument claim that the oscillations are due to "earth air currents of electricity"—perhaps electric waves would be a better term—originating in the fluctuations of the electric current in the stream. And some even claim that there is no virtue in the instrument whatever. Water Supply Paper 416, U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, pages 23-25, concludes with this opinion "In the present state of knowledge any claim that the oscillations of a magnetic needle indicate the occurence of available ground water is purely speculative." If the author of this paper had related details of tests with the waterfinder made by himself or others, and which resulted negatively, his opinion would have carried more conviction. One thing is certain, the needle does oscillate in some locations and not in others—we have proven that over and over again by actual trial. And in India, under the direction of Dr. Harold H. Mann, Principal of the Poona Agricultural College, at least sixteen wells have been sunk on sites selected by the instrument in the trap region of Western India, where water is proverbially hard to find water being struck in every one of the sixteen, and Dr. Mann's conclusions quoted from his Bulletin No. 72 of 1915 entitled "Experiments with the Automatic Waterfinder" is as follows:—

"The position as a result of our work is, therefore, that in a country where at least forty percent of wells under normal circumstances are failures, even in selected sites, wherever the automatic waterfinder has indicated water, and a careful test, including boring, has been made, water has been found. As a rule the supply indicated has been within the depth of well sinking; in a few cases, sub-artesian water has been found by boring, at depths varying up to 126 ft. Only one criticism can be made of these results, I think, and that is, that similar borings would under almost all circumstances reach a water supply of some sort. Other borings, in what were considered likely sites, do not justify this conclusion. These have only given 66 percent of successes, as against complete success when the waterfinder has been used and has indicated water.

"It must be confessed, however, that we have so far found no method of using the instrument which enables us to say with certainty the depth at which the water will be found, or its quantity. Messrs. Mansfield & Co., the makers of the instrument we have used, state that they can tell, within small limits, the quantity of water to be obtained, but we have not been able to do this.

"It would seem, however, sufficiently proved that under the conditions which prevail in the trap areas of Western India, where underground water occurs in well-defined streams flowing in rock fissures, sometimes under little or no pressure, and sometimes under considerable pressure, the automatic waterfinder can be used with advantage in locating streams of water which can be tapped either by well digging or by boring."

Mr. G. B. Brooks of the Department of Agriculture, Queensland, Australia, has also done some very interesting work with the waterfinder, combining it with the divining rod method, and tracing underground streams by both. In spite of the fact that water is very scarce in the areas where the waterfinder has been used by him, no failures are recorded on sites selected by the instrument.

The Lindman Truss

Montreal, Dec. 4/17.

B. Lindman, Reg'd.,
City.

Gentlemen:—
I am pleased to state that after suffering for six months from rupture, I was fitted with a "Lindman" truss, which has completely cured me.

ED. O'BRIEN,
2424a St. Dominique St., Montreal.

Call or write for particulars.

B. LINDMAN, REG'D,
86 McGill College Ave., Montreal, Que.

SHEEP GREATEST PROFIT PRODUCERS.

(By Wright & Wright, Bridgewater, Virginia.)

We keep a rather decent set of books and can show you that the sheep have given the highest percent of profit of any stock kept on the farm. This has been true for seven or eight years.

FARM GARDEN AND HOME

WHY PLANT FRUIT TREES THIS FALL?

Fruit plants yield larger and more attractive returns for the time and effort required to maintain them than do any other plants, says M. G. Kains, writing in the "Garden Magazine." And fruit is pre-eminently a home garden product. It can be had in far greater perfection when home grown than when produced for market, especially when the distance between the soil and the palate is great. Far finer varieties may be grown in the home garden than can be secured in the market.

It is well recognized that fruit supplies salts and acids which are not merely welcome to the palate but promotive of health. Less well known is the fact that fruit supplies sugars and "calories."

Nuts are fruits which besides adding variety to the menu are valuable for the oil they supply, and oils are fats!

Fruits and nuts replace grains and meats in agreeable ways. They are therefore especially important in the nation's dietary during these war times. In the piping times of peace to come they will play a similar economic role.

No matter how small the garden, there is space for some kind of fruit. Strawberries, raspberries, currants, etc., require little room. Dwarf trees need scarcely more than the bushes. All these may be planted among the large fruit trees.

Apart from their food values fruit trees and shrubs may be effectively placed where merely ornamental trees and shrubs usually are. The fruit season may be made to extend throughout the year. Thoughtful choice of varieties and suitable storage facilities are all that is necessary. The chief obstacle to long keeping is appetite—but who would forego that?

"Everbearing" varieties of strawberries, raspberries, and long season varieties of currants, peaches, apples, etc., are especially adapted to home gardens. Many of them are of high quality and almost none of them can be bought in the markets.

Benefits of Fall Planting.

Never in the history of this continent have the arguments in favor of fall planting applied so definitely as this autumn. Not only do the fundamental principles fit the case more snugly than ever before but two other factors have special bearing this year.

First, nursery stocks of many classes and varieties of plants are much less abundant than in previous years, thus reducing to the lowest limit the chances of securing desired kinds; and second, transportation conditions, though bad, are probably more favorable now than they will be next spring. So whoever orders his nursery stock delivered this fall, even though he must store it until spring, will doubtless have cause to congratulate himself, because much injury due to delays may be expected during the opening months of next season.

This factor of delay is one of the most serious obstacles to success in spring planting and one of the least important in the fall. The reason is that in the spring every additional hour between digging and replanting increases the activity of the plant but without supplying new food; whereas in the fall each hour makes the plant more and more dormant. In the former case the plant has greater and greater difficulty in making a start the longer it is out of the ground; in the latter it suffers less and is surer to take hold and be ready to grow when spring opens. In fact, fall-planted trees and shrubs begin to form roots and thus become established earlier than spring-planted ones could, and, according to my experience, this advantage continues, not only during the first season, but during subsequent years.

Another very strong point in favor of fall planting is that there is no question that the plants are freshly dug; they have not spent a minute in storage. Hence they are fuller of vitality than trees stored under even so-called ideal conditions. Spring-shipped nursery stock is very largely fall dug and winter stored. Yes, it should grow provided it has been properly handled during storage and shipment but my experience is that it does not compare with freshly dug stock. So strongly do I favor freshly dug stock that I would always order in the fall if I could count on three weeks or more of fairly open winter. Indeed, I would have the plants delivered in the fall even when I could not count on that much time because I could store them myself and thus be sure of having them ready for planting the moment spring conditions would warrant.

"Heel-in" If You Like.

There is no difficulty about storing. The best method is heeling-in, which is best managed as follows: choose a well-drained spot well away from buildings, hay stacks and other places in which mice might harbor. Dig a trench a foot or so deep, making one side with a long slant. Unfasten the bundles of trees and shrubs and lay each specimen down at right angles to the trench with the trunk resting on the slope. Cover the roots with earth, which must be tramped well down. Then cover a good part of the trunks also. Finally be sure that no straw or other material is left near by to serve as mouse headquarters; for mice will gnaw the bark and perhaps kill the trees. In spring take up the trees and plant them as soon as soil conditions will permit. This practice has been popular with fruit growers for perhaps centuries. It is thoroughly satisfactory.

No matter whether the planting is to be done in the fall—especially this year—or in the spring, order the stock now because there is no time like the early fall for getting exactly what is wanted. Nurserymen are then less likely to have sold out the rarer, finer kinds of which they usually have a smaller supply than of the commercial and so-called standard varieties.

The stock may be ordered reserved for spring delivery, but this is less desirable than having it delivered in the fall either for immediate planting or for heeling-in as just described.

What May be Deferred.

The only exceptions I would make to fall planting and perhaps also delivery would be such things as raspberries, blackberries, and other plants that are either very vibrous rooted or that do not fully ripen their twigs before cold weather. When placing an order it is well to insist that the leaves shall have fallen naturally and not been clipped or stripped from the twigs.

Trees whose leaves drop naturally may be safely planted in the fall; those whose leaves are stripped off are sure to suffer even if they don't die—which they perhaps usually do.

Young Trees Bear Best.

It is a great mistake to buy old trees and large trees. Many people think that they should get quicker returns from large and old trees than from young and small ones. The strongest evidence that this is a mistake is the fact that commercial fruit growers invariably plant one-year-old peach trees, raspberry nad blackberry bushes—never old ones—and that they never plant apple, pear, plum, cherry or quince trees older than two years, while perhaps the majority strongly favor one-year-trees. With currants, gooseberries, and grapes, the choice is about evenly divided between one-year and two-year plants.

Once the principles are understood no one will plant old or large stock unless this has been root pruned in the nursery, a process which doubles the cost. The older the tree the more it has become established and the greater must be the injury to its roots when dug, also the slower will it be to recover from such injuries. Losses among trees increase with the age of the nursery stock. One-year trees thrive best when transplanted because they suffer least when dug.

But there's another point. One-year trees are far more amenable to training than are older ones. They usually have no branches, but when they have, these branches are generally well placed. In view of the advantages of having branches low—so low that the lowest touch the ground when bearing fruit—it is important to secure trees which are mere switches or "whips," as the nurserymen call them. The branches may then be developed where the grower wants them. On the other hand older trees have the branches already developed where the nurseryman has compelled them to develop in positions that are frequently undesirable from the grower's standpoint.

And There's Economy Too.

Besides these important points are several others worth considering. For instance, young stock costs less than older. The express of freight charges are smaller. None but thrifty trees can be sold while young, the others being too small. Often the two-year old and older trees were the runts when one year old. They were too small to sell then so were allowed to grow one or more years longer. It is a question if a runty tree ever develops into as thrifty or satisfactory a one as the tree that has developed sturdily from the start.

The above remarks have special reference to those trees known among the nursery trade as "cut-backs," trees that could not be sold at one year because too small, but were cut back to near the ground and started over again. They have roots one year or more older than the tops. Very rarely do they make satisfactory trees because their old roots are injured as seriously when dug up as if they were allowed to develop their tops for the same length of time. When buying stock, therefore, it is well to insist that the trees be genuine one-year stock, not cut-backs.

After Planting—What?

Never fear to plant in the fall, where ordinary precautions, such as those enumerated, are taken. One caution yet remains, however; protect the trees wherever there is danger of rabbits or mice gnawing the bark. The latter may be kept away by having the ground bare of anything that could serve as a harbor or nesting place. Also piling earth 6 inches high around the trunks and tramping it down firmly will help keep the mice away. A more positive protection against both mice and rabbits is galvanized hardware cloths or wire netting of ½-inch mesh. This may be cut in strips large enough to inclose the tree until the 6th or 8th year and high enough to extend above the reach of rabbits standing on their hind legs.

Selection and Wintering of Biennial Vegetables for Seed

(By W. T. Macoun.)

By the term "biennial" vegetable is meant one which takes two seasons to produce seed. The vegetable must be stored over the first winter and replanted, for seed production, the following spring. Some well-known vegetables of this class are beets, cabbage, carrots, celery, parsnips, salsify and turnips. Seed from these can easily be grown in Canada if the vegetables to be so used are kept in good condition over the winter. Some information on the selection and storing of roots and plants intended for seed production is herewith given.

Unless a rigid selection is made, each year, of specimens which are true to type it will not be long before a large proportion of the crop will be not true to type; hence great care should be taken to select well-shaped, medium-sized roots, typical of the variety, of beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify and turnips, firm-headed cabbage true to type, firm stalked and disease-resistant plants of celery, and firm, shapely onion bulbs. If this is done and varieties are kept far enough from others so that they will not cross the crop from Canadian grown seed should compare favorably with imported seed in regard to purity, as it does in other characteristics.

The methods of wintering vegetables for seed will vary in different parts of Canada, but in most places it will be necessary to give them some protection. When possible, it is best to store them in a frost-proof cellar. But, if necessary, the vegetables may be stored outside, both in small and in large quantities, except in the case of onions, which must be kept dry, and stored in a cool place where there is little or no frost.

Cabbage.

One of the simplest and most successful methods of wintering cabbage at Ottawa has been to place the plants side by side, heads up, in a trench or pit, the top of the heads being about six inches below the level of the ground, the trench being refilled with soil to the bottom of the heads. About a foot of straw is placed over the heads and, when cold weather sets in, from six to eight inches of soil is put over the straw. Forest leaves, no doubt, would prove as satisfactory as straw. When winters are not very severe or where a heavy covering of snow is fairly sure, the cabbage may be simply heeled in with the heads above ground and the latter covered with leaves or straw just before severe frosts. There should be only a light covering at first to help prevent heating and rotting, and later a heavier application when the weather becomes cold.

Celery.

Good results have been obtained at Ottawa by wintering celery for seed purposes as follows: The plants are set in a trench deep enough so that the tops of the celery come even with the surface of the ground. The plants are set close together in the row, but each row is separated by soil. Before severe frosts, the plants are covered with a heavy layer of straw and when cold weather sets in with about fifteen inches of soil. In 1917 nearly every plant came through the winter with the heart in good condition, which is all that is necessary to ensure good crops of seed.

Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Salsify and Turnips.

When harvesting, the tops are cut to within two inches of the end of the specimen, thus leaving the central shoot. This is better than cutting off the leaves close to the root. The pit in which good success has been obtained in wintering roots at Ottawa is made as follows: A hole is dug of the necessary dimensions, six inches deep, in a well-drained place. Poles are laid on the ground and covered with boards, leaving about five inches of air space under the flooring. A sink hole three feet deep is dug six feet away from the pit. An inverted trough-shaped pipe connecting this hole with the air space under the pit gives a chance for air circulation and drainage of any water that might soak in. The roots are put in bags to separate them better, though this is not always necessary, and piled three tiers high, running to a peak. A peaked roof of boards is put over the pit, high enough above the bags to allow about fifteen inches of straw to be packed in between; over the roof is put a light coat of straw and then fifteen inches of soil. A vent hole nine inches square is left in the centre of the roof. Before hard frost the sink hole is filled with straw and covered with boards and twelve inches of soil. The covering with soil should be deferred until cold weather sets in to avoid danger of heating, and during the winter the temperature inside the pits should be taken if the pits are large. In many places parsnips may be left in the ground over winter and transplanted in the spring when better results will be obtained than if pitted, as they are very hardy.

Readers of this Department will do well to take advantage of our special offers on page 5, for themselves and friends.

SELECTING THE SEED POTATOES.

At potato digging time the great opportunity for seed selection is offered. With the product of each plant spread on the soil it is an easy matter to select out those plants that have given the largest yield of the most desirable type of potato and are free from disease. The potatoes from such plants only should be gathered and saved for use as seed the following year. This saving of seed at digging time may seem to many as an extra burden during a rush of work, but it is not. There is less actual labor attached to seed selection at the time of the potato harvest than there is by practising any other method of seed selection. Furthermore, the results from hill selection are reasonably certain while with other methods there is some speculation. Potato growers would do well to watch closely for exceptionally good plants. These, harvested and saved apart from the main crop, may become the grand-dads of fine potato fields in the future.

DO NOT REQUIRE EXPENSIVE SHELTER.

(By Poirson Bros., Fort Wayne, Indiana.)

We have no expensive shelter for our sheep. Just a well-drained open shed. They are given plenty of range and feed that we grow on the farm with a little oil meal and wheat bran that is purchased.

PREPARING THE FLOCK FOR WINTER.

The success to be obtained from the farm flock will depend very largely on the way it has been handled during the autumn months. The plan at the Experimental Farm, Nappan, N.S., is, before the breeding season opens in the fall, to go through the flock, pick out all the non-producers, poor milkers, or any that may have bad mouths or spoiled udders; also any that may be too old for breeding profitably, and discard them. In selecting out the breeding flock looks alone is not the only guide, as many times a ewe may be a profitable breeder, yet be very thin, due to the fact that she has been brought down by a heavy milk flow. Good ewes should be retained in the flock as long as they will breed and feed their lambs properly.

All lambs not intended for breeding purposes are sold. If the market happens to be flooded it is found to be more profitable to feed them well until January or February, by putting them on good aftermath until barning time, then finish on roots and meal.

Ram lambs intended for breeding are placed in a separate field with good clover aftermath and given a light grain mixture of 1-2 pound oats, 1-4 pound bran and 1-5 pound oilcake meal. The ewe lambs are also placed in a field by themselves, but not given much grain unless the afterfeed is poor. All breeding ewes are flushed during the latter part of October or the first of November. This consists in putting them in a good field of clover and giving them a light grain ration of oats, bran and a little oilcake meal. Hence the ewes make a rapid gain in flesh. There are several advantages from this practice. 1st. The ewes which are bred in a thrifty condition are more apt to throw vigorous lambs; 2nd. They are more reliable breeders; 3rd. More likely to drop twins; 4th. The flock will all breed more evenly together, which makes it much better at lambing time in that the lambs are all dropped within a short period of each other, thus making less work for the shepherd.

In selecting the flock ram it is the endeavor to choose the very best, typical of the breed and vigorous. Then he is fed well in order to keep him virile, but not too fat. He never gets grain until about a month before breeding season. He is never allowed to run with the ewes continually, but put in with them two or three hours each day.

In dividing the pen for winter, all mature ewes are put together; shearlings in another pen and ewe lambs by themselves. The latter are not bred until one year old. Should there be any weak ones, they, too, are given a separate pen; otherwise they would not get a fair show at the trough with the more vigorous ones. The above method of preparing sheep for winter has been found to be most satisfactory.

AFTER-HARVEST CULTIVATION.

Adequate cultivation is just as essential for the production of maximum crops as in the application of manures. In fact many farmers assert that plenty of intelligent tillage is almost equal to a coat of manure. Such statements do not detract from the value of manures or other fertilizers, but they serve, in some measure, to bring into relief the need for maintaining the soil in the best possible tilth. The proper time to commence tillage is immediately after the crop has been removed. If the soil is infested with weeds, shallow cultivation, either with a gangplough or a discharrow immediately after harvest, will cause the germination of the weed seeds. Subsequent cultivation will kill these young plants and, if the ploughing has been done early enough, it may be possible to effect the germination of a second growth of weed seeds before the final "riding-up" ploughing is done late in the fall. This is one of the most effective means of combating such weeds as wild oats and mustard.

Where the land is comparatively free from weeds some advocates of after-harvest cultivation favor deeper ploughing, for the purpose of retaining more moisture from the autumn rains. This is a matter of experience and the individual farmer should experiment and decide for himself which method is most suitable to the needs of his soil.

The final ploughing in the autumn should leave the land ridged, so that frost action will pulverize it thoroughly. In this way a fine surface mulch is formed during the winter, which dries out quickly in the spring; at the same time it forms an excellent seed bed and protection for sub-surface moisture.

WONDER WHEATS AGAIN TO THE FORE.

Several inquiries have been received asking where seed of certain new high producing wheats may be purchased. Some publicity has been given one or two reports of a new wonderful yielding wheat, that is drought resistant and practically immune to frost damage or anything else which no doubt is turning people's minds in this direction. The best advice we can give is to leave these new miraculous yielding wheats alone. We have seen this same wonder wheat sold under different names and disguises before. The thing is a fake pure and simple. Any one who cares to try may prove this to his own satisfaction, But as the wheat sells at a pretty high price, it may cost him something to acquire the experience. The best thing to do is to leave it alone. The standard varieties of wheat are generally well enough known but if they are not, a letter dropped to the nearest experimental farm, agricultural college or seed house will produce full information as to what variety will do best in a given locality.

Professor T. J. Harrison, of the Manitoba Agricultural College states that these wonder wheats belong usually to one class of the wheat family. They are of a class known as Poulard wheats. The Poulard is characterized by having a branching head and is one that would seem to give evidence of high yields, but which, when grown under identical conditions with common or milling wheat, does not yield nearly so high. There are several varieties of this type, such as Egyptian, Alaska, Miracle and Seven Headed wonder. The threshed grain of this wheat is somewhat similar to the Durum, but it is not as good for the manufacture of macaroni and of little use for milling purposes. The most use to which it is put is for some promoter to have a few hundred acres grown; secure a sheaf of large heads and sample of the grain and sell this to the farmers as a new variety of wheat which will yield all the way from 50 to 150 bushels per acre. It was exploited in Ontario in the eighties and nineties and sold for $25 per bushel. About 1906 it was exploited in the Central Western States under the name of "Alaska." The promoters maintained that this had been found growing on the shores of Alaska and that it had an exceptionally large yield; was hardy and drought-resistant. The United States Department of Agriculture investigated this and finally closed the mails to the promoters, because it was found to be nothing more than the Poulard type of wheat.

In 1914-16 it was exploited in Western Canada under the name of Egyptian King and sold for $12 a bushel, the promoters claiming that the wheat was a cross between Marquis and the old Egyptian; that it had excellent yielding qualities and that the quality of the grain was equal to Marquis. The farmers, however, found to their sorrow, that it would not yield better, nor as well as the Marquis, and when it was sold the quality was so poor that No. 3 Northern was the highest it would grade. That a cross was made between it and the Marquis is very improbable, because in the first place no one seemed to know who made the cross, and in the second place at that time the Marquis had not been out sufficiently long for a cross to have been made and a staple variety selected out.

PITTING POTATOES AND ROOTS.

The Department of Agriculture for Alberta gives the following description of how to make pits for the storage of potatoes and roots:

Choose a high location, preferably on a sandy knoll, if such can be found. Dig the earth out about 2 feet deep, and, if possible, place a 6-inch tile or pipe in this excavation, leading it away from the pit for drainage. After the potatoes have been stored in the pit, cover over with 6 inches of straw, which has been drawn by hand, and leave the pit in this condition for about a week or ten days, opening the straw each day to provide extra ventilation. A few shovelfuls of earth should be placed on this straw to prevent blowing. After the potatoes have become thoroughly dry this covering of straw may be increased to about a foot. In the centre of the pit at the top, place a ventilator 6 inches square. If the pit is more than 12 feet long, provide vents at intervals of 16 feet. These may be closed with straw in extreme weather, or if there is no danger of freezing, should be left open. Now put about 8 inches of earth over the straw covering, then another 16 inches of straw and about 18 inches of earth. In ordinary winters this will keep out the frost, but if the winter is very cold and particularly if the extreme weather is prolonged, the whole pit may be again covered with strawy manure.

To construct a safe pit for roots, a hole should be scraped out about six feet deep, and as long and wide as is necessary to hold the quantity of roots to be stored. The pit is filled with roots to within about two feet of the top of the ground. Poles are then laid across the pit, not more than a foot apart, similar to joists across a ceiling. On the poles is piled four or five feet of dry straw, the straw extending several feet on the ground out over the sides of the pit to prevent the frost from penetrating from the sides. On top of the straw is then placed about a foot of earth. The earth should not be laid on immediately after the pit is filled. The roots should be allowed to dry and cool for some time before the pit is finished for winter protection. A ventilator about a foot square should be placed in the centre of the pit, extending up through the straw and ground. If the pit is large, two ventilators should be made. These can be left open until the weather is cold, then they should be stuffed with old bags of straw. The large amount of straw placed on the pit not only serves to keep out frost but also absorbs the moisture thrown off from the potatoes.

PROFITABLE FLOCK FROM A SMALL START.

(By A. G. Marshall, Lancaster, Ohio.)

Purchase ten head of good open-woolled ewe lambs or yearlings, all as nearly of a size and type as possible. Have them all docked, put a bell on one of them. See that they are kept clean and well tagged, as no sheep will do well carrying a lot of filth. Turn these ten ewe lambs in the field with cows provided the field is free from cocklebuns or burdock. Keep sheep out of foul barnyards or filthy stables to avoid foot rot.

With special care these ten ewes will bring $10 per head each year for lambs and wool. I started one man with three lambs—I sold them to him for $2. Dogs had half-killed them. In only a few years he had a bunch of 30 head and sold $100 worth of wool. Some of his sheep weighed 175 pounds. Every farmer should have a flock of sheep.

PROFIT OF $600 IN THREE YEARS.

(By J. B. Muchmore, Oblong, Illinois.)

I started three years ago with a small bunch and bought altogether 57 head in three years. I sell off my wool and male lambs and cull every year and I now have a bunch of 42 head of sheep and 30 lambs.

I consider I have for my feed and trouble a profit of nearly $600 for three years and my land has been improved by their use.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

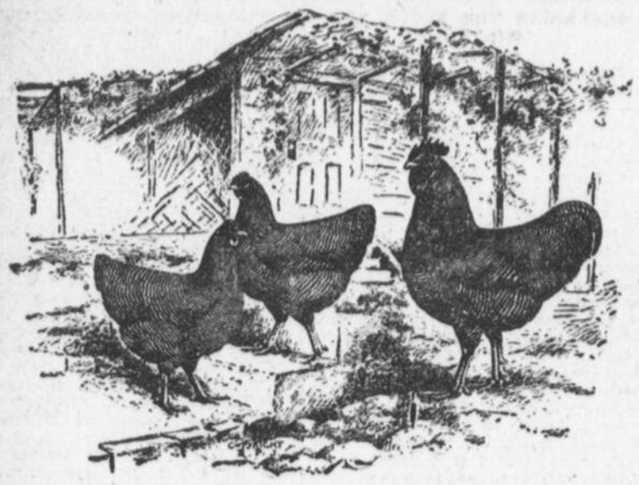


Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.75 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by the proprietors, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.



POULTRY FOR PROFIT

BREEDING FOR EGGS

Better methods of feeding, housing and general management will do much towards increasing egg-production in all breeds. Some breeds will lay better than others, when handled in exactly the same manner, and certain strains of the same breed or variety will produce more eggs than other strains. We must not only breed from good strains, but we must also try to improve further the laying abilities of those strains.

A laying hen should have plenty of width and depth of body, with a long breastbone or keel. In egg-production constitutional vigor is just as important as it is for meat production. Type and constitution alone, however, will not produce eggs. There are other factors of greater importance, and the ability of a hen to lay eggs depends upon her breeding.

The majority of eggs in the Province are produced in March, April, May and June; more eggs are produced at this time of the year than the market demands, and although the cost of production is low, they are worth less than at any other time. Consequently the profit on a dozen eggs laid in the spring months is lower than at any other time. What is desired is a hen that will not only lay 150 or more eggs in a year, but one that will lay well during the winter months, for winter producers are the most profitable.

The ability to lay eggs is inherited, and it requires careful and consistent selection to improve production. The heaviest yearly producers lay a good number of eggs between October and March, and these are the hens which should be selected as breeders. Spring production is of little value in determining the best producers. Heavy winter producers are the best breeders, providing they have good health and constitutional vigor.

The selection of heavy producing females may not improve the egg-production of the subsequent flocks to any extent. It has been found that the male has a greater influence in transmitting the ability to lay a good number of eggs in the winter months than has the female. The hen transmits the ability to lay a normal number of eggs during the spring season, but she cannot transmit the ability to produce a large number of eggs in the winter season. This ability is transmitted by the male, and he should come from a heavy producing hen. The problem, then, is to select the heaviest winter producers and mate them with a male whose mother was known to have been a heavy winter layer. The selection of the male is very important, and it is only by using one bred from a good winter layer that best results can be secured.

Nevertheless, good care must be exercised in the selection of the female breeders, for the mere fact that a hen laid 200 eggs in one year is not on guarantee that she will be a good breeder. Her eggs may run low in fertility, or they may hatch poorly. The problem of breeding for egg-production is consequently quite difficult, for one must not only get an outstanding male and breed this to females of high egg-production, but those females should also produce eggs of good size and fertility.

Many farmers may not find it possible to use trap-nests to find out the number of eggs laid by each hen in the flock. For those who can, however, it would be worth while, even if trap-nesting is done only from October to the last of February.

The following general principles can be applied by every poultryman. Breeding birds should be selected on the basis of constitutional vigor and vitality. Never breed from a bird which has been sick. If a bird is slightly affected at any time, place a leg band on it so that it may be identified and kept out of the breeding flock. The best layers are usually those which are active all the time; they are the first to be at work in the morning and the last to go to roost. Nearly all heavy laying hens are late in moulting. The more closely the flock is observed, the better able will one be to select the most desirable breeders.—M. A. Jull.

MOVE BIRDS AFTER DARK.

Birds are less disturbed when moved after dark, and this applies particularly to pullets which are reaching the laying stage. Farmers usually have a relatively small number of pullets which require to be moved in the fall of the year and, therefore, the task of moving them is an easy one. Where just a few birds have to be moved, and the distance is considerable, then a one under each arm to their new quarters. Birds should always be handled carefully. Grasp each bird by passing the hand under the keel and holding the legs firmly with the fingers. In this way the bird is prevented from struggle. Where a large number of birds are to be removed, or where the distance is considrable, then a shipping crate or a coop can be used. Place the birds quietly in the coop, transport into their new quarters as quietly as possible and remove them from the coop carefully.

The importance of disturbing laying pullets as little as possible is frequently not sufficiently appreciated. The less they are disturbed in the fall of the year the sooner will they commence laying.—M. A. J.

Readers of this Department will do well to take advantage of our special offers on page 5, for themselves and friends.

GOOD PROFITS IN WINTER PRODUCTION.

The basis of comparison in egg production should be not only on the total number of eggs produced, but also the time of production; ten eggs laid in December or January are worth about twenty in April or May. The majority of eggs are produced from March to June, which is the season of low profits. If the average number of fowls per farm were raised to one hundred, and if the average egg production for one bird were raised to one hundred, the value of the poultry industry would be more than doubled. Under proper care and management such averages could be obtained easily, and the majority of eggs should be produced from November to March, which is the season of highest prices and greatest profits.

It is particularly during these times of high feed prices for all classes of live stock that ost of production and selling prices determine the extent of production. As far as relative efficiency is concerned Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes and Leghorns are practically on a par, bearing in mind, however, that the strain of a breed is more important than the breed itself. With bred-to-lay stock under good management it requires about four and one-half pounds of feed to produce one pound of eggs or about seven pounds of feed to produce one dozen eggs. Under conditions where the fowls are supplied with practically every article of food, they each consume, on an average, about ninety pounds of grain, twenty of green food, two pounds of oyster shells, one pound of grit and one-tenth pound of charcoal annually. On the average farm the amount of grain supplied would not amount to ninety pounds because of the considerable quantities of food material secured by the hens while ranging from spring to fall. The farmer should learn to feed well during the winter months because winter egg production is most profitable; on feed cost alone sixty eggs laid between November 1st and March 1st would pay for a hen's keep for one year. If the average hen produced an average of twelve eggs each month for the year she would be an efficient hen and would be making a good profit over present cost of feed. In proportion to pre-war prices feed prices have advanced more than have egg prices, so that the average hen must lay about twenty more eggs per year than in 1914. The number of eggs required above that required to pay for a hen's keep for one year, is of greater value now than in 1914, so that the heavy laying hen is more profitable than ever, particularly if the extra eggs are laid during the winter months. Incendentally the poor laying hen was never so expensive to keep. The object lesson to be deduced is that production must be carried on as efficiently as possible, and this means that birds over two years old should very rarely be kept, the majority of laying stock should be pullets, the layers should be selected with the greatest care.

M. A. J.

FARMERS' BREEDS.

Plymouth Rock.

There are six varieties of this breed, the most important of which are the Barred, White and Buff. The Barred Plymouth Rock is the oldest and most popular of the six varieties. All varieties are noted for their qualities as general purpose fowls, being excellent flesh-producers and good layers. They have single combs, yellow legs and flesh, are hardy, and lay brown or tinted eggs.

The standard weights are: Cock, 9 1-2 lbs.; cockerel, 8 lbs.; hen, 7 1-2 lbs., and pullet, 6 lbs.

Rhode Island Red.

The only two varieties of this breed are the Single and Rose Comb, and they have no material differences except in combs. The Rhode Island Red is popular as a utility fowl. As with all American breeds, the Reds have yellow flesh and legs, and lay brown or tinted eggs.

The standard weights are: Cock, 8 1-2 lbs.; cockerel, 7 1-2 lbs., hen, 6 1-2 lbs., and pullet, 5 lbs.

Wyandotte.

There are several varieties of this breed, including the Silver, Golden, White, Buff, Black, Partridge, Silver Pencilled, and Columbian. The last variety is one of the newest, while the White is the most popular. The Wyandottes bear the same general characteristics as the Plymouth Rocks. They have rose combs and are of a different shape, being deeper and shorter in the body. They are sometimes used as broilers.

The standard weights are: Cock, 8 1-2 lbs.; cockerel, 7 1-2 lbs.; hen, 6 1-2 lbs., and pullet, 5 1-2 lbs.

SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL EGG-LAYING CONTEST

Held Under the Auspices of The Provincial Department of Agriculture, At Exhibition Grounds, Victoria, B.C., October 25, 1917, to September 25, 1918—Eleven Months.

FINAL MONTH'S RECORD.

CLASS 1.—Light Weight Varieties. Six Birds to a Pen.

Pen No.	Name and Address	Breed	Month's Total	Total Eggs Laid
12.	F. F. Pullen, Whonnock, B.C. (Winner of First Prize—$50.)	Anconas	122	1077
15.	M. H. Rutledge, R.R. 2, Sardis, B.C. (Winner of Second Prize—$25.)	W. Leghorn	115	1061
18.	J. J. Dougan, Cobble Hill, B.C. (Winner of Third Prize—$10.)	"	113	1046
4.	Norie Bros., Cowichan, V.I. (Winner of Fourth Prize—"Canadian Poultry Review" Bronze Medal.)	"	114	1044
16.	H. Dryden, Corvalis, Ore., U.S.A.	"	130	1028
11.	J. A. Hanson, Corvalis, Ore., U.S.A.	"	144	1018
8.	Appleton Bros., Proctor, B.C.	"	127	971
1.	J. O. M. Thackeray, Chilliwack, B.C.	"	102	963
10.	G. O. Pooley, R.R. 1, Duncan, B.C.	"	105	946
5.	T. W. Palmer, R.R. 4, Victoria, B.C.	"	108	934
6.	W. McEwan, R.M.D. 1, Duncan, B.C.	"	94	926
19.	F. D. Hillis, Rocky Point, B.C.	"	120	924
20.	Hollywood Farm, Hollywood, Wash.	"	101	911
17.	H. A. Hincks, Langford Sta., B.C.	"	111	893
14.	W. & F. Tozer, Milner, B.C.	"	96	890
9.	Braefoot Farm, R.M.D. 4, Victoria	"	99	886
7.	A. R. Lowe, Lake Hill P.O., B.C.	"	121	879
13.	H. Perrett, Nelson, B.C.	"	91	863
2.	D. Edwards, Somenos, V.I.	"	85	850
3.	J. McLeod, E. Ave., S. Hamilton	"	81	811
	Total		2,176	18,921

CLASS 2.—Heavyweights.

21.	*Ore. Agri. College, Corvallis	Bar. Rocks	139	1197
37.	Dean Bros., Keatings, B.C. (Winner of First Prize—$50.)	"	109	1070
34.	E. D. Read, Duncan, B.C.	W. Dottes	106	1057
39.	F. W. Frederick, Phoenix, B.C. (Winner of Third Prize—$10.)	R. I. Whites	93	1013
38.	Mrs. L. Feast, 19th Ave. W., Vanc. (Winner of 4th Prize—"Canadian Poultry Review" Bronze Medal.)	"	118	1006
25.	W. Bradley, R.R. 3, Victoria	W. Dottes	96	982
24.	D. C. Hills, Duncan, B.C.	Buff Dottes	110	970
35.	S. S. F. Blackman, R.M.D. Sidney	S. C. Reds	88	959
27.	G. D. Adams, R.R. 1, Victoria	"	94	953
28.	J. S. Baiss, Cobble Hill, B.C.	"	103	940
36.	A. W. Cooke, Kelowna, B.C.	W. Dottes	85	928
31.	W. A. Cox, Chilliwack, B.C.	"	98	919
30.	G. F. Watson, Gordon Head, B.C.	"	84	887
26.	C. E. Bromilow, Somenos, B.C.	"	119	853
23.	C. G. Golding, Qualicum Beach, B.C.	Bar Rocks	101	851
32.	H. Drew, Vernon, N. Jersey, U.S.A.	R. I. Whites	78	840
40.	A. H. Anderson, Pt. Hammond, B.C.	Bar Rocks	67	834
29.	E. Osborne, Mission City, B.C.	"	67	823
22.	Mrs. G. E. Bonner, Cobble Hill	Buff Orps.	84	606
33.	Dr. W. H. Medd, Salt Springs Is. (Four birds only.)	Spec. Sussex	28	387
	Total		1,867	18,075

*—Eggs under standard weight, 24 ozs. per dozen, per Rule 7.

B.C.P.A. Diploma Winners:—
Class 1.—Pens 11, 16, and 8. Class 2.—Pens 21, 26, and 38.

Total Eggs Laid Fifth Contest	36,382	11	months.
" " " Sixth "	36,120	11	"
" " " Seventh "	36,996	11	"

W. H. STROYAN, Poultryman.

J. R. TERRY, Director.

POULTRY PRODUCERS

Poultry are raised under diverse conditions in almost all parts of Canada where man lives. Because of their small size poultry are adapted to different methods of treatment and they may be raised with success under varying soil and climate conditions. This enables practically anyone who occupies land to keep poultry.

Poultry production is universal interest, not only because of the large number of people who are engaged in some way in poultry raising, but also in view of the fact that nearly every person in Canada is a consumer of poultry products in some form. Those who raise poultry consume a portion of the flock and the surplus is sold to the large population of consumers who depend upon the producers for a living.

Classes of Producers.

The poultry is at present made up of different phases of production in which different classes of producers are engaged. A general classification of producers includes those who are engaged in the raising of breeding stock those who make a specialty of poultry production on a large scale, and the class of farmers who contribute most of the eggs and poultry meat entering the trade. Such a classification is merely a general one, for in the strict sense those who are engaged primarily in raising breeding stock also are often sacrificed. Therein lies the great danger of one phase of poultry breeding involved in the present day show system.

Most Canadian cities from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Victoria, B.C., and many towns and villages in the provinces, hold poultry shows annually. "The characteristics or points by which competing birds are compared are those beauties which, taken collectively, make up the bird representing the prevailing fashion. The useful type has not been made the basis of show type with poultry to nearly so great a degree as with other food-producing animals, and with draft horses." On the other hand, the policy of introducing new breeds and varieties of poultry is questionable. The efforts of breeders would seem more wisely expended in endeavoring to improve the commercial value of the leading breeds of the present.

Specialists.

The term specialists applies to those who are engaged in the poultry industry on a specializing basis, that is, those who depend upon poultry production as the sole source of revenue. Specialization in poultry production has been developed only to a limited extent in Canada, and is centred near the larger markets, such as Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In specialization, the market and transportation problems are of paramount importance, so that further development along this line will be restricted to certain districts of the country, and will be confined chiefly to the southern part of Ontario, the coast districts of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island.

"To-day the farm of any considerable size that has devoted its entire attention to poultry production (aside from duck raising), and has been a business success for a period of ten years is a great exception, and generally due to specially advantageous conditions of production or market, not generally available. While there are no reliable statistics covering the point the vast majority of producers are general farmers whose poultry raising is carried on as a subordinate line in a system of diversified farming."

Farmers.

By far the largest part of the eggs and poultry meat consumed in Canada is produced by farmers under actual farm conditions. This is accounted for in the fact that nearly every farm has a flock of poultry, since poultry raising is well adapted to the various kinds of farming. Most farmers have fowls, some have ducks, others have turkeys, and a few farms have geese. On many farms it is found convenient and profitable to keep two or three kinds of poultry; fowls and ducks make a good combination under general conditions of farming; fowls and turkeys make a good combination in those districts conductive to successful turkey raising. Goose raising is best carried on where pasture land is available or where special conditions prevail, such as in Prince Edward Island with the nearby Boston market.

The average farm affords opportunity for the production of eggs and for one or more kinds of poultry meat so that local production usually more than meets the local demand, resulting in a surplus for shipment to consuming centres. It is estimated that at least ninety percent of the eggs and poultry meat consumed in Canada is produced on farms. From this it will be understood that poultry raising is a permanent branch of agriculture.—M. A. J.

HOUSING LAYERS.

Fowls must be kept in comfortable houses if they are expected to lay during the colder seasons of the year. The house should be located on dry ground which is well drained. The location should be sheltered by buildings or trees and the house should face the south.

The size of the poultry house depends upon the number of fowls. From four to six square-feet floor space is required for each fowl. Twenty-five fowls in a flock require one hundred and fifty square-feet floor space and one hundred fowls in a flock require at least four hundred square-feet floor space.

In regard to shape the nearer square the house is the less it costs. It should be of good depth because a long, narrow house is much colder than a short, deep one.

Dampness in the house is fatal to egg-production. It is much better to have a cold, dry house than a warm, damp one. The use of cotton curtains in place of the glass windows in the front of the house will do away with dampness to a very large extent.

If a portion of the front of the house is left open in warm weather and is covered with cotton cloth in cold weather the house will always contain plenty of fresh air. A good supply of fresh air without draughts in the house tends to keep the fowls in good health. Where a portion of the front of the house is open to admit fresh air the other three sides of the house should be well built to prevent any draught from blowing through.

The house should be of simple construction, for the fewer permanent fixtures there are in the house the better. The feeding hoppers, dusting boxes and nests should all be moveable so that the house will be easy to clean. The nests are made twelve inches wide by fifteen inches deep. They should be made so that they are dark as this tends to prevent egg eating. There should be one nest for every four or five fowls. The roots are placed at the back of the house, eighteen inches above the floor, and are made of scantling two inches thick by four inches wide. The top corners should be rounded. A Leghorn requires about eight inches roost room; a Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, Wyandotte or Orpington requires about ten inches roost room.—M. A. Jull.

LOOK OUT FOR CHICKEN POX.

Chicken pox usually makes its appearance in the fall of the year particularly when there is much damp weather. It can easily be detected by the presence of nodules varying from the size of a millet seed to that of a pea occurring on the comb, wattles and ear lobes. It is contagious and, therefore, every precaution should be taken to eliminate it from the flock when it makes its first appearance.

The disease is generally introduced by new birds which are put into the flock or by exhibition birds which return from exhibitions where they have become infected. Sometimes it is also introduced by pigeons and other birds flying from one yard to another.

Mild cases of the disease are easily treated. Soften the nodules or crusts formed by thenodules with carbolated ointment, glycerine, or oil, and after an hour or two remove them with warm water containing a little soap. Then treat the denuded tissue with a 2 percent solution of creloin or lysol, or with a 2 percent solution, or boric acid. The affected parts may also be treated with a 2 percent solution of corrosive sublimate, 1-1,000, and dusted with iodoform.—M. A. Jull.

GET READY FOR WINTER.

Get the Poultry House ready for winter. Do not put off needed repairs until cold weather comes on. See that all cracks on the north side of the house are closed, for many cases of cold and roup develop from fowls roosting on the perches at night where the cold north wind filters through on them. They had just as well be out in the trees as housed under this condition, so far as the health of the flock and the egg production are concerned. Houses do not need to be expensive, but should be warm, and properly ventilated.

Comfortably housed hens, fed a well balanced ration and cared for regularly, will produce eggs at a profit, for, although feeds are high, the price of eggs is advancing and prospects are good for a still higher price this winter. Don't neglect your hens if you expect to get good results.

T. W. NOLAND.

OPEN SHEDS IN TENNESSEE.

(By Perry Brown, Spring Hill, Tennessee.)

We have open sheds, (and fields fenced so all can be pastured. A deep-milking, long-legged active ewe bred to a Dorset ram is the best for this country. Don't overstock.

EDUCATIONAL

You Can Learn at Home.—Beginner's Course, Matriculation, Commercial, Stenography, Teachers', Engineering, Special English, Story Writing, Mind and Memory Training, Salesmanship and many other subjects. Write CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Limited, Dept. W., Toronto, Canada. eow

Women Telegraph Operators are in demand by G.N.W. and C.P.R. These systems will promptly place every graduate of Shaw's Telegraph and Railroad School at a good salary. We therefore ask you to prepare at once. Write for particulars. W. H. SHAW, President, Gerrard and Yonge, Toronto. 38 15

THE DEBRISAY METHOD IS THE Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses. Students everywhere. Highest references. ACADEMIE DeBRISAY, Ottawa, Ont. 4 53

BUSINESS CARDS

PATENT SOLICITORS

MARION & MARION — PATENTS promptly secured in all countries; 30 years of practices. Advice and book free. 369 University St., Montreal; 918-F St., Washington, D.C. 6 52

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO. — THE old established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 52

MOTOR SUPPLIES.

Ford Auto-Power Attachments. — Most practical way of applying the Ford car to sawing wood, pumping water, etc. Price, $12. CLAUDE SMITH, Grand Forks, B.C. 40 6

ARTICLES WANTED.

Razor Blades—We Sharpen them all; Gillettes 35c dozen; single edge 25c. RAZOR BLADE SHOP, 70 Power St., Toronto. 39 6

SITUATIONS VACANT.

$5 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS GREETING Card Sample Book free. Men and women already making $5 up daily in spare time. BRADLEY-GARRETSONS, Brantford, Ont. 39 6

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

ENGINES, MAGNETOS, PROPELLERS, Carbuerators, and all motor boat fittings for sale or exchange. Send for new 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.

For Sale—At snap price of $2,500, one 18-35 H.P. tractor, burns kerosene or gasoline, one grain separator complete, and one 6-furrow gang, with stubble and breaker bottoms and 12 extra shares. Reason for selling, have sold one of my farms. JOS. A. CORMIER, La Salle, Man. 43 6

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR a number or a single letter to be 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

Leghorns.

Black Leghorns, Black Hamburgs—Winners at Guelph, Toronto and London. Stock for sale. ED. B. HOWARD, 793 Adelaide St., London Ont. 39 6

Five Choice Yearling Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Hens for $10.00. Also, Exhibition Silver Campine Cockerels. REV. A. GISHLER, Tavistock, Ont. 40 6

Sussex.

Speckled Sussex—Canada's new boom breed of this beautiful English fowl. Stock for sale. Write L. E. McGugan, 182 Sydenham St., London, Ont. 40 6

Wyandottes.

Special Dorcas Matings, record 240 eggs, splendid lot to select from, large white cockerels, $2, $3, and $5. H. B. SNIDER, Bainsville, Ont. 40 6

Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Poultry, Bants, Rabbits, Pigeons. See wins Can. National, Toronto, this year. Won bronze medals 1917-18; best exhibits rabbits and hares. LUXTON & SONS, Mt. Forest, Ont. 41 6

POULTRY WANTED.

Have you anything in Land or Water Fowls, young or old, for sale? We are the largest poultry exchange in Canada. Rearing, purchasing, selling, exchanging, everything that bears the name of Fowl. Write us first if in need to buy or sell anything. We have it, want it, or shall find it for you. We want a few thousand early hatched pure-bred pullets for winter; few domesticated wild geese and ducks. We also handle hares, all breeds. Have you any for sale? Or do you want some? A pure-bred registered yearling Jersey bull for sale cheap. Tell us what you have, give full description and rock bottom cash prices. Write us first and avoid trouble and expenses. YAMASKA POULTRY FARMS, St. Hyacinthe, Que. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

For Sale—Cockerels and Pullets, in Pit Games and Golden Wyandottes. Also Pekin Ducks, $3.25 pair. V. F. SILMSER, Cornwall, Ont. 43 7

Quality S. C. White Leghorn and Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels and Pullets. Large, vigorous mch. hatched cockerels, $3.00 each. April and May hatched choice pullets, $2.00 each. EDWARD DOODY, De Lux Poultry Plant, Cobourg, Ont. 43 3

LIVE STOCK

CATTLE.

For Sale.—1 Pure-bred Holstein Bull, 17 months old. He is sired by a son of Hill Crest Ormsby Count. His dam is sired by a son of Pontiac Artis Canada; two other bulls, 6 and 7 months old. Prices right. J. A. MOIR, R. R. 1, Smith's Falls, Ont. 42 6

GALLOWAY CATTLE—REGISTERED Stock for sale by H. WOOSTER, Perivale Farm, Namaka, Alta. 37 8

Sheep.

Shropshire yearling rams and ewes.—A few nice ram lambs by imported ram. W. H. PUGH, Myrtle Station, Ontario. 43 6

For Sale—Two Leicester Ram Lambs, fit for service, from registered dams. Price $35.00 for the pair. WM. F. PATTERSON, Gaspe South, Que. 43 7

Swine.

Pure-bred Tamworth Pigs for Sale, both sexes, age 7 week. Price $12.00. For particulars, write J. STANLEY WATSON, Pine Grove, York Co., Ont. 44 2

Pure-bred Tamworth Sows, 2 months old; also one six months old. For prices and breeding, write HARVEY L. THOMPSON, Clayton R. R. 2, Ont. 43 6

For Sale—Registered Yorkshire Pigs. Born September 15th. Price $10.00. Apply COLIN CAMPBELL, The Manor Farm, St. Hilaire, Que. 43 6

Spring Creek Large English Berkshires. A choice lot of three litters, both sexes. Breeding stock from prize-winning herds. Prices right for quick sale. E. E. ROSS, Kinburn, Ont. 41 6

For Sale.—O. I. C. Boars and Sows, from imported stock. GODERICH POULTRY FARM, Goderich, Ont. 41 6

Dogs.

For Sale, very good Wolfhound Pups. One light pair, both females; one brown pair, one male and one female, born first days in June, 1918; front legs up to 5 inches of shoulders, 20 inches high, at $20.00 a pair, or $15.00 each. One Wolfhound ready to fight, $50.00. J. B. SCHMIDT, Dalmeny, Sask. 39 7

For Sale—Wolf Hound Pups, $15.00 each. From fast and good killers. G. W. BUCHRING, Beiseker, Alta. 40 6

Miscellaneous.

Elmridge Farm Berkshires, Dorset Horned Sheep.—Just finished fall fairs and offer some prize pigs at moderate prices. Strong boars ready for use. Two-year sow farrowing November. Four-months sows. Suckersdam third Toronto, first London; sire second Toronto, first Ottawa. WILL PEARCE, Hensall, Ontario.

Registered Leicester Ram Lambs, Yorkshire sows and boars, five months old, and boars eight months old; pedigrees furnished; first prize winners. JOHN W. TIBBITS, Box 156, Knowlton, Que. 42 6

Miscellaneous.

Clydesdales and Cheviots for Sale—A choice young stallion, well broken, and two extra nice young mares; guaranteed in every way. I offer these cheap to quick buyer. Cheviot ram lambs. A. T. WOODLEY, Springdale Farm, Knowlton, Que. 43 6

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS — SALARY AND COMMISsion, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy. Grown only by us; sold only by our agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal. 26 29

WILD ANIMALS.

FOR SALE—SILVER BLACK PATCH and Red Foxes. T. R. LYONS, Waterville, Kings Co., N.S. 32 24

FARMS FOR SALE.

For Rent — Homewood Farm, 100 acres, 7 miles north of Dutton. Fine modern barn, drive shed, chicken house, dwelling, orchard, good fencing, plenty of water and fuel. See farm, and address owner, A. E. CAMERON, Albion, Michigan. 44 6

Sleepindale Real Estate Bureau.—To parties seeking small but prolific holdings! Have several farms listed for sale or exchange in "the Garden of Essex County," Pelee Island. Also in touch with some choice Ohio Property. Exchange or purchase. Drawer 38, Pelee Island, Ontario. 43 6

SALE — 640 acres, near Mammette Lake, Nicola Valley; cannot be beaten for sheep and cattle. For particulars apply MR. O. A. SKINNER, 529 Pender street, Vancouver, B.C.; agent, J. S. Chaster, Gibson Heights P.O., B.C., owner. 43 6

For Sale—200 acre farm, near Nipissing Junction, within 5 miles of North Bay. For soil, pulpwoods and other timbers, the property is unsurpassed in the district. Improvements are 20 acres cleared, dwelling house, barn, stable, and large hennery. Price, seven thousand dollars. For terms of payment and full particulars, apply E. GARROW, Cobalt, Ont. 43 6

Alberta Farm for Sale.—320 acres, six miles from the town of Gadsby, Alberta; telephone, rural mail, 150 cultivated, balance all ready to plough, no stone, level; good well, with abundance of good water; 1 mile school; 6 room house; barns, granaries, hog house, hen house; fenced. Price, $30 acre; $3,000 cash, balance 6 percent. A good farm in a good district. J. C. LESLIE & CO., 301 Beveridge Block, Calgary, Alta. 43 6

For Sale—Large number improved farms for about half cost of improvements; have farmed here 30 years and never had crop failure; grow in abundance all kinds grain, clover, timothy, alfalfa roots, vegetables; good roads. J. LOCKING, Emo, Ont., Rainy River Valley. 43 6

Market Garden Farm, 28 acres, four miles from London, Ontario; first-class land and good buildings and fences; two good wells. Apply owner, W. C. WILSON, R. R. 2, London, Ont. 40 6

160 Acres, Hundred Miles from Winnipeg, Man. Sell or trade, cattle or property, $900. R. GRUBER, Lloydminster, Alta. 40 6

For Sale—Fine 80-acre Farm, two miles from St. Thomas post office. For particulars and price, address D. E. MAINS, R. No. 8, St. Thomas, Ont. 40 6

Farm for Rent—Four hundred acres under cultivation; 200 for crop next year. Dairy in connection. Half mile from town. R. MAGEE, Box 383, Wolseley, Sask. 39 6

Fight or Farm. If you cannot go and fight, come to Saskatchewan and farm and raise wheat to feed a hungry world. Buy where land is good, new and cheap. Write stating what you wish to R. S. STEVENS, Ogema, Saskatchewan. 39 6

THRESHERMEN.

HIGH GRADE ENDLESS THRESHER belts all sizes and lengths; also 2½in. canvas covered suction hose at 65 cents a foot. All goods guaranteed and shipped subject to inspection. 28in. wood saws at $7.65. N. SMITH, 138 York Street, Toronto, Ont. t. f.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FARMERS — YOU CAN'T ALWAYS get a Veterinary when you need one. You can perhaps save the life of a valuable animal by consulting the Genuine Veterinary and Agricultural Chart which we will send you for $2 by mail. It is mounted on rollers and is printed on oil cloth paper, and is 30 x 40 inches in size. You hang it up in your stable, where it is ready to consult at any time. The regular price of these charts is $3.00, but for the next thirty days you can get one at the reduced price of $2. It will save you many times that amount. It tells you the symptoms of cattle, horse and hog diseases, and gives you the remedy. This has been prepared by the most eminent authorities in Canada, and can be relied on as authoritative. Write for agent's terms. COLONIAL ART CO., Toronto. t f

Three Pair of Ferrets for Sale, at six dollars a pair. Apply to WM. ATKINSON, Selkirk, Ont. 41 6

Storm Windows.—Get our price list showing cost of windows glazed complete, any size. HALLIDAY COMPANY, Box 61, Hamilton. 41 6

RABBITS FOR SALE.

Rufus Red Belgian Hares.—Greatest meat producer known; pure standard bred stock, at right prices. C. KAPPLER, St. Marys, Ontario. 42 6

Genuine Black Siberian Hares.—Some young stock usually for sale. Bucks, $5.00; Does, $15.00. PEERLESS RABBITRY, 116 Hughson South, Hamilton, Ontario. 43 7

RAW FURS.

Dead or alive.—Will pay ten percent more than anybody for red fox, cross, coon, bear cubs. R. C. TODD, Milltown, N.B. 41 4

TRAPPERS' POISON.

Goes' Liquid Poison Capsules kill fur animals on spot. Goes' Luring Bait attracts them. Thirteenth season in use, with excellent results; first-class testimonials. Write for free circular and mention this paper. EDMUND GOES, Milwaukee, Wis., Station C, Route 6. 42 6

TAXIDERMY.

Birds and Animals Mounted naturally and moth proof. LANCELOT A. PURCELL, P. O. Box 475, Dartmouth, N.S. 43 8

NURSING.

Private Nurses—Earn $10 to $25 a week. Learn without leaving home. Booklet free. ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, 709 N Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada. 44 6

HONEY FOR SALE.

Pettit's Clover Honey is good honey, thoroughly ripened by the bees. Attractive prices. Address The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 43 6

THE WRACK-STRAWS

Published by Permission of J. M. DENT & SONS, London, England.

BY JANET LAING

The Story to Date—Ann Charteris is a school girl of seventeen when war was declared. Her brother enlists and is killed. The shock is a deathblow to the father, and Ann is left alone. To meet her father's debts, she accepts a position as companion to two sisters in Scotland, old friends of Dr. Warren, her father's friend and her fiance. On her journey to Scotland Ann's railway carriage is shared by a wounded soldier, whom she cares for, for the sake of her dead brother. In changing trains at Edinburgh she leaves her rug wrapped about the soldier, who is unaware of her identity. He is a V. C. named Fred Lorimer, home on sick leave.

Chapter the Second.—Continued.

On her right sat Miss Caroline, large and stately, in a great high-backed deep-cushioned easy-chair. She had that serenity of manner peculiar to Personalities, and she was grande dame, too, in every sense of the word. Her old dove-colored brocade and her gorgeous Indian scarf might have figured in the salon of Madame de Pompadour. Her square, pale, heavily aquiline countenance with its double chin would have been noticeable anywhere. It was crowned and framed in a wealth of faded hair, amber-grey in color which must once have been quite wonderful, and was now confined, or supposed to be so—for her hair-pins had an extraordinary way of escaping—in a quaint net-cap made entirely of seed-pearls. This had two tassels which hung down on either side and were so long that they almost touched her shoulders. When she talked they glimmered and trembled all the time in strange contrast to her large still eyes. These gazed out upon the world from under thick amber-grey eyebrows and were the most remarkable thing about her. They were not beautiful, they had hardly any color, but they seemed always, whatever they were looking at, to be aware of far distances. This lent a curious air of detachment to their owner's manner and sometimes a weird effect of inspiration to her utterances. She was born to command evidently as Miss Emily was born to serve her, and she was totally devoid of any hampering sense of humor.

Miss Emily, on Ann's right, was, except for a slight family likeness, utterly different from her large and dominating sister. She was small and thin and anxious-looking, and had a narrow wrinkled little face. Her grey eyes, darker than her sister's, took note of no far horizons. They were restless, always fully occupied with things near at hand, and had generally a shade of apprehension in them. She wore a black gown, a plain white shawl, and on her head a lace cap with lappets, and she was precise and neat from her tight grey side-curls to the tips of her black velvet slippers.

"And she's the practical one," Miss Caroline had said in a soft rather hoarse voice, indicating her sister with a knitting-pin.

"If I am, Miss Charteris," Miss Emily had retorted, "she's the clever one. She gets ideas."

Miss Caroline received this statement with a sigh.

"They are sometimes a great trouble to me," she remarked.

"A great trouble," she repeated dreamily.

"Yes, poor dear," said Miss Emily. "But I carry them out for her when I can. Don't I, Caroline?"

"Then," said Ann, "I hope you will let me help. I should love to."

Both old ladies beamed with satisfaction, Miss Caroline with a veiled effect as of sunshine through mist.

"You are very different, Miss Charteris, from our last companion," said Miss Emily.

"Don't speak of her," said Miss Caroline, waving away even the memory with her knitting. "I can never forget how she spoiled my Rose Parlour."

"You see," said Miss Emily, "my sister changed her mind, just after the roses were put up. You know you did, Caroline."

"That was no reason why she should have refused to take them down again," said Miss Caroline gloomily, "but rather the contrary."

"I am glad she did, nevertheless," said Ann cheerfully, "because now I shall have the chance of doing them for you."

Again the old ladies beamed across at each other.

"Thank you, my dear," said Miss Emily, "but not until after the war. We have decided to leave it now till after the war."

The word, spoken suddenly in that quiet room full of the evidences of long and uninterrupted peace, fell upon Ann's ear with startling strangeness. What did they know of war these two old people? No more than the painted ladies in the miniatures on the walls, less than some of these perhaps, who might have danced at the Brussels ball or waited for tidings from Culloden. . . . Yet even these. . . . What had any one in these past days known or dreamed of this orgy of destruction and devilry that was going on as they sat here discussing, forsooth, Rose Parlours?

For a time after that there was no sound in the room but the click of Miss Emily's knitting-needles and the falling of the ashes in the gate. From beyond the closely drawn curtains, however, came a very faint far-off sighing. . . .

The sea. . . . Ann's thoughts sped away to another shore where the Alum Bagh stood deserted behind its tamarisk trees, and the household gods, ticketed for the next day's sale, kept watch for the last time round an empty fireplace.

Then beyond the sea she saw other homes, scenes of desolation in the wake of desperate cruelty. . . .

"You see what we must all do now is war-work," said Miss Caroline in her soft voice dropping one of her knitting-pins.

Ann started as it fell with a clatter upon the parquet and stooped to pick it up again, thrusting from her the thronging visions.

"I am glad to see you are a knitter, Miss Charteris," Miss Caroline went on. "Can you pick up stitches?"

"Certainly," said Ann, respectfully repressing a smile as she became aware of the condition of the large white bed-sock that had been handed to her.

"I am not a knitter," said Miss Caroline, watching her face.

"Oh, well——" Ann began.

"No, I am not a knitter," said Miss Caroline firmly. "Am I, Emily?"

"No, Caroline, you are not," said her sister.

Miss Caroline, with another sigh, settled herself more comfortably in her chair, and as she did so there was another little rattle on the parquet. It was a hair-pin this time. Again Ann picked it up.

"But I do what I can," said Miss Caroline as she replaced it.

. . . . . .

Late that night Ann wrote her first letter from Bartonsmuir.

"They're dears," she began her last sheet, "especially Miss Caroline, who is, I can see, the lady paramount here. To watch her reading prayers with a large wooden knitting-pin stuck through her head-dress was delicious.

"There was quite a congregation—all the house-servants, who are mostly old, and the man Japp from the West Lodge who does the motor and the odd jobs. There is a gardener, too, but he is married and supposed to have prayers at home. The man Japp, being a lone bachelor, has orders to come up every evening.

"I have a beautiful room, all old mahogany and chintz, overlooking the garden, and I can hear the waves. I am glad, for I could not be happy I believe—even if I could forget—away from the sound of them. But now when I am lonely I shall remember that you are hearing it too, and caring for me out of sight as you were on that night you know of.

"Good night, dear David. You have told me not to thank you, and I would do anything for you, but my heart rebels and thanks you in spite of me, again and again and again, for all you have been and are to yours. .

Ann Charteris.

"P.S.—In signing my name I am reminded of something else. The Two have just had a discussion as to how I am to be addressed. Miss Emily wanted to call me Ann, as I am engaged to be married to such an old friend, but Miss Caroline holds this to be undignified. I am therefore to remain Miss Charteris."

CHAPTER THE THIRD.

IN WHICH FOR THE FIRST TIME MENTION IS MADE OF THE WRACK-STRAWS.

For a time then Ann, flung there by the great storm, rested in a content that was half exhaustion in this quiet haven. In her off-hours, however, her sorrow always awoke again and deeps within her called to deeps outside the shallow waters. At those times a growing sense of the futility and uselessness of her life troubled her, and a vision of what, with her training in sorrow, she might be doing in the world.

"I too have been there," she longed to say to fellow-sufferers. "I too have known."

Her personal sadness seemed lost sometimes in her grief for the wholesale destruction of hopes and loves that was going on, for the endless heaping up of misery upon misery. Sometimes even her losses would seem as nothing save as giving her the key to the sense of loss in others—those mourners whom she could not see, who were outside the woods of Bartonsmuir.

She would flee then across the moor to the sea-shore and pace the sands till, as her father would have said, she had adjusted herself, or she would sit there watching distant ships passing up and down the great death-beset sea-road to the eastwards. Then praying for patience she would go back to her old mistresses for whom she had soon a strong half-maternal affection. It was not their fault that they had lived immune from sorrow, that they looked from afar on the agonizing world beyond their little domain with a regret which was mostly bewilderment. Sometimes, however it was rather trying.

"Dear, dear!" they would say, when Ann, in a white heat, read out newspaper accounts to them of fiendish outrages and sickening horrors. It was a relief to her to do so. She wanted to make their blood run cold, to fling fearful facts and happenings down before them, to see their mild old eyes grow awe-stricken. She longed to tear asunder the web of self-complacency that peace and affluence had woven about them. In spite of her utmost efforts, however, she only succeeded very partially.

"You see they have no flesh and blood in it," she wrote to David at Lowhampton.

And then, even as she wrote the words, the pathos of them would strike her and send her back to her old dears with a remorseful compassion of which they were entirely unconscious.

Their apathy seemed to her then not a thing to rage at, but to pity. At times in the reaction of feeling which came to her she would decide that of all people in the world they were the most to be commiserated. To see Miss Caroline then watching her and pondering as though some dim perception of the truth were dawning upon her would move her almost to tears. It was like a blind man beginning to realize his blindness, a prisoner becoming conscious for the first time of his prison bars.

Miss Emily was always a comfort at these times. She never either watched or pondered, for the very good reason that she had no leisure to do either. Like any old rabbit in her hole under a battlefield, she was wholly occupied with her own business, that business was her sister Caroline, Caroline's wishes, Caroline's plans. She was practical in comparison to her sister, but she was loyal to Miss Caroline before all things, even to the defence of her unpracticalities.

"You say no one has ever done this before," she said to Ann as she packed a library-full of sevenpennies into a chest that might have been the original of that in the Mistletoe Bough. "But what we want is initiative. We all know that. And what's that I should like to know but being the very first to do things? Caroline has noticed that we have been sending only a few books at a time which must cause quarrelling among the men. The thing to do therefore is to send a large quantity simultaneously. Leave it to me, Miss Charteris dear. I know what I am doing."

Ann accordingly left her in the draughty attic, with two maids in attendance, for the best part of an afternoon. The result was that Miss Emily had the worst attack of lumbago that she had ever had and the chest never went to France because Japp and McMurtrie the gardener absolutely refused to move it.

"Though I'd do anything in reason for Miss Emily," said McMurtrie to Ann who had been sent to see what was happening in the attic and to report upon it, "or for the soldiers, seein' I'm for off to be a soldier myself."

"You, McMurtrie!" exclaimed Ann as the big sturdy man of peace seemed suddenly transfigured before her eyes.

"Yes, miss," said McMurtrie, "if Miss Caroline will give me my leave. So I see no call for me to end myself the now, miss."

"And are you going too, Japp?" inquired Ann eagerly.

But Japp was half-way downstairs by this time.

"No' him," said McMurtrie, "an' between you an' me, miss, I look at him as little as I can for fear he should pit me aff the soldierin'."

"But why?" said Ann surprised.

"This why," said McMurtrie slowly. "It scunners ye when ye think that maybe ye're awa' to dee to save the skin o' sic' an imitation o' a man as he is."

The great box did not go, but the books went in small bundles made up by Ann under the supervision of Miss Emily.

"And be kind enough, Miss Charteris dear, not to say a word about it to Caroline," said the invalid. "When her plans cannot be carried out she gets low-spirited."

So to this day Miss Caroline believes that the huge chest went to the trenches.

McMurtrie's departure, which took place before Miss Emily was about again, touched both old sisters more nearly than all Ann's reading aloud of horrors. He had been in their service from a boy. They knew all his good and bad points as well as he knew their borders. He had never been an amiable man, but he had been their staunch retainer for many years.

"And what we shall do without him, Emily, I know not," said Miss Caroline when they were discussing it.

Nevertheless, as Ann saw with compunction for former hard thoughts, the head of the house rose admirably to her occasion.

Not only did it never seem to occur to her to refuse McMurtrie permission to go, but laden with every conceivable and inconceivable present he went off after a leave-taking that was quite a ceremony. On his last evening at Bartonsmuir he and his wife, who was very stout and emotional, were entertained to supper in the servants' hall, after which they had to appear with the others in the drawing-room at the evening worship.

"Never was anything so painful," Ann wrote to Lowhampton afterwards, "but Miss Caroline never flinched once, though almost from the beginning Mrs. McMurtrie was sobbing loudly. She read through without a tremor the whole of the first chapter of Joshua and then prayed extempore for twenty minutes, after which we all said good-bye in turn to McMurtrie, who by this time was speechless. I was really sorry for him."

McMurtrie had been gone about a week and his wife installed as gardener when another little wave from the great whirlpool lapped over into their seclusion.

One night when they were sitting at dinner with the blinds up, so that Miss Caroline might see the last of the sunset, the policeman called.

"What can he want at this hour I wonder," said Miss Emily. "Let me go, Caroline."

"Certainly not, Emily," said Miss Caroline rising. "You are still weak from illness."

She then sailed majestically from the room, but was only absent for about five minutes.

When she came in again she closed the door and came forward to the table with the air of one who has important news to deliver.

"What is it, Caroline?" said Miss Emily anxiously.

"Orders have come from headquarters," said Miss Caroline with a kind of relish, "to darken all our windows at sunset on account of probable air raids from Germany."

Ann said nothing as she looked at the two awed faces, though for months before she left Lowhampton they had been darkening the windows. To belittle this event would, she felt, be tactless.

"We had better ring for Arbuthnot," said Miss Caroline next. "We had better ring for all the servants."

A few minutes later accordingly all the maids, Mrs. McMurtrie, and Japp filed in.

Miss Caroline from her high-backed chair then addressed them.

"Friends," she said, "the policeman has just brought me an order from headquarters to darken all our windows. Germans—fiends in the form of Germans," she corrected herself, "have of late been visiting the southern portions of this island in Zeppelins. It is now expected that they may come north here—that even this very night they may hover over us——"

Here Arbuthnot groaned, and Maggie the between-maid just managed to suppress a shriek.

"Hover over us," repeated Miss Caroline firmly, "and drop their diabolical contrivances upon us, so that it is not impossible that this whole house by to-morrow may be in fragments."

At this Mrs. McMurtrie burst into tears and two more of the audience followed her example.

"Tut tut!" said Miss Caroline looking rather pleased than otherwise at the effect she had produced. "This is no way to meet danger. Is it, Emily?"

"No, Caroline," said Miss Emily, "but it is very natural."

"Nevertheless," said Miss Caroline, "I now ask you all to exercise self-control, to follow Arbuthnot upstairs to the attics and to bring down every spare curtain you can find there. If there are no curtains, bring table-cloths. If there are no table-cloths bring—bring anything. The invaders must not find us unprepared. Now go."

Ann was the first, next to Arbuthnot, to reach the top of the attic stairs and the first to come down again with an armful of green damask.

"It was weird to see everybody moving about in the half-light," she wrote afterwards. "Most of the windows had curtains already, but in this queer old house there are all kinds of odd windows. We were working till quite late and then Miss Caroline made me take her round the house outside. We went out by the morning-room window through the rose-garden and back by the lawn, and not a peep of light could we see anywhere either in the house or in the lodges."

Something else took place that night, however, that Ann did not report because her letter was finished before it happened. She had blown out her own light and was leaning on her window-sill, as she always did before going to bed, when she did see a distant glimmer. It came, too, from a place where no light should have been even in ordinary circumstances—the old stone summer-house half-overgrown with roses that stood in the corner of the garden just beneath her window.

She waited, hoping she had been mistaken or that the glimmer had been reflected from some other light within the house. But no, again there was a glimmer as of a lighted match. Some one undoubtedly was in the summer-house.

Her first impulse was to go and arouse Miss Caroline. Before she reached her bedroom door, however, she changed her mind. For what, she reflected, could Miss Caroline do, or Miss Emily, or even Arbuthnot, even if they were awakened, that she could not do herself?

She must at least first reconnoitre before making a disturbance.

Pulling herself together, therefore, she put on her shoes again, flung on a lay coat, and sallied forth. As she went down the stairs she reassured herself as best she could. After all perhaps she had imagined the glimmer, or perhaps the policeman who had warned them was resting there and lighting his match. This thought gave her courage to cross the ghostly drawing-room to the French window which led directly into the rose-garden. After that the spirit of adventure awoke in her and she grasped the stick that she had brought with her firmly. She was feeling ready to cope with even a German if necessary when the door of the summer-house opened and to her great surprise Japp came out.

She could see him distinctly in the starlight, but he did not see her because he was looking for something on the ground. He was half-kneeling and feeling about upon the gravel.

Instinctively Ann looked down too, and there, close to her foot, was a small white object. She stooped down and picked it up. A candle.

"Is this what you are looking for, Japp?" she said smiling to herself in the darkness as Japp started violently.

So this was all she had to fear? McMurtrie's "imitation o' a man."

"What are you doing here with lights against orders?" she added sternly.

"I—I'll not light it, miss," stammered Japp.

"What are you doing here at all?" continued Ann relentlessly.

"I'm sleepin' here," said the little man.

"Sleeping here?" exclaimed Ann. "But why are you not sleeping in your lodge?"

"Arbuthnot thought it might be better, miss," said Japp; "in case of a raid occurrin', I would be nearer at hand if I was needed, me bein' the only man about the house."

Ann nearly laughed aloud this time.

"Oh, I see," she said gravely nevertheless. "Well, don't show any more lights."

"But how silly of Arbuthnot," she added to herself as she groped her way upstairs again.

It made her feel sinfully comfortable in her warm bed as she thought of poor Japp doing sentinel. It surprised her, however, when next morning, as she awakened her, Arbuthnot remarked that she had seen "the orraman" coming out of the summer-house in the early morning and wondered what he had been doing there.

"It's not like him to be so early up," she said.

Ann looked at the old woman. Sincerity was written on every line of her gaunt old face.

"You did not know that he was there then?" she ventured. "You had not told him to go there?"

"Me, miss?" exclaimed Arbuthnot amazed. "What would I tell him to go there for?"

Ann said no more, judging it wiser to hold her peace in case of household storms arising. She thought hard nevertheless, but could find no solution of the little mystery of Japp's choice of a sleeping-place.

That night when she again went the rounds with Miss Caroline they passed close by the old summer-house. Nothing indicated that it was occupied yet Ann had an eerie feeling that Japp was inside, and pictured him watching them from among the shadows. She again said nothing, however, to Miss Caroline, having fallen into Miss Emily's habit of concealing little worries from her. Besides, she argued with herself, what harm could such a nonentity as Japp do anyhow—anywhere?

. . . . . .

After this, many weeks passed on eventless at Bartonsmuir, though the world outside was all a riot of fierce passions, and the call for men to go and fight and for women to take their places at home became every day more and more insistent.

The village when they drove through it on their way to church was a deserted place save for the old people and the children. They always went once a week besides to deposit the household knitting at the parish work-party. Ann sometimes wondered, when she went in with her parcel, what the capable-looking women who sat round the room there thought of some of the Bartonsmuir productions, Miss Caroline's generosity with money, however, prevented any overt criticism, and the Reverend Mr. Gardshore, who saw the good intention behind the bad execution, had even been known to commend her bed-socks.

The minister and his wife, however, were so busy that they seldom had time to come to Bartonsmuir and those weekly confabulations at the door of the hall where the work-party was held were the only opportunities for intercourse with them.

There was a lady doctor in the village in place of the other who had gone to the front, but their relations with her, too, were strictly professional.

"Of course when one thinks of what she must have experienced——" said Miss Emily in excuse for Miss Caroline's dislike to having her invited to dinner.

"That's just why I would like to know her," was on the tip of Ann's tongue. She remembered her place in time, however, and refrained from comment.

None of the neighbors came to see them.

"You see all the people we used to know at the places within calling distance, now that petrol is so scarce," said Miss Emily, "are either gone away or in their graves, and Caroline will not call on the new people."

"Why should I, Emily?" said Miss Caroline. "I know nothing about them."

"And you never will if you never call," Ann again had almost retorted before, once more just in time, she remembered.

It was the humbler neighbors, however, whose acquaintance she coveted most. She longed to take out for walks the farm-dogs that lived just a mile away at the steading. This, however, she was requested not to do as they might follow her home and annoy Rover and Victor, the two house-dogs. These Ancients, as she called them in her letters to David, she spoiled outrageously, but found inadequate as comrades.

"Their names have survived their characters," she said. "Rover only roves now as far as the gate. Nothing will induce him to go an inch further. As for Victor—he rests on his laurels."

She longed too to go and chat with the ploughmen's wives and the village-folk two miles away on the other side. But beyond giving money to Mr. Gardshore for distribution and sending Arbuthnot to make inquiries in cases of illness or bereavement Miss Caroline did nothing in the way of visiting them either. Nor would she allow Miss Emily to do anything.

"No, Emily," she would say. "You are not fitted for a philanthropist. You are so kind-hearted and so easily taken in that you would inevitably do more harm than good."

This, she said, applied also to Ann, who had strict injunctions to leave all this kind of visiting to Arbuthnot.

"We must think of their benefit before our own pleasure," she would add. "You know, Emily, George used to remark that being kind to people is apt to become mere selfishness."

"Now who is George?" thought Ann, and she hated him whoever he was when from the top of the highest dune she looked across the moor towards the village. It would have been some outlet at least to have visited the people there. She imagined all kinds of things going on in that little huddle of red roofs with the old grey spire at the end of it—comings and goings, rejoicings and weepings. People were living there. At Bartonsmuir they were only existing.

She would stand sometimes looking over at it till the darkness closed down and lights carefully curtained glowed in the cottage windows. Then she would go speeding home across the moor to spend the evening in the warm pot-pourri-scented drawing-room, knitting again, knitting, knitting, and picking up stitches and hair-pins for Miss Caroline.

It seemed to Ann at these times that the call from outside came in after her and tore at her very heart-strings, rousing reverberations there that sounded loud through everything, through her consideration for her old mistresses, through her affection for David, through even her duty to her beloved dead.

(To be Continued.)

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

The old reliable remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains.

Best Liniment Made

MR. A. R. LAUNDRY, EDMONTON, writes:—"I fell from a building and received what the doctor called a very bad sprained ankle, and told me I must not walk on it for three weeks. I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and in six days I was out to work again. I think it the best Liniment made."



Minard's Liniment always gives satisfaction. For any ache or pain. It gives instant relief.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited

Yarmouth, - - N.S.

WAIT'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC

Cures effected by them are radical and certain. They do not cure one disease and produce another. They will cure a larger percentage of cases and in less time than any medicine known.

Wait's Rheumatic Cure	$1.00
" Pile Cure	1.00
" Dyspepsia Cure	1.00
" Coughs and Colds Cure	1.00
" Nervous Debility Cure	1.00
" Appendicitis Cure	2.00
" Ringworm Cure	.50
" Eczema Cure	1.00

These remedies will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of price.

WAIT HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY

Arnprior, Ontario.

Send for Manual (free)

LITERARY REVIEW

JASPER PARK.

The government has for some time been preparing photographs and descriptions of the many scenes and wonders of the beautiful tract of country in Alberta, known as Jasper Park. This park constitutes one of the great playgrounds of the Dominion. In extent it covers four thousand, four hundred miles of that region which lies two hundred miles west of Edmonton, below the confluence of the Lilette and Athabasca rivers, and stretches to the divide, the western boundary of Alberta.

The park was set aside for public use in 1907, its present limits fixed in 1914, but the ground it covers is historic. The pioneer David Thompson who journeyed into its wilds, travelled by dog-sleigh in the depth of winter at the rate of six or eight miles a day, and was at last forced to abandon most of his outfit, in order to make even this small progress. To-day the tourist can reach the heart of Jasper Park from Edmonton by either of the two transcontinental railways, in nine or ten hours.

The choicest material which the government has collected, descriptive of this region, has now been embodied in a handsome guide book to Jasper Park. The book, as it depicts the Jasper Park, both in story and illustration, reveals a country which is fascinating with the spirit of adventure and romance. The imagination could scarcely conceive of a scene more utterly wild and desolate than that of Circus Head Valley, nor a sight more weird than the glacier of the Ghost, which hangs like a white, flying figure, upon the dark, rocky sides of Mount Edith Cavell. The mountain of the Great Crossing was the guide post of the early traveller; looking up the valley, which showed new lines of mountains on each side, he saw it closed at the head by a great mountain, so white with snow that it looked like a sheet suspended from the heavens.

Lakes of great beauty lie spread out among these mountains; Pyramid, Patricia, Beauvert, are exquisite in coloring and in their play of shadow. The tributary streams of the Athabasca wind in and out, linking the lakes together and at times disappearing suddenly into great gorges, so narrow, deep and dark that only glimpses of the river flowing at the bottom are obtained. The Maligne, the deepest and the darkest of these gorges, seems appropriately named. The Ogre gorge, showing the formation of a biting mouth, holds the tradition of an Indian who once went into the gorge and was never seen again.

Animal life and big game are not wanting to the sportsman in these parts. Moose, deer, bears and mountain goats, as well as many smaller animals such as beaver, rabbits, muskrats and squirrels, are plentiful. In and about the lakes and streams, fish and, fowl, abound, and delicate wild flowers and delicious berries add their charms to the woodlands.

From Jasper, which is the capital of this mountainous kingdom, many side-trips to places of interest may be taken, either on foot or on horseback (for the traveller's benefit maps of the Bridgland survey have also been provided.)

The Miette Hot Springs are said to be of great medicinal value. Some circular bathing pools, constructed from boulders and sulphur rock, are supposed to have been made by the Hudson's Bay fur traders. Beyond these primitive baths there is at present little accommodation for tourists, but this will doubtless be remedied in the near future.

Those who have read this "Description of and Guide to Jasper Park" will sympathize with the enthusiast who returned home after years of absence, and when asked what he had as an equivalent for so much lost time answered, "I have seen the Rocky Mountains."

"Ever more my heart is with you, ever more till life shall fail,
I'll be out with pack and packer on the Athahasca trail."

—Conan Doyle.

REPATRIATION.*

(The "Evening Sun," New York.)

In this little book are collected some details—memoranda rather than complete reports—made by the Swiss Confederation, through a number of commissioners appointed early in the war, after the Confederation had offered its services to France, Germany and Austria-Hungary to help the repatriation of internal civilians; at that time the question of dealing with evacuated persons had not arisen. On Sept. 22, 1914, the Federal Council established a department for repatriation of interned civilians; at Berne. This department undertook the responsibility for "returning to their country of origin, women, children, sick persons, the aged and other civilians not fit to bear arms who have been detained by order of an administrative or military authority of one of the States engaged in the present war."

It soon transpired that negotiations with the belligerent States were difficult. The interned civilians included a number of men of military age, and distinctions had to be made. An agreement was reached on the basis of returning to their respective countries all women and children, and afterwards men under 18 and over 50 years of age. By the terms of this agreement—"the cost of transport will be borne by the respective States of origin of the persons repatriated. In return, public generosity will be expected to bear the cost of entertaining and housing the interned during their passage through Switzerland." M. Pittard remarks: "This State appeal to individuals is quite in accordance with Swiss traditions, and it may be said that in Schaffhausen, as in Zurich, Geneva, Rorscach and elsewhere, in every Swiss town, 'public generosity' did not fail in its duty."

The first French interned entered Switzerland on Oct. 22, 1914, and on Nov. 2 the first of the Austro-Germans passed through. On December 21 the Federal Political Department, acting on instructions from the belligerent countries that the repatriation of interned civilians in convoys must be considered at an end; the Supply Commissions were to cease working on Dec. 24. But in spite of this announcement the transport did not stop. On Jan. 5, 1915, fresh convoys were passing through Switzerland, composed almost entirely of French exiles from departments occupied by the German armies. Between Feb. 4 and 14 Schaffhausen alone received more than 4,000 of them. About 450 persons left Schaffhausen for Geneva every day. But this system of transport could not go on, and at the beginning of March the Swiss Confederation put the transport of evacuated people under military control. The Federal Territorial Savia took charge, and from March 6 these unfortunates passed under the friendly care of the Landsturm (which corresponds almost exactly with the French Territorial troops) and of special committees. And even to-day convoys pass through.

The reader of this little book will find himself saying to himself: "But this is only a sort of improvization of Red Cross work." It comes to that; the urgent need for first aid to human beings which the Red Cross—notably the American Red Cross—has developed is reflected in every page. These kind-hearted Swiss people found a lot of pitiable refugees descending on them; they did for them what they could—all they could—and it was the same sufficient (if spontaneous) work which the Red Cross is doing day by day, the work nearest the hand and the most sorely needed.

The record is somewhat disjointed and piecemeal, but the impression is unmistakable of an unimagined situation suddenly presented to a kindly population, who turned themselves immediately to the day's work, and improvised such a system of relief as met the instant need. Some idea of the sudden appeal is seen in a paragraph from the Schaffhausen chapter:

An exodus, this, of a whole population, shaken and flung together by the chances of disaster; a rabble of unfortunates of widely different stations, torn from their homes—often without being able to take a thing with them, and possessing only the poor clothing they wear. There were Mayors, municipal councillors, priests—seized as hostages—families which had lost half their members; dazed old men; grannies who had never been outside their village; middle class folk and work people; peddlers and peasants; wives of superior officers; magistrates and doctors; Sisters of Mercy and prostitutes; poor law children; half witted creatures; paralytics carried on stretchers; civilians who had been wounded. . . .

Amid this extraordinary disorder one saw crowds of human beings moving like sheep, going they knew not whither, swept along together by a storm of unprecedented violence which, day after day, flung up fresh waves of misery, all the same but all different—poor, ill starred, stunned, docile creatures who bowed to their destiny without comprehension or protest. . . .

Ah, those poor old peasants from the Ardennes, the Meuse and Lorraine, whose doings repeated day after day, so many times, become as it were a ritual. They saved their wheat and tended their cattle. Slowly, slowly, came prosperity. Grandchildren grew up around them. It was a modest form of human happiness, yet it sufficed. And in a few days all was scattered to the winds—wrecked. Then they understood things no longer.

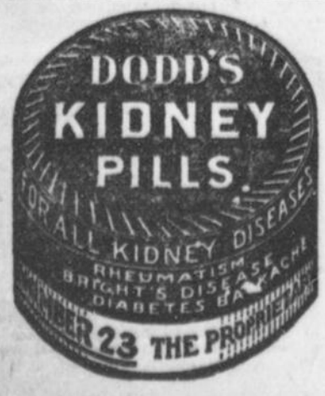
One bent, broken down peasant had brought away nothing but the key of his ruined house—a massive and many warded key, now his sole possession. He kept it in his hand, and when he ate laid it down beside him. . . .

In a village near St. Mihiel a grandmother was dandling a three-year-old granddaughter on her knees when a shell exploded, disembowelling the child and wounding the old woman in the hands. Aghast, she stared at the corpse, which she still clung to. On the morrow she had to start for Germany. They put her in the train with her daughter, the mother of the dead child. . . . The grandmother stiff with terror, shed not a tear. . . .

Throughout Switzerland the "public hospitality" seems to have overflowed; it was at the beginning of March in 1915 that consignment began to come steadily, "each morning (says the writer) one had to give breakfast to five hundred people, besides getting them to wash and providing them with garments; to bathe and reclothe the children, and to tend the sick. . . . Rich and poor—and the very poorest of the poor—all lent a hand. Those who had no money to give gave their time. A poor peasant woman came in with a market basket on her arm and sought out the president of the committee; she asked for the poorest of the poor, and after seeing some of the refugees, not only emptied her purse of a year's savings, some thirty francs, but added the morning's takings from her farm produce. Another day, a woman who refused to give her name, laid a note for a thousand francs on the pastor's table—and ran away. Later in the same day the same woman gave another thousand francs to the authorities through another channel, and nobody could learn her name."

A hundred similar anecdotes are noted as happening in Geneva, where the number of refugees was even greater. It is in this chapter that the writer tells of one of the children, "a little girl of 6, who glanced around her in a frightened way, and was never seen to smile." Her story is heart breaking, yet it is only a type of hundreds. What measure of consolation was brought to those unhappy refugees in Switzerland is told with great tenderness, in this simple record of the "return of the victims." No words can tell the whole story.

* "The Victims Return." By Noelle Roger. With an Historical Note by Eugene Pittard. (Houghton, Mifflin Co.)



A Magazine Page For Home-Makers

OUR HOME CLUB

The very life and welfare and efficiency of our soldiers depend largely on the work of the people at home.

We would like to know that in every "Witness" home there were those who were working for our soldiers and the Empire. Very much has been already accomplished by "Witness" readers, who in many centres have not only worked themselves but mobilized the talent and energy of their churches and districts in connection usually with the Red Cross organization, which is doing such splendid work everywhere.

If you can, organize a Red Cross Branch; if you cannot, then get together those of your own family and do all you can; sew and knit, make supplies and gather funds.

All inquiries as to how and what to make, or how to organize a branch of the Red Cross will be cheerfully answered by the Editor of the Home Club.

Lists of contents should be placed inside and outside of every parcel, and a copy should also be forwarded by mail to the Editor of the "Home Club," "Weekly Witness," so that it may be acknowledged through our columns.

Be careful to put "Witness" Home Club at the top of your list, and also your own name and address. This is essential, as otherwise mistakes in acknowledging the parcels are almost impossible to avoid.

Almost all railways and express companies are carrying Red Cross packages free of charge. N.B.—Parcels should be sent C.O.D., addressed simply "Red Cross Society," 45 Belmont Park, Montreal, Que., and marked "Red Cross Supplies."

All work sent direct to the "Witness" Office, Montreal, must have postage or express prepaid.

MESSAGE TO RED CROSS WORKERS FROM THE FOOD CONTROLLER, MR. HENRY THOMSON.

The aims of the Canadian Red Cross Society being humanitarian first and foremost, it stands to reason that its members are keenly alive to the alleviation of any kind of suffering; and the misery that prevails in Europe as a result of the ravages of hunger must undoubtedly carry a special appeal to them to lend aid.

The Canada Food Board looks to all organized Canadian bodies to help it in its Dominion-wide educational campaign and to carry into effect all its regulations and suggestions, issued from time to time, with a view to emphasizing conservation and increasing production. In no other organized body are the people of Canada better represented than in the Red Cross Society, which counts among its members people of every class and creed. Its appeal is universal rather than local, and for this reason its staunch allegiance to the cause is of the utmost importance.

A SPLENDID RECORD.

Let me express my appreciation of the splendid record of assistance which already stands to its credit. The Red Cross has been assiduous in spreading our propaganda and practising the tenets of thrift and conservation which we have been preaching. At this season, with winter approaching again, and the need ever increasing, we would appeal for continued and redoubled effort. In September, when the riches of the harvest are apparent on all hands, people are apt to be lulled into inaction born of a false sense of security. If spring plans were full of vigor and determination and the year's achievement was commendable, present conditions demand greater effort during the fall and winter months. Still paramount on the horizon is the need for the conservation of beef, meat, sugar, wheat and fats. These are as necessary to the Allies now as men and munitions. No doubt it would be more satisfactory if Canadians knew exactly how much was needed and how far their contributions went to swell the tide of supplies that sweeps steadily across the Atlantic. This may not be, but it is an assured fact that Canada has no more "fallen down" in supplying food than she has in sending over men, money and munitions. In the days that are to come she cannot afford to change her gait, to weaken in her stride.

At the beginning of this year, Allied Europe was said to be short 500,000,000 bushels of wheat and 115,000,000 head of live stock. Last year Canada's total wheat crop amounted to 233,742,150 bushels. It is estimated that 7 percent more land is under wheat this year than last. But it must be remembered that the need increases rather than diminishes. It is hard to tell just where it will stop.

NO USE MINCING WORDS.

There is no use mincing word over the fact that the situation this winter is going to be very serious. The Allies will have to pay toll for conditions in Russia and some of the neutral countries, in addition to carrying their own burdens. All reserves were used up long ago. Breeding stock in Europe is being rapidly killed off. Over 90,000,000 men have been diverted from the work of food production to fight in the trenches or to work behind the lines. It will take years to make up the terrible wastage, and in the meantime about all we can do is to help our Allies and friendly neutrals to hold their own in battling with a creature as ruthless as Mars—in other words, Starvation.

RED CROSS CAN WAGE WAR.

An organization such as the Red Cross Society can do a tremendous amount of good by waging war on all the forces lined up against the work of food control—the slanderers, backbiters, hoarders, wasters, enemy propagandists, the selfish, the extravagant and the indifferent.

The chief aim of all societies and all individuals should be to augment the following figures, which represent the increase in shipments overseas of certain foodstuffs in the year 1917-18, as compared with the average annual shipments for three years before the war:

Pork, 122,000,000 pounds; Beef, 74,000,000 pounds; Butter, 12,000,000 pounds; Cheese, 30,000,000 pounds; Eggs, 15,000,000 dozen; Wheat and Flour, 85,000,000 bushels.

THE FIERY CROSS.

(By John Oxenham.)

The Fiery Cross is speeding forth
To the purging of men's lives.
Christ bears it through the troubled earth,
To quicken Life to nobler birth,
To break the ancient gyves;
His love flames in the Fiery Cross,
Sorting the pure gold from the dross.
And from their sin men shrives.

Speed on, speed on, the Fiery Cross
For the kindling of men's souls!
The Powers of Ill have had their day,
They broke Life on the rough red way,
They levied bitter tolls.
But now God's torch is blazing bright,
Wrong lies beneath the heel of Right
And men seek nobler goals.

—From "The Fiery Cross," published by George H. Doran Co.

PA'S INDIGESTION

(By Willie Aurelia Hudson.)

Ma and the two children, Sallie and John, were peeling peaches. Pa had needed John to help fix fence in the south pasture, but at sight of the two huge tubs of peaches and only little Sallie to help Ma, he had said gruffly: "Stay here and peel peaches. You ain't much account anyway."

Sensitive little 10-year-old John flushed at the speech, but getting a pan out of the cupboard began helping Ma. Ma would praise his work. Every little while she would beam at the two children and say: "My, it's nice to have such good help. So much nicer than having hired help around." But Pa—well, the least said of Pa's temper, the better. Something always went wrong with Pa. The pigs were out or the fence at the water gap wouldn't stay fixed or he pounded his finger driving nails and then it was better for one to be elsewhere, though usually they couldn't be.

"Ma," said John timidly, "Ma?"

"Yes, sonny," answered Ma, stopping a humming like that of a big contralto bee to answer.

"Ma, when I stayed all night over at Jim Smith's his pa laughed and cut up with us all the time and he said Jim was worth more than any hired man he ever had." John paused. "Ma, I can shuck more corn than Jim can in an hour. I believe his pa is always in a good humor."

"Then I wish ours was like him," said eight-year-old Sallie.

Ma's Defence.

Ma laid down the towel with which she was drying glass fruit jars. "Children," she said gravely, "let me tell you something. I don't believe in talking about the neighbors, but Jim Smith's pa is head over heels in debt at the bank all the time. The farm may be taken away from them before Jim is grown. Jim Smith's pa isn't thinking about the future nor about sending his children off to school later on, and your Pa is. Already he's made more money off this farm than anyone who ever owned it and he started in debt, too. Where's that debt now?" pursued Ma, dramatically "—its gone, every bit of it, and you live in a home without a dollar hanging over it. That's the kind of pa you've got. He isn't stingy either. He's planning to get an automobile next year and to send both of you through the high school at Mercer, and to get me a piano so I can play like I used to, and he isn't planning a single thing for himself."

"But what makes him so cross, Ma?" said John more timidly. He had never seen placid, sunny-tempered Ma so stirred.

"Because he's ambitious and can't stand to see things go wrong. He cares too much to make them go right and then your Pa has indigestion. He's had it for years and he keeps right on at work while Jim Smith's pa rides off hunting and lets the folks he owes wait for their money. Pa's sick this morning. I can tell by the way his eyes look. Some men would lie down on the sofa all day, but Pa won't." Ma stopped necessarily, for she was out of breath. She picked up the discarded tea towel and gave it a dramatic flourish. "Never criticize your Pa, children," she said decisively. "He gives you shoes and stockings and good food and a comfortable home, and works when he is sick to get them." The contralto bee began again, a trifle tremulously, then gained volume until it was again the cheery sound which was contagious. First Sallie joined in and at last John in a ludicrous imitation of his Pa's bass.

When the three combined harmoniously a man who had been sitting on the back porch step, arose cautiously and made his way to the barn. It was Pa.

Three months later the children were helping Ma clean cellar. "Didn't I tell you, children, that it was Pa's indigestion which made him cross?" said Ma, suddenly. "You see since his stomach's got better there isn't a man in this country who has a better temper than he has nor one that shows that he loves his family like he does."

And Ma hummed away happily with Sallie and John chiming in.

But it was the other way around, Ma. When Pa's temper got better, the indigestion vanished. Yet since it was Ma's blind faith which cured him, we are glad there was no one to tell her the truth.—"New England Homestead."

PLEASE.

To introduce the "Witness" to a distant friend, plainly mark something of interest, placing your initials only in the white margin. Fold the paper up in the usual way and enfold it with paper or slit envelope to carry the address. If you have no mucilage ready a turn of string or a few turns of linen thread will hold it. If the wrappings are not too heavy a one cent stamp will carry it across the continent. Thank you.

IS YOUR SINK TOO LOW?

"How high are you making that sink?"

"Twenty-six inches."

"That's too low."

"Twenty-six inches is the right height for sinks."

The woman and the plumber looked at each other.

"Twenty-six inches," again insisted the man, "is the right height for sinks."

The woman and the plumber continued to look at each other. It was becoming apparent that 26 inches might not be the right height for that particular sink. The plumber called for help.

"Bill," he said to the carpenter, "ain't 26 inches the right height for sinks?"

Bill looked uncomfortable. "Well, I don't know," he said. "My wife doesn't like a low sink either. I was going to put our kitchen sink at 26 inches and she made me raise it."

"As I am the one who will have to use this sink, more or less," said the woman, "and especially since I am a person of average height, it seems only reasonable that the sink should be placed at the height convenient for me and not at 26 inches, whether or not that is the right height for sinks. I do not propose to break my back over a low sink."

The plumber built the sink at 37 inches. That is, the working surface, or botton, of the sink was placed at 37 inches from the floor. If the woman had not been on hand at that particular moment no doubt the plumber would have built another of his backbreakers at 26 inches, the "right height for sinks."

Said the woman again:

"If there were more women architects and builders some of these important details would be better looked after and we should not, would not have so many modern inconveniences. Yes, that is what I said, modern inconveniences. You hear of a house advertised as having all the modern conveniences. When you visit it you find that it has all the modern inconveniences, all for the lack of a little planning, a little common sense, a little of the thought the carpenter would put into the arrangement of his shop or the manufacturer into the planning of a machine room.

"Kitchen sinks may be too low or too small, shelves too low or too high, narrow where they should be wide and wide where they ought to be narrow; the range is in the wrong place and so on. It is easy to get a good bathroom in a house. Why is it hard to get a good kitchen? Everything is worked out to the highest average of usefulness considering all the uses to which a bathroom is put. But the uses to which a kitchen is put, the possibilities of proved equipment within certain prices, the saving of labor for those of us who must perforce pass a large part of our time in kitchens, are not worked out well in a majority of cases."

A woman architect who has lately worked out a housing problem in Bridgeport, Conn., building a whole little town near a factory site, placed the kitchen sinks at 40 inches. An authority on kitchen efficiency connected with Columbia University prefers the working surface of the kitchen sink at elbow height. This gives an erect, instead of a stooping, posture and enables the worker to slide the work along faster. The manufacturers themselves have recognized the difference of requirements as to the "right height for sinks" by making a sink with adjustable legs.—The "Sun."

God would no more disappoint faith than He would deny Himself.—McIntosh.

INFLUENZA "DON'TS."

(Issued by Gen. Gorgas.)

Twelve safeguards against the spread of Spanish influenza issued by the Surgeon-General of the United States Army are as follows:

1. Avoid needless crowding; influenza is a crowd disease.
2. Smother your coughs and sneezes; others do not want the germs which you would throw away.
3. Your nose, not your mouth, was made to breathe through. Get the habit.
4. Remember the three C's—a clean mouth, a clean skin and clean clothes.
5. Try to keep cool when you walk, and warm when you ride or sleep.
6. Open the windows always at home at night; at the office when practicable.
7. Food will win the war if you give it a chance; help by choosing and chewing your food well.
8. Your fate may be in your own hands; wash your hands before eating.

SUBDUE THE SUBMARINE BY SUBSTITUTING—

Economy for waste.
Co-operation for criticism.
Knowledge of prices for gossip about profits.
Cornmeal and oatmeal for white flour.
Fish for beef and bacon.
Vegetable oils for animal fats.
The garden hoe for the golf stick.
Performance for argument.
Service for sneers.
Patriotic push for peevish puerilities.
Perishable for preserving foods.
Conservation for conversation.
Common sense for common gossip.
Marketing for telephoning.
Production for pessimism.

WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES IT MAKE?

What difference does it make?

Sooner or later this reiterated question threatens to discourage our efforts as loyal members of the Food Administration.

What difference does it make?

The words taunt us as we rise half an hour earlier to make corn bread for breakfast instead of having the toast we used to have. They hum through our brains as we mechanically cut the fat off the day's order of meat and save it to render for cooking and use in place of butter. They whisper insidiously in our ears as we take the time to look up the recipe of the meat substitute dish we saw in the paper and make it for dinner in place of meat. They mock us as we refuse the sugar for our coffee. Such a little—only a teaspoonful. What difference does it make?

Was there ever a more glorious army of womanhood brought together in a common cause than this army fighting to save food and so to save human lives?

And what difference does it make whether you do your share? Whether you save the cupful of wheat, the spoonful of fats, the pound of meat, the few ounces of sugar?

"My part is so little," you say, "What difference does it make?"

But how can food be saved in the aggregate without individual saving? And how can you expect your neighbor to save if you yourself are careless in doing your share?

Fall in step then. No one is alone in this work of conserving food.

PUTTY FIGURES.

Make a lump of putty soft and ready for use with oil—any hardware dealer or glazier will show you how—and let the children use it in the place of clay for making small designs and figures. Put old aprons on the little ones and let them have a small flower-pot, a vase or other plain object for a model. The advantage of putty over clay is that it is cleaner and can be used any number of times.

I have known children to work for hours making marbles, kettles with small wires for handles, faces, busts, bird nests with beans for eggs, dogs, and every sort of animal. Of course it is nearly always necessary for the little people to explain what the productions are, but they enjoy the work just the same. It is never safe to venture a guess among my three little neighbors' assortment of putty figures by careful hinting I get a clue and am able to tell the sheep from the cow. The putty horns on the goat may resemble door knobs, but to the childish eye they are perfect and should never, never be laughed at by grown people.

An old tin pan to hold the putty will keep tables and clothes from being soiled, but it is easy to have denim play frocks to slip on while this enjoyable game is in progress. It is surprising how rapidly the boys and girls learn to do creditable work with the plastic material, and gain in powers of observation. After a little practice the greyhound no longer resembles the pug, and even a grown person can distinguish the various figures fashioned by the small hands.—Hilda Richmond, in the "Mother's Mazagine."

(When the little ones tire for a while of their modeling, just put the putty in an old tin and cover it with water. It will be ready then for the next stormy day's play.—Ed. Home Dept.)

THE DISCIPLINE OF CHILDREN.

In a Christian home the discipline of children is not so much a work of exhortation as of contagion. The prevailing climate of unaffected idealism strengthens the moral constitution of the child. Thus the Christian family gets its unity and stability, not by outward regulation, but by the natural processes of its inner life. It has its troubles, and they draw hearts together. It has its joys, and they are multiplied by being shared. When, finally, the children of the family grow up to hear of larger truths—truths of the kingdom and of the Father in heaven, and of the Son for whose return the Father is waiting then they interpret these great mysteries of the eternal world, as Jesus prompted them to do, in the language of their own loving and united home.—F. G. Peabody.

A STOCKING HINT.

When darning and repairing woollen goods, far more satisfactory results will be obtained if the darning-wool is first subjected to the steam of boiling water from a kettle, or even submerged for a few seconds in hot water and dried. The reason for this is that darning-wool is seldom shrunk to any great extent. The steaming, although slight, enables the new wool to compare more favorably to the old wool of the garment required to be repaired. Darning-wool that is first shrunk before using seldom causes extra strain on the repaired part during washing operations, as when used in the ordinary way nothing is allowed for shrinking, and it is apt to tear away from the surrounding parts.

Readers of this Department will do well to take advantage of our special offers on page 5, for themselves and friends.

HOME COOKING

SAVORY STEWS

Try them. They can be a whole meal and a nutritous one. These recipes serve five people. Here is an English stew that is especially good:

Hot Pot of Mutton and Barley.—One pound of mutton, half cup pearled barley, one tablespoon salt, four potatoes, three onions, celery tops or other seasoning herbs.

Cut the mutton in small pieces and brown with the onion in fat cut from the meat. This will help make the meat tender and improves the flavor. Pour this into a covered saucepan. Add two quarts water and the barley. Simmer for 1½ hours. Then add the potatoes cut in quarters, seasoning herbs, and seasoning, and cook one-half hour longer.

Beef Stew.—One pound beef, four potatoes cut in quarters, quarter peck peas or one can, one cup carrots cut up small, one teaspoon salt.

Cut the meat in small pieces and brown in the fat from the meat. Simmer in two quarts of water for one hour. Add the peas and carrots and cook for one-half hour, then add the potatoes. If canned peas are used, add them ten minutes before serving. Serve when potatoes are done.

Different Stews.—Here is the way you can change the stews to make them different and to suit the season:

1. The meat—This may be any kind and more or less than a pound may be used. Use the cheap cuts, the flank, rump, neck or brisket. The long, slow, cooking makes them tender. Game and poultry are good.

2. Potatoes and barley may be used or barley alone, or rice, hominy or macaroni.

3. Vegetables — Carrots, turnips, onions, peas, beans, cabbage, tomatoes are good, canned or fresh. Use one or more of these, as you wish.

4. Parsley, celery tops, onion tops, seasoning herbs, or chopped sweet peppers add to the flavor.

5. Many left-overs may be used—not only meat and vegetables, but rice or hominy.

How to Cook the Stews.—All kinds of stews are cooked in just about the same way. Here are directions which will serve for making almost any kind:

Cut the meat in small pieces and brown with the onion in the fat cut from the meat. Add the salt and pepper, seasoning vegetables (onion, celery tops, etc.), two quarts of water, and the rice, or other cereal, if it is to be used. Cook for an hour, then add the vegetables except potatoes. Cook the stew for half an hour, add the potatoes cut in quarters, cook for another half an hour and serve.

The fireless cooker may well be used, the meat and the vegetables being put in at the same time.

Left-overs or canned vegetables need only to be heated through. Add them 15 minutes before serving.

Dried peas or beans should be soaked over night and cooked for three hours before adding to the stew, or, better, cook them over night in a fireless cooker.

Meat Pies.—Another good way to use a little meat. Have you ever used rice, cornmeal mush or hominy for a crust? This is less work than a pastry crust and saves wheat:

Four cups cooked cornmeal, rice or hominy, one onion, two cups tomato, one-eighth teaspoon pepper, one tablespoon fat, one pound raw meat or left-over meat cut up small, half teaspoon salt.

Melt the fat, add the sliced onion, and, if raw meat is used, add it and stir until the red color disappears. Add the tomato and seasoning. If cooked meat is used, add it with the tomato and seasoning, after the onion is browned and heat through. Grease a baking dish, put in a layer of the cereal, add the meat and gravy and cover with the cereal dotted with fat. Bake for half an hour.

Bean Croquettes. — These can be made from beans of any kind. They are especially good when served with tomato or horseradish sauce. Homemade chow-chow or sweet pickles also make a desirable accompaniment. Pick over and carefully wash two cupfuls of beans and let soak in cold water for not less than twelve hours. Parboil in the same water until tender, then strain and press through a sieve. To the puree or pulp, add a teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoonful of pepper and a tablespoonful of butter or fat of beef drippings, sausage fat being especially good. Stir well together, shape into croquettes or cakes, dip in beaten egg and crumbs and fry in deep fat.

Beans With Cheese Sauce.—Required: A quart of beans, half a pint of parsley sauce, 1oz. of grated cheese, pepper and salt, a pinch of carbonate of soda, a slice of fat bacon, a little fried bacon. Put the beans into boiling water to which has been added a little salt and carbonate of soda and a slice of fat bacon. Boil till the beans are quite tender, then strain well. Make some parsley sauce with half a pint of white sauce, to which is added a little chopped parsley and seasoning. Stir into this half the grated cheese, and mix well. Place the beans in a hot dish on some slices of rather fat fried bacon. Over the beans pour the sauce. Sprinkle the remaining cheese over the top, and serve at once. The fried bacon can be omitted. A slice of fat bacon added, as here, to the beans when boiling gives a very appetising flavor.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT

Questions and Answers in Practical Housekeeping.

Dear Madam,—I am an old subscriber. These days, when dyes are hard to get, and not very satisfactory, could you give for my benefit, and your readers in general, some hint of how to color with vegetable dyes; what vegetables to use, and what proportions; also what to use with them. I think I have heard of coloring black with bark of trees, but have had no experience with barks or vegetables in that line. Please answer promptly as vegetables and plants will soon be done. I know the Indians used to make good colors that would stand with barks and herbs. They also used to make a cough mixture from the bark of a tree, which I would like to get.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Will some of our readers who have the old time knowledge of home made dyes write us, giving their method and experience? We all have old material in wool or cotton better than can be bought to-day, and only lack of confidence in our power to dye them has prevented our turning these to account.

The following hints, which are gathered from many sources, may prove helpful.

Brown in beautiful shades may be obtained from the brown and green moss and lichens that in some sections grow almost everywhere.

Dry the moss, and when needed boil in enough water to cover, strain it and put in the goods. For light brown only a short time is needed; if dark brown is required, leave longer in the dye. Don't leave too long or it will be almost black. This is said not to fade.

Butternut or walnut hulls boiled in water give a good brown which should be set with a little salt and alum.

Black.—Sumach leaves are said to give a good black. Prepare by boiling as above. Another authority says, boil ½ pound of log wood in 2 gals. of soft water, adding 2 oz. of salt and 2 oz. of alum to set the color. Put the wool into this and leave several days, stirring frequently until a good black is obtained.

Blue.—Use Indigo or liquid bluing, always rinsing in a solution of alum water.

Grey.—For dark grey use bark of the soft elm, boiled in soft water and set with salt and alum. For light grey use cedar leaves or the bark of the highland or rock elm.

Dove and Slate Color.—Boil in an iron vessel a teacupful of black tea with a teaspoonful of copperas and enough water to extract and dissolve. Dilute the water to shade wished for.

Dark Purple may be made by boiling maple bark, or for each pound of goods use 2 oz. of cudbear. Rinse the goods well in soap suds, then dissolve the cudbear in hot suds—not quite boiling—soak the goods until the required color is obtained. Brighten the color by rinsing in alum water.

Yellow.—Bright yellow or canary color may be made by boiling twigs of crabapple trees in soft water. A deeper yellow-orange color, such as our grandmothers used for carpet rags, is obtained by boiling about 5 cents worth of copperas in a pail of soft water. This makes a dull sage green color, which changes to orange when the cloth is dipped in a weak solution of lye. After wringing out of the lye water shake well and expose to sun and air. At first the color is dim, but as the fabric becomes dry the color will change to a strong lasting orange.

Another yellow is made from the golden rod blossoms.

Green.—Dye first a blue as directed, then dip in the yellow dye.

Reddish Brown is made from the sumac bobs or berries gathered the last of October.

Red is said to be obtained from the Indian red berry. (Can some of our readers tell me what this is by another name?)

Cough Medicine.—Is it the Slippery or Red Elm that is meant. This is the elm which has such very coarse, rough leaves. Even the branchlets are rough. The upper side of the leaf under a magnifying glass is hairy, and the underside is a mass of soft down. The leaf is larger than that of the common elm, and measures from 5 to 7 inches in length. The inner mucilaginous bark is stripped off and boiled in clear water flavored with lemon, honey, etc., and used as a cough mixture. It is soothing and harmless.

Dear Madam,—About six months ago we dry salted some sides of pork with the following: 5 lbs. salt, 2 lbs. sugar, and 2 ozs. saltpeter to 100 lbs. of meat, rubbing 1-3 of the mixture every third day into the meat, then leaving it alone for ten days before washing and drying. The bacon is very nice, but the lean meat is rather hard, and brittle when cooked. Does the saltpeter cause this, or how can it be avoided? The meat was salted in a cool cellar, but did not freeze. Yours truly,

HOMESTEADER.

Your experience was the same as mine last winter, and an old country woman told me the trouble was I had let the meat stay too long in the pickle. The pig in that case was a small one, only weighing 50 lbs. to the side, and the directions she assured me were all for heavy pork.

STEEDMAN'S
SOOTHING
POWDERS



THE PICTURE OF HEALTH

HER MOTHER SAYS

"I thought you might like to see my little girl's photo. She is just three years old. Since she was a baby of four months I have given her Steedman's Powders, and I always found them not only cooling, but cleansing and refreshing. I used to give them on the same day each week, and if I happened to miss, she was cross and fretful. She cut all her teeth without my knowing, thanks to those priceless powders."

Tottenham, Sept 23th, 1913.

THESE POWDERS CONTAIN

EE NO POISON. EE

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 GOOD STYLE FOR MATRONLY FIGURES.

Waist—2643. Skirt—2618.

This will be very effective in almost any combination of materials. Batiste and organdie, crepe and silk, linen and pique, could be used together, or one material could be used. The Waist Pattern 2643 is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The Skirt 2618 in 7 sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure. A medium size will require 2¾ yards of 36-inch material for the waist, and 5 yards of 36-inch material for the skirt. The skirt measures 2 yards at the foot.





This illustration calls for TWO separate patterns, which will be mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents FOR EACH pattern, in silver or stamps.

LADIES' KIMONO (PERFORATED FOR SACK LENGTH IN STRAIGHT OR POINTED OUTLINE.)

2519—This style of garment is easy to develop and very comfortable. It is nice for cotton or silk crepe, for cashmere, albatross, lawn, dimity, or batiste. The waist is in Empire effect, finished with a heading at its lower edge. The neck is cut low in a becoming "V."

The Pattern has 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; Medium, 36-38; Large, 40-42; Extra Large, 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium will require 5¾ yards for full length, and 1½ yard less for sack length, of 36-inch material.

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



A SERVICEABLE COAT STYLE.

2625—Novelty cloaking in blue plaid was used in this instance, with grey silk jersey cloth for collar and cuff facings. Velvet, corduroy, plush and other pile fabrics, also velour, cheviot, tweed and serge are good for this design. The collar is a good feature. It may be rolled high for cold weather style, or arranged in low outline as illustrated.

The Pattern is cut in 5 sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 years. Size 10 requires 3⅝ yards of 44-inch material.

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

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, PUBLISHERS, MONTREAL.
Please send me PATTERN Coupon

Pattern Numbers.....

No. ..... No. .....
at the rate of fifteen cents each, amount enclosed herewith (cts.)

Name.....

Address.....

.....Prov.....

For Blouses, etc., give bust measure in inches.....

For Misses and Children give age only in years.....

WORLD'S WELFARE

When Service Adjourned To the Wine Cellar

(By Edith Fox Norton, in the 'Sunday School Times.')

No civilians—practically none—visit Calais these days, and a stray civilian appearing on the streets is a real object of curiosity. Soldiers and peasants stop to stare at us as we pass by. The three detectives at the station greet us cordially, and at the near-by hotel we are hailed as old friends. It is certainly interesting to be nearing the Front again after two years' absence.

What touches us most, however, is the presence at the station of two of our old Belgian soldier friends who have been notified of our coming, and with them three of the splendid Protestant chaplains with whom we have been in correspondence. One of these pastors, Karel Blommaert, has had his residence at Dunkirk, and with him has remained, with singular and fearless devotion, his young wife. A few weeks ago a child was born to them, and the same day the house in which she lay was bombed by enemy aeroplanes. She never recovered from the shock, and a week later, very sweetly and triumphantly, departed to be with her Lord. There is a tremor in his voice, and tears are in his eyes, as he clasps our hands.

Then, too, at the station to meet us is the army's representative, Commandant L——, with the military car to convey us to the Front. He gives us speedily to understand that we are the honored guests of the Belgian Government. We are not to be permitted to pay our hotel bills, and every facility the army affords is to be at our disposal. A little uncomfortable we feel, and very unworthy of all the honors and privileges shown us, and we find it takes as great grace to bear these as to bear "evil report" and opposition.

The Protestant chaplains are delightful men, and are grateful and appreciative of the work of the 'Ligue Des Saintes Ecritures'—the League of the Holy Scriptures which our "trench apostles" organized in the Belgian Army. They tell us that they have yet to meet a man at the front who has not heard of the "Ligue," and of us, the Belgian soldiers' friends. We find ourselves wishing earnestly that we might share our privileges over here with the friends on the other side whose gifts and prayers have made this beautiful work possible.

We have one night to pass at Calais. Together with the chaplain in charge and our soldier friends we repair to the Foyer—the little room in which the Christian soldiers meet for recreation and worship. As we enter, every soldier springs to his feet. They are our own boys, with whom we have long had correspondence, and they welcome us with shining faces—and tears near the surface. Our framed photograph confronts us on the mantelpiece, and places of honor are provided us at the head of the table. The best cups are given us when the coffee is served, and as we look about the circle of happy faces the dingy little room becomes transformed into a place of heavenly spaces, and He himself is very near.

Then the chaplain arises to welcome us. He chooses the story of the Good Samaritan, and its application is to stricken Belgium, and the American friends going with the balm of the precious Word to apply to her grievous wounds. The immediate application is to us as representing these American friends. We are both touched too deeply for words when he closes his remarks with a beautiful tribute to the work accomplished among the soldiers.

Praying, as I always must, that my slender stock of French may suffice to make an adequate response, I am just ready to reply when—Bang, bang, bang, bang,—eight shots! and every one is on his feet. "L'alarme," the chaplain cries, and before I know what is happening I am out of the little room in the Foyer and hustled up the street faster than I ever ran before in all my life, between two of the tallest and most stalwart Belgian soldiers. When we reach the shelter—a wine cellar beneath a tall brick building—we are all very much out of breath.

It must have been a ten minutes' run to the nearest shelter. There are many excavated caves for shelters, but these are only shrapnel proof, not bomb proof. This was a German air raid. So the wine cellars of these French cities are most useful.

This particular cellar was under a building certainly five stories high. We tore through a dark hallway, and then down the winding "twisty" stairway.

The cellar was in sections: little rooms with vaulted ceilings all of stone, damp and chill, and with no light whatsoever save that which came from the candles held by some of the groping refugees.



—"S. S. Times."

Here were gathered rich and poor. The most poverty-stricken peasant in Calais sat on the same bench with the aristocracy. Great shadows were flung on the stone walls from the candles, and an occasional flash from an electric light which some refugee would turn on to guide his steps through the narrow passages.

We could not distinguish faces clearly, but I recall observing one poor woman, a-tremble as the guns boomed outside, crouching in a niche in the stone wall, which she fancied the safest place in the cellar. No one seemed to be in command, either inside or out, but as these raids are of almost nightly occurrence everything was orderly and without panic. Word came through occasionally as to the progress outside.

The German planes, bomb Dunkirk and Calais on their way to England, and then as they come back over Calais they drop more bombs if they have any left. Hundreds of the inhabitants of Calais take their bedding and go out into the country every night to sleep. Dunkirk town has displayed such courage several times that it has been decorated.

We have to wait a fairly long time before the "all clear" signal is given, so we gather together in one corner those of us who have come from the Foyer, and there we continue our little meeting so violently interrupted. After an hour or more the signal is given that the raid is over, and we sally forth beneath the beautiful and brilliant starlight.

The next morning we are off for the Front. We are glad to be motored again through the familiar country we have come to love. Flat and monotonous it would seem to some, but it is the free section of Belgium, this tiny strip, and we love it. We love, too, the little Flemish children who play along the roadside, quite unconcerned with the booming of the guns in the distance.

Arriving at the little seaside village, we take up "palatial" quarters in the hotel nearest to the firing line. The next three days are busy ones. Each morning our military escort arrives with the big gray car, and we are whirled away. We spend hours visiting the different base hospitals, sometimes near the lines at Ypres, and other times with the din of the bombardment in the Nieuport sector in our ears. We visit villages almost wholly destroyed, where a population of 8,000 has shrunk to a meager 200.

Even in these deserted villages we pause to see the children playing in the cobbled street, clattering merrily over the stones with their wooden shoes. It is hard to refrain from giving every one a passing hug. Best of all, we pass a half day with the little orphans at the Jardin Marie José, the little school founded by Queen Elizabeth of Belgium for orphans and children from the shell-swept area of the war zone.

Two years ago we had our first glimpse of these wee children, and they crept into our hearts at once. Only the smallest children are here, from babies up to six or eight years of age, and there are 550 of them in these little green huts so close to the firing line. The kindly matron shows us through the little schoolrooms and sleeping quarters, and we pass through one long room where the tiny ones are having their mid-day meal—a hash of potatoes and vegetables.

The little ones are delighted to see us, and voices are raised in a vociferous "Bonjour." In the schoolroom we are greeted with applause, and we must pause long enough to hear the children sing. Lustily they sing the "Marseillaise," their own "Brabonconne," and "God Save the King." Then I seat myself at the little organ and give them the "Star Spangled Banner," which is greeted with much applause and at the same time with much open amusement. I suppose the words and music sound very odd to their unaccustomed little ears.

As we pass through the kitchen I seize upon a package of Quaker Oats to figure in the photographs we are about to take outside. How well I recall the day, two years ago, when first I visited the school and saw the need of these children and learned that the establishment was supported by voluntary subscriptions. Being told how the children loved their Quaker Oats porridge, I sat right down and wrote a long better to the Christian president of the Quaker Oats Company, our friend Mr. Henry P. Crowell. It was not long before his reply came. "Tell the Queen of the Belgians we will keep her orphanage supplied with Quaker Oats," he said.

We have left behind in London a large box of clothing for this same orphanage sent to them by little Carls and Susies and Johns in Chicago. It is the wonderful missionary-spirited Sunday-school of the Moody Church that has made this donation, and many children have given out of their own dire poverty to these little ones still more poverty-stricken and needy.

We have also several hundreds of dollars in our possession which have been given by American friends for this school. The matron has a suggestion to make as we tell her of the gifts. "Wait until the Queen returns from the south of France," she says, "and then return and personally present her with these gifts. It will give Her Majesty so much joy."

Thursday, February 21st.

Peter has just arrived from his post, and we are all very happy. His visit is a real answer to prayer, for where he was at the Front it is impossible to leave for even a day's permission, but there was a reason why we felt it might be God's will for him to see us here. So we had an interview with his General, to whom we had a letter of introduction, and the permission for him to come was graciously accorded.

The courtesy of these military leaders, occupied with great concerns of war, and yet so uniformly thoughtful and considerate of us civilians, is worthy of the best days of chivalry. The Minister of War, for example, sent for us the first of this week, and granted us a twenty-minute interview. He spoke feelingly of what we were doing for his soldiers, and assured us of his co-operation in our further endeavors. As another example of official courtesy, I may relate that in our visit to interesting points near the Front the official photographer and press reporter from headquarters accompanied us, and the story of our visit is to be published in the "Belgian Army Journal."

But now Peter is here. We had a special reason for wishing to see him at this time. Some weeks ago we first heard in a letter from him of that which had befallen his home in Antwerp. A little later came confirmation of this terrible news. During an aeroplane bombardment his home, quite near to the railway station, was destroyed, and his parents, as he had heard, were killed. Of his young wife he had heard nothing, and the possibility of her also having been killed is almost too tragic to speak about. No word has come to him from any of his loved ones, and he is forced to believe that in very truth they must have perished. These are times to test the souls of all men, and our dear Peter is in the crucible. But the Christ in whom he has believed is providing sufficiency of grace, and Peter's faith is not wavering. The letter which we received from him, in which he told us the news, revealed his fidelity and courage.

"I got another letter from the Antwerp people confirming the news I have already had about my home. I must close now. Don't worry about me. I am in the palm of His hand, full of grace ('with sorrow surging round'), and so happy to be His humble servant your dear son."

(London, June 7.—Since this entry in the Diary was written, we have received a wonderful letter from Peter. After passing through eight months of as severe a test as any one could be put to, he sent us the good news that his father and mother and wife are all well! Of course he is filled with praise and joy.)

Shortly after Peter's arrival came John and Arthur from another sector. Pierre also arrived and Adolph Van N——. One incident of his conversion I had not known until now. He came first of all to the Foyer, where he found Christ, through a card of invitation which I had given one day to a Belgian soldier I encountered in Regent Street. This boy was lodging at the same place as Adolph. He came once to the Foyer, but it did not suit him. "But I was always fond of investigating something new," Adolph confided to us. So he borrowed the card, and came himself next day, and was captured by the Lord.

BE WISE.

What would you think of a publisher that wilfully misrepresented facts, distorted, colored, or suppressed news to his own benefit or the benefit of his friends or "clients"? What would you think of a publisher who tried his best to prevent newsdealers selling the publications of competing publishers, so as to give him the monopoly in his sphere? What would you think of a publisher in a democratic country presuming to make or unmake governments by intrigues and deep laid plots? Yet these things are being done, but so quietly, so underhandedly, as not to be noticed by the average, unsuspecting, busy man. Forewarned is to be forearmed.

THE ITALIAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The Rev. Odoardo Jalla is the honored and efficient secretary and treasurer of the Italian Evangelical Publication Society, also known as the Italian Tract Society, whose headquarters are in Florence, Italy.

This society has been providing evangelical Christian literature for the Italian people for sixty-two years, and the record of last year is full of interest and encouragement.

"The past year, memorable for the prompt help brought to Italy by our faithful allies, both British and French," writes the Rev. Mr. Jalla, "has also been remarkable for the increase of Christian fellowship inspired among hundreds of thousands of our Italian soldiers, and due to the reading of almost a million copies of Gospels distributed among them.

"Very encouraging and promising this work has been. Whoever has read our two last annual reports knows how welcome the 250,000 copies of Holy Scriptures, Bible Almanacs, books and tracts have been among the men at the front, in the barracks and in the hospitals. In the year just ended, the Lord has enabled us to send them through the post, to no less than 700 addresses of different soldiers, who had asked for them and were ready to spread them among their comrades. Besides, more than 20 colporteurs or friends have distributed 30,000 copies, either to soldiers in the trains, or at the exit of the barracks or on the highways.

"A year ago, we spoke of twelve Soldiers' Halls which had been provided with Christian Literature by us. This year the number of the halls which we have helped is now thirty-five and the number of copies thus placed is about 50,000 Bible cards, Gospels, books and tracts. The special Institutes for Blind Soldiers rarely permit copies of Holy Scripture or other evangelical books. We have, however, been able to introduce some copies of St. Mark in Braille type and some tracts copied by the Braille Literature Society in London, in no less than six such institutions, and we hope soon to be able to do more in that line.

"Thanks to Italian and Swiss friends, we are actually undertaking to send to our Prisoners of War in Austria, Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey, some thousands of copies of books, of a healthy and instructive kind, which may help them to pass agreeably the long days of their painful exile."

Here are some extracts from letters of soldiers received by the Italian Tract Society during the last few months:

From a convalescent soldier in Sicily:—"I was a man without faith, and useless, when the hand of God led me to a hospital. All the books sent me there, spoke of the Saviour, who gave His precious blood on the Cross to redeem my sins, and such reading brought me to the Light. I could not express to you all my joy in having known the way of salvation."

An artillery man at the front:—"With great pleasure I have received the New Testaments and the Traveler's Guides. I have distributed them among my comrades, so that they may know the Love of God."

An infantry corporal:—"I have received the Psalms and the book 'Teach Us How to Pray,' which have been a great comfort to me. I seem to be born again. Before reading them, I felt lost and miserable, although every day I prayed to God."

Another:—"The Lord has blessed me. During many evenings my comrades asked me to read and explain the Gospel. Send me a few more copies, please."

The Italian Tract Society works in close co-operation with the American Tract Society of New York. For many years the latter society has sent foreign cash appropriations to the Italian Tract Society. The grand total of the appropriations sent to Italy by the American Tract Society now amounts to $17,580.00—"American Messenger."

Readers of this Department will do well to take advantage of our special offers on page 5, for themselves and friends.

PUT HYMNS INTO CHINESE TONGUE.

(By Ernest Elva Weir, in the "Continent.")

In the making of Christian history, the name of Fung Woot Chuen should not be forgotten, for it was he who first translated American hymns into Chinese. Although published primarily by the Baptist Publication Society, the translations are used by all denominations.

Fung Woot Chuen, commonly known in America as Fung Chak, was born August 5, 1851, at Ping Chow, Nam Hoi, Kwong Tung, China. He was educated in Chinese at the Canton schools and later graduated from a Christian college of that city. His parents being poor and his mother widowed when he was 9 years of age, Chuen was forced to work hard for his living and education. When quite young, he became interested in the Christian religion by listening at the open doors of places of worship as he passed. Although the mother was bitterly opposed to Christianity, Chuen accepted it, and thirty years later had the great happiness of turning his mother from the worship of idols and baptizing her in the Christian church.

At the age of 17, Fung took advantage of an opportunity to come to America. He landed at San Francisco, began his English education in a night school and worked during the day in private families.

He was appointed a missionary of the Baptist Home Mission Society when about twenty-five years of age, preaching first in San Francisco and later in Portland, Oregon. It was then that he realized how much the singing of hymns helped the Christian work in America, and undertook the wonderful task that will make his name immortal. Three collections of hymns by Fung were published, the first consisting of sixty-four in 1884, the second of thirty-seven in 1887 and the third of fifty-four in 1890. The book was published in parts as the different collections were completed, giving the date of each translation and the name of the translator. They were presented as a gift to the Baptist Publication Society, with headquarters in Shameen, Canton, and approved by Dr. R. H. Graves and Dr. E. Z. Simmons, early missionaries in Canton, and also by Chinese ministers.

These translations were in great demand from the beginning, being used by churches of all denominations, first in Canton, then in all parts of China, and later in New York, San Francisco and wherever Chinese meet in Christian worship. The same music is used when sung in Chinese as in English, and the latest editions have the music printed with the words.

Fung continued this work of translating until the time of his death in 1914, while pastor of the Canton Baptist church at Shanghai, but these later translations have never been put in book form. He is the father of Paul Fung, who is rapidly gaining fame as an unusually clever cartoonist and whose work is being reproduced by some of the leading magazines of America.

JEWS ARE CALLING FOR THE BIBLE.

Mr. Meil, of the Pacific Agency, of the American Bible Society, in an article in the "Christian Advocate," calls attention to an unusual demand for the Bible by the Jews. "Many of them have been stirred by the military operations near Jerusalem and are interested to learn what the Old Testament prophets said about their native city."

In connection with the above we quote from a British source: "The advance of the British troops into the Holy Land has moved and impressed all lovers of the Bible to an extraordinary degree. The place names of Palestine sound like no others in our ears. Words like the Plain of Mamre, the Valley of Hinnom, the Cave of Machpelah, the Brook Kedron, are full of sacred and homely echoes. We rejoice, not without a strange awe and reverence, to hear that the British soldiers have advanced to Bethlehem and encamped on the Mount of Olives and entered the very streets of Jerusalem. It will be strange, indeed, when these regiments return and settle in their own village homes to find that thousands of young soldiers will know more about Palestine than the parson."—"American Messenger."

"LORD, MAKE IT RIGHT!"

Being perplexed, I say,
Lord, make it right!
Night is as day to Thee,
Darkness as light,
I am afraid to touch
Things that involve so much;
My trembling hand may shake,
My skilless hand may break;
Thine can make no mistake.

Being in doubt, I say,
Lord, make it plain!
Which is the true, safe way?
Which would be vain?
I am not wise to know,
Nor sure of foot to go;
My blind eyes cannot see
What is so clear to Thee.
Lord, make it clear to me.

—Unidentified.

—THE MEANING OF PAIN.—

The cry of man's anguish went up unto God:
"Lord, take away pain—
Lord, take away pain from the world thou hast made,
The close-coiling chain
That tangles the heart, the burden that weighs
On the wings that would soar—
Lord, take away pain from the world thou hast made,
That it love thee the more!"

Then answered the Lord to the cry of his world:
"Shall I take away pain,
And with it the power of the soul to endure,
Made strong by the strain?
Shall I take away pity that knits heart to heart
And sacrifice high?
Will ye lose all your heroes that lift from the fire
White brows to the sky?
Shall I take away love that redeems with a price
And smiles at its loss?
Can ye spare from your lives that would climb unto mine
The Christ on His Cross?"

—"The British Weekly."

APPLIED RELIGION

(By the Rev. W. Wofford T. Duncan.)

Acts xvi:14, "Lydia * * * attended unto the things which were spoken of Paul."

The striking thing about Lydia was that she paid attention. She did that which Mark Holkins said, if thoroughly done, entitled a person to be called educated, whether he had gone through the schools or not. Not only did she listen in the ordinary sense of that term, but she made application of what she heard to her own life and translated it into action. The word used and the tense employed suggest so much more than mere listening that the passage has even been rendered, "She applied the truth to herself." Whether this be too free a translation or not, it is clear from the subsequent record that this is precisely what Lydia did. She applied the words of Paul to her life. Her conduct was conclusive evidence of her conversion. She came to enjoy the beatitude of the Master, "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them."

Now the disposition to apply truth to one's self is that which fits the stirring days in which we are living. Never was the world more impatient with excellent theories unapplied. The man who knows but fails to do exposes himself to public execration as never before. The citizen who knows his country's worth and will not serve is a slacker. The professed humanitarian who will not aid the Red Cross is known as a maudlin sentimentalist. The Christian who will not support the Y. M. C. A. and kindred organizations which are applying Christianity to the fighting forces is justly called a hypocrite, and the church which will not marshal all its forces, material and moral, for the support of the Government is rightly assumed to be apostate from Christ. This is a glorious accentuation of the message of the Gospel. Jesus was evermore ringing the changes on applied religion. "Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?" was his insistent question. "Not every one that saith unto me Lord, Lord, but he that doeth the will of my Father," was His clear statement of credentials for the kingdom. "By their fruits ye shall know them" was His test tube for Christian chemistry, and His striking picture of contrasted permanence and overthrow presented in the parable of the house built on the rock and that built upon the sand is but a climax of the insistence running all through the Sermon on the Mount, that Gospel truth applied to the actual life of the world is Christianity and that such truth, understood but not applied, is an utter travesty upon the Christian religion. God has been seeking through all the centuries for individuals, for churches, for nations which would apply truth. He has never had an adequate instrument through which to work, but there is encouragement in the thought that these rough war days are beating out for Him on the hard anvil of human strife such an instrument of service, or at least one better adapted to His purpose than ever before.

How much it will mean for the race if men shall appreciably come to apply to themselves the Gospel truth which they have known! How great will be the transformation when the slacker world shall cease trying to evade the law of right and will proceed to register for call in the army of righteousness! It will mean much for the Church. All the features of worship will be wondrously intensified. The sermon will not be merely admired, but acted upon. At the conclusion of the discourse the eloquent preacher will not hear men say, as they did of old when Cicero spoke, "What perfect rhetoric, what faultless diction!" but he will hear them say, as did Demosthenes, "Up, let us fight Philip!" The preacher's heart will be more frequently cheered by comments like that which came from Millard Fillmore, afterward President of the United States. He had heard the eloquent Bishop Matthew Simpson, and in explaining the effect of the sermon on him, said to his law partner: "I have been to hear Bishop Simpson, and I am going to be a better man." The songs of the Church will mean infinitely more when the Church comes more largely to apply to itself its religion. We shall cease to tolerate holy doggerel, while the great martial hymns of the Church, like "Onward, Christian Soldiers," will no longer be sung by languid congregations, who prefer to belong to a church of the heavenly rest and to whom the militant call to correct social and national evils is highly repugnant, but will be enthusiastically voiced by men and women who are moving "like a mighty army," in grim determination to establish the kingdom of God upon this earth. In those days of more largely applied religion the collection plate will cease to be an offence. Men will not object to appeals for money. The call to contribute will not cause a "coldness to come over the meeting." It will seem perfectly natural, after admiring Him "who gave Himself for us," to give of our substance for the benefit of others.

But if the Church will be changed in proportion as she comes to apply the truth to herself the world will be changed far more. Men outside the Church are not so eager to have the truth applied as might at first appear. The complaint of the world that the Church says but does not do, is age-long, but whenever the Church has begun to do the world has been the first to complain. When the Church stops talking platitudes about clean politics and actually goes out and prevents undesirable candidates from receiving the nomination, the world complains bitterly. The whole prohibition movement which promises to cleanse this nation within ten months of commercialized intoxication is nothing more than a long delayed application of religion to a social wrong. If every church which talked about brotherly love and continued to permit organized greed to put the bottle of poison to its neighbor's mouth had been branded as a "slacker church," and every newspaper which admitted the saloon to be an evil but still published liquor "ads" had been subjected to the condemnation which now the whole country feels for one who knows truth but does not apply it to conduct, the world would have been a century ahead in its moral progress. The air is electric to-day with the application of truth to conduct. Every man who knows any truth and does not apply it is on the defensive. Hypocrisy, inconsistency, moral indolence, spiritual indifference are all branded by the one hated word, "slacker."

This is the day of opportunity for Church and the ministry to purge ourselves of inconsistency by applying more rigorously to our individual lives and to our institutions the glorious truth of the Gospel of practical redemption of which we have been the custodians. This is the time for the world of commerce, of journalism, of politics, of education and of professionalism of every kind which have also been the possessors of great and lofty ideals, to "wash their hands" in consistency and apply to conduct, without fear or favor, the truth they know. This is the hour for every individual whatever his classification, to magnify the worth of his individual selfhood and to realize that for him truth has no existence except as it shall come to possess his mystic personality, and to understand that such possession is inextricably associated with conduct, for the Greatest Teacher said, "If any man will do, he shall know."

Sunday School Lesson

JACOB DECEIVES HIS FATHER.

November 10th, 1918.

(Genesis 27:18-29.)

"Speak ye truth each one with his neighbor."— Ephesians 4:25.— Golden Text.

Esau had sold his birthright in a moment of impatient hunger for a mess of pottage, but this agreement between the boys did not end the matter. When Isaac, an old man, blind and feeble, thinking death was near, wished to bestow his parting blessing on the firstborn who was to succeed him as head of the tribe, it was Esau he called for. Rebekah, the boys' mother, loved Jacob more than Esau, and was willing to sacrifice truth and duty for him without a thought of God's purpose in the matter. Our lesson tells how she and Jacob schemed to secure Isaac's blessing. Clad in Esau's "goodly garments," which seem to have been the official priestly garment of the firstborn kept by Rebekah as head of the household as a family rather than a personal garment, Jacob approached his father and received the blessing designed for his brother. Dr. Marcus Dods says:

"Isaac had some notion he was doing wrong in giving Esau what belonged to God, and what God meant to give to Jacob, is shown from his precipitation in bestowing the blessing. He has no feeling that he is authorized by God, and therefore he cannot wait calmly till God should intimate, by unmistakable signs, that he is near his end; but, seized with a panic, lest his favorite should somehow be left unblessed, he feels, in his nervous alarm, as if he were at the point of death, and, though destined to live for forty-three years longer, he calls Esau that he may hand over to him his dying testament."

If we had only the story told in today's lesson we might wonder why God permitted this deception to be practised on Isaac and Jacob rather than Esau to become the progenitor of the chosen people. But contemptible as Jacob appears, a closer study of the lives of the two brothers shows that he was nevertheless the fitter man of the two to succeed to the blessing.

We must remember that just as God's revelation of himself to the world has been gradually made, so also has his revelation of what he expects from his children, and that Jacob's day was long centuries before Christ's day. While it is quite possible that the early generations to whom this story was first told may have taken delight in Jacob's clever cunning and triumph, the sequel plainly shows that his deception, like all falseness, was most costly. No one can read Jacob's whole history and not see in the series of delays, disappointments, and misfortunes that befell him the vindication of moral law, the fact that retribution follows wrong. Deception often enables a man to score a temporary success, but in the long run he pays dearly for it; merely from the standpoint of one's happiness in this life it is not worth while, it is too costly.

What can we see in Jacob? Self-seeker, schemer, liar, cheat was he; devoid of a sense of honor, filial love and duty; crafty, unscrupulous, greedy, grasping. All this he was in the early part of his life. Yet there is another side to his character: he possessed many good qualities, and in our later lessons we see their development. He was a man of indomitable tenacity of purpose, able to pursue his aim year after year until at last he attained it; he had great self-reliance and moral courage; he was constant and true in his affections, serving fourteen years for the woman he loved, "and no hardship quenched his love—nay, when a whole lifetime intervened, and he lay dying in Egypt, his constant heart still turned to Rachel, as if he had parted from her but yesterday." Above all, he was devoted to the covenant God of his fathers, and keenly sensitive to spiritual influences.

And what of Esau? Admirable are some of his qualities, for he was free and generous, frank and genial. But he was weak and inconstant and shallow withal, and wholly without consciousness of God. He was "led by impulse, betrayed by appetite, everything by turns and nothing long. Today despising his birthright, to-morrow breaking his heart for its loss; to-day vowing he will murder his brother, to-morrow falling on his neck and kissing him; a man you cannot reckon upon, and of too shallow a nature for anything to root itself in." "His good qualities," the Rev. Hugh Black points out, "were of the kind easily recognized and easily popular among men, but being largely a creature of impulse, he was in a crisis the mere plaything of animal passion, ready to satisfy his desire without spiritual insight, without capacity even to know what spiritual issues were, judging things by immediate profit and material advantage, there was in him no depth of nature out of which a really noble character could be cut." Jacob, on the other hand, as we have seen, was a man of great possibilities. In the case of these two brothers, as in all cases, God's judgments are true and righteous altogether. As we follow the story of their lives we see that the tendency of Esau, with all his good qualities, was downward, while the tendency of Jacob, with all his evil qualities, was upward. Esau became a roving chief, living by war and plunder: Jacob became Israel, a prince with God.

Jacob when a young man chose the wrong road. He deceived his old blind father and cheated his brother Esau. He no doubt thought for a while that the wrong road was very fine and easy and pleasant. But it was not long before he began to find that the road became harder. He had to leave his home and he never saw his mother again. He had to go off to a land far away and live among strangers, who did not treat him very kindly. He had a very unhappy, sad life, and when he was old his sons treated him as he had treated his father. He learned that the way of evil was a very hard, rough road.

No one ever started out to travel the wrong road who did not find it rough and hard. We do wrong sometimes because we think that maybe it will bring us pleasure or happiness. But wrong always means unhappiness and suffering. The way of the transgressor is hard.

Now, how are we going to keep from going the wrong road? Out in the country at the crossroads they have signposts which have been put there to tell people which way to go, so that they will not make a mistake.

God has put a signpost to show us the way we ought to go. It is the Bible. If, whenever you come to a place in life where you must decide between right and wrong, you will go to the Bible and will do what it tells you, I am not afraid that you will take the wrong road.—Stuart Nye Hutchison, in "The Presbyterian of the South."

The Boys' and Girls' Page

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS OF HEALTH.

In a recent Y. W. C. A. bulletin from Gatesville, Texas, was the report of a field day for the rural school girls, a part of the program for which consisted of talks on the Ten Commandments of Health. All of the athletic clubs for girls were to be asked to subscribe to them.

1. Thou shalt keep thy backbone straight.
2. Thou shalt drink a half gallon of water each day.
3. Thou shalt walk three miles a day or play a game for 45 minutes.
4. Thou shalt use all thy lungs all the time.
5. Thou shalt take sufficient nourishment.
6. Thou shalt masticate thy food properly.
7. Thou shalt brush thy teeth twice each day.
8. Thou shalt sleep eight hours of each twenty-four.
9. Thou shalt think pleasant thoughts, and banish unpleasant ones.
10. Thou shalt thank thy Creator for the blessings which the keeping of these laws bring, and tell thy neighbors.

NUTCRACK NIGHT

(By Ethel Bowen White.)

Archie sat perfectly still in his father's big armchair with both feet curled so close under him that one would almost think he had no feet. The rain came down faster and faster. The wind blew harder and yet more hard. But for wind and rain Archie cared not, except to give thanks. Was he not listening to a story told by his big brother, Dick? Would Dick be sitting quietly in the house on the very afternoon of Hallowe'en Day if the sun were shining? No! Not he! Small wonder that Archie scarcely breathed. Small wonder that his blue eyes grew larger and rounder, for Dick was saying:

"Long, long ago the Queen of Scotland and her daughter, the Princess, decided to please their subjects by celebrating with them Allhallow eve. Forth from the castle in an open phaeton they drove. The gracious Queen and the little Princess held lighted torches in their hands.

"So delighted were their tenants that they at once formed a joyous procession. Round and round the estate they marched, and all carried torches as they followed the royal phaeton.

"Upon reaching the front of the castle they suddenly halted. A huge bonfire was lighting the entire sky! Throughout the year each household had collected empty barrels, boxes and every conceivable article that would add to the great conflagration on this night of Hallowe'en.

"All at once, as the flames leaped higher and higher, a group of fairy folk rushed into the circle, dragging after them a small cart in which sat a wicked-looking elf. So cross and disagreeable was his face that the Princess clasped her mother's hand and began to weep.

"Whereupon the Fairy Queen approached the phaeton and said, 'Do not weep, sweet Princess! Have no fear! The fairy whom you see with so terrible a face is not real! Indeed he is fashioned of wood! We make him terrible to look upon because he represents all our unkind words and actions, all our selfish thoughts and deeds since last Nutcrack Night, since last Snap-Apple Night. Pray do not sorrow when you see us throw the wooden elf into the fire. Thus we burn the naughty actions that would spoil our happy land. After to-night we return for another year to Fairyland, freed from all unkindnesses, freed from all bad deeds. If next year's elf is less terrible, you may know that our words and deeds have likewise been less terrible.'

"So saying, the Fairy Queen glided swiftly back to her followers, and thereupon with great rejoicings they joined in throwing the evil elf into the flames.

"The Princess dried her tears, knowing that it was but a stick of wood painted to look like a wicked fairy, knowing that some Hallowe'en she would see a really beautiful fairy in the little cart—a fairy too beautiful to burn!

"As Her Majesty's piper played the stirring strains of Willie Ross, she clapped her hands joyfully. Round and round the fairies danced. Faster and yet faster twinkled their tiny feet, until at last, as the flames died away, every fairy disappeared. Nothing remained but a heap of ashes.

"The tenants escorted the Queen and the Princess to the castle, where a soulcake, nuts to crack, apples to snap and a kale, which is Scottish for cabbage, were handed to each guest.

"There! That's the end of my story," announced Dick, and he leaned back in his chair.

"O Dick!" cried Archie, "we will watch for the fairies to-night, you and I! We will see all the things told in your lovely story!"

"No, we won't! We won't see anything at all! Don't be a silly. You know as well as I that such things happen only in stories," replied Dick.

Archie's lip quivered as he asked, "Did you ever watch to see what happened on Allhallow eve? Did you?"

"No," answered Dick. "I would not waste my time on any such nonsense as that."

"I think," exclaimed Archie, "that I'll watch just to see if the fairies do come and—"

"No, you won't! You'll be fast asleep in bed," teased Dick.

Sure enough, no sooner had Archie's golden head touched his soft little pillow than his eyes closed exactly as Dick had said they would.

All at once a bright light shone straight into Archie's eyes. Then he remembered. This was the night of all others for fairies to walk abroad. Quickly he slid from his bed. And what do you think he saw? The rain had ceased. The light came from the moon. By its radiance Archie beheld most wondrous sights in the sky—sights of which he whispers only when lights are low, and then only to those who truly believe.

For, on that night Archie saw real fairies tripping daintily through the air. He saw enchanted horses prancing nimbly through space. Cats also, under the spell of the fairies, were capering, now here, now there, taking first one shape, then another. Lambs were frisking over tree tops! The cow was jumping over the moon! And there, before his very eyes, was an old woman riding through the sky on her broom!

All this and much more did Archie see, until of a sudden the moon disappeared, and with it all things enchanted.

But Archie never forgot the wonders of Nutcrack Night. When no one is watching he steals to the window and gazing up at the dear old moon, whispers softly, "We'll see them again, you and I! Come next Snap-Apple Night. We'll see them again."—"Youth's Companion."

IN A MINUTE

"Hello, Babe! I say, Babe!" Richard Wentworth Courtney—that happy-go-lucky freshman known to the Ballard College campus as "Babe"—was fathoms deep in that thrilling chronicle "Treasure Island." Though it was popularly supposed to be the night study hour, and the cherubic youth should have been starting a "personally conducted" tour of exploration into the interior of his textbooks, Babe had stretched his beanpole length across two easy-chairs, feet atop of the study-table, and was with the pirate crew aboard the "Hispaniola," listening to old "Long John" Silver roar a chantey. The care-free student found Stevenson's narrative so vastly more entertaining than Mr. Caesar's writings that he read on, oblivious to everything, even to that terrific pounding on the door and the loud, indignant voice of Spike Sawtelle, freshman track-team captain:

"Babe! Hello, Babe!" he shouted. "You are in there, you wretch—I see you through the keyhole! I say, Babe! Babe! Babe! Babe! Babe!"

The wrathful Spike continued to roar out his comrade's nickname at the top of his voice, which constituted an altitude record, and he varied the performance by a violent belaboring of the door with his fists, while punting and dropkicking with his feet; finally the absorbed Babe, aroused by the ceaseless chant, came to the surface long enough to yawn:

"Quit that racket, Spike; you bother my reading. What do you want, anyway, breaking up my study-hour?"

"Study hour!" jeered his classmate, telephonically, for he spoke through the keyhole. "Now listen, Babe, and get this message: Coach Buckner wants all the two-twenty sprinters to report to him at once, in the gym.; it's something about your event in the interclass meet to-morrow, and so don't miss the meeting."

The next afternoon Ballard Field was to become the scene of that important annual event, the interclass track and field championship meet. Babe Courtney, who already, in trying for the Ballard track team, had displayed phenomenal speed, was scheduled to make strenuous effort to break the tape in the two-hundred-and-twenty-yards dash, winning five points for the freshmen. In the trials for the varsity Babe had shown splendid speed, fighting "Bob" Corliss, the regular sprinter of the Red and Blue, every inch of the way, losing out by a yard at the finish; the "220" would be the event of the meet, for Corliss was a sophomore, and the rivalry between the two classes was intense. So young Courtney was ambitious to make a glorious record in his first year by defeating the famous Ballard sprinter, and he had trained with a determination which, applied to his studies, would have enabled him to lead his class by a wide margin; it was something about thos "220" that the track coach wanted to advise the entrants from each class, over in the gym, but Babe was so absorbed in his beloved "Treasure Island" that Spike might as well have talked in Hindustani.

"All right, Spike," murmured the sunny-souled Babe, stretching out luxuriously and diving into the book once more, "I'll be right over—in a minute."

A lovable, popular youth, Babe Courtney, possessed of qualities that could develop him into a splendid collegian, was in danger of wrecking his campus career, just because of his careless habit of responding, "In a minute," like that famous Roman general named Fabius, the Cunctator. Because of his frequent delays, the youth made his friends follow a policy of "watchful waiting"—for him. Reminded by classmates that it was "lab" time, urged to hurry into track togs for practice, told that it was time for chapel, Babe, almost unconscious of what he did, inevitably responded carelessly, "In a minute," then promptly forgot the summons. It was a habit that, unless broken by some means, would grow on the collegian until some serious damage might result from his dalliance. But try as they would, the Ballard youths could not cause Babe to abandon his slogan, so they jeered at him as "Babe Courtney, the 'In-A-Minute'-Man."

"Avast, there, Babe!" Spike Sawtelle's hail, ten minutes later, drifted across Campus Square to Babe's open window. "Come on! The rest of the two-twenty fellows are here and the coach says for you to hurry!"

To which Babe, having reached that thrilling scene of "Treasure Island" in which Jim, the cabin boy of the "Hispaniola," and Israel Hands have their exciting affair aboard ship, made response, "All right, Spike, in a minute!"

"O, Bob Corliss will win the race,
Though Babe Courtney is in it;
When he breaks the tape, we'll hear Babe say,
'I'll be there—in a minute'!"

Babe Courtney, his beanpole structure arrayed in a gorgeous bathrobe over track togs, smiled as the sophomores, incited by their cheer leaders, thundered an improvised chorus, ending in a perfect hail of jeers, whistles, and cat-calls—at him. The entire student body had turned out for the annual interclass track and field meet, and equipped with all manner of noise-making devices, aided by those with which nature endowed them, the enthusiastic youths riotously encouraged their respective class teams. Babe, standing by the pole-vaulting standards, felt a thrill as he heard the freshmen, his classmates, cheering loudly for their champion, and he gazed at the scoreboard, reading "Score: Freshmen, 33; Sophs, 33; Juniors, 20; Seniors, 18. One more event—the 220."

"We and the sophs are tied for first place." Babe shivered at the knowledge of what depended on him. "And this last event is sure to lie between Corliss and me. Whoever wins carries off the meet for his class! I've got to win—I will beat him—"

"First call for the two-twenty! All out!"

At the announcer's call, Babe suddenly recalled the fact that there had been a meeting the previous night in the gym at which the coach had talked with the "220" entrants of the various class track teams, and he had been absent. Surely it was not important, else his fellow competitor of the freshmen in that event, "Billy" Douglas, would have told him what took place. Still, perhaps he had better jog over to the coach and find out—though Babe did not say it aloud, his mind instinctively spoke, "In a minute!" and he became interested in watching the noisy collegians as they "rooted" for him or for Corliss. What a glorious achievement would be his if he defeated the star Ballard sprinter, and he only a freshman! How his exultant classmates would bear him from Ballard field in triumph, how his name would be spoken in classroom, dormitories, and on the campus! He would be a hero, an idol of the hour; what a great honor would be his to win the interclass meet when the final victory depended on him alone!

"Last call for the two-twenty! On the starting line!"

The excitement was terrific as the "220" sprinters, two from each class, knelt on the starting line. Though Old Ballard knew that Corliss and Courtney would leave the field far behind, nevertheless the juniors and seniors valiantly cheered their outclassed entrants — the sophomores, confident in the Red and Blue star's prowess, raised a mighty din, and the freshmen, boastful of Babe, the coming "phenom," at least tied their rivals in point of noise.

Young Courtney, digging starting holes with his toe-spikes, felt all his nervous dread leave him as he prepared for the crouch start. Action had come at last, and he did not intend to let Corliss gain on him at the start, as in the track trials; he was determined to win "220" and—

"On your marks!" As by magic the uproar ceased, with a startling abruptness, when the starter, pistol in hand, barked the command, "Get set." Eight lithe-limbed figures crouched on the line, their weight balanced on toes and finger-tips, backs level, heads up, eyes staring down the "220" straightaway. Then,

"Bang!"

With the crack of the starter's pistol Bob Corliss leaped away from his marks, like a greyhound unleashed, but Babe Courtney, on the alert, shot away at his side, and together the speedy pair drew from their opponents, opening up a gap between themselves and the field. Now the race was on, the "220"—the final event, with the score a tie between freshmen and sophomores. If Babe broke the tape, the first-year youths would triumph, 38 to 36, but if Bob won, the sophs would carry off the meet by the same score! Their tension broken by the pistol report, the collegians shouted themselves hoarse. The two upper classes, realizing that their chances of winning the race were hopeless, howled for the two sprinters, the seniors for Corliss, juniors for the freshman star.

(To be Continued.)

Readers of this Department will do well to take advantage of our special offers on page 5, for themselves and friends.

"Did old Skinflint leave much behind him when he died?" "I believe he left it all."

CAN YOU DO IT?

(2.)—FROM THE FRONT.

Captain ——, of the ——, writing home from ——, in ——, says that on a certain day a detachment was marching in regular column, with five men more in depth than in front. When the enemy came in sight the front was increased by 845 men, and the whole was thus drawn up in five lines. From which it will be seen that there were —— men in all. Can you fill up that last blank? How many men were there?

Watch next week's Boys' and Girls' Page and see if you have answered correctly.

QUAINT ARITHMETIC.

Answer.—(1) MILD. The four letters, of course, represent respectively 1,000, 1, 50, and 500.

(Continued.)

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

"I was carried into the theatre," writes a soldier correspondent, "on a stretcher. My arm was hopelessly mangled from elbow to shoulder. I was laid on to a table. Someone said, 'Breathe deeply'—and I fell asleep. I woke up in bed, and, later, suddenly remembering, I looked and found that my arm had gone. I had felt nothing. Yet it is not so very long ago that a man had to undergo an operation in full possession of his senses. There was no known means of deadening the pain."

Sixty-nine years ago, on Nov. 4, 1847, James Young Simpson and his two friends, Doctors Duncan and Keith, sat round a small table to test a colorless liquid known as chloroform. Each in turn sniffed; and each in turn fell asleep. When at length they recovered consciousness they knew that their long search after a panacea for pain had ended. It is hard for us of this generation to realize that when the discovery was announced many people denounced its use as immoral!

GAMES FOR HALLOWE'EN

A JACK-O'-LANTERN SCRAMBLE.

The following game is a pleasant way to start the evening whether the party is for children or older folk, writes Effie Paige-Loomis in the "Country Gentleman." Out of orange crepe paper cut a hundred or so little jack-o'-lanterns, first drawing a sample on stiff paper and marking it off on the crepe paper, which has been folded several times. It will be found that as many as ten may be cut at once.

Hide them under table covers, in back of pictures, in books, anywhere about the rooms, and at a given signal ask everyone to hunt for them, allowing only a few minutes for the scramble, making it very exciting for those who wish to find the greatest number. Present a suitable prize, a box of molasses candy or witch doll, to the one who finds the most, and something equally surprising to the one who succeeds in finding none.

Stunts.

Carefully open seven English walnuts in halves. Remove the insides and insert in each a slip of paper on which there is a "stunt." Glue them together again and hide. As soon as the guests have all assembled, announce the fact that there are seven walnuts hidden, making a point to interest them all so they will hunt enthusiastically, thinking it fortunate to find one. Afterward they will be quite chagrined when they must perform their little "stunt."

Such things as blindfolding one of the seven and asking him to feed crackers to another blindfolded guest, or a race between two of the guests, one eating two crackers, the other taking a glass of water, a teaspoonful at a time, will provoke much laughter and tend to break the formality which so often spoils a good time.

The stunts may be given out after it is found who finds the walnuts, numbers being in them rather than the stunts themselves. In this way each stunt may be selected and given out as best suits the particular guest who must perform it.

The Old Witch.

The head of a witch is drawn upon heavy paper and pinned to the wall—that is, all but her nose. Each one in turn is given a numbered nose, blindfolded and asked to pin it in place, and he who succeeds in placing it nearest its position receives a prize.

The Miracle Mirror.

This is an old, old Hallowe'en game, but is no less fun for all that. Several of the boys dress up in odd clothes and go into the cellar. The girls take turns going down the cellar stairs backward, holding a mirror. At the bottom they stop and hold the mirror slightly away from them. Meantime one of the boys, dressed up, shows his face over her shoulder so that the reflection shown in the mirror by candlelight portrays only the head. There will be many squeals of delight or horror from the girls, especially if everyone will keep secret what she has seen until all have been down.

Charades.

After so many lively games it is often well to have one that is more quiet. Charades is old-fashioned but very entertaining when played right. In keeping with Hallowe'en let every charade represent something pertaining to that day.

Pass paper, book to write upon and pencil to each guest. Clear a place in front of them for the stage and bring forth the charades, giving plenty of time for each one so everyone may understand the pantomime and write the answer beside the number of the charade.

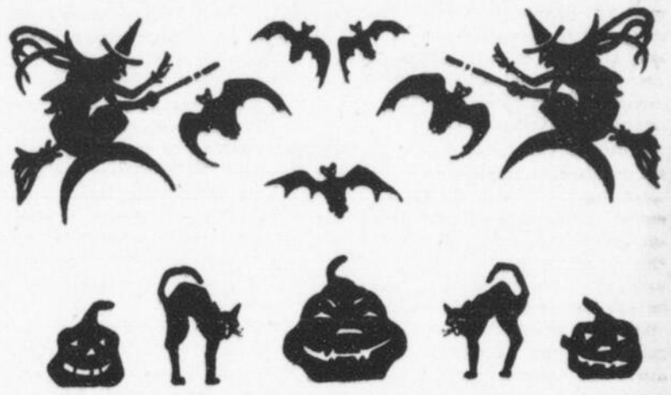
The charades are given in syllables—each one acted separately; therefore it is best that someone announce the number of each and whether it is the first, second or third syllable.

"Pump-kin" would be very easy to act out, as may be readily seen, so would "ghost" or "mask," but longer words like "Hallowe'en," "fortune" and "refreshments" take real ingeniousness on the part of the actors. Sometimes it is well to allow a short conversation, that one word which is most impossible to act out being emphasized some way in the conversation.

Do not, however, tire the guests by drawing this game out too long. It is better to change games often rather than to risk letting them wear themselves out.

Words.

Another restful game is "Words." In this the guests have pencils and paper, and a word, "Hallowe'en," or two words, "fortune teller," is given out and each one tries to make as many words out of it as possible, using, of course, only those letters included in the words. Anyone who has never tried this will find to his surprise that a great many words can be found. A small prize should be given to the player with the most words, and the winning paper read.



Children's Corner

THE CITY BOY.

(By Mattie Lee Hausgen.)

I go to grandpa's in the fall;
They have no picture shows at all,
Nor soda-water fountains there,
But pretty soon you do not care!
Each day has lots of things to do;
To-day brought something that was new,
I climbed the fence, without a scratch,
And found a jack-o'lantern patch!

—"Youth's Companion."

JACK O' LANTERN

"Only one jack o' lantern," said Harold as he joined the other children on the steps. "Father can't spare another one. Isn't that too bad?"

"But it's a fine big one," Emily answered, taking the great big yellow ball in her arms. "We can all help to make it into a jack o' lantern to be proud of, and take turns with him to-night."

"But a fifth of a jack o' lantern isn't much, especially when Hallowe'en only comes once a year," complained Harold.

"Well, let's begin to make him anyway," Emily proposed. "One fine fellow like this is much better than none."

Since there was only one pumpkin, it was decided that he should be a partnership affair from the start. Harold was to scoop out the inside, because he was the oldest; the twins were to do the eyes because eyes ought to be just alike, and the twins couldn't do anything different no matter how hard they tried. Bobby chose to carve the nose, and they all decided that Emily must do the mouth, for she had such a clever hand at funny grins. They were all to help with setting up the candle inside and with other finishing touches.

"He's the best old jack ever; just five times as good as usual," Emily declared, adding still one more tooth to his mouthful; "and now let's divide him up, not into little pieces, but just into shares. What do you choose to do with your fifth, Bobbykins?"

"Ladies first!" cried the boys, so Emily decided that Jack should be hers that night after the candy pull.

"We'll turn the lights low and pretend he's telling us stories," she added.

The twins took their turn at choosing next. They decided on running in the darkness carrying old jack, and Harold couldn't think of anything better.

"Come, Bobbykins," Emily cried, "speak up, and do see if you can't think of something more original."

"Would any one mind very much if I give my share of Jack away?" Bobby said rather quietly.

"Give your share away!" they all exclaimed together. "Why, what do you mean?"

"Well, I happened to think of that boy who's just come to live with his grandfather down the road a little way. He doesn't know any one yet. He came from the city, and perhaps he never had a real pumpkin jack o' lantern. Anyway, I'd like to let him have my share in Jack."

"Why, I think that's a splendid plan," Emily approved, "but I want to give him a part of mine."

"So do I," cried all the others. And then they decided to divide the jack o' lantern into sixths instead of fifths.

Bobby found Ned, the new boy, helping his grandfather rake up the yard. As Bobby delivered his invitation



Ned's face lightened up, and he glanced at his grandfather for permission.

"Jack o' lanterns used to be made out of pumpkins when I was a boy," remarked Ned's grandfather, smiling. "Got enough and to spare over to your place?"

Bobby had to acknowledge the true state of affairs. "But Ned is perfectly welcome to my whole share," he assured him.

Ned's grandfather smiled again and went off toward the barn. He came back a minute later, trundling a wheelbarrow filled with yellow pumpkins.

"Now, pumpkins are plenty here with me," he said, "and boys are scarce. Do you think this will be enough to go around?"

And so the first Jack did not have to be divided into shares, but they all declared that even if it had been necessary, Bobby's choice was best.—"Sunday School Times."

OUR MAIL BAG

Dear Editor,—Please allow me to have a little space in your valuable paper, which could not be done without in our home.

My grandfather took the Montreal "Weekly Witness" as long as I remember, and now my father takes it. Mother says "The 'Witness' is worth twice the money."

We live on a beautiful little farm situated on the south shore of P. E. I. In the warmer part of the year we go in bathing almost every day. I went to the Charlottetown Exhibition this year, and I spent a very pleasant day; the exhibits all looked very nice to me, but others said they were not as nice as former years.

I have three uncles in this great war; two of them were wounded, but one has returned to France again; the other is still in a hospital in England. There is a Red Cross Society in our school district. They do a lot of sewing and knitting for the soldiers. I can knit, and have made several pairs of socks for the society.

We have finished the harvest. There are not very many other people who have got though yet, as help is so scarce they cannot get it in.

I must now bring my letter to a close. I remain, your true but silent friend,

JESSIE MacLEAN.

P.S.—I wish the "Witness" every success.

Dear Editor,—I am very sorry I have not written before, but I live on a farm and have been very busy through the holidays, and now I am going to school.

We had a school fair here over at No. 2 school; there was quite a large crowd there. I got four prizes on my exhibits. There were fifteen schools in the exhibiting, and it made a big display.

I was to the Exhibition in Toronto this year. I received the button quite safe and I think it is very nice. For pets I have pigeons and rabbits and two cats. My older brother and I both have wheels. In the summer time one Sunday evening an airplane lit just across the road in the field, and when my brother and I got there the men were just getting out and the engine was going. They had to light on account of a thunder storm.

Well, I guess that is all this time.

Yours sincerely,

(Age, 11.) GORDON R. MORRIS.

I wish the Children's Corner every success.

THE MEDICINE LETTER.

No little girl finds it easy to stay in the house with a sore throat. Leslie Morton found it especially trying, as the girls in the fifth grade were being drilled to take part in a school cantata. Leslie was to have been the fairy queen, and now she was shut in her room with no one to amuse her. Mamma called her a "little philosopher" because she bore her confinement so good naturedly. But after a few days, when the headache was better and the throat did not smart so much, Leslie began to miss Jamie and the baby Herbert and the school girls.

One morning she lay on her couch, tired of her games and pictures, when she heard the postman's knock. She thought her magazine had come, for mamma came directly up to her room.

"See what a fat letter!" cried mamma, holding out a large envelope directed to Miss Leslie Morton.

"Oh, mamma! whatever do you suppose it is?" exclaimed Leslie.

"I suppose," laughed mamma, "that you would better open it and see."

"It's Miss Lane's writing," said Leslie, as she cut open the envelope. "Oh, see, mamma! One, two, three—oh, a dozen little letters inside, and they are numbered. Oh, where is number one?"

"Here it is!" And mamma picked up a little envelope that had fallen to the floor.

Excitedly Leslie opened it an dread: "Directions for taking. The contents of envelope number one may be taken as soon as received. That of the others is to be taken in the order of the numbering, one each time you take the doctor's medicine. If headache results, omit the dose occasionally. A fresh supply will be sent if this proves beneficial.—Marian Lane, Prescribing Apothecary."

"That is every bit of number one," Leslie said, regretfully, but she brightened as she looked at the clock. "Why, it is time already for that horrid black medicine! Hurry, mamma, do!"

Mamma smiled. Usually Leslie was sure it "wasn't quite time" for that medicine.

The spoonful was swallowed with only the least bit of a wry face, and Leslie hastened to open envelope number two. The letter was from her chum, Lulu Roberts, and she had written:

"Dear Leslie: Miss Lane had a lovely idea this morning. You know we are studying letter-writing, and this morning we were to write letters to real people and send them, if we wished. Miss Lane spoke of your being absent and wondered if you would like to have us write to you, and of course we knew you would, and we all wanted to. So that is our lesson, and we hope you like it as well as we do. Miss Lane said she would telephone your mamma this noon, and see if you like our 'medicine letter.' She said to number the different envelopes, and let you take one at a time with your other medicine, for fear too many would give you a headache."

Lulu went on to tell what dress each of the girls was wearing that day, what the drawing lesson was—Leslie could try that at home, she thought—and how much they missed Leslie.

Leslie's eyes were shining with pleasure as she put the letter back in the envelope. Then she arranged the others in their order, and, when mamma left her, she was trying to decide the probable writer of each.

Mamma answered Miss Lane's inquiry with an account of the way in which Leslie asked for "the horrid black medicine," and congratulated her on her success as a "Prescribing Apothecary."—"Children's Magazine."

We must be ready to labor, not because we choose, but because we are chosen; and stop, not because we are tired, but because we are told.

LETTERS FROM READERS

As great diversity of view appears in our correspondence columns, no one can suppose that the "Witness" holds with all that correspondents say.

PROFITS OF FLOUR COMPANIES.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In reading the annual reports of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. and the St. Lawrence Flour Co., one is struck with the frank statements expressed therein as to the extraordinary prosperity enjoyed by these firms. Some statements, however, are obscure to the many who know little of financial affairs. For example, in the Ogilvie Company's report it is stated that the usual quarterly dividends were paid on the preferred stock. Can you tell us what those dividends were, i.e., percent? It is also stated that four quarterly dividends of 3 percent were paid on the common stock, together with a bonus of 15 percent. Does this mean that dividends of 27 percent. were paid on this class of stock last year? Another statement is: "Our trading in grain and other commodities was large and profitable." And, coupled with this, may be placed this statement, that "the profits from the operation of the flour mills was only 2.02 percent." Does all this mean that this firm made its huge profits and paid its large dividend on speculating in, or manipulating, grain markets? Or what can be the explanation? The suspicion in the mind of the writer is that behind all this admittedly remarkable prosperity are dealings that would make the blood of the industrial classes hot with indignation if they knew and understood.

Another frank statement is, that "We profited by the advance to the present high prices, and as it is hardly possible to avoid some loss when normal values again prevail, it is well that proper provision be made." The proper provision referred to is the establishing of a special contingent fund from the present big profits, an amount this year to the total of over 1½ million dollars, i.e., this contingent fund. The situation then is, that this powerful firm, including on its directorate such prominent bankers and financiers as Sir Montague Allan, Sir H. Holt, C. R. Hosmer, and others, is being allowed in these days of sacrifice and strain on the part of scores of thousands of Canadian citizens, to pile up huge profits, pay big dividends, and provide for the future, and all this while dealing in the very staple foods of the people. And note how brutally frank they are in admitting that while many are hard put to it to get enough cereal foods to eat at present prices, they, powerful and secure in their wealth and influence, are in the very height of prosperity. Virtually the same report of unusual prosperity is given by the St. Lawrence Company.

The writer is not a socialist, nor an agitator, but a quiet-living minister of religion, who moves amongst the industrial and agricultural poor all the time. He is familiar with conditions amongst them, and can say that large numbers of families are being called on to give, not only their sons and brothers on the altar of sacrifice, but to sacrifice in the direction of many of the comforts, if not actual necessities, of life, because of the high prices that prevail. Salaries remain at the same level, or nearly so, and even wages have not increased proportionately to the increase in food and other prices, but the wealthy and powerful grow ever wealthier and more powerful—and little or nothing is done. I know from contact with the people that there is a growing restlessness and discontent among them, a feeling that something is wrong, and the day is coming when the people will demand and secure justice.

How revealing it would be if we could get at the honest truth about the income of our plutocrats in Canada! Of course the writer is familiar with the argument found in books on economics, such as those by Prof. Taussig, that in order to secure the capable and expert service of our great business men and financiers you must dangle before their greedy eyes the prizes of great wealth, and of power through wealth. But the rank injustice of our present system finds no defence or excuse worthy of the name. I am a patriot, but such knowledge of how we are being fleeced to enrich our already wealthy families, in time of war, under the cloak of war, seems to cool one's ardor for war on German autocracy and militarism, while Canadian plutocracy strengthens its position. Let the word of an old prophet be heard in the ears of these men:

"Let justice roll down as waters,
And right as a mighty stream."

Thanking you for the opportunity of publishing my views, and requesting a reply to at least some of the questions asked in the earlier part of this letter.

F. J. ARMITAGE.

Windsor, N.S., Oct. 16, 1918.

LABOR, AGRICULTURE, TARIFFS.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—"In the sweat of thy face thou shalt eat bread." Labor is the basis of production and of capital. In all lands there are basic lines of industry in which labor uses its skill and strength to produce for the needs of the people. Certain natural lines of production will prevail in one country while different ones will predominate in other lands. Labor must be fairly distributed to such lines for the best results, and withdrawal of it from them to serve in privileged industries will penalize the former for the unjust gain of the latter, thus preventing the highest service of labor to the community. Protective tariffs have led to this result in many countries.

In Canada and in the United States heavy and burdensome losses have long been borne by the primary lines of industry, to the infinite loss of the people, but to the enrichment of protected industries. No country can fully benefit by the service of labor unless the producers of wealth receive adequate reward for their work.

Ex-President Roosevelt has stated that the manufacturers of the United States failed to pass on to labor any fair proportion of the wealth made by it. Dr. Max Schlapp, of the Department of Defective Children at New York asserts that the large number of defective children are due to the overwork and strain of their mothers in factories. Ten years of such life unfits women for married life. There are 125,000 women so working in New York, 75,000 of whom are girls under 16 years of age.

The Hon. W. T. Crothers, Minister of Labor, at a recent meeting said: "In my experience of the past six months I have learned of large corporations and of individuals who are making millions, but who are keeping their work-people upon starvation wages!" The Chief Inspector of Public Works at Quebec in 1916 reported 6,000 girls working in Montreal factories who were under 16 years of age.

Are these facts not proof that manufacturers withhold from labor adequate reward for its services? If such be the case, the community has not benefited, nor has the tariff system under which labor was enticed from the basic line of agricultural production been a benefit to Canada. If this be correctly stated it overthrows the philosophy of protective tariffs.

Agriculture makes no such tempting offers to labor as to manufacturers. It can but offer inducements, which if they be not outweighed by unjust tariff favors and promises, would attract the best elements of labor to the substantial life of agricultural development, and thus under normal conditions of Canadian rural life would build up a proportionate yeomanry population for our country.

HENRY MOYLE.

THE PROFESSION OF FARMING.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I was keenly interested in the letters of a couple of experienced Western farmers on the means possible to secure a bigger and better crop for 1919, also your editorials on this, the farmer and the labor supply, his responsibility for the return to power of the present government, and the mandate given them.

I was born on a farm, and now have had ten years' prairie farm experience. Western farmers have always stood squarely against special, or class legislation, but for the removal of the barriers that restrict, and would, I believe, be strongly against any system of bonusing or guaranteeing of a certain return per acre. That of government control and management of the good farm lands within ten miles of a railway, would simply in my opinion, result in chaos, confusion, delay, and loss of production rather than gain, and in the appointment of another commission or two, and a host of government dependents, whose vote, when the time comes, would make it all the more difficult to drive the party from power. It would be expensive, and would not in my opinion be as efficient as the present private management. Even were it otherwise, it would be too late to do anything for next year's crop.

Already, most of our farmers have broken more than they should, resulting in a shortage of pasturage and hay. It would be a distinct loss for our local farmers, whatever it might be elsewhere, to plough up the remaining native grass, which is unequalled for pasture and hay. It is too late now to break for a 1919 crop. This should be done before the 30th of June the previous year, and certainly not later than the 15th of July, to give a reasonable prospect of a crop the following year. Then, even if half a crop is secured, from later breaking, it leaves the land almost useless for a year or two, from failure to get the sod rotted. In most cases, too, stubble ploughing done last Fall or the past Spring gave back scarcely more than the seed put in, leaving the land infested with weeds, so that the prospect of a crop next year on such land is practically nil, unless the coming season should be a wet one, and then those who seed such land may expect weeds galore, so that many farmers will hesitate before risking good, clean seed on the same next Spring, preferring to play reasonably safe, by fallowing the land the summer of 1919 and seeding 1920. By that means the farmer runs a fair chance—barring the usual risks of hail, drought and frost—of getting a crop after two ploughings, cultivations and seedings in 1920 only. I do not see what can be done with such land for 1919, by the Government or anyone else.

I agree with you when you say:—"If ever there was an inactive government in this world, we have it." What warrant then would there be for our turning over our farms to such an inactive bunch?

Further, sir, while setting a very high value on your editorials, with which I am usually in hearty agreement, I must take exception when you say: "The farmers of the West with almost united voice supported the government on this position" (Conscription), and the conclusion, that we have no reason to complain when we are getting what we voted for, is rather unjust.

The Election of 1917 is one of the things all liberty-loving Canadians are ashamed of. If ever a jury was tampered with, it was that of the jury of the people at that time. If ever there was a snap verdict, it was the same. If ever there was an attempt made to violate liberty of the free expression of the people, or to bwilder and becloud the judgment of the people on the issues of the day it was made then, and the farmers of the West, to an extent, shared in the confusion. Consequently some voted, as you say, for conscription straight, no doubt. Some had got thoroughly tired of the old governments vacillation, inaction, and profiteering, and were ready to vote for anything that promised motion and better things. To some the name "Union" was catchy; besides, we were told that to vote against the Union Government was to vote against further participation in the war. Some believed it, while many of us did not, but our vote was swamped by the vote of the towns, villages and cities, and by the workings of the most iniquitous franchise legislation in history.

Like others, many farmers were misled by a too servile press, by base appeals to race prejudice. Some voted Union from fear of the reproach "Pro-German," and not a few from loyalty to farmer candidates, who, presumably with the best intentions, allowed themselves to be tempted by Cabinet or other positions, where I have no doubt they expected to be able to exercise a beneficent influence. We believe they had heard of the "little leaven that leaveneth the whole lump," but, alas, as events have proven, the "lump" was too bad, or the leaven too weak.

Consequently, I fail to see why the government should be credited with having received this mandate from the Western farmers, or with a ready will to serve those they evidently in advance mistrusted when they brought in the franchise act, voting abuses and other extraneous issues to neutralize their expected defection. Also, year by year the farmers of the West have in no uncertain manner been asking for free trade, free implements, proportional representation, and a number of other reforms, but it is not yet on record that they ever granted their requests, even when it was clearly shown that the granting of some of them was necessary to the production that was to win the war. I have no desire to combat conscription. I am not dealing with the merits of it, but with the means used in the West, and to correct a misconception.

Then, the statement that the farmers were no harder hit by the shortage of labor than others is open to question. To no other class in Canada were such promises made, respecting the labor that would be forthcoming, or the exemption that would be granted, if they would only produce, with the result that many farmers went into debt for more land to break, for implements, for additional horses and tractors, and did what they could to produce—to be left largely to shift for themselves, or, in some cases, to be taken for service before the harvest was cut. So that at least we may conclude that they in many cases were pretty hardly hit, and were not very frankly dealt with.

As to city or farmette help little need be said, as it was non est here. A neighbor tried for months to get a woman to do housework, offering $75 a month and board, and was unsuccessful.

It will be much better for all concerned when farming is frankly acknowledged to be a profession, requiring long and wide experience, and not something that can be picked up by any one, as a man would pick up and put on his coat, in a moment of time, and that the average present day farmer does know something of his profession. There is no use comparing farming with munition work, where each worker attends to only one detail of the many that may be involved in the manufacture of, say, a shell, or as is sometimes done with the farmette in England, where things are wholly different, and where frequently a single horse is led about at work, while here we work with six or eight. The cases are not parallel.

Farm help, to be really serviceable and safe, must be experienced and able to do any one of a hundred things without constant watching and supervision. Farmers and their help are not infrequently at work miles apart. It is not safe for a farmer, for example, to send anyone out with a valuable team, or to run, say, a binder, any more than it would be for an M.D. to send his office boy to diagnose a case or to put up a prescription. If he had to watch every move he had better do it himself, or do less and let it go at that.

I plead for a better appreciation of the farmers' limitations and position. That, too, in the nature of the case, cannot be given by such an able, reliable and sympathetic editorial writer even as yourself.

S. STEVENSON.

Craigmyle, Alta., Oct. 17, 1918.

JUST RETRIBUTION.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—The law is a terror to them that do evil, and a praise to them that do well. Such being the case, will not the question naturally arise in our minds, what punishment ought to be inflicted on him who is the great criminal in the view of the civilized world at the present time—he who is called the Kaiser, and who as he boasts like his ancestor, Frederick, placed the crown on his own head and assumed the responsibilities and honors of an emperor of his own free will?

We reply to that question, which engages the thought of so many—let him be brought before a competent court of justice as any one charged with crimes would be entitled to, and then, if found guilty, let him have meted out to him the sentence, and consequent punishment for his crimes, and let that punishment be such as any ordinary criminal would have to suffer for the crimes laid to his charge.

It would be a hateful and disgusting task to enumerate all the crimes of which the Kaiser has been guilty, and crimes which he has sanctioned as head of the German army. The wholesale murder of innocent women and children by submarines, the murder of the nurse Cavel, and the murder of Captain Fryatt for defending his ship against an onslaught of submarine murderers. But I will not trespass further upon your time and space, but simply add a few words as the case of Captain Fryatt is one in which the charge of murder can be clearly established against the Kaiser.

It is said that Lord Clarence Hamilton, Chairman of the Great Eastern Railway Co. of England, and of the line of steamers that ply between Harwich and Rotterdam, has established the fact that the Kaiser was present at the Council at Berlin when Fryatt's death was ordered, and that he actually signed the death warrant; and no doubt there are many other cases which involve the Kaiser in the infliction upon him of the capital punishment which will be justly due to him when his case comes to be tried, and he should meet with no more consideration than the poorest criminal charged with like crimes.

This is what the world at large will expect as a warning to all future transgressors.

JAMES STENHOUSE.

South Indian, Ontario.

THE CHURCH AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Churches in democratic countries have no legal or moral claim to be represented at the peace conference of the nations. The members who will sign the treaty of peace ought to represent, not the church, but some nation who will protect it with all their military and national resources. Both the state and the church are divine institutions, ordained of God for the civil and spiritual welfare of citizens. Civil rulers and the clergy have equal access to divine wisdom in performing their respective duties. But the state has no right to govern the church. And there is no divine authority for the church to exercise temporal power, nor for the clergy to control the civil rulers who are superior to them in wisdom, in governing and in protecting the state.

President Wilson in his reply to the peace proposals from Rome completely overshadowed the intellectual endowments, the wisdom, diplomacy and prestige of the Roman Pontiff in discussing a subject pertaining to the state. The Roman Pontiff exercised his legal right in maintaining an official neutrality in a war for the freedom of humanity, when the moral element was in peril in the state and in the church. His moral right is a debatable question. Roman Catholics, in the enjoyment of the privileges of the church, have opposed the principle of conscription in Ireland, Quebec, and Australia. Whereas the other great churches have approved of conscription in securing recruits for the Allies, which is essential to win the war for our freedom. Therefore, to grant to Roman Catholics, without granting to the other great churches, the privilege of being represented at the peace conference, would be an injustice which would violate the fundamental principles of a free and pure democracy. All churches should have equal rights, equal freedom and equal privileges in their relation to the state.

This victorious war for freedom will destroy two great dreams—the one of world power for any nation, and the other of temporal power for any church. God in His wisdom, in separating the state from the church, has made it obligatory on the former to protect the church, and on the latter to purify and exalt the state in righteousness with the moral and spiritual teaching of Jesus Christ. There has been no event in the history of the world as effectual as this war in emphasizing the divine distinction between the state and the church. And what God has separated, let not man join together.

A. H. K.

Stratford, Oct., 1918.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Several times recently I have seen comments in the "Witness" and "World Wide" on the harsh treatment of conscientious objectors in British prisons. One gentleman, a member of the Society of Friends, states that the only literature he was allowed was a Bible and Hymn Book, and the deadening effect on the minds of the prisoners of denial of all opportunities for study is one of the most serious charges brought against the British authorities. In justice it should be understood that this state of things is not universal. In one jail a prisoner, a follower of Tolstoy, has been allowed to assist the librarian, and has been given opportunity for the study of English literature. The fact that one conscientious objector has been appointed assistant librarian would at least lead to the presumption that others are afforded privileges of reading and study. Of course this does not detract from the sincerity and courage of these men who are suffering for what they believe to be right. It cannot be gainsaid that almost all the liberties which we enjoy, freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of association, have been bought for us by old-time conscientious objectors.

J. W. R.

Montreal, Oct. 22, 1918.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I see in your issue of October 15th, a letter written on "The Rights of Conscience." It brought up a thought in my mind as to how grand it is for a man to stand up for principle. The highest type of man is the man who will suffer death rather than yield his principles.

There have been many, many martyrs for one cause and another. Christ suffered death rather than yield His principles and rather than resort to armed resistance. We believe our soldiers to-day are dying rather than yield our highest principles. That is, we will not have democracy hampered by any power which is second to the best.

Christ was a conscientious objector, and there is nothing unnatural, nothing impossible about it. This is borne out by the fact that thousands to-day are giving up their lives rather than yield to brute power. Indeed, there are few not willing to stand up for conscience. Bravery is a natural trait of character, and not an unnatural trait.

When every man has reached the point where he will die rather than kill another man, that, and that only, will be our sure guarantee of peace. It will also make impossible capital punishment. This should be the case, because there is always hope for a man, no matter how wicked he has been. Some have said that you cannot trust men and nations; that you never know when they are going to break loose; that rising generations, not knowing what we have gone through, and having the power, unrestrained and unregulated, may horrify the world again. But I have full confidence in men and trust them just as I do myself. Our laws are our safeguard, but there is something that goes away ahead of our laws, and that is humanity's honest conviction that the right will always keep uppermost. The German people themselves can be fully trusted, once it is made common and universal amongst them and kept that way, that it is of no use trying to force anything upon the world by arms, and that militarism is of secondary value.

Now, it is a universal fact in history that a principle, persecuted, spreads all the more rapidly, and while conscientiously objecting has been apparently almost shoved out, yet in a few years it will have spread almost marvellously, and it will have thousands upon thousands of supporters, whereas it apparently has now only a limited number.

I do not hesitate to predict that even in Germany the common people will be conscientious objectors before very many years have rolled around.

The conscientious objector will come to his rights. Justice will hold sway.

A. E. H.

Clinton, Ont., Oct. 18, 1918.

WHO OWNS OUR NEWSPAPERS?

A newspaper is a privately owned and privately managed affair, and under old conditions it could say what it liked, and the personality of the man who owned it was supposed to be none of anyone else's business. But a newspaper is a moulder of public opinion, and the conviction is gaining ground that the public which supports the paper has a right to know who controls its policy. Montreal has a case in point. According to "Le Devoir," it is now established that Lord Atholstan controls both the Montreal "Star" and the Montreal "Herald." The political policy of these papers is supposed to be, and is, on the surface, absolutely different; but it is rather confusing to read that the one man dictates both. We have no means of preventing this, and we do not think anyone is aiming at preventing it, and if anyone wishes to buy up a dozen newspapers — Grit, Tory, Socialist, or Labor — he has an undoubted right to do so; but it is generally admitted that the public has a right to know the facts of the case. It is unquestionable that sometimes the policy of the whole country is determined by a few newspapers, and it is essential from the point of view of the public good that the public know just who or what stands back of the course which a newspaper may advocate. If a newspaper has become the mouthpiece of a railway, a big corporation, or a very wealthy man with large interests to protect, the public has a right to know it. The United States has a law to this effect, and we think Canada might safely follow the precedent. All newspapers should be compelled to publish a list of their stock and bond holders. This might be hard on the man who was trying secretly to influence public opinion through the newspapers, but it would certainly be of advantage to the public.—"Methodist Guardian."

(New York "Evening Sun.")

Sir Henry Dalzell, who according to the cable despatches has purchased the London "Chronicle" for the purpose of converting it into a Ministerial organ—that is to say, into a newspaper supporting the cause of Premier Lloyd George, instead of a rather unfriendly critic, as has been the case until now—is a Scotsman who has represented Kircaldy in Parliament for the last quarter of a century or more. He is first and foremost a newspaper man, and started in as such at the age of 16, becoming at 19 a member of the London staff of the Glasgow "Times." He entered Parliament at 24, and has sat in the Commons ever since.

His particular friend and ally is Lloyd George, with whom he made a prolonged tour in South America some years before the war, and it was through the influence of Lloyd George that he secured first of all a Knighthood and then a seat in the Privy Council. It is generally anticipated that ere long his very valuable services to the present Government will be rewarded with a peerage.

"Reynolds's Weekly" Fought the House of Lords.

Yet formerly Sir Henry was a most bitter assailant of the House of Lords. He has long owned "Reynolds's Weekly Newspaper," an organ of the London press which until a few years ago undertook to represent the cause not merely of labor and of advanced socialism, but even of republicanism, making a speciality of attacks upon the royal family, and exploiting to the uttermost every scandal in what is known as High Life, as illustrating the alleged moral degradation of the aristocracy and its glaring inferiority to the democracy. In fact, in and out of season "Reynolds's Weekly Newspaper" clamored for the abolition of the House of Lords.

Of course when Dalzell was knighted, "Reynolds's Weekly" began to tone down, and when he was created a member of the Privy Council, in 1912, the paper was obliged to abandon all its warfare on the reigning family. For members of the Privy Council who are entitled to the prefix of "Right Honorable" to their names, and who have by virtue of their office the entree at court, are sworn, in a very particular and solemn manner, to entire loyalty and support of the sovereign and of his house. Although "Reynolds's Weekly" lost to a very great extent its hold on the masses it remained nevertheless of considerable interest as the mouthpiece of Sir Henry Dalzell, and as indicating the real views and opinions of Lloyd George during the time when the latter, as a member of the Asquith Cabinet, was unable to give personal expression thereto. Last winter he added to his list of papers the "Pall Mall Gazette," which he purchased from Lord Astor.

How David Lloyd George Controls the British Press.

Sir Henry's new purchase renders the newspaper position of Lloyd George and of his Government very strong. For with the "Chronicle" Sir Henry has also purchased "Lloyd's Weekly," which forms part of the same newspaper property and estate. "Lloyd's" has an enormous circulation, especially among the working classes throughout the United Kingdom, and appearing as indicated by its name once a week—on Saturday—furnishes most of the Sunday reading of the masses. What with the London "Times," the London "Mail," and all the Northcliffe provincial papers, the London "Express," and the kindred papers of Lord Beaverbrook, and now the London "Chronicle," the "Pall Mall Gazette," the "Lloyd's Weekly," &c., of Sir Henry Dalzell, the Prime Minister has a means of speaking to the people and of putting himself in touch with them to which none of his adversaries can claim to possess.—N.Y. "Evening Sun."

Some Questions.

Is it not a sorry day for democracy when even the Government of Great Britain and of the British Empire must depend on the support of three publishers rather than on the vote of an intelligent electorate enlightened by an untrammelled press?

Is even Lloyd George in danger of becoming a tool of a self-constituted, autocratic power? Why were millions paid for some of the big English papers on the eve of an election—papers that were asking the Government awkward questions? Where did the millions come from for the purchase of properties which, it may be taken for granted, could not pay current interest on the investment? And if not, what were the inducements that coaxed out these vast sums of money? And to what extent is the unsuspecting public involved? Do the British people like to see such vast power concentrating in the offices of such men as Lord Northcliffe, Lord Beaverbrook and Sir Henry Dalzell? Have they all confidence in the moral purpose of such men? Do they want any three men to constitute themselves the Lords of the Press and of public opinion—with almost unlimited power over the very thinking of the people? Like the Spanish grippe this publisher — plague is breaking out everywhere, and the only hope of true democracy rests with the people. Will they or will they not submit to the direction of a few supermen publishers. Will they support in their own best interests the independent press?

Are we forcing freedom on the German peoples and losing it at home?

SPIRITUAL FORCES.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Over central Canada there is gratitude for the excellence of the harvest of the past summer. May I state a matter that some think has a bearing on this?

When in the spring of 1917 our government made an appeal for increased production a group of people in this district agreed that they would offer prayer to God concerning the harvest that would come from the seed sown in the soil and ask Him, if it was His will, to give a good yield. Also that same group of people have been offering a higher and more important petition, namely—they are praying for a spiritual harvest, that the virtues of God may grow in the souls and lives of themselves and all men.

In the district in which the abovementioned group of people live, the harvests, both years since they began to pray the petitions just named, have been the best that even the most aged person has ever seen.

To some these facts will give encouragement to continue in prayer to God in the matter of the second petition, whose answer will bring a greater blessing in these days of great need than any material profit brings.

JAS. TAYLOR.

Braeside, Ont., Oct. 14, 1918.

FORGIVENESS REQUIRES REPENTANCE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

(A very solemn interest attaches to the following letter, in that the writing and posting of it was the last act of one who has been faithful for forty years in the service of a rural congregation.)

Sir,—With regard to the duty itself of our loving and forgiving those who injure us, there cannot be two opinions; but the "how" of performance constitutes the difficulty for thought.

First: notice Jesus' exhortation:—"Take heed to yourself: 'if thy brother sin, rebuke him, and if he repent, forgive him. And if he sin against thee seven times in the day, and seven times turn to thee again, saying I repent, thou shalt forgive him." Luke 17: 3, 4. It is fair to argue that here the duty of repentance on the part of the wrong-doer, is regarded as of equal necessity with the duty of forgiveness on the part of the wronged. Repentance is set forth as the antecedent on which the forgiveness is to be granted: also it is viewed as of such supreme importance in the sequence of actions, that to evoke it must be one of the purposes of the injured one. The sentences "If thy brother sin, rebuke him, and if he repent" carry that meaning. The aim of the rebuke is to lead to repentance.

For two classes of people, repentance is a negligible factor in the case. One class would say, If thy brother sin, rebuke him with justice, make him suffer the penalty. These are they who believe that human nature is of such a character that a man may be in perfect accord with his nature while acting in righteousness (justice) without regard to love. The other class—they who believe that love may act independently of righteousness—would say, if thy brother sin, let it pass unnoticed, forgive him. But Jesus recognized that in ideal man, (as well as in God) action is the outcome of the whole personality. Our righteousness and love are simultaneously centred on the offender, and so work together that the resultant action cannot be defined perfectly, in terms of either righteousness or love alone. Therefore, in Jesus' view, the rebuke (in whatever form it be given) is not the mere sentence of righteousness, but that sentence so moulded and uttered by love, as shall tend to produce repentance: and in like manner the forgiveness is not the outcome of love alone, but that outcome, so modified by the repentance of the forgiven one, as to be the satisfaction of the demands of both our love and righteousness. It need scarcely be said that such repentance guarantees its sincerity by appropriate fruit. It may be reparation of the injury, or private acknowledgment of the wrong or public confession, or some other just mode of manifestation.

Again, notice the following three quotations: "And when he had looked round about on them with anger being grieved at the hardening of their heart." Mark 3:4; "And the Lord turned and looked upon Peter." Luke 22:61; and "Jesus answered him, if I have spoken evil bear witness of the evil, but if well, why smitest thou me." John 18:23. In the context of each of these passages there is recounted injury done to Jesus. The passages themselves disclose the attitude of Jesus toward the perpetrators of the injuries. It is an attitude expressive of His righteousness and love. Stated in terms of His teaching, as set forth in the two preceding paragraphs, it is "If thy brother sin, rebuke him, and if he repent forgive him." In the first and third incidents, the rebuke is given by words, and look, and tones of voice, in the other instance by a look alone. Yet in each case it is the manifestation of the same righteousness and love, with the same gracious aim in view. In only one instance was the aim realized. When Peter saw "the look" he remembered the word of the Lord, how that he said unto him, "before the cock crow, thou shalt deny me thrice," and he went out and wept bitterly. Then and there he was freely forgiven. Now while it would be shocking to declare that then and there Jesus forgave the others also, it is yet in perfect accord with truth to declare that Jesus continued to love them.

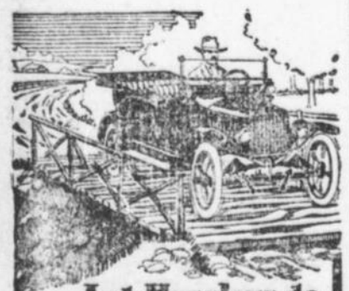
There are a great many who say, I cannot love such a one, for he has wronged me greatly. I cannot even think of him with pleasure, let alone entering into fellowship. But Jesus did not love His enemies, (His injurers), with a love that yielded Him an experience of pleasure and satisfaction. His love for them was felt as a pain in His heart, for grief is pain; and we are told that "being grieved at the hardening of their heart, He looked round about on them with anger." The whole statement strikes one as somewhat peculiar, but if the onlookers at Capernaum observed, in actual manifestation, the united current of righteous indignation and pained love, how else could they have described what they saw? The love must have been experienced as grief; and if it had not been experienced as grief, the failure would have been due, not to a lack of love, but to a lack of righteousness. Two boys constantly take advantage of their fellows in all their "swapping" deals. The father of one is distressed, the father of the other complacent. The distressed father in his righteousness judges his son to be dishonest. That is why his love is felt as pain. The other father judges his son to be smart, and if he does not experience pain in his love, it is not because he loves his son more or less than the other father, but because of his lack of moral principle, i.e., righteousness. It is a mistake, to suppose that we do not love them who injure us, unless our love is experienced as a pleasurable feeling.

JAMES FRASER.

Grece's Point, Que., Oct. 17, 1918.

(Continued on Page. 6.)

THE "WEEKLY WITNESS" is printed and published at No. 222 Craig Street W., in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall, Frederick Eugene Dougall and Wilfrid Dougall, of the City of Montreal.



Let Hasslers do Your Bridge Repairing!

LET Hasslers take you over old bridges as smoothly as over the big iron structure just erected. Float up the approach and skim over the planks without jolt or jar.

HASSLER PATENTED
Shock Absorber
For Ford Cars

Hassler Shock Absorbers bear the weight of the car. They take the kick out of the big jolts and give the leaf springs a chance to absorb what's left. Gently compress for the little jars that usually are passed on to the car and its occupants. Hassler Shock Absorbers also save tires, gasoline, prevent vibration and make your Ford easier to drive and as comfortable as a $2,000 car. 300,000 Ford Owners recognize their economic necessity.

10-Day Free Trial Offer

Phone, write or call for FREE TRIAL BLANK and we will have a set of Hasslers put on your Ford without a cent of expense to you. Try them 10 days. Then, if you are willing to do without them, they will be taken off without charge. Don't ride without Hasslers simply because someone discourages you from trying them. Accept this offer and see for yourself. Over 300,000 sets in use. Do it now.

ROBERT H. HASSLER, Limited
Lock Drawer HC 28 HAMILTON, ONT., CAN.

FREE TO GIRLS

We will give this beautiful prize free of all charge to any girl or young lady who will sell 40 packages of our lovely embossed Xmas and other postcards at 10 cents a package.



The Extension Bracelet is of rolled gold plate and fits any arm.

Send us your name and we will send you the cards. When sold, send us the money and we will send you the bracelet. Address,

HOMER-WARREN COMPANY
Dept. 191, Toronto, Ont.

FREE TO GIRLS



ROLLED GOLD LOCKET AND CHAIN

We will give this beautiful rolled gold locket and chain free of all charge to any girl who will sell 30 Packages of our lovely embossed Xmas Postcards at 10 cents each.

Send us your name and we will send you the cards to sell. When sold, send us the money and we will send you the locket and chain.

Address—
HOMER-WARREN CO.
DEPT. 190, TORONTO.

FREE TO GIRLS

BIG DOLL AND DOLL CARRIAGE



This Big Doll is 15 inches tall, has jointed legs and arms and natural head, hands and feet. The Doll Carriage has steel frame and wheels and the seat, back and hood are made of leatherette. It is 24 inches high and is just the right size for the Big Doll.

Just send us your name and address and we will send you 30 packages of our lovely embossed Xmas and other postcards to sell at 10 cents a package. When they are sold send us our money (three dollars) and we will send you the Big Doll, with all charges prepaid, and we will also send you the Doll Carriage without any charge if you will show your Doll to your friends and get just three of them to sell our Cards and earn prizes too. Send us your name and address today so you can get your Doll and Doll Carriage quickly.

Address—
HOMER-WARREN COMPANY
Dept. 192,
TORONTO, ONT.

