

# MONTREAL WITNESS

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## CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

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### Make Canada A Land to Love

#### The Week's Outlook

##### A Sensible Settlement

IT is hard to see how the temporary Franco-American debt settlement can be construed as anything but a victory for Callaux. France is to pay forty millions annually for five years. But this payment is to be considered as liquidating in full the interest charges for that period. As a matter of fact the Americans have simply accepted part one of the final French offer and left parts two and three to be considered in the future. The rate of interest which France has agreed to pay temporarily amounts to about one per cent of the principal. As the money was borrowed by means of Liberty bonds which carry a much higher rate of interest it will be seen that the United States must raise the difference by taxing her own people. While this will raise a howl from the "irreconcilables" it is evident that the settlement made was in the best interests of all concerned. It is always to be had in mind that the United States sent no money to France, nothing but war equipment and supplies at enormous war prices; also that it is well open to suggestion that as the United States was herself in the war when those goods were sent, they might reasonably be regarded as part of her own duty to the cause. But much will happen in five years. The world will know how the Dawes plan is to work out. Currencies will be stabilized and new means of taxation tried in France. It should be much easier to judge France's "capacity to pay" at the end of that time. That was supposedly the only factor considered at this conference. Meanwhile it will be interesting to note the reactions to the temporary settlement. The French people have failed to subscribe half of the amount necessary in the bond issue now being floated by the French government. This is in startling contrast to the reception given to previous issues. The supposition is that the French people are doubtful of their own government's ability to defray the allied debts and domestic obligations. As a matter of fact the French people are unaccustomed to high taxation. As Mr. Caillaux stated on assuming office, no government has since the war come anywhere near balancing the budget. Per capita taxation is far lower than in Britain. Any politician who attempted to make the French people immediately assume the full cost of waging the war would be speedily overthrown. Washington is as aware of that fact as of the fact that it would now be political suicide for an American executive to agree to a clear cut reduction of the Allied debts. The temporary settlement, therefore, was, perhaps, the best solution.

##### Is The League Worthwhile?

WHAT has the League of Nations accomplished as a whole in its six years of existence? That is a question that will be in many minds now that the Sixth Assembly has dispersed. In the first place, it has settled disputes over boundaries, territory or minority rights between Sweden and Finland; between Poland and Lithuania; between Poland and Germany; between Albania and Yugoslavia; between Bulgaria and the Little Entente; between Hungary and Czechoslovakia; between Albania and Greece; between Poland and Czechoslovakia. Any of the disputes might, sooner or later, have resulted in war. The League is also to be credited with the financial rehabilitation of both Austria and Hungary. But perhaps its chief and most useful efforts have been in convening gatherings for furthering the suppression of the drug traffic; the white slave traffic; and the circulation of obscene literature. The League need not be ashamed of this record. It is quite true that some of the more important members have more than once ignored the League when questions of major importance were up for discussion. It is also true that the League preferred to turn the settling of the crisis following the Corfu bombardment over to the Paris group of ambassadors to be dealt with in the time-worn way. But it has undoubtedly won a place for itself in the minds of all the peoples of the world, and there are signs that the permanent secretariat will take care that the League shall win an increasingly vital place in international affairs. This body is fortunately composed of men and women of high capability and a zeal for service. Some observers have recently predicted that the secretariat will eventually overshadow both the Council and Assembly in actual significance for good or ill, an extremely natural development, if unlooked for by the designers of the League. Everything considered, there can only be gratification at the fact that the League exists and is increasing in favor.

##### The Heart of The World

ONE has only to turn over any passing record of the League's routine operations to realize in what a variety of ways it has already become a vital and indispensable organ of the world's life—what a surprising extent it is making the whole world kin. The last monthly number of the League of Nations Bulletin received describes proceedings in July. There was a meeting of the Permanent Mandates Commission, whose

function is to see that the mandatory powers do their duty by their protégés. It completed its examination of the seven annual reports. That is surely an august function and an anxiously laborious one. Just think of all the boundary and administrative questions that had to come up in all quarters of the world. Why, the administration of the Saar region alone is enough to overwhelm a committee. There was the "Advisory and Technical Committee on Communications and Transit," which seems to have for all Europe and for all forms of service a task akin to that of our Railway Board. It covered such matters as the reform of the calendar, the "international circulation of motor vehicles," and the floating of timber on the River Niemen. It acted as a court of conciliation on the navigation of the Danube which flows past the capitals of four different countries. In the process it had to visit Bucharest and the Rumanian ports. The Oder and the Rhine also came under the committee's purview. Then there was the Committee on Intellectual Cooperation, including such great names as those of Einstein, Bergson, Gilbert Murray, Madame Curie, Professor Halecki, than which the intellectual world knows no greater. This committee divided itself into half a dozen sections, such as for art, science, law and university cooperation, the last named canvassing a scheme for an international university, also taking steps for the reform of school books, that these should no longer misrepresent countries to the youth of each other. There were also those infinitely important humanitarian services: the survivals of slavery and the slave trade and peonage, the white slave traffic, the opium traffic, the relief work in war ruined countries. What infinite wisdom, zeal and labor are thus being expended, not in bringing the world together into a single family, for that is in process, but in reducing the fierce friction that that process involves.

##### The Locarno Conference

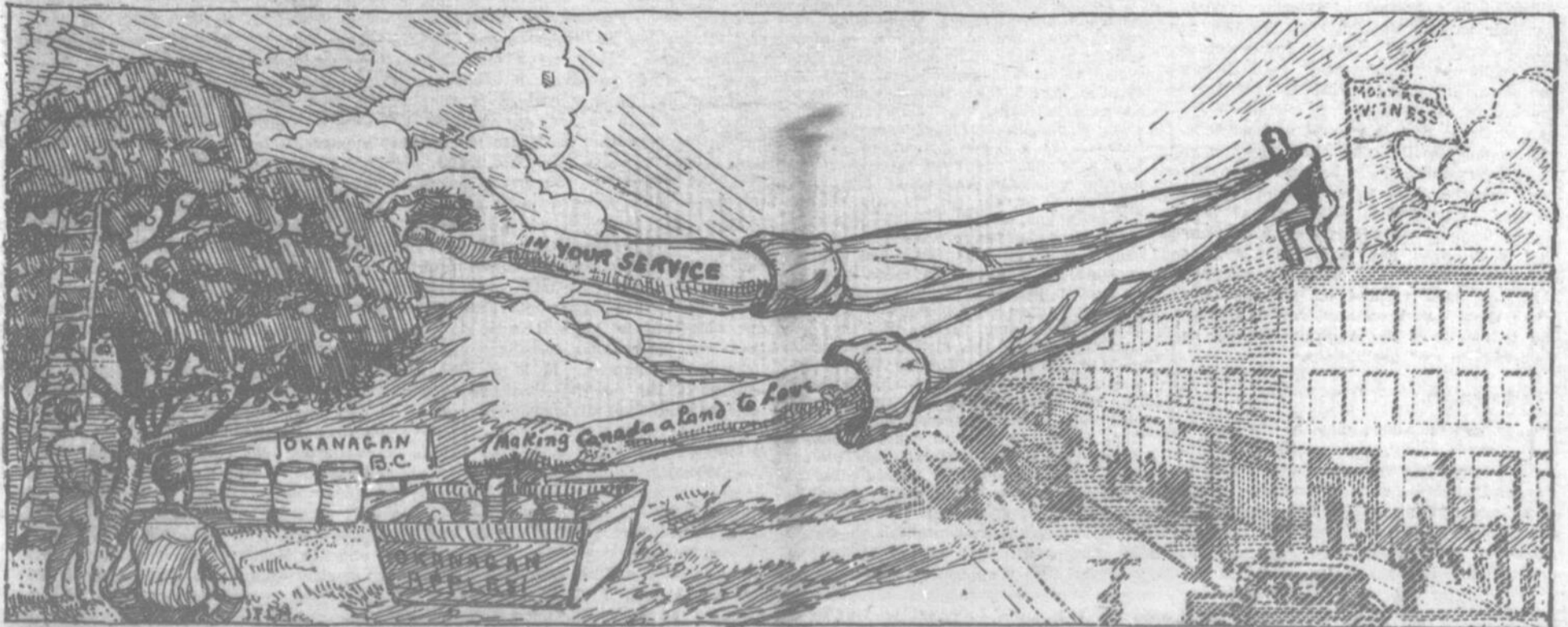
AT beautiful Locarno, in beautiful "Italian" Switzerland, the statesmen of the leading European nations are discussing the proposed Security Pact between Germany, France and Britain. It is no exaggeration to say that the present meeting is the most important since the signing of the Versailles treaty. For the first time Germany meets the allied nations on a basis of absolute equality. Her privilege is to say "yes" or "no" to the proposals of France and Britain. The basic idea of the pact is that Britain is to guarantee the present boundaries be-

tween France and Germany. In case of "unprovoked aggression" Britain would come to the immediate assistance of the attacked nation. The agreement would become effective only when Germany joined the League of Nations and signed the Covenant. It is a serious decision that Germany must make. The Nationalist party has been openly hostile to the pact. There are rumors of attempts on the life of Herr Stresemann because of his tentative acceptance of the pact. To sign the agreement means giving up all idea of any change of the western frontiers. It means accepting the provision in the Covenant which would allow passage of allied troops across Germany in case of an attack by Russia on one of her neighbors. Russia has openly warned Germany that the concluding of the pact would be interpreted as a definite breaking of the unwritten "understanding" that has existed between the two countries since the war. Mr. Chicherin, the Soviet foreign minister, was in Berlin over the week end and was reported as going to Locarno "for his health." He has given interviews to the correspondents in which he warns Germany against the pact and its consequences. Meanwhile it is being rumored that a Polish-Russian rapprochement may take place if the pact is signed. It will be remembered that the proposal is to leave the Eastern European boundaries subject to rearrangement "by arbitration." In Warsaw this is construed as a real if unwritten promise to Germany that boundaries will be readjusted. There is resentment at the fact that Poland has been thus "deserted" by France. Hence the propaganda in favor of an understanding with Russia. But the pact has great possibilities for good. It would largely dispel the suspicion that exists between Germany and the Allies. Germany would become a member of the League, which would be greatly strengthened. The first step would have been taken along the road to peace, whose successive signposts are, by unanimous consent of the last League Assembly, "security," "arbitration" and "disarmament."

##### The Parliamentary Gathering

IT seems that the preliminaries to the Inter-Parliamentary Union gathering excited more attention than the actual and very important deliberations of that body. The press gave much more space to the Saklatvala exclusion or to the attacks on General Mulcahy than it gives to weighty deliverances on the world's great interests. Mr. Kellogg's speech on combating radical revolutionary activities is at least interesting at a time when the British Home Secretary declares that "there is quite definitely an attempt to destroy constitutional government. The Communist Party may be small but it is powerful and in alliance with Russia." Just as important was the speech of Dr.

FROM A SICK BED A MINISTER FRIEND SUBMITS THIS ILLUMINATING CARTOON.



If we had such arms as these we might be able to do the work of the "local publisher" as well as our own. But, it takes TWO to make a partnership. See page seven.

Adolf Braun, a German delegate. He declared that a customs union or "customs understanding" was the only hope for the economic salvation of Europe. Although the conference has neither the power, nor, perhaps, the desire, to make any change in this regard at present, the fact that it was discussed, and is to be the subject of more intensive study by a committee, is proof of the fact that Europe, at least, is groping her way towards the light. Incidentally the fact that the conference is being held in the United States should spur the delegates in the direction desired by Dr. Braun. For the evidences of great material wealth are everywhere. And that such wealth results largely from free and untrammelled trade among over a hundred millions of people few will deny.

**A Christian Veto**

IS Christian Britain once more going to obstruct the "heathen" east in the pursuit of moral betterment? Her name is hopelessly associated both in India and China with the promotion of the opium habit, and that in the interest of gain. Heathendom's conscience condemns her for this with a common voice, and with her, condemns Christianity just as Christianity condemns heathen religions for those things in which eastern morals are inferior to ours. All through the widespread domain of Mohammedanism, drinking alcohol has always been condemned, and a like condemnation prevails among the Sikhs, and more or less among other Indian religions. The people of India regard the vice of alcoholism as an importation from Europe, and as an evidence of moral and religious inferiority in that aggressive quarter. There is no doubt some of this sentiment of outraged virtue in the action taken by the Indian legislature in adopting by a great native majority in face of the opposition of the appointed officials, a resolution in favor of various preliminary steps looking to the national prohibition of the drink traffic. And there may, on the other hand, be some spirit of Anglo-Saxon assertion in the British opposition. Sir Basil Blackett advanced the fact that India was only consuming 2.6 gallons of liquor per head, as against thirty gallons per head in England and fifty-eight in Scotland, as a reason why, under present circumstances, prohibition is "unthinkable and impracticable." As legislation is the expression of public conviction and as enforcement is dependent on public conviction, one would think that the conditions alleged made it very much more thinkable. Would he have India, with her vegetarian diet—the enemy of drink—get as drunken as Scotland before he would let her abjure an acknowledged evil? If his other statement be true that the present consumption per head is just half what it was forty years ago it looks as though the sentiment necessary to make drastic action thinkable had been steadily growing. Sir Basil took special exception to the local option element in the resolution—an element in the movement which he said had proved "disruptive" in the United States. There might be more force in that objection in India than we have ever heard of in the United States, as in India there is a sharp division between the Hindus and the Mohammedans, and, as with the Mohammedans total abstinence is a matter of religion, efforts on their part to impose it on the Hindus might create local clashes and accentuate religious differences, even though the sentiment toward drink did not differ much. At all events, it is pitiful to see one of Great Britain's pupil nations seeking to free itself from what has always and everywhere in Christian countries been recognized as a bane to be repressed, and obstructed in so doing, and that, on the basis of the widely spread calumny that prohibition had produced nothing but evil in the United States, a calumny that has been refuted on all occasions when there has been any way of testing the judgment of the American people on the efficiency of prohibition.

**The Backwash**

OF course, there may be, as we in Canada know, a very long way to travel between a hearty parliamentary resolution and achievement. We happen to be in an age of failing faith in many things that once carried easy conviction. The discovery that creeds and customs are not religion has set many adrift in default of safer moorings. The discovery that law, though it is the expression of public conviction is not perfecting public morals, has set people asking: what

is the use of it? The breaking down of the framework of a nation's institutions, such as has occurred in many countries, has carried with it some precious safeguards. Russia has legalized the sale of Vodka, which the Czar legally abolished, a measure which the peasantry, in spite of their devotion to the drink, recognized as a great deliverance. That reform practically went with the Czarism, as Turkey's prohibitory law fell with its old faith. In contempt for its nominal Mohammedanism the new Turkey could not or would not maintain the cardinal law of that faith. One might think from the defection of a number of Canadian provinces under bombardment from the forces of evil that all was lost, when, in spite of liquor's smoke screen in most of the press, we see the United States really firmer in the faith than ever. And Canada is going through the purgatory of vacillating provincial action which will, of necessity, broaden out into an insistent national movement. In England it is said that prohibition is fighting for a place in the program of the great Liberal party. In all the war countries there are movements towards restrictions of all sorts. Economic as well as criminal conditions are developing a world conviction that will show itself when the present surge of lawlessness passes by.

**The Press And Prohibition**

A FEW days ago the press displayed headlines hailing "the failure of prohibition in the United States." On such excellent authority as a report issued by the research department of the Federal Council of Churches the newspapers blazed forth with findings about

dencies as to the backwash of the prohibition movement. The revolt of youth is a world phenomenon. In Germany it takes the form of the "wandervogel," wandering hands of dancing, carefree youths of both sexes; or the growing cult of nude "sun worshippers," which, according to one American correspondent, now numbers some two millions. In England the rebellion is perhaps more marked in political directions. In China it is the students who are the extreme nationalists. What wonder then that American youth should flout authority in its most obvious and talked-of prohibition?

**What is Right?**

THE Witness is being aspersed in quarters claiming leadership in temperance for declaring in favor of national prohibition and endeavoring to pledge as many parliamentary candidates as possible on that behalf. The Witness has had its flag flying for national prohibition for eighty years and is not going to haul that flag down in favor of any provincial option. Whenever any province has had a local contest the Witness has been in it, hammer and tongs; but never in the remotest way to desert the national banner. Every year has made it plainer that it must be national to be effective at all. So ineffective is any form of local action that one province after another has gone back on it. States of the Union, with much less restriction in the matter than our provinces, have completed all such endeavor by uniting on a national constitutional amendment, from which they will never go back. The bombardment of that country from ours



HOW MUCH LONGER WILL THEY CARRY HIM?

"More Drinking by Young," "Less Respect for Law." The summary of the actual report, just to hand, shows that it is, on the whole, a striking tribute to the benefits of national prohibition. The report was compiled from inquiries among some thousands of social welfare organizations throughout the United States. The report states that:

"The results of the questionnaire are recorded here because, while they represent facts not so much as opinions concerning facts, they gain significance from the marked preponderance of one type answer." The preponderance of answers indicated the following results since Prohibition: (1) better furnished homes; (2) a larger proportion of husband's income spent on families; (3) marital relations improved; (4) more sanitary homes; (5) "mental health" better in homes; (6) less children's delinquency; (7) fewer cases of malnutrition among children; (8) liquor less accessible to children; (9) more drinking by young people; (10) less respect for law. "It cannot be too strongly insisted in evaluating such results that they are likely to reflect the bias of the person making the replies. On the other hand, it will be noted in the above tabulation that the order of favorable and unfavorable replies was reversed in the questions having to do with drinking among young people and with attitude toward law. This would seem to indicate the discrimination at the expense of bias." Thus, while the preponderance of opinion was to the effect that prohibition was a great success in eight of the ten points considered, the press ignored these facts entirely, and concentrated its attention on the two that could be considered unfavorable. We have already noted that these two are as much attributable to world ten-

across the whole continent, and from our seaports, is an exasperating irritation promotive of unfriendliness, and as abettor of the worse cause, degrades our country in the eyes of all people of goodwill. The fact that we have now no wet country on any border adds new reasons to our advocacy by the removal of what would have been a disconcerting menace; by making the measure continental and thus greatly adding to its efficiency, and by making an urgent appeal to our neighborliness. How much more wholesome to find ourselves in cooperation with our next door neighbors in keeping things nice than to keep up vexation by having chickens that scrape in his garden plots! The Witness does not speak for those in whom the concerted sneers of the liquor press have wrought gloom and shaken faith in prohibition and who are content to advocate half-measures. The conscience of the country knows prohibition to be right. As our correspondent in Brome wrote last week, there is no one who does not know it to be right, but there are many who are discouraged by its non-enforcement. It is to this conscience of the country that knows what is right that the Witness gives voice.

**A Spoke in The Wheel**

ACCEPTING, as we must, the decision handed down some months ago annulling the Lemieux Act, one of the most valuable and widely approved pieces of legislation ever brought into being, and with it, the obiter dictum of their Lordships of the Privy Council extending the annulment to the Scott Act, what then?

The Witness is advised differently with regard to Parliament's power of prohibition which is declared to be intact, notwithstanding that disconcerting finding. Against that, however, is the eminent and convinced opinion in the letter column of Mr. Hannon, the Legislative Counsel and Law Clerk to the legislature of Saskatchewan. Certainly till that finding is impugned, we must expect the alleged disability of parliament to have the backing of all the energy of the enemy and of all the inertia of our statesmanship. It only shows the need of extreme and immediate effort. Difficulty must only nerve us to our task, as it is plain that till we can have national prohibition we are doomed to keep on floundering among constitutional shoals and obstructions for generations to come. It is nonsense to suppose that Canada cannot have prohibition if she chooses. The British North America Act is a very noble instrument; but, in a world of change its authors could not have imagined it to be unchangeable. To them it was as liable to alteration in harmony with time's evolution as any other act of Parliament, and needed no provision to that end. Though it has, as yet, suffered few changes—a great tribute to the wisdom of the fathers of Confederation—it is surely as subject to amendment as that greatly revered production, the Constitution of the United States, which has reached its eighteenth separate and distinct amendment, at the cost every time of a national spasm. In that instrument, which might be called a compendium of state rights, there had to be formal provision for change; and under that no one or two states can thwart the will of what was not then, but has become, a nation. Our constitution has been, and can again be, amended by the parliament that enacted it. But the British parliament will certainly not do that without knowing that such is the will of Canada; and the consent of the minorities it was planned to safeguard would be a prime consideration. What amount of agreement in Canada would be necessary to induce Parliament to act in this case could only be learned on trial. Hitherto changes in the British North America Act have been readily passed on receipt of a joint request from the Dominion House of Commons and Senate, asking for the amendment. It is for us to go to work forthwith to make the demand for national prohibition the demand of the whole nation. To that end we must find means not only to convince those now mature but, far more important, to begin where we seem to have left off a generation ago, and enlist the young on this crusade. It no doubt means a strenuous fight. To secure a majority in the Commons will be a far easier achievement than to secure a majority in the Senate. Both are necessary whether the federal house has or has not the power at present to enact a Dominion prohibition law. The only way to attain to either objective is to elect prohibitionists to parliament—and the time to start is now.

**As Others See Our Leaders**

IT is always interesting and sometimes useful to see ourselves as others see us. The United States press naturally takes more interest in the personality of the Canadian leaders than in trying to understand our politics. In some way the American papers seem to like Mr. King best. "Time," the weekly news magazine, describes Mr. Meighen as cold, melancholy, reserved. Mr. King is "an outdoor man, a jovial bachelor." As to ability, the consensus of opinion would appear to be that while Mr. Meighen's genius lies along the lines of "keen, rapier-like thrusts of criticism," Mr. King's is rather that of "a colonial edition of Lloyd George." Some of the comments are obviously uninformed and some very unfair—especially to Mr. Meighen. Mr. King's popularity seems to rise from the fact that he is capable of great heights of oratory and has a telling reply on the tip of his tongue ready for any interruption. Merely to read the press reports of the premier's present tour is to see why the American writers have conferred on Mr. King this highly flattering description. All the world loves "a bonnie fighter." Nothing pleases a political audience more than ready ability to hold his own with the "hecklers." Mr. King can more than hold his own. At Kentville, in Nova Scotia, a heckler interrupted with, "What about Maritime Rights?" Mr. King immediately replied: "What are Maritime rights? Let us know, what they are so that we may fight for them. I am out to fight for rights. What?"

want to know is what are these rights with which we are supposed not to be dealing. We are anxious to do all we can for the Maritimes." At Charlottetown the Premier had referred to the Liberal sweep in the last election, when a voice shouted, "It won't be repeated." The premier's reply was, "Well, even if we have lost one seat in this house, that doesn't say we will lose one in parliament." At Moncton, Mr. King remarked that the Conservatives had failed to win a seat in six provinces. "They will," was the shout. "What a lot of faith some people have," shot back Mr. King. But it was in the west that the premier's ready wit showed to best advantage. At Neepawa, Manitoba, the premier asked: "Is it in the interests of the people to change the Government for one formed by Mr. Meighen?" "Sure," observed a voice at the back of the hall. "Sure." "What are you sure about," retorted Mr. King, "but I notice yours is the only voice and it is a weak one at that." At Regina, Mr. King's speech being interrupted by a heckler, there was an uproar of "Sit down, sit down." "Let him ask his question," urged the Prime Minister. When the hubbub had quieted down, the heckler asked if the "late Government" had not done more for soldiers who had stayed at home in Canada than it had for those who were wounded at the front. "I won't say what the late Government did," replied Mr. King. "But when the present Government was appealing to the country at the last elections I made the statement that we would consider the obligation to returned men as the first of our obligations, and that policy we have followed." At Moose Jaw the Prime Minister was proceeding when someone shouted "Rats." "A man who has nothing better to offer than an epithet of that kind has got very little to contribute to the well-being of his country," the Prime Minister shouted back. There were also at Calgary some good humored interruptions to which Mr. King made felicitous replies. "If you want the Liberal party to be more progressive, get into the party and make it so," Mr. King had told the audience, when a voice interrupted. "Talk about the tariff." "I'll talk about tariff later," retorted Mr. King. "Take your medicine first and I'll give you the soothing syrup later." It would appear as if, whatever the verdict at the polls may be, Mr. King's personality has gained ground in the campaign.

#### Just Who is Boss?

WITH regard to the tariff the Conservative camp is unanimous. But on all other issues it is hopelessly divided. There seems, in Quebec, at least, to be some doubt even as to who is leader. The Conservative journals are exhorting the people to follow, not the unacceptable Meighen, but the handsome Patenaude, who repudiates Mr. Meighen's leadership. The Gazette devotes leading editorials to a comparison of the policies of Messrs. King and Patenaude. Stranger still is the fact that the Conservative party advertising is being illustrated with a prominent likeness of Mr. Patenaude as if that gentleman were the hope of the party. The Star spreads a streamer across its page and hails him "leader" in large type. In spite of his recalcitrancy, they have set him in the royal chariot and are crying before him: "Bow the knee." They would have dearly liked to have done the same with Mr. Bourassa, who is at enmity with Mr. King as he was with Laurier, if he did not keep calling the Tory group by Bowell's epithet, "a nest of traitors." But regarding the policies of the party an even more peculiar state of affairs exists. In Montreal, where the hatred of public ownership is predominant, the idea is being fostered that the advent of the Conservatives automatically means disposal of the National railways. In Toronto where public ownership sentiment is strong a different story is being told. Perhaps the situation with regard to the Hudson Bay Railway shows the situation in a clearer light. At Winnipeg Mr. Meighen used all the sarcasm of which he is master in describing the Premier's provisional promise of the completion of the road as a libel upon and a gross insult to the West. "There has never been," he said, "a grosser insult to the people of western Canada than Premier King's offer at Neepawa last night, which was practically a promise of a bribe that if the west sent back enough Liberal supporters he would complete the railway." Yet only three days later, speaking at Saskatoon, Mr. Meighen offered the people of western Canada the

very same insult in the shape of the same bribe. The audiences do not seem to have felt insulted either time. Had he learned in the meantime that the holder and administrator of the party purse had forestalled him with the same promise at Winnipeg? And did he really think that the people would take a promise of the Hon. Robert Rogers seriously, and that that worthy had so far thrown the fat into the fire as to force an about-turn on what was in the east a leading plank in his platform—that of an abrupt stoppage or all railway expansion or adaptation at capital expense? As for bribes, every plank in Mr. Meighen's platform is a bribe for the people of Canada to pay. He has insulted the people of the Maritimes by offering to pay a part of their freight for them. He has insulted the manufacturers, the farmers, the fishermen, by dangling before them protected prices to be paid by their fellow-citizens. There is not anybody he is not ready to help with the people's money. To make the country dearer to live in for the benefit of his beneficiaries is the whole of his study.

#### The Flood of Falsity

FROM the protectionist headquarters a veritable flood of propaganda is gushing forth. The effort is to overwhelm all opposition to the doctrines of privilege. "The Prosperity League" of Canada is the pseudonym under which the propagandists function. Money is no object—in spite of the fact that the privileged interests are supposed to have been impoverished under the present regime. Ninety-nine leaflets have already been issued. All are printed on most expensive paper; all are cleverly written. One somewhat surprising feature of the propaganda is that many of the leaflets are in nowise controversial. There is a profuse statement of statistics, most of which can be verified by a reference to the official year books. There is enough protectionist reasoning in all, however, to make clear to the reader that the leaflets are issued by the high protectionists. The tendency, then, is for the reader, agreeing with the non-controversial statements set forth, to take for granted that the author must know whereof he speaks with regard to protection. But that is where the arguments will not bear scrutiny. There is bald misstatement of actual facts. One leaflet entitled: "Let the Farmer Get a Decent Price for his Produce" is herewith reproduced.

We now use 80 per cent. of our own farm products; excepting wheat we use 90 per cent. If we shut out U.S. farm products as they have done to ours and if we protected industries, and brought our workers that have left us, back, we could consume at home the other 20 per cent. of our farm products. We might have to convert some of our wheat production to mixed farming.

Result—we could sell all our farm products at a Canadian price instead of at a world price and put our farmers on the same basis enjoyed by our mechanics. The fact of having 20 per cent. to export or any percentage to export forces us to the low price for the whole of our output.

This is the same plausible argument that betrayed the American farmers into the clutches of the interests. It will be a miracle if it fools Canadians. Canada, of course, does not use eighty per cent of her farm produce. In the last fiscal year total agricultural production in Canada was, according to the official year book, 1342 millions of dollars. In the same period Canada exported goods derived from agriculture to the extent of 571 millions. In other words, Canada consumed only sixty per cent of her farm produce and it is on the other forty per cent that all her commerce and wealth depend. Such untruths as these are frequent in the Tory campaign of misrepresentation. The question is: Will the average man be able to detect them, or will he simply be carried away by the flood of propaganda?

#### Politics or Patriotism?

MR. FERGUSON has appointed a commission to enquire into the bilingual school situation in Ontario. The special task is to report on the merits or demerits of the famous "Regulation Seventeen," which makes English the sole language in which instruction is to be imparted in all but the primary grade, even in schools where French is the mother tongue of the pupils. Although French is a compulsory subject of study in such schools "Regulation Seventeen" has always been a grievance with the French-Canadians. It has an important bearing on

Federal politics. From the tone of the speeches at the different "Bonne Entente" gatherings it seems certain that the party responsible for the abolition of "Regulation Seventeen" would win great popularity in Quebec. Mr. Ferguson is wise enough to know this. But he is also wise enough to know that the situation must be very carefully handled unless the hostility of the Orange supporters of the Conservative party is to be aroused. The usual political recourse of a commission seems to be the only thing to fall back upon. Hope can thus be aroused in Quebec without stirring up hostility in Ontario. But whatever the political significance of the move, there will be general support for Mr. Ferguson's action. The avowed purpose of "Regulation Seventeen" was not to prevent French children from speaking French but to make sure that they learned to speak English. Previous to that date, as Bishop Fallon, the Roman Catholic prelate at London said, the French in Ontario were learning to speak neither French nor English properly. If there is any other way to accomplish the desired end than by means of a rule which is resented by the whole French race then common-sense would recommend the change.

#### The Man, Not The Label

MR. DRURY has finally accepted the Progressive nomination for North Simcoe. Latest advices indicate that he will wage a single combat against Mr. Boys the Conservative party whip. By common consent the tariff is to be the chief topic for discussion. Genuine Liberals, whether adherents of the old party or of its Progressive offshoot, will wish Mr. Drury every success. His presence would undoubtedly strengthen either a revived Progressive party or a truly Liberal cabinet. It would therefore be folly for the Liberal party to handicap Mr. Drury's chances by making the North Simcoe contest a three cornered affair. The chief hope—if not the only hope—of the Conservatives in the present contest is that their opponents adopt that course. It would be indeed regrettable if men of Mr. Drury's calibre were lost to the public service because of this folly. The premier of Ontario has won a firm position for himself in the hearts of the true Liberals of Ontario. Rural Ontario will have a capable and convincing voice in the councils of the dominion if Mr. Drury receives the treatment he deserves from North Simcoe.

#### Ballots, Not Bullets

"EMPEROR" COOK, the self-appointed leader of the revolutionary wing of the labor organizations in England, has met with a decided rebuff. The Labor party convention at Liverpool has voted down every resolution advanced by the Communist section of the party. This is exactly the reverse of what happened at the recent "congress" of the trades unions at Scarborough. The circumstances, of course, are different. The Scarborough congress included only actual trades unionists. The Labor party convention gathers together delegates in all walks of life who represent British people of socialistic ideals. Aristocrats sit beside coal miners or school teachers. The present day labor party, as a matter of fact, embraces what was formerly the advanced wing of the Liberal party. The formula of this class of idealists is that reform must be by evolution, not revolution. In this they are in agreement with the fair-minded people of all parties. Mr. St. Loé Strachey, the editor of the London Spectator, the famous Conservative Weekly, expressed this sentiment in a speech at Montreal last week when he said, "Let us meet the votaries of class war and class consciousness with this simple war cry: We will yield everything to your votes, until we can change them by persuasion; we will yield nothing to your rifles. If you use physical force, we shall fight, and if we fight, we shall win."

#### Within or Without?

YOUNG "Bob" La Follette has been elected to succeed his father as Senator for Wisconsin. That a son of his father should have been thus honored by Wisconsin will not surprise Canadians who are aware of the practice of electing wives to succeed husbands, deceased or incapacitated. The astonishing fact is that Mr. La Follette should have been returned as the official Republican party

candidate. It is less than a year since the late "Fighting Bob" was doing his best to defeat the official Republican candidates in the presidential election. Yet he retained his membership in the Republican party in spite of the efforts of the bosses to "read" him out of the organization. Young Bob, reputed to be as fervid an insurgent as was his father, is apparently just as set on working his radicalism from within the regular party. As a matter of fact the Americans as a whole seem to find themselves so far committed to the two party idea as to be of necessity, tolerant of variation within the organizations. Mr. Bryan, who certainly was not given to compromise, was content to work in the same organization with the Tammany Hall delegation, who differed from him on almost everything but the party label. The prevailing idea in that country would seem to be that the two party system could not be escaped, even if a necessary evil. This necessity must always act as a restraint on group independence. Mr. Forke, the leader of the Progressive party has recently hinted at a hope of some realignment on two party lines, but it must be along genuine lines of principle, not determined by factitious tradition. He counts it necessary, however, to reject such a realignment while the reactionary element is still potent in Liberal councils. The reunion movement to be successful must be a mutual movement. The Liberals must become as Progressive as the Progressives become Liberal.

#### The Awakening Day

NEVER in the history of the Church was the demand upon it larger or more pressing than now. All the countries and all the peoples on earth are within touch of each other. They are all awakening to a sense of mutual claim and mutual duty. Hunger for something greater and better than has been is revealing itself everywhere, and there is a turning to the Christian religion as custodian of "the mystery of godliness." This is more marked in the non-Christian lands which are learning not to confound that precious deposit with its discrediting manifestations in the lives of the people who carry abroad the iniquities of so-called Christian lands, than in the Christian lands themselves, in which the hell of war has for a decade so widely called the tune for the dance of death. Yet it is from Chicago itself that the assurance comes that the war hysteria is at last passing away, and that people are revealing in many ways a new spiritual hunger—the best of all presages. The churches and other "means of grace" are filling up. What is at least equally important, the churches themselves are beginning to look at the enormous demands that the crisis of the hour makes upon their unreserved sacrificial devotion. It is under such world conditions—indeed in large measure owing to them—that the United Church of Canada has come into being. It opens its eyes on a field "white to harvest," appealing to it from lumber camps, from prairie solitudes, from city slums, from people thrown on our own shores of fifty different races and tongues, from nations the world over in upheaval. Astounded by the vision of its spiritual liabilities, it has called the whole church to a period of total consecration—to what might be called in gospel language "taking up of the cross." In this attitude is its own salvation. But what can such a high standard have to do with the average church member of today? What is to be done with those routine church-goers, well satisfied with themselves? Still more difficult, what is to be done with the church member who plays bridge for stakes up to Saturday night and who takes holy communion on Sunday morning? Nothing need be done other than by insisting on the gospel demand. The Saviour was for a time followed by a great mixed multitude impelled by all sorts of motives. There is much that is deceptive in numbers. He sent none away. He grieved over their going. But the exaltation of His demands reduced their final number to a very few and brought Himself to the supreme experience of the cross which He had preached. Of the church His saying was found to be true. "If it die it will bear much fruit."

#### THE VERB "TO PUBLISH"

To make known; to make public; to speak of, talk of, circulate, promulgate, propagate, emit, edit bring before the public, lay before the public.

See article "The Verb to Publish," in this issue.

# The Verb "To Publish"

We Publish; You Publish; They Publish;

To make known; make public; to speak of, to talk of; to circulate, promulgate, propagate, spread abroad, put forth, give forth, send forth, emit, get out, issue, bring before the public, lay before the public, drag before the public, voice in one's environment or through the length and breadth of the land—to publish means all these.

Any one who is doing any of these things is a publisher.

Therefore those who write for the press, those who set up the type, those who print the paper, those who send it on its way or carry it to its destination—all these are "publishers." But as none of these would function if there were no subscribers, then, for better, for worse,—THE SUBSCRIBERS THEMSELVES ARE THE REAL PUBLISHERS OF EACH AND EVERY PAPER. To them is due the credit or the blame for its existence.

Hence "Like people, like press"—as a rule—and vice versa; for action and reaction are equal.

### Publishing for Popularity.

But proverbially there are exceptions to a rule. While the bulk of papers merely cater to the mass of their particular clientele some publishers have a tendency to degrade their clientele, and some to elevate it. Generally speaking the bulkiest and most prosperous papers, those which most easily acquire circulation and advertising, are those which float on the tide of humanity and have no courage of leadership in the places where leadership is most needed; they never attack popular evils, especially such as are exploited by advertising. They never disturb prejudice to the extent that it begins to "stop my paper", they never expose any selfish interest in which any large percentage of their readers or advertisers are concerned. What little they profess to do for the uplift of mankind is balanced by what they do for its degradation. The net result of their contribution to the public at large is zero, if indeed it is not represented by a figure with a minus sign before it. They multiply like parasites at the expense of the better press and of the public at large. They are "neither cold nor hot", and it is written: "They who are not with me are against me". And that was not enunciated by the careless masses but by the Saviour. The paper which would help the masses must be above and in advance of them; must live for, not on, the masses.

### The "Organ"

Another exception is the organ which inevitably must limit its scope, and particularly its championship for the welfare of mankind, to such objectives as the organization and its publishing committee are fairly well agreed upon. To do otherwise would be to split the organization, which the editor would not be permitted to do, except under the mandate of the vast majority. Hence many a gleam of fresh light is hid under a bushel, lest it be too dazzling and disturbing to too large a percentage of the general membership, or of the publishing committee. Important then as are the functions of the organ, its limitations are obvious.

Is it not true that throughout all the history of religious and social progress from the earliest records of sacred Scripture, and since, it was those who were not bound by any ties or who, being bound, were able to throw aside their bondage, who were most apt to catch the new gleam—or at least were most used to make it known. Perhaps the point will be plain by mentioning a few outstanding examples:

### The Value of Detachment

It was not to Moses, the son of a Levite slave, but to Moses, the adopted son of the Egyptian princess, who saw from the outside the suffering of his people, and to whom the idea came for their emancipation; and it was not among them but in the wilderness that he was attracted to the common bush afire with God and got its great message, and received his great commission. It was not to Elijah in the school of the prophets, but to Elijah in the wilderness, not to John, a priest of the temple orders, but to John the Baptist of the wilderness, that the light came with an irresistible urge to reveal it. And indeed what did Jesus know of gaudy sacerdotal robes and conventions, and of the hierarchical authority? He also came from His simple garb and straight from the wilderness, to be the very revelation of God to man. Was not the desert in each case a place of detachment from all convention and pettiness, a place of better perspective,—inwards as well as upwards and outwards, a place of testing and of preparation? And Luther, and Fox and Wesley and Booth had all to leave the religious systems of their time before they could do their great works for the Kingdom of Heaven. High and holy as is the service of the appointed pastors and teachers and "organs" they are as a rule not sufficiently detached to hear any new and disturbing revelation, much less to pass it on. Hence the importance of the detached prophet and of the detached press, whose lot whether by choice or compul-

sion will be the wilderness and simplicity, hardship and sacrifice—sacrifice so called. As the prophets were persecuted in the past so will they always be, for always their visions will be upsetting to the comfortable conceptions of their day. And they cry under the compulsion of the spirit by which they are "possessed," not because the people want them. And through the tears of the prophets and the blood of the martyrs society is organized anew on a higher plane, and with new light and higher objective, its teachers and pastors get in their holy work of "consolidating" the "advanced position." It is not because Booth and Wesley and Fox and Luther were faultless that they attracted first a few and then vast multitudes to their cause. Nor is it necessary that others are of shorter vision or less worthy that they make less apparent impression on their day. The dramatic instinct, the magnetic touch, the psychological moment and environment are factors in the equipment and achievement of the great prophet. At times of very great crisis or need there may be one voice crying in the wilderness; other times, here and there, lesser prophets will spring up. And that is the usual condition, and each one has his own particular environment to influence, and the seed he sows brings forth fruit eventually, even though for the reaping of another.

### Reader-Publishers

And all this gets us back to the verb, "To Publish".

To every man comes some vision of the need of the world, of some wrong which must be righted, some new aspect of Truth, which if known to his fellows and applied in common life, would better them and their environment and mankind at large. But not every man has the peculiar faculty of directly transmitting the light within him or of focussing it on his friend and neighbor, and often the combination of an impersonal voice and a personal contact is the most immediately effective way of reaching others. The man who could not preach a sermon could be the means of inviting his friend to church—or of giving him a tract or Testament, or of introducing a helpful journal to his family. Is it not a case of Paul planting and Apollos watering that God may give the increase? It is possible to be at "too close quarters" for intimate discussion. The longest way round is sometimes the shortest way there. People will often receive an idea from "cold type" which they would reject in heated argument.

Here is the advantage of such a paper as the Witness. Through detachment and disinterestedness it is open to new light and free to speak as it believes, and equally likely to be really listened to. If you cannot publish or find a paper which is more devoted to the general welfare or in the main more devoted to the objectives which you hold highest, will you not become one of its local publishers—its particular publisher, as regards your own personal environment?

Do you merely live in your community, or do you live for it?

There is no new-fangled scheme from Russia or anywhere else that is equal to the exercise of our own intelligence within the Constitution.—J. H. Thomas.

### SENATOR DANDURAND PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Sir Robert Borden)

\* From the first our country has been fortunate in its representation at the Assembly of the League of Nations. In 1920 and 1921 Sir George Foster, Mr. Doherty, Mr. Rowell and Sir George Perley attended and took a prominent and worthy part in the deliberations of the first and the Second Assembly.

In subsequent years, Mr. Fielding, Mr. Lapointe, Senator Dandurand, Sir Lomer Gouin and others worthily represented Canada at Geneva. Mr. Lapointe and Mr. Dandurand especially have taken a deep and abiding interest in the work and purpose of the League and have fulfilled their duties at the Assembly with dignity and distinction.

Senator Dandurand possesses exceptional qualifications for the presidency of the Assembly. His long experience in political life and legislative duties, his training as Speaker of the Senate, his intimate acquaintance with international law, his thorough knowledge of the two languages chiefly used in the Assembly and his keen interest in all that concerns the increasing power and influence of the League render his selection most happy and suitable.

To maintain the peace of the world to secure adjustment of international disputes by arbitration and not by the sword, to assure the enthronement of public right and justice and the eventual outlawry of war, this is the ideal and the purpose of the League. Those who support this ideal and desire to assist this great purpose must rejoice in all that has been accomplished during the past five years. The

prevention of war on not less than six occasions, the establishment of a great court of International Justice, the repatriation of nearly half a million prisoners of war, the practice of open diplomacy and the registration of treaties, these and many other great achievements stand to the credit of the League. Yet, perhaps, the highest hope of peace and goodwill among the nations rests in the habit of friendly and intimate association and co-operation which year by year is being developed in the sessions of the Assembly. This is the true path to the outlawry of war. It is both impressive and inspiring to witness the representatives of fifty-five nations gathered together each year at the Council Board of the League with this common purpose; to depart forever from war's horrible jungle of aggression and destruction and to enter upon the bright and splendid path of cordial good-will intimate co-operation and peaceful arbitration. Our country which in 1919 gained a new international status and has entered the threshold of international duties and responsibilities may well be proud of the fact that one of her sons has been selected by unanimous choice to guide the deliberations of this world-wide Assembly.

Our best wishes go out for the success of the Assembly's labors and our warm congratulations to Senator Dandurand both personally and as a member of this Society's Executive for the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon him.

### THE TARIFF AND LABOR

(By R. G. Deachman)

John Henry Kedge, a laboring man residing in the city of Calgary, awoke at precisely 6 a.m. to the tune of a Big Ben alarm clock dutiable at the rate of 30 percent. He stretched and yawned—(said stretch and yawn being duty free)—arose and sat on the edge of a bed taxed 30 percent, with blankets taxed 35 percent. He threw aside his pyjamas, which bore a duty of 25 percent, and pulled on underwear and trousers taxed respectively 20 percent (British preference) and 35 percent. He washed—then dried on a towel taxed 25 percent, with soap dutiable at 2c a lb. John was more or less fastidious. He wanted to keep that schoolgirl complexion. He used good soap. Ordinary laundry soap would have cost him a tax of only 1c a lb.—general tariff 90c a hundred or 9-10 of a cent a lb. intermediate and 65c or 13-20 of a lb. British preferential tariff. Note especially the abso-

lutely scientific method of the tariff. It is the good things of which you are taxed the heaviest. If you will have a good complexion, then pay for it. Beauty may be skin deep, but it's tariff high as well.

John's bathtub is taxed 35 percent—his watch 30 percent. It is better to be on time than to arrive clean, hence the discrimination. He pulls on his boots, taxed 30 percent, and goes down stairs on carpets 35 percent. He picks up the morning paper printed on newsprint dutiable at 15 percent, and reads advertisements of merchandise taxed all the way from 15 percent to 50 percent. It's a warm morning and he scans the news before he lights the fire with Bennett's matches taxed 17 1-2 percent.

We will not worry our readers with the affairs of the kitchen. Mrs. Kedge may explain that at a later date. John is a pretty intelligent chap and he did some shrewd figuring with a carpenter's pencil taxed 27 1-2 percent. Taking as an example, boots, John wrote down an imaginary American price of \$3.35. He added the duty, \$1.00. That makes \$4.35. Next came the wholesaler's profit. "Let's call it 10 percent," said John. "Now my boots are \$4.75, add retailer's profit and other incidentals. Now they are \$7.60." "The duty," says John, "has added an awful lot besides the duty. I am paying profit on the duty twice because the wholesaler and retailer have money invested in duty as well as in goods. If they had entered duty free they would have cost me \$5.90. Yes, that is why they say the tariff makes work. It makes you work harder to get anything."

John picked up his tool bag, taxed 30 percent, with tools, taxed 30 percent, and entered a Ford car costing approximately \$150 more than it would if the tariff were removed, and went to work on a new building where enhanced cost of materials due to tariffs had compelled a curtailment in size and design which shortened the length of John's employment. In a few days John was out of a job, so he had plenty of time to visit a political meeting at which he heard Mr. Irvine explain why the tariff was not an issue, and to another meeting in which Mr. Bennett said it should be far higher. And Mr. Bennett went home from that meeting, and having a bundle of tax free bonds, he clipped coupons with scissors taxed 30 percent until the wee small hours of the morning and the troubles of John Henry Kedge and Mrs. Kedge and all the little Kedges never crossed his mind.

## I CARE

## Bombarding China

## with NEW TESTAMENTS

Amounts previously acknowledged	\$2,914.80	Evansville S.S., Mitana, Sask.	2.00
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### FOR IMMIGRANT BOYS

Fund to implement subscriptions to send the Witness and Canadian Homestead to S. A. Immigrant Boys to help them in the direction of Christian Canadian Citizenship.  
 Amounts previously acknowledged and paid over to John Dougall & Son . . . . . 376.50  
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### FRIENDLY HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR BABIES

Amounts acknowledged and paid over to Official Treasurer . . . \$999.24  
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 \$1,023.54

### GRENFELL LABRADOR MISSION NORTHERN MESSENGER LAUNCH FUND

Amounts acknowledged and paid over to Official Treasurer . . . \$1,078.29  
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# A Voice from Prince Edward Island

By the Hon. J. J. Hughes

(Extracts from a speech delivered at the last session of Parliament)

Now, Mr. Speaker, I will take the case of Prince Edward Island, not because it is the smallest province in the Dominion, and the smallest in the Maritime provinces, but because it is the province with which, naturally, I am best acquainted. All the producers in that province are farmers and fishermen. We have some professional men, some business men, and I suppose we have a few politicians. We have to sell the products of the land and the sea in the markets of the world wherever there is a demand for them; we have to take the money we get for these products and purchase in central Canada, at a price enhanced by the protective tariff, the things that we have to buy. We sell our pork products, such as bacon, ham and shoulders; also very largely, our cheese, butter and eggs in Great Britain. We sell our fish and potatoes in the United States, in the West Indies and in Cuba. Potatoes are to us very largely what wheat is to the farmers of the prairie provinces. Our soil and climate are admirably adapted to the production of potatoes. We sell hay, grain and potatoes in Nova Scotia; we sell hay, grain, potatoes and live stock in Newfoundland. We sell our potatoes largely in the Cuban market, particularly since the Fordney tariff came into operation. That tariff being so high, half a cent a pound, it practically shut out our export to that market of low priced potatoes. Our farmers did not whine or did not come to Ottawa to look for any favors; they simply adapted themselves to the changed circumstances. The United States tariff, being a specific tariff, does not bear so heavily on the high priced article, and as there was a large demand in the United States for seed potatoes our farmers changed their method of production and produced potatoes for the markets of the southern states, where the farmers have to change their seed every year. They must change it every two years in order to get any results at all, and they must change it every year in order to get satisfactory results. It is to these markets that I have enumerated, the open markets of the world, that we have to go with our products, and as I have already said, we have to buy what we need in the markets of central Canada at an enhanced price. We cannot sell in central Canada anything that we produce, with few exceptions—perhaps a few dozen eggs occasionally in Montreal, or a few cargoes of potatoes in central Canada; that is all. The farmers of this part of Canada are our competitors in the small markets in St. John, New Brunswick, Halifax, the Sydneys, and particularly in St. Johns, Newfoundland. A few years ago steamers leaving Montreal for St. Johns, Newfoundland, carried hay, cattle and other farm products at the same price they charged for carrying them from Charlotte-town, which is about half the distance. At the present time there is a little difference in price but very little. Now we can never hope to get into this market in central Canada because the farmers in this part of Canada can supply, and more than supply, the cities and towns here, and that condition of things will remain for many, many years to come, because as the hinterlands of Ontario and Quebec are opened up for cultivation the production here will more than take care of the demand in this part of the country. That being the case, we in the Maritime provinces having to compete with the farmers in this part of Canada, what advantage would it be to have the railway rates reduced? If the railway rates are reduced on products coming west, they must naturally be reduced on similar products going east, and the competition would be all the greater unless the local railway rates were correspondingly reduced. For these reasons protection never was, never will be, and never can be, of any advantage to the farmers and fishermen of Prince Edward Island.

## New Brunswick's Plight

Let me say a word or two about New Brunswick, and I speak with modesty in the presence of members from that province, and from Nova Scotia. I speak also subject to correction by those hon. members. The industries of New Brunswick, and all the conditions in that province, are similar to those in the two sister provinces. Farming I suppose is the chief industry in New Brunswick; I presume that lumbering comes next and then fishing. The people of New Brunswick have to sell their products just where the two sister provinces must sell theirs, and the same market and the same conditions largely prevail throughout these three eastern sections of the Dominion. The people of New Brunswick must sell the products of their lumbering industry, which is a very large business, either in Great Britain or in the United States in competition with the rest of the world. They sell a little in Prince Edward Island and perhaps a small quantity in the province of Quebec. But although all the industries of that province must meet the competition of the world, the people are obliged, as we are obliged, to go to the central provinces and

buy what they need in the way of boots, shoes, clothing, farm implements, furniture, shelf hardware and numerous other necessities at prices enhanced by the protective tariff. And in the face of all this we heard this afternoon from the ex-Minister of Finance (Sir Henry Drayton) a speech in which he moved a resolution in accordance with a motion now on the order paper standing in the name of the leader of the opposition to the effect that what the country needs is more protection. He advises us to increase the price of everything that the people must buy and so increase their burden; in other words, he wants us to tax the whole of the people for the benefit of some of the people.

Let us for a moment consider the wrongs of the Maritime provinces which are now receiving so much attention, and let us see if we can what they are, and when and how they originated, and how they can be cured. If we can diagnose the case correctly the cure will almost suggest itself; and I will venture this assertion that there is not an intelligent, thoughtful honest man in the Maritime provinces—

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. HUGHES: Wait a moment. There is not an intelligent, thoughtful, honest man in the Dominion of Canada who will now say that, if the people of the Maritime provinces had been told in 1864, in 1865 or in 1866 that within a few years after their entry into the confederation pact the customs duties would be doubled and trebled, confederation would have taken place. Therefore the introduction of the so-called and the miscalled National Policy was the beginning of the wrongs of the Maritime provinces.

The question may be asked, if my statement is correct, why did your people not show greater opposition to the introduction of the National Policy? And that question is a fair one. My reply is that we were cajoled, we were deceived, we believed the statements that were made to us. We were told that the intention was to support the infant industries, the idea being that when the infants grew to manhood, which would be only in a few years' time, they would more than pay us for all that they had cost us. We were told also that the introduction of this policy would develop the central provinces and that we in the east would find a market in those provinces for all that we produced. That idea has been held up so often. The golden fleece was just behind the western horizon, it was almost within our reach; but we were finally told that the National Policy would be only a weapon, and a strong weapon, to obtain within a few years reciprocity with the United States. Our people knew how they had prospered under that agreement between 1854 and 1866, and they were willing to undergo almost any temporary loss and disadvantage if thereby they might obtain that great boon. We know now to our sorrow that there was not a particle of honesty or sincerity in those promises, and I fear the "old party" is pursuing a similar course to-day.

You may ask me, Mr. Speaker, why it is that it is only within recent years that we have come to emphasize our wrongs so much. I will try to tell you. Before the war Europe was in a position to buy many of our products and pay good prices for them, and a high tariff had not made it so difficult for us to trade with the United States. The war changed everything. Europe could no longer buy in anything like the same quantity or pay the same prices for our products, and the Fordney tariff had made it more difficult for us to trade with the

United States. In addition to that, the war had left us a colossal debt and a terrible load of taxation. All these burdens were thrown upon us at once, we could not carry them all, and we cried out in agony. Before the war we could carry the burden of protection and live; after the war we cannot carry all these burdens and live. That is the condition in the Maritime provinces. Will anybody say that a cure or a remedy for this condition of things is more protection—higher taxation—an increased burden? Well, yes, there are some men who would say that—and they are credited with sanity and good intentions!

Now, what can the government do to help us? Not very much. I am one of those who do not believe that governments can help the people very much in trade matters. I think the greatest help the government could give to the people of Canada would be to leave them alone largely and let them trade as and how it appears to themselves proper. The government can do very little to restore the markets of Europe. I think perhaps they are trying to do something in that direction now, and I hope they will succeed. Perhaps the government can do something, perhaps they can do nothing, to bring about better trading arrangements with the United States. I know the government would be willing to do anything and everything in their power to that end. The government can possibly do something to bring about better trading arrangements with the British West Indies and Cuba. They have that matter under consideration. I believe they will do everything in their power to effect that betterment, and I think that already they have made some progress.

There is one thing more the government can do: they can remove or reduce the protective tariff. It should be brought back to something like what it was when we entered confederation. But there are lions in the path, there are many difficulties that will be hard to overcome. The selfish and protected interests will not give up their special privileges without a struggle, and they are a power in this country. In this part of Canada the population is dense compared with other parts, capital is concentrated, organization is easy, and the wells of information can be poisoned at their source. I think it was Lincoln who said that his country could not continue to exist half slave and half free. In my opinion our country cannot continue to exist half slave and half free, and economic and commercial slavery is as bad as, and sometimes worse than, physical slavery. But, we are told, protection has greatly benefited central Canada. Perhaps it has, although I have my own opinion about that. I sincerely believe that protection is the fruitful mother of inflation and deflation. It attracts capital and labor to some industries that could not exist on their own merits. This artificial stimulation makes for over-production, glutting of markets, deflation of prices, stoppage of work and unemployment. Then comes a demand for more protection—larger doses of the medicine that produced the trouble! But let us admit for argument's sake that protection actually benefits Ontario and western Quebec. If it does, then I say in the name of all reason and fair play why should not the communities that receive the benefit pay the price? There are many ways in which this could be done. The municipalities that wish could remit local taxation and bonus industry. The provinces could do the same thing. This in my judgment would be fair and equitable.

## Protection is Privilege

Protection, in this country, is bound to be sectional in its effects, and is bound to give rise to deep-seated unrest and dissatisfaction. When the delegation from the Maritime provinces was here a short time ago, Mayor Murphy of Halifax was the spokesman, and I want to call your atten-

tion, Mr. Speaker, to a statement he made. The language of that statement is guarded, perhaps diplomatic, but there is no doubt about its meaning. Here it is:—

Privileged as I am to speak for the city of Halifax and the province of Nova Scotia, I do not hesitate to say that there is a gathering opinion there that conditions cannot longer continue; and that if after proper study at the hands of those entrusted to investigate the situation from every angle, it is found, for geographical or other reasons, that we cannot be made a prosperous partner of the Dominion under our present fiscal arrangements, then no objection can be raised or ill-will incurred if we, as a matter of self-preservation, ask that we be permitted to deal with whatever markets we can, relieved of the restrictions which now surround us in this regard.

In other words, they asked for the privilege of buying in the markets where we are obliged to sell without being penalized by high customs duties when we buy in those markets. We would rather trade with our brothers of Canada if we could do it, but we cannot. They simply cannot buy what we produce, and as I have already said, we have therefore to go to the markets of the world and sell what products we have at any price we can get, take what we receive for it, and then go to the markets of central Canada and buy what we want. We are obliged by legislation to do that.

I want to call your attention, Mr. Speaker, to the fact that this statement of Mayor Murphy was tumultuously applauded by the whole delegation, and it means that if protection is to be the policy of Canada, the Maritime provinces will insist on being allowed to buy where they are obliged to sell without being penalized by high customs duties when they do so. Another delegate mentioned the word secession, and the Prime Minister sternly rebuked the idea. Perhaps it was his duty to do so, but the Prime Minister is not an intelligent man, and too good a sociologist, not to know that rebuking an effect will not likely either remove or cure the cause; as a matter of fact, perhaps open discussion would be a good safety valve; the removal of the cause would, of course, be better.

I will give you, Mr. Speaker, and the House my opinion of the situation, and it is this: If the Conservative party should be victorious in the next general election, which is not likely, but if the selfish interests and trade restrictionists of central Canada should organize and use the devices that are sometimes employed in elections, and if the major portion of the press should be so shortsighted or so selfish, or so approachable, as to lend its aid, and if when elected the party should carry out its promises and give the tariff screws a few turns upwards, in my opinion the end of confederation would be in sight. The prairie provinces would not, in my opinion, stand for it, and the Maritimes could not.

The emigration that is now taking place from the provinces fronting on the Atlantic, which is all too large, would then become an exodus. The stream that is now a rivulet would then become a river, because all hope would be abandoned. I will therefore appeal to my fellow-countrymen in this part of Canada to consider the situation carefully before deciding to make permanent a policy of injustice upon other parts of Canada.

The men who introduced the so-called National Policy may have been sincere and honest in their day, but we know now that they were mistaken, and if confederation ever comes to an end the introduction of the National Policy was the first step in that direction. The second step, and a very long step, was the rejection of the reciprocity agreement in 1911. That was a crime against the people of the North American continent; it was a greater crime against the people of Canada, and a still greater crime against the people of the Maritime provinces. It was an utter denial and repudiation of all the Tory promises, pledges and professions of the previous thirty odd years, and the means employed to win that election were as vicious as the end was bad, and should therefore never be forgiven by the people of Canada.

To be condemned to wander in the wilderness for forty times forty years would not be sufficient punishment for the great betrayal of 1911.

Iowa was astounded by the first result of the new Eugenics law—the disqualification for marriage of 100,000 of her resident citizens. The list of names, compiled by E. H. Sands, state director of child welfare, represents all persons more than 14 years who are now or have been inmates of the state institutions for the insane or feeble-minded.

A New York coal company has closed contracts with Welsh mine operators for coal as a precaution against a shortage from the anthracite strike. The quantity is reported to be approximately 50,000 tons per month and the first shipment is now en route.

Do you merely live in your community, or do you live for it?



TIME'S PENDULUM SWINGS

—From the Weekly Independent, Dublin.

# LETTERS FROM READERS

## A CONSTITUTIONAL OBSTACLE?

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir:—In your paper of September 23rd you have an article on the front page urging prohibitionist voters to demand a pledge from the candidates for federal office, that they will support any measure introduced in Parliament for the national prohibition of importation, exportation, manufacture, transportation or sale of alcoholic liquors, except for sacramental or medical purposes. In support of this movement you quote a number of authorities, among others a series of resolutions introduced into Parliament in 1884 by Hon. George Foster to which were added the following words on the motion of Mr. Thomas White:

"and this House is prepared, as soon as public opinion will sufficiently sustain stringent measures, to promote such legislation so far as the same is within the competency of the Parliament of Canada."

You proceed to say that:

"The question of competency was carried to the Privy Council in appeals against the competency of Parliament to enact the Scott Act, which Act assumed competency and the power to delegate such power. The judgment of the Lords in Council, delivered June 3rd, 1882, fully sustained the Act, and finally established the fact that the parliament of Canada has power to prohibit the liquor traffic."

The case to which you refer is Russell v. The Queen, 7 A.C. 830, but that case has now been overruled by the judgment of the Privy Council in Toronto Electric Commissioners v. Snider (1925) A.C. 396. The case of Russell v. The Queen has long been considered an anomaly. It has been a stumbling block in the path of the courts for forty years, and has in recent times been the subject of much severe criticism until it has been expressly disclaimed as an authority.

In order to carry out your proposal for Dominion-wide prohibition it will be necessary to amend The British North America Act and specially provide for the subject of intoxicating liquors. It would seem, therefore, that you will have to begin at that point, and that until such an amendment has been secured all the efforts put forward to advance Dominion-wide prohibition will be unavailing.

R. W. SHANNON

Regina, September 29, 1925.

## THE PROHIBITION PLEDGE

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I am writing for a few words of information re the drive against the whiskey curse that you suggested in last week's Witness. The Witness comes to me on Saturdays. Last Sunday, 20th inst., I attended church in Cairns, a station on the main line of the C.P.R. between Edmonton and Winnipeg. After the usual services of the church I asked permission, or, rather, the preacher said that I wished to speak to the congregation; which I did. First I read part of your view, including the pledge which you suggested, stating that we get to work immediately, but they all thought we should first consult our own M.P., Mr. Spencer, who is member for our constituency, to see if he would support the motion if brought before the house. I did not agree with them, as it wasn't a home affair but Dominion wide, and that we could get to work right away, using the pledge that is in the Witness, not only on polling day, but on every day from now until Parliament meets, and then let it be presented and voted on, and a day set on which to vote. I probably am wrong in my view of the situation and that is my reason for appealing to you for light on the subject through the columns of the Witness.

T. C. COLTON.

Cadogan, Alta.

Note:—The Witness suggested that all candidates be pledged immediately. As candidates would naturally have to be interviewed before they could be pledged there would seem to be no cause for disagreement between Mr. Colton and the remaining members of the congregation. The phrasing given in the Witness was only a suggestion. The temperance organizations of New Brunswick are simply presenting letters to their candidates asking them if they favor national prohibition and will do what they can to bring it about.

## WHY IT FAILED

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—Say, I never thought more of my tried and true friend than I do now, for, sure, you stay by what you think is right in the defence of the temperance cause. I feel so disappointed that the leaders in our churches have done as they have.

Sure, the Lord will punish them for backing down when they ought to go forward. Say, is the Union Church to blame for this? I have favored Union, and prayed many times for its success, but am afraid there is something wrong. I have been a license inspector for some years, and if I do say it myself, there is no inspector with as good a record to their credit. And I could tell you why the O.T.A. has struck a failure. It is because the Government, in my opinion, tried to make it a failure. The License Board was a fake. We have been managed in Ontario by our enemies. This is my belief, and there is no man living today who can tell you more of the secret workings of the whole outfit. Whitney and the late Mr. Hannah had party heelers appointed to the License Board, and they worked politics instead of helping the temperance cause. What can we do? Well, I must not say too much on this line, for the election is on. Say, the tariff question is the biggest farce that was ever talked about. I have it on the best of authority that the International Harvester Co. have a factory in France, and they say they can make any machinery in France and lay it down in Hamilton, all transport charges paid, 23 per cent. less than they can make it in Canada. There is a lot of other things I could tell you, but I have not time here. I worked for years for the Massey Harris Co., I could tell you how they lost millions buying steel after the war was over, and are now trying to make the farmers pay their loss in the high price they are charging for their machinery.

I must close, but I am worried over the way the prohibition cause is handled. May God bless the dear old Witness is my prayer.

J. E. STONE.

Essex, Sept. 29, 1925.

Note.—The United Church has made no commitment on the subject of prohibition except to adopt the strong expressions of the three uniting churches in favor of national prohibition.

## FLAPDOODLE

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—In Maclean's Magazine of Sept. 15, an article by R. Laird Brisco, "What Are We Voting For?" states that last year Canada imported nearly \$700,000,000 worth of goods that her own people could have produced. Then he goes on to say, what could have been done if they had been produced in Canada. He gives no proof of that. If he had stated the kind of goods, where they came from, if duty free, one could judge if what he states is true. I think it is for election purposes, for higher duties. Could you print the kind of goods he writes about? Can you find out from him something more definite, or show him up as a high tariff man for election purposes, and oblige me and others who have read article?

W. H. T.

Sask.

Note:—The dictionary gives us the meaning of the word flappedoodle, as "fool for fools." There must surely be a lot of fools about, as it always seems to be considered effective about election time to spend enormous sums spreading that sort of stuff all over the country. It is the despair of our democracy that Mammon seems to be able to play with the people's vote very much as he chooses. "Mammon wins his way where seraphs might despair." Any kind of nonsense will do. We have had it sent to us in sheaves of reckless statement in a handy shape for distribution. For that sort of service no end of money seems to be available. Just as business succeeds by bawling its wares at you from every newspaper and from every fence, so those whose purpose it is to relieve the people of their money succeed by shouting cries at them. This cry of "Produced in Canada," is of that sort when it means, as that quoted in the above letter seems to mean, that we should as far as possible buy nothing from anybody else. Why, Canada exported last year no less than \$1,045,351,056 worth of her own products. How could she possibly have done that if she had refused to take other people's products in return for them? Every burden laid upon the returning goods is payable by the outgoing ones. Our producers suffer from having to pay much more than they need to pay for what they have to buy. They suffer more from obstructing payment for what they have to sell. By all means let us produce in Canada all we can. The way to increase the production of Canada is to be willing to take pay for it in the products of other countries which they are able to give us cheaper than we can produce them.

## WANTED, A MUSSOLINI

Sir,—Mr. Barnjum's demands grow apace. A mere pulpwood embargo will

not satisfy him now. His patriotism demands, besides, that there shall be a government regulation of prices. From his last reply to me published in The Labor Leader, I observe that he wants to have the cut of timber and pulpwood restricted by statute "to a point where the home demand would equal the supply". And for what purpose? "So that prices might be advanced, both for lumber and pulpwood, to a level where the lumbermen and pulpwood operators could make a profit instead of suffering a loss as they are doing today."

As Dominic Sampson would have said, "Prodegius!" In these days, when others cry out against excessive prices, this philanthropist wants to see prices artificially forced upward by government action. He has improved on his first idea of raiding the wood-lot owners in the interest of those mills for which, naturally, he is so concerned. What he now suggests is that wood-lot owner and mill owner should make common cause against those who have to buy the ultimate products of the forest, and that governments should help them.

Here is a hint for other concerns. Why not restrict the amount of coal that may be hewn in the mines, so that there may be an assured profit for miner and operator alike, thus getting rid of the tiresome coal question? Or what about restricting the amount of grain that may be harvested on the prairies? Force up the price in each case. Are not coal and grain "natural resources" which we should conserve? If in the process of conserving, we make their products dearer, what of that? It will hurt only the consumer. Let him either borrow the money for fuel and food, or be content with a cold house and less nourishment. There is, in truth, no limit to the vista of assured "profit" that is here opened up. It should make the very heart of a profiteer rejoice.

I like Mr. Barnjum's conclusion—"Canada needs a Mussolini." Many acts of coercion over the individual are indeed done by the Italian Dictator. But it is not Canada that needs him. It is men like Mr. Barnjum and his associates who need such a chieftain if they are to have their way. And whether our personal rights would all collapse before a Mussolini or not, we are still courageous enough for a fight against Mussolini's local understudy.

ECONOMIST.

## A RAILING ACCUSATION

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—Please send me the Witness for another year. If you could I would have you send me the editorials only, and then the exasperating parts, including letters from correspondents, could be turned profitably into waste paper. Then I could have all my own absurd views on militarism, evolution, baptism, tobacco, booze and church union without having to lose my temper on reading the piffle that the "Letters from Readers" introduce to your columns.

I can see signs of degeneracy in my make-up as the latest intimation in these reader's columns leads me to believe that there is some wicked stuff in some of the stories in your paper. I am going to do what I never did before—read the weekly stories. That someone smoked in one of these is terrible, and almost as bad as the Fundamentalists (whatever the word means) paper I picked up the other day. A picture of dancing was shown in one of its advertisements. The world must be getting worse, for I see that even the Pope is kicking about women's clothing, and I have a sneaking idea that he is not far wrong.

Mrs. Strong must have missed the ad for Wrigley's Nips on page 22 of the August 26th number of the Witness. "A sweet breath at all times," and a dancing picture, seem rather suggestive and unmoral for the Witness.

I wish that all your readers were endowed with the common-sense that prevails in my system, and the Witness editorials would be read without much comment but with a lot of satisfaction. Being a civil servant I cannot kick, because your Liberal views got the best of your prohibition tendencies so far east as New Brunswick.

Your latest spasm on Senate Reform I take as some of your kindly disposed humor, because I know that you cannot take seriously the appointment of Jacques Bureau to that august body as any hope for any reform. All this bunk about Senate reform is like a man being converted. There is no hope unless there is a change of heart. That two editors were appointed cannot be offered as a palliative, even though one was fired by the Globe.

However, to maintain a spirit of unqualified neutrality I am forced to read the Witness for another year. Please heap on the punishment.

Dr. Hart writes some very amusing fairy tales. Sometimes I think he exaggerates, but I suppose he cannot help that as he lives in Westmount.

Well, I trust that your subscribers have more manners than one we might mention who, like the leading politician of

our country, writes and talks a lot and says nothing. Really the Witness is worth while, and I am glad to enclose two dollars.

GEO. E. COLE.

Note: If we may judge from the interest taken in them by correspondents, there would seem to be a fascination about letters that does not attach equally to editorial writings. The letter columns are to afford earnest people an opportunity to express their convictions and thus increase the intercourse within the family of readers. A little occasional pleasantry will do no harm. We cannot, of course, print all the letters that come to us.

## WORLD POWERS GATHER IN CONFERENCE

German and Inter-Alied Delegates at Locarno to Arrange Security Pact

The conference of allied and German statesmen, called to consider the conclusion of a security pact, was opened at Locarno, Switzerland, on Monday. The sessions are being held in the central courtroom on the second floor of the Palace of Justice.

The inaugural meeting was formally opened shortly after 11 a.m. by Mayor Rusca of Locarno. After his speech of welcome he retired, as all the sessions of the conference are being held in private.

The delegates arrived promptly on the hour in automobiles, led by Austen Chamberlain, the British foreign secretary, who was followed in turn by the Italians, French and Germans.

All the world must view with good will the efforts of the participants in the world war to get away from the bitterness of the past and lay foundations for better relations in the future, the British foreign secretary, Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, told several hundred correspondents before proceeding to the opening session of the security conference.

Mr. Chamberlain was plainly astonished by the presence of so many newspaper men, but declared they demonstrated the world-wide interest in the conference and the public's desire to learn the results of the exchanges of views which are designed to place the mutual relations of the powers on a better and happier basis than has prevailed for the last few years.

The present conference, he said, differed from any held between the Allies and Germany since the signature of peace, for none of the delegates had come to Locarno to impose conditions or make demands, "but as representatives of free and equal nations, to put our minds into common stock and seek a solution of the difficulties."

He continued: "I am encouraged to hope, soberly and with moderation, that we may succeed, though it would be foolish to speak with over-confidence until results are achieved."

## FASCIST RIOTING AT FLORENCE

A situation extremely intense exists at Florence as the result of the murder of one of the chief Fascist leaders there and consequent reprisals against persons suspected of anti-Fascist activities. Three persons were killed and several wounded gravely in rioting which occurred in various parts of the city.

The incident which gave rise to the trouble was the direct outcome of the war which Fascismo is waging against Italian Freemasons. The Fascist leader, Giovanni Luporini, accompanied by another Fascist, visited the house of one Napoleoni Dundinelli in order to question him about his Masonic activities. While Luporini and Dundinelli were arguing in the hall with the front door open, another man named Giovanni Raciolini, suddenly entered the house and without uttering a word fired a revolver against the two black shirts, killing Luporini outright and gravely wounding the other. He then immediately fled, taking refuge on a roof, but was discovered by Fascisti and killed. Other fatalities followed.

## PREPAREDNESS IN BRITAIN

Strong Naval Force Will be Maintained in Near Eastern Waters Next Few Weeks

Strong British naval forces will be maintained in Near Eastern waters during the next few weeks, under amended orders issued by the Admiralty to the Mediterranean fleet.

In spite of official assurances that no political significance is attached to movements of the British fleet in the Near East and the statement that "these are merely the usual exercises which have regularly taken place for many years," these fleet movements are attracting the greatest interest and attention owing to the situation in Mosul.

## THE VERB "TO PUBLISH"

To make known; to make public; to speak of, talk of, circulate, promulgate, propagate, emit, edit, bring before the public, lay before the public.

See article "The Verb to Publish," in this issue.



## Leaders Carry Election Campaign Beyond Rockies

### Great Activity in Ontario and Quebec—Conservatives Acclaim Patenaude-Bourassa Comes Back

Four hundred and sixty-three candidates were in the field in the Dominion for the 245 seats in the House of Commons, 17 days before nomination day. Up to Tuesday of this week 197 Conservatives, 177 Liberals, 56 Progressives, 13 Independents and 20 Laborites had been nominated by their party conventions or had announced their candidatures.

The afternoon of Thursday, October 29th (Election), has been declared a half holiday throughout the Dominion of Canada to enable all voters to cast their vote in the Dominion Election. An Order-in-Council, granting the half holiday, was signed by the Governor-General on Saturday afternoon.

The line-up of prominent Liberal speakers who will address electors in Ontario within the next few days includes, Hon. Herbert Marler, new member of the King Government and Hon. James Murdoch.

The Liberal convention for London was held on Saturday night when Senator F. F. Pardee spoke. An Independent soldier candidate, Lt.-Col. C. H. Reason, is already in the field.

Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance in the Meighen administration, will speak in Conservative interests at Whitby on Thursday and at Lindsay on Friday.

The Federal election battle extended to British Columbia with the arrival in the province of the Prime Minister and Mr. Meighen. Mr. King opened his Liberal campaign at Vancouver on Saturday night, and the Opposition leader his B. C. tour at Revelstoke on Monday afternoon.

#### PREMIER AT VANCOUVER

Premier King addressed an audience at Vancouver Saturday night which packed the large arena to the doors.

As earlier in the day at New Westminster, the Prime Minister spoke largely on the developments of overseas trade, more particularly of trade via Pacific ports, and this phase of trade development not only echoed through all the speech, it found expression in the long series of political mottoes hung from the galleries and even in the decorations of the platform.

On the railway rates, Premier King declared he could not see how Canada could be kept together except by a policy of rates applied fairly to the whole Dominion. He outlined the tariff policy of the Government as one of moderation designed to encourage both Canadian unity and the wider British unity. He took up the Australian treaty, describing it as primarily in the interests of British Columbia, but in the interest also of the whole Dominion. He declared that if it could be shown that the treaty was injuring British Columbia the Government would not hesitate to give six months' notice of its termination.

#### Makes Strong Appeal to Progressives at Large Gathering

With the exception of the open air demonstration in Quebec East Premier King on Thursday night faced in Calgary the greatest crowd of his campaign. It packed the hall in which he spoke jamming every aisle and approach. Outside, the police were turning away a crowd almost equally as large. Mr. King was accompanied by the Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior.

There were some good-humored interruptions. "Talk about the tariff," one voice shouted, when Mr. King was speaking of Liberal unity.

"I'll talk about the tariff later," retorted Mr. King. "Take your medicine first and I'll give you the soothing syrup later."

The crowd broke into laughter. Mr. King spoke of tariff reductions and mentioned the reduced duty of \$4 on windmills.

There was comment from the back of the hall which set the crowd laughing again.

"I adm't it was quite a reduction for one windmill to stand," confessed the Prime Minister, and once more there was a roar of laughter.

And the laughter was renewed when Mr. King began to paint a word picture of the sun shining on golden fields of grain. "Well," said Mr. King, in smiling reference to the snow storm of the last few days, "you can't say you haven't been treated white."

The Prime Minister in his argument

pressed for the return of Liberal members from the west. "I have come," he pleaded, "to make a special appeal to western Canada to help the Government to govern the country. We want the voice of the west heard on every move and every policy."

Premier King said that his great aim and purpose as head of the administration had been to effect a greater unity throughout the Dominion. Canadian unity was the one object of Sir Wilfrid Laurier—a Canadian who was thinking in terms of Canadianism, first, last and all the time. And that ideal, added Mr. King, was the one for which he himself had striven. Furthermore, he had sought to bring together on the common ground of Liberalism the men and women of Canada imbued with Liberal ideas, no matter in what division they had placed themselves, and today from province to province, the Liberal party stood more united than it had stood for the last ten or fifteen years.

#### "The Common Enemy"

Twelve hours ahead of his original schedule, Premier W. L. Mackenzie King arrived in Regina to continue his appeal for western support. He argued that Liberals and Progressives have much in common and that they should come together to defeat the common enemy.

"The Tory party," he says, "are our natural enemies. Progressives are our natural friends. I am not going to antagonize our friends. I am going to try to bring Liberals and Progressives together on the things they have in common in order that the common enemy may not make charges of the administration of their country."

#### FORKE IS OPTIMISTIC

Day Coming, he Says, When Progressives Will Rule The Dominion

"We are strong the West, but I am satisfied that the day is coming when we will win the Dominion," Robert Forke, Progressive Leader, told an audience in Brandon. The people in the East were sometimes apt to forget the two million people between the head of the Lakes and the mountains, whose economic welfare must be considered, he said.

Speaking of divisions within the Progressive ranks Mr. Forke pointed out that certain Alberta members were not Progressive. They do not call themselves Progressives, but rather United Farmers of Alberta," said Mr. Forke.

These members, however, worked with the Progressives of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. At the end of the last session of Parliament the groups had conferred and had agreed to unite even more solidly in the future despite all differences in the past. "Other parties have their difficulties but they are able to keep them covered up," he said.

Mr. Forke attacked the Senate railway committee scheme for amalgamation of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National systems with its guarantee of 7

per cent to C. P. R. shareholders. Duplication must be eliminated and capitalization of the National Railways must be written down before any amalgamation scheme should be approached though amalgamation might be the last resort.

#### The Crow's Nest Rates

In 1922 and again in 1924 the Progressive group in the House of Commons had saved the Crow's Nest Pass rates from being washed out. Last year the only supporters of any nature of the Crow rates were in the Progressive Party.

"If any private members had moved in the House last session for the complete abolition of Crow's Nest rates, I am satisfied he would have had the support of both the Liberal and Conservative Parties," said Mr. Forke. "It was only the presence of the Progressive party that had saved the Crow rates on grain and flour."

The Progressive Leader reviewed the history of the Government's experience with the Petersen contract. The party had questioned the worth of it while the Government's own Merchant Marine was losing \$8,800,000 a year, while operating under the rates set by the very combine the Government was trying to break. Premier King had said that he would take the matter up again if returned to power. "If he has a reasonable solution to offer he will find the Progressives behind him in trying to break up any ocean combine."

Premier King's method of "Reforming the Senate from within" by appointing Liberal Senators pledged to reform to all vacancies, was far from being a sure method. "The Senate simply ignores the elected delegates of the people and rejects everything that does not suit it." Mr. Forke advocated an elective Senate with limited terms of membership for Senators.

#### PATENAUDE AT QUEBEC

Hon. E. L. Patenaude, recently elected Conservative chief in the province of Quebec, paid his first official visit to the Ancient Capital over the week-end, and was given a hearty welcome by a crowd of many thousands, which filled the Armories. Banners stretched along the wall to the rear of the central platform were inscribed, "Patenaude and Victory—Canada First—Politics Next—Patenaude For All—and—the Country before Parties."

In his speech, which was transmitted over the radio for the first time in the history of Quebec, Mr. Patenaude expounded his doctrine as being "Canada for the Canadians." He urged the development of the country for future generations, and stated that if the removal of the British preference was necessary for the restoration of stability in commerce, he was in favor of it while he also urged that a wall sufficiently high so as to protect the country from everything that might annoy it be erected.

Mr. Patenaude classed the present government as being one of exodus, for it caused an exodus of gold, with which to purchase foreign materials, an exodus of material, and an exodus of human capital, while it had placed Canadian interests to one side, as well as those of the public, so as to serve one party. It counted today upon the support of the Progressives to remain in power.

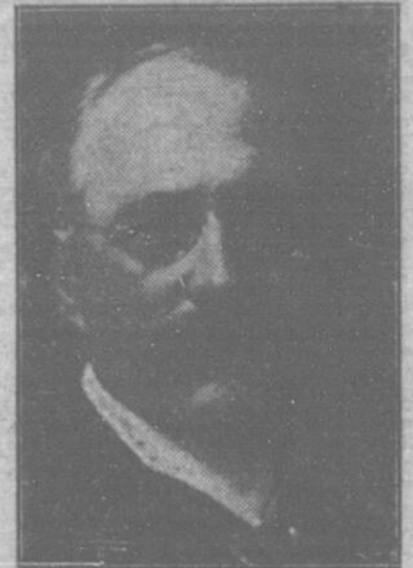
Armand Lavergne claimed that the presence of the people in such large numbers showed that they realized the gravity of the situation.

He referred to the exodus of Canadians to the United States as the most formal act of accusation against the present Government. Mr. Lavergne claimed that from January to June, 1925, 149,000 Canadians had been obliged to cross the U. S. border because Canadian soil could no longer nourish them. Was there any better land than Canada, he asked? Why were Canadians obliged to leave the country at the rate of 13,000 per month, which equalled 300,000 per year, or if the present figure continued, 1,500,000 in five years? If this continued, argued Mr. Lavergne, where would the French-Canadian be, where would "our English compatriots" be? In short, where would Canada be?

Delving into history, the speaker stated that there had been an exodus of Canadians before, but Sir John Macdonald had put a stop to it. This was greeted with cheers, which redoubled when it was stated that the policy of Hon. Mr. Patenaude was the same as that of Macdonald.

#### WILL AGAIN OPPOSE MR. MEIGHEN

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader, will be opposed for election in Portage La Prairie by Harry Leader, Progressive member for the constituency in the last Parliament, who defeated Mr. Meighen for election in 1921.



HON. J. C. TORY

The new Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia to succeed Hon. J. R. Douglas.

#### MR. BOURASSA STANDS FOR ELECTION

Speaking from the steps of the seminary at Mont Laurier on Sunday to a crowd estimated at about 2,500, Mr. Henri Bourassa made it clear that if it was a matter of his vote in the House of Commons deciding who would be Prime Minister, Mr. King or Mr. Meighen, he would vote for Mr. King.

As to Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Mr. Bourassa made a motion for particulars as to the meaning of the Quebec movement which Mr. Patenaude is leading. He wants Mr. Patenaude to be more definite as to his attitude towards military Imperialism. He also wants Mr. Patenaude to declare what will be the attitude of himself and his followers should they be called upon in Parliament to choose between Mr. Meighen and Mr. King as Prime Minister.

Mr. Bourassa referred to Mr. Patenaude as an honorable and estimable gentleman of ability.

"I am not here to hold trial on one party or the other," said Mr. Bourassa. "From the very commencement of my decision to be a candidate I have declared all party spirit is dead in me after thirty years, though even in other days I have been reproached with not being much of a political partisan."

#### MASSEY LEAVES BOARD

Resigns from Presidency Massey-Harris Co.

The Hon. Vincent Massey, who recently entered the cabinet of Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and is Liberal candidate for Durham County in the federal election, has resigned from the presidency of the Massey-Harris Company.

In a statement issued on Saturday, Mr. Massey not only announced his resignation from the board of the Massey-Harris Company, but also from the boards of the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Mutual Life Assurance Company. "I have come to believe that even at some personal sacrifice I should resign from all directorships in corporations, so as to leave myself perfectly free to discuss and deal with public issues without having my actions or my motives subject to question."

#### LAST RITES PAID MAHARAJAH

Body Incinerated in View of Tens of Thousands of Subjects

With the gorgeous pomp that only the general of a powerful Oriental potentate can command in the 20th century, the body of the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir was borne past tens of thousands of his subjects on a bier covered with cloth of gold to a huge funeral pyre and there incinerated.

Close behind the bier came Sir Hari Singh, who will now rule over the great domain that was his father's and who is best known to the western world as "Mr. A."

The Maharajah was cremated in full uniform, with not only his spangles and sword, but also a magnificent array of jewels to wear along his road to Nirvana. The loss of these jewels, worth a fortune in themselves, was but a drop from the fabulous hoard which is inherited by Hari Singh.

The intense excitement of the subjects of Jammu and Kashmir, who poured in from the hills and valleys from far and near, was heightened by a constant shower of rupees thrown from the funeral cortege to the vast scrambling throng.



HON. E. C. DRURY

Former Farmer Premier of Ontario, who is a Progressive candidate in North Simcoe in the federal elections.

# Failure of Debt Negotiations

## Caillaux' Scheme Rejected by Commissioners and President Coolidge—Five Year Arrangement to pay Interest substituted—Disappointment in France

The negotiations of the American and French debt commissions for an immediate settlement of the French war time debt to the United States came abruptly to a futile conclusion on Thursday. After a sub-committee had consulted with President Coolidge, the American commission rejected the final proposal of Finance Minister Caillaux, head of the French commission, and offered a counter proposal under the terms of which France would pay to this Government annual instalments of \$40,000,000 for the next five years as full current interest during that period on the consolidated debt of about \$4,200,000,000 owed to the United States Government.

The American commission contended that the temporary halt in the present negotiations had come chiefly because of inability of the two nations to agree upon the payments which it would be within the capacity of France to pay in later years and expressed the belief that both countries would be in a much better position to reach an agreement on that point after another five years. In the meantime, it was explained, the principal amount of the consolidated debt would not increase because of further interest which otherwise would accrue at five per cent.

The acute cause of the abortive ending of negotiations upon which such high hopes had been placed is found in the explanation of the American debt commission, in a formal statement issued tonight, that the French offer which the Americans refused to accept would amount merely to the payment by France of \$1,750,000,000 in lieu of the more than \$5,340,543,000 borrowed from this Government (entirely overlooking the \$870,040,904, in accrued interest which also is due from France) and that the sum of \$6,220,000,000 which France offered to pay the United States in full settlement of its debt in payments extending over a period of sixty-eight years, would amount to paying back only \$1,750,000,000 at an annual interest rate of 1 per cent.

According to the statement of the American commission the sum of \$1,750,000,000, "compares with over \$4,100,000,000 which we have to meet in charges upon our taxpayers in respect of the loans to France." The adoption of such a settlement, the commission declared, would impose a heavy "sacrifice" on the American people.

Upon the receipt of the American counter proposal, Mr. Caillaux abandoned further efforts to reach an agreement that would be final and binding, and in a statement made to the American commission agreed to place the proposal for a temporary arrangement before the French Cabinet upon his return to Paris, and reply as quickly as possible. If the United States is to enter upon this temporary arrangement, it also must be given the approval of Congress.

In such a manner the dramatic incidents that have marked the French-American debt negotiations were brought to a conclusion. M. Caillaux was reported as saying to the American commissioners when he refused to raise the terms of his last proposal: "We have offered all that France can pay; we have not more money than that."

### French Comment

It was with amazement that Paris learned that the debt negotiations which the morning and early afternoon papers of Thursday had described as all but completed, had failed at the last minute. Some late evening papers refused to print an agency report because they could not believe it true.

There was no explanation why the break had come. The report was that the last French offer accepted by the sub-commission had been refused by the full commission and by President Coolidge. Such news after the morning's optimism was almost unbelievable. That an involuntary indiscretion should have been the cause of the upset of all Mr. Caillaux's work and throw France back into an uncertainty which may well bring about financial disaster was discredited.

### BRITISH LABOR ROUTS RADICALS

The Parliamentary Labor party at the opening session of its conference decisively disposed of the vexing question of Communist affiliation. The radicals were routed when the conference by large majorities defeated motions to refer back to committee, resolutions calling for the exclusion of individual Communists from local labor parties and advising members not to appoint known Communists as delegates to the conference.

The Red section of the Labor party received another heavy setback with the defeat of a resolution by which they planned to open an attack upon J. Ramsay MacDonald for his procedure regarding the notorious Zinovieff letter while he was prime minister.

One part of the resolution, which was a composite one, demanded that the Labor executive send an apology to the Soviet government and M. Zinovieff through Mr. MacDonald, since the executive had been unable to prove the authenticity of the letter which advocated overthrow of the British Government.

The resolution also urged the Labor party to withdraw from parliament and force the resignation of Premier Baldwin's cabinet.

The resolution was overwhelmingly rejected by a show of hands.

The conference is the largest in the history of the movement and the first sitting was attended by more than 1,000 delegates, including several women. Shapurji Saklatvala, Communist member of Parliament, who received international notice recently through his exclusion from the United States, was present, as a visitor.

### LEGISLATORS IN SESSION

#### Unofficial League of Nations Meets at Washington

An unofficial League of Nations, composed of more than 200 legislators from Europe, South America and the Far East, members of the Interparliamentary Union, opened its twenty-third conference at Washington on Thursday. The session lasts for six days and the members cast aside all formality of procedure. Speakers representing the British, German, Swedish, French and other groups introduced almost within the hour of the conference opening sharply-worded statements referring to the League of Nations, armaments, the Security Pact, war, peace and many associated subjects.

Secretary Kellogg's reference, contained in his address of welcome, to forces which he said created discontent in nations and threatened established governments and peace, was taken up almost without exception by subsequent speakers, whose elaboration of that thought became virtually the key to the conference debates which followed.

Baron Theodor Adelswaerd, of Sweden, president of the Union Council, in acknowledging the welcome of the secretary, declared that the League of Nations was "indispensable to the world today"; that some members might stay outside, but could not keep themselves outside its activities.

Without naming the United States as a non-member, the Baron declared the League in the end would be what the peoples wish it to be, adding that "if the peoples want peace and justice, if they condemn war, and aggression, we shall have a universal League of Nations."

Hope of the German group that President Coolidge would go forward vigorously in his efforts to bring about further reduction of armaments was voiced by Paul Loeb, president of the Reichstag. He pointed out the need of a security pact in Europe.

Sir Robert Ho-ne, former Chancellor of the British Exchequer, declared the miseries of war had not ceased with the firing of guns.

"Even now," he said, "six years after the armistice, it is a world of misfortune upon which we turn our eyes. Amongst some nations unemployment stalks like a grim spectre through sombre-lined streets and lanes of cities which were wont to echo with the cheerful sound of human activities."

"So far as human reason can forecast, it will take more than a generation of complete peace among the nations before it will be possible to make substantial recovery from the devastating effects of the Great War."

"You would have supposed that the shocks and trials which we have undergone would have exorcised the spirit of strife from the breasts of men of our period of time. Yet as we look out on the world today we are bound to realize that not all of the convulsions and catastrophes which have shattered Europe have yet served to induce the nations to use every endeavor to reach conditions of settled peace."

"At this moment, a new menace hangs over Mesopotamia, where one of the disputants—in spite of apparent submission to the Council of the League of Nations—defiantly asserts that unless the decision is in his favor he will refuse to accept it."

"There are also enthroned in the Government of one of the nations of Europe the representatives of a political creed who openly avow that their first principle is, by violence, and, if necessary, by massacre to force upon the other nations of the world their system of government by terror."

"Their activities are manifested in many parts of the world and most conspicuously against the nations of Europe which they regard as most stable and, therefore, most capable of resisting their subversion theories. If they should succeed in any country—farewell to that peace which we seek to preach as the only hope for mankind."

Do you merely live in your community, or do you live for it?



LORD HARDINGE

President of the newly organized citizens constabulary in the United Kingdom which is preparing to maintain essential services of food and transportation in the event of a national strike.

### BRITISH FASCISTI ENROL FOR "RED EMERGENCY"

Three thousand British Fascisti, who, like their Italian contemporaries, affect black shirts and intense nationalism, gave British Communists food for thought on Saturday by announcing that they were joining the police force of Liverpool as special constables to "serve in times of emergency." "Emergency," it is explained, refers to the revolution which the Reds hope to bring about next spring.

This pioneer step by the Liverpool black shirts, it is expected, soon will be followed by the Manchester and other important branches of the British Nationalist organization. The Liverpool police said in an official statement that all Fascisti who offered themselves would be enrolled and drilled under the existing regulations for special constabulary.

The dramatic move of the Liverpool Fascisti has caused much comment and considerable speculation as to the attitude which the Home Office will take. The latter, under British law, retains a certain definite supervision over police forces throughout the country, and the decision of its Liverpool chief of police, admitting Fascisti as special constables, in effect places the British Fascisti under governmental control.

There probably will be considerable discussion in the House of Commons when it convenes next month, and the Labor Party is almost certain to make strong protests.

### VETERAN S. A. OFFICER VISITS MONTREAL

Has Been Nearly Half a Century in Harness—Jailed in Early Days

Colonel Thomas Scott, San Francisco, who traces nearly half a century of service in the Salvation Army from the days when his religious exercises on the streets of Lindsay, Ont., caused him to do a term in jail, until he became one of the leading workers in Army activities in the Hawaiian Islands, is a guest of the Montreal branch for several days.

"Those were the old times," he said, recalling several steps in his career, "when the police considered that our corps blocked the traffic. I was given twenty-five days in jail. Since then, I have spent many years in various offices in several cities in Ontario, in the Maritime Provinces, in Newfoundland, England and the United States. Our work in the Hawaiian Islands is for the most part among boys and girls of all nationalities. We have splendid homes for the young members of the Army and they seem to appreciate it. My last position is as secretary for the Army Properties in an area that covers eleven of the Western States. When I return shortly to San Francisco, I shall retire after forty-two years of service."

Colonel Scott is inspecting the local institutions of the Army.



RESIGNS MOROCCAN POST

General Lyautey, commander of the French troops in Morocco, who has resigned his post. He is seventy-one years old and gives ill-health as his reason. He reports that the Riffian peril has been warded off.

### RIFF STRONGHOLD CAPTURED

Ajdir Taken by Spaniards on Friday With Large Stocks of War Material

Ajdir, stronghold of the rebellious Riffian leader Abd el Krim, was occupied by the Spanish forces Friday morning. The enemy had disappeared.

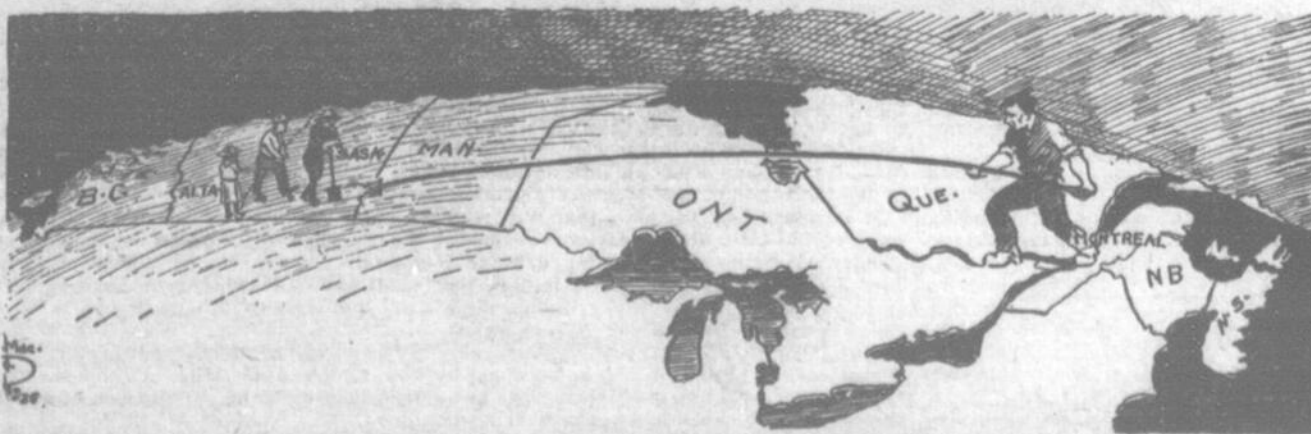
The Spaniards immediately took possession of heights dominating the town and the fertile land on the left bank of the Ghibs river, just to the east of Ajdir. Large stocks of war material were captured. All the houses in Ajdir showed signs of having been hit by Spanish artillery, while the castle where Abd el Krim had his headquarters showed damage from air bombardments.

The capture by the Spanish forces of Ajdir, headquarters of the rebellious Moors, is regarded as the greatest reverse yet suffered by the insurgent chieftain, Abd el Krim.

Although it had been expected the event made the deepest impression, which was augmented by news from reliable native sources, that the Djebala tribes, the backbone of Abd el Krim's coalition, intended to withdraw from the struggle.

The Rumanian Government has contracted for the construction of several submarines in Italian shipyards.

### THE SPADEWORK OF SASKATCHEWAN CAN'T BE DONE FROM QUEBEC



As a Partner Publisher You are Responsible for Your Community.

# From the Crow's Nest

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



## Government Control Not Auto Control

The Montreal Daily Star thus describes an exciting occurrence which took place immediately in front of the Witness building last Tuesday, September 29th, and upon which the Editor of the Crow's Nest will make some comment in next week's issue of this paper:

### CROWD THREATENS RIOT WHEN CONSTABLE'S CAR INJURES YOUNG WOMAN

A riot was narrowly averted at noon today when about 500 men stormed a Craig street building where two policemen fled for refuge. The constables were the drivers of a car that a short time before crashed into the rear of a stationary automobile, crushing Miss I. McGinnis, 2184 DeLormier avenue, who was crossing the street when struck.

Those among the mob who claimed to have seen the accident declared both constables were intoxicated.

Miss McGinnis was rushed to the General Hospital for treatment. Her injuries consisted of a number of crushed ribs and bruises about the chest. Her condition is not serious, inquiry at the hospital revealed.

Immediately after the accident a belligerent crowd gathered and attempted to hold both constables until other officers arrived.

Breaking away from their captors, both policemen went into the Witness Building and stayed there for some time. A fight lasting nearly ten minutes ensued when they emerged.

Police from No. 5 station arrived before the affair grew dangerous.

The besieged constables were escorted through the crowd to police headquarters.

Questioned regarding the affair at noon today Chief of Police Belanger stated a thorough investigation would be held immediately and if the constables were found at fault they would be discharged from the force. If they had been guilty of criminal conduct they would be arrested, he said.

A squad of 15 men from No. 5 station was required to disperse the mob.

### ATHLETES PAST AND PRESENT

"I have been a total abstainer all my life," says "Hurry-up" Yost, of the University of Michigan. "During the past thirty years I have been connected, as player and coach, with college athletes. I know the evil effects of alcohol on the moral and physical life of any one who uses it. I have never observed any good from the use of it. I would not waste time trying to train or develop one who uses alcohol. A boy or young man who drinks does not give himself a fair chance."

Alonzo A. Stagg, for many years director of athletics and physical culture, University of Chicago, the first coach who took an American college baseball team on a world trip, wrote to Louis C. Rieman of the University of Michigan:

"In my opinion there is no question about the advisability of athletes abstaining from all forms of stimulants, including liquor, while they are training for athletic events. This is one requirement we insist on at the University of Chicago, and we believe it is generally observed. I am personally opposed to the use of alcohol at any time, but my jurisdiction over the members of the team simply extends during the particular athletic season. I do not mean to state that there are not men who break training in this respect, because on two or three occasions I have put men off the team for breaking the rule, but I stand

firmly for total abstinence as the principle of training."

Mr. C. B. Ezy, the wonderful cricketer, footballer, runner, and jumper, writes:—"Water is very much the best drink for young and old. You can get fit quicker and better on water than anything else—at least that is my experience. Suppose you happen to get hurt, you will find the water drinker gets well much quicker."

"You who are interested in athletics will remember 'Joe' McCracken, the University of Pennsylvania athlete, who represented the United States at the Olympic Games in Paris in 1900," says Mr. Rieman. "He broke the world's record in the hammer throw and shotput. He was one of the great football players of his time, and a strong leader among the students. A short time ago I asked him what he thought about drinking. He said: 'It was my good fortune to grow up in a prohibition state, Kansas, and it was not until I entered university life that I fully realized the widespread and degrading influence of intoxicating liquors. Another student and I, dressed as tramps, went to live on the Bowery on the East Side of New York City for several days. There we found liquor the debauching element in society. It was usually the man under the influence of drink who started the fight which ended in murder. What a blessing prohibition is to the tens of thousands of mothers and children in that district now. I believe the time must come when the countries of the whole world will put intoxicating liquor in the same class with cocaine and morphine, and will outlaw it as these narcotics are now outlawed. The next generation will be just as much opposed to drinking as this generation is now opposed to slavery.'"

"No drinking for me!" says Ty Cobb, manager of the Detroit Tiger Baseball Club, and perhaps the greatest all-round player. "It slows me up and dims my batting eye."

Thomas J. Hickey, for some time president of the American Baseball Association, is quoted as saying: "Prohibition has been the greatest blessing baseball ever enjoyed. The passing of the saloon has increased our patronage wonderfully. Regardless of the merits of the Eighteenth Amendment, it has been a great business booster for us."

### DON'T QUIT

Don't quit!  
A winner never quits,  
He shoots until he hits;  
A quitter never has been known to win,  
He quits about the time he should begin,  
Don't quit!

The greatest is not whether fast or slow  
the pace—  
You know the turtle and the rabbit had  
a race—  
It's rather, can you stick until you reach  
the place  
Where rich rewards are giv'n, where sound  
the words of praise;  
"Almost" and "nearly" will not do,  
You've got to stick the whole race through,  
Don't quit!  
—David F. Nygren.

### A DOCTOR'S STORY

At a large meeting in the Strand, London, Dr. Munro of Hull, made a statement here condensed:

"With regard to the prescription of alcoholic beverages, I will relate a circumstance which occurred to me some years ago. I was not then a tee-totaler but I conscientiously, though erroneously, believed in the health-restoring properties of stout.

"A hard-working, industrious, God-fearing man, a tee-totaler of some years standing, suffering from an abscess in his hand which had reduced him very much, applied to me for advice. I told him the only medicine he required was rest and a bottle of stout daily. He replied, 'I cannot take it, for I have been some years a feetotaler.' 'Well,' I said, 'if you know better than the doctor, it is no use applying

to me.' He sorrowfully answered, 'Doctor, I was a drunken man once, I should not like to be one again.'

"He was much against his will, prevailed upon to take the stout, and in time he recovered from his sickness. I lost sight of him for some months, but one day I saw a poor, miserable, ragged-looking man leaning against the door of a common public house, drunk, and incapable of keeping an erect position.

"I said, 'S—, is this you? I am grieved to see you in this drunken condition. I thought you were a tee-totaler.' With a peculiar grin upon his countenance, he answered, 'I was before I took your medicine.' I said 'I am ashamed—sorry to see you disgracing yourself by such conduct. I am ashamed of you.'

"Rousing himself, as drunken people will at times, to extraordinary effort, he chaffingly replied, 'Didn't you send me here for my medicine?' And with a delirious kind of a chuckle, he hiccupped out words I can never forget: 'Doctor, your medicine cured my body, but it's damned my soul.'

"You may rest assured that I did not sleep much that night. The drunken aspect of that man haunted me, and I found myself weeping over the injury I had done him. I rose up early the next morning, and went to his cottage, with its little garden in front, but found that he had removed to a couple of rooms in a low neighborhood. Here in such a home as none but the drunkard could inhabit, I found him laid upon a bed of straw, feverish and prostrate from the previous day's debauch, abusing his wife because she could not get him some more drink—she standing aloof with tears in her eyes, broken down with care and grief, her children dirty and clothed in rags, all friendless, and steeped in poverty.

"I never lost sight of him, or let him have any peace, until he had signed the pledge again.

"It took him some time to recover his place in the church, but I have had the happiness of seeing him restored. He is now more than ever a devoted worker in the church, and the cause of temperance is pleaded on all occasions.

"Can you wonder, then, that I never order strong drink for a patient now?"  
"W."

### A Doctor's Verdict

"I have found no cases of disease and no emergency arising from accident that I could not treat more successfully without any form of fermented or distilled liquors than with.

"The same intelligence and skill will enable the physician to select other remedies capable of meeting the same indications more perfectly, and with less tendency to secondary bad effects."

N. S. Davis, M.D., LL.D.,  
Prof. Chicago Medical College.

### ANNOUNCEMENT

Annual Meeting of the Quebec Prohibition Federation in St. James United Church, Montreal, Monday, Oct. 12-13, 1925. First session Monday Oct. 12th, at 2 p.m.

Annual Banquet, Monday, Oct. 12th, at 6.30 p.m. in Central Y.M.C.A. Drummond St. Special Speaker—Rev. Father L. Minchan, of Toronto.

On Tuesday, Oct. 13th, at 10 a.m., Joint Conference of Provincial temperance workers in St. James Church.

Each congregation, local temperance unit or any organization sympathetic with the purposes of the Federation is urged to send TWO delegates. Delegates will bring credentials.

E. I. HART,  
Secretary.

222 Craig St. W., Montreal.

### "YOUNG CANADA"

The October number of Young Canada, a quarterly for the use of teachers, is now ready. It contains the latest scientific temperance facts, stories, etc., which will be of help in giving temperance instruction in classes.

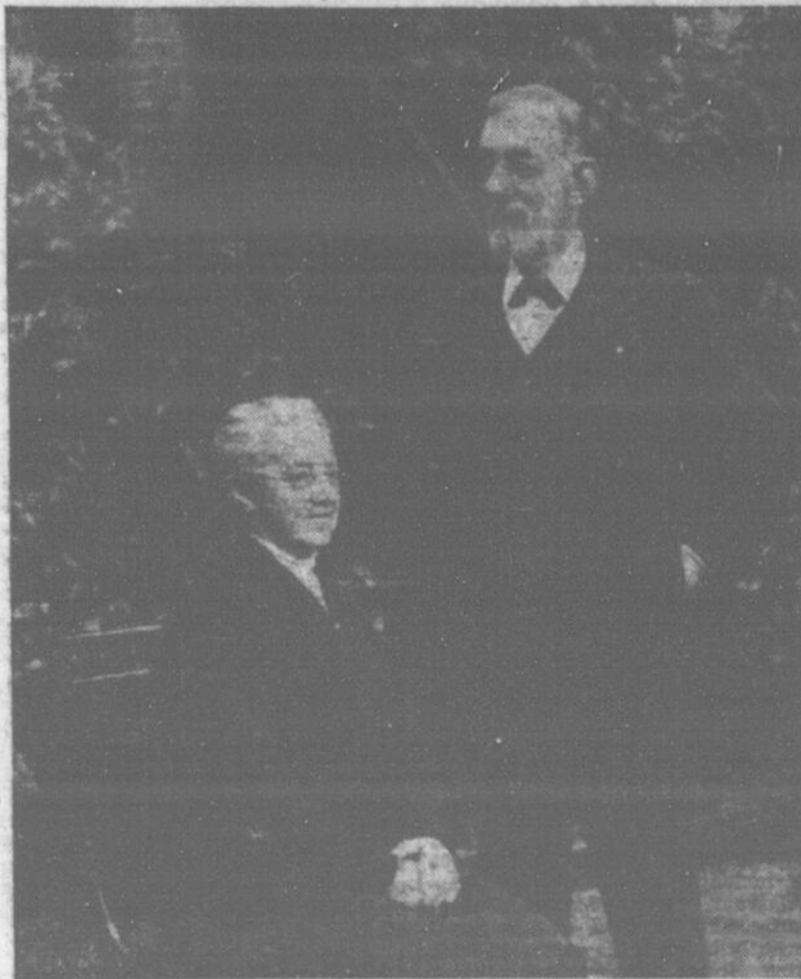
Single copies 5 cents. 20 cents a year. In large quantities of 25 and more a special reduction in price is given when sent to one address.

Address Quebec Prohibition Federation, Room 228, No. 222 Craig St. W., Montreal.

### War on Rum Runners Bearing Fruit

The offensive of the United States prohibition forces against Rum Row and the liquor smugglers is having a marked effect on the export liquor traffic of the British Isles. This traffic is now going through such a lean period that no money is available any more to finance rum-running expeditions, and exports of liquor destined for the arid United States have dropped almost fifty percent since January.

Of all the treasures laid up in heaven, none, perhaps, will fill us with more wondrous surprise than those treasures of consciences purified, hearts lifted up, and souls redeemed by our instrumentality.



MR. AND MRS. GUY HAYLER

The picture which appears at the head of this short sketch was taken at the recent celebration of the Golden Wedding of the well-known temperance leaders Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hayler of South Norwood Park, a suburb of London, England.

Mr. Hayler is the founder and President of the World's Prohibition Federation whose headquarters are at 99 Buckingham Palace Road, London. He is the author of scores of temperance treaties and the Editor of that most valuable and informing quarterly, "The International Record." For half a century the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hayler has been an international centre of service and hospitality which has made their name like precious ointment poured forth.

It is interesting to know that until the securing of the present office in London most of the far-reaching executive work of the World's Prohibition Federation was conducted in the Hayler home in South Norwood. Every one of the ten members of this devoted family—father, mother and eight sons and daughters, have generously and self-sacrificingly given of their time and money for many years to the great cause of Prohibition.

The labor entailed in sending hundreds of thousands of pieces of literature to different parts of the globe, to be received by the clergy and their church-members, temperance workers, politicians and newspaper-men and, the carrying on of an ever-increasing correspondence, can well be imagined.

We feel sure that the readers of this paper will wish for these veteran temperance leaders across the sea, whose likeness we are pleased to reproduce, a long and happy eventide.

# QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

## TO CORRESPONDENTS

If Mrs. Jas. B. Ferris will give some more definite information as to the date and department in which the article she wants appeared in the Witness we will be glad to forward the copy desired, if obtainable.

E.M.B., Nova Scotia.—We have no source of information on the subject in which you are interested.

## SPURGEON AND BAPTISM

Rev. John Ford, Farran's Point, N.S., writes:—Re Question and Answers, Sept. 23, I would be glad to know of any authority you have for Spurgeon's "broadmindedness on baptism." My opinion is he was as broad-minded as the New Testament, and only that much. I was a close follower of Chas. Haddon Spurgeon, in the great Down Grade controversy, also a regular reader for years of the Sword and Trowel, also an attendant at the tabernacle on several occasions. I also had a personal letter from him, and I think I am absolutely correct when I refuse to believe, till convinced to the contrary, that he ever administered sprinkling as baptism or contented the doing so by any one else.

Ans.—The reply given to J.M.F. on Sept. 23rd did not state that Spurgeon was broad-minded to the extent of substituting baptism by sprinkling for baptism by immersion when requested, although it may have assumed as much. Whether he did so or not is of course open to question.

## WORDS WANTED

G.E.B., Manitoba.—Could you or any of your readers supply me with the words, through the Witness, of a song, "Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer," containing the words, "Oh, Thou to Whom my thoughts are known, Calm, oh calm each trembling fear— Also the words of a sacred song called "Nazareth," containing the words: "The night is gone; behold in all its glory: A broad and bright light. 'Tis the Eternal Morning Star"— and if not imposing too much on your space I would like also to get the words of "The Pilot-Brave," ending with the words, "In dreams thy hall again we hear, ship ahoy, what cheer?"

T. G., Ontario.—Would you kindly publish the words of a poem, I believe by Aytoun, "The Execution of Montrose", with a resume of the career of the unfortunate marquis? I have not seen it in print for 30 years.

T.V., Ont.—For some time I had in my possession a beautiful little poem by Bayard Taylor about a young wife, or a sweetheart of his, who died while she was young. I do not remember the title, but the first line of it was—

"When the gentian turns to purple And the sassafras to brown" (or gold) The poem was clipped from a newspaper, and I have lost it. I wonder if you or someone of your correspondents could recover it for me? If you can, please do so, and publish it in the Witness. It was an exquisite little poem.

## WORDS SUPPLIED

Mrs. D. Martin, Orangedale, N.S., writes:—In your issue of Sept. 23, J. M. F., Ont., asks for a poem beginning: "Said the Welshman in pulpit to Welshman in pew, In that wonderful dialect they alone knew." I think the poem he wants is "A Welsh Classic", which I learned long ago, and am writing it from memory. Hope it is what is wanted.

## A WELSH CLASSIC

An unlettered clergyman, wanting a place, His manners were genial and pleasant his face, Received a kind letter inviting him down To preach to a church, in a large country town.

The town was uncultured, old-fashioned and plain, Their principal business was harvesting grain; And none of the church members ventured to speak A word of the Hebrew, or Latin or Greek.

For this very reason, they wished all the more A scholar, well grounded in classical lore; While a candidate might just as well stay away If he couldn't quote Hebrew—at least once a day.

The divine about whom this odd story was told, By the newspaper goasps, was cunning and bold; And knowing they wished for a classical man Though he knew no Greek, he hit on a plan

For he thought, "We shall see how much shrewdness avails, Though I know no Greek—I'm a native of Wales; If a few Welsh expressions I cautiously use They may rival the Hebrew in pleasing the pews."

On the critical day, with exceptional grace, With well-attuned voice and well-controlled face He read from the Bible a passage or two, And remarked—"My dear friends, this translation won't do.

"To be sure 'tis correct, but if beauty you seek, Hear the rhythmical sound of original Greek"— Then boldly, a medley of Welsh he recited, And watched the effect on his hearers benighted.

The children gazed up with a wondering stare, Their mothers assumed an intelligent air: While the deacons all nodded, as much as to say That Greek was by far the more excellent way.

A still bolder venture he hazarded next, By a curious way of announcing the text—"These words, as my hearers have noticed, of course, Have lost nearly all their original force.

"In the Hebrew, how clearly the thought flashes out"— Then more of his Welsh he proceeded to spout— When, what was his honor, to spy near the door A jolly old Welshman—just ready to roar!

O'ercome with remorse, and foreseeing the shame Exposure would bring to his reverend's name, The preacher's mad impulse at first was to run— But the Welshman's round face—so brimming with fun,

Suggested a possible plan of escape, Which none but a terrified parson could shape— So, boldly confronting that dangerous smile He coolly continued his sermon a while.

Till at last, without showing the least agitation He rallied himself for a final quotation—"The rendering here is decidedly wrong— Quite different thoughts to the Chaldee belong."

Then Welshman in pulpit, to Welshman in pew, In the wonderful dialect they alone knew Cried,—"Friend, by the land of our fathers, I pray As you hope for salvation, don't give me away!"

The joke was so good, the old Welshman kept still— And the classical parson is preaching there still.

"A friend of the Witness" sends in an old-time favorite song, words by Herbert S. Lambert. This is a companion song to "Back at Dear Old Home Sweet Home" and is entitled

## I WONDER HOW THE OLD FOLKS ARE AT HOME

'Tis not so many years ago, when as a boy I played, Amid the scenes so dear to me from morn 'til ev'ning shade; No place so dear to childhood days, as my old country home; Until one day I said "good-bye," and went away to roam. The old folks said, "God bless you, boy, and may you soon return, Two broken hearts await you here, two souls will watch and yearn."

The years have come and gone away, no news from son at home, No loving message to the boy who went away to roam.

### Chorus:

I wonder how the old folks are at home; I wonder if they miss me while I roam; I wonder if they pray for the boy that went away, And left his kind old parents all alone; I hear the cattle lowing in the lane And see again the fields of golden grain, I almost hear them sigh as they bade their boy good-bye.— I wonder how the old folks are at home.

This world grows weary day by day, I'm lonely and I'm sad. I long again to see the scenes, I knew when but a lad; To play with little brother, as we whiled the hours away, No thought had we of sorrow then, our hearts were light and gay, I see again the old schoolhouse, the church upon the hill The lane that leads to Grandma's house is fresh in memory still; A wandering boy alone tonight, with thoughts of home sweet home Still wonders how the old folks are, This boy who went to roam.

Miss M. Flake, Englefield, Sask., has been good enough to send in the words of the poem asked for by J. M. F., Ontario, and adds, "We get the Witness every week and enjoy reading it very much. This poem is by J. P. Gillman and is taken from the New Canadian Hymnal.

## GOD GIVE US MEN

God send us men whose aim 'twill be, Not to defend some ancient creed, But to live out the laws of Right, In every thought and word and deed.

God send us men alert and quick, His lofty precepts to translate, Until the laws of Right become The laws and habits of the State.

God send us men of steadfast will, Patient, courageous, strong and true; With vision clear and mind equipped His will to learn, His work to do.

God send us men with hearts ablaze, All truth to love, all wrong to hate, These are the patriots nations need, These are the bulwarks of the State. —F. J. Gillman, Alta.

A kind friend has this week sent along the words of an old favorite, which has appeared already in the Witness. No doubt many of our readers will welcome its reappearance.

## TROUBLE IN THE "AMEN CORNER"

'Twas a stylish congregation, that of Theophrastus Brown, And its organ was the finest, and the biggest in the town, And the chorus—all the papers favorably commented on it, For 'twas said each female member had a forty-dollar bonnet.

Now, in the "Amen-corner" of the church sat Brother Eyer, Who persisted every Sabbath-day in singing with the choir; He was poor, but genteel-looking, and his heart as snow was white, And his old face beamed with sweetness when he sang with all his might.

His voice was cracked and broken; age had touched his vocal chords, And nearly every Sunday he would mispronounce the words; And it was no wonder, he was old, and nearly blind, And the choir rattling onward always left him far behind.

The chorus stormed and blustered, Brother Eyer sang too slow, And then he used the tunes in vogue a hundred years ago. At last the storm-clouds burst, and the church was told, in fine, That the brother must stop singing, or the choir would resign.

# When you drink BOVRIL you drink BEEF

18 29

Then the Pastor called together in the lecture room one day Seven influential members who subscribe more than they pay, And having asked God's guidance in a printed prayer or two, They put their heads together to determine what to do.

They debated, thought, suggested, till at last "dear Brother York" Who last winter made a million on a sudden rise in pork, Rose and moved that a committee wait at once on Brother Eyer, And proceed to rattle him lively, for "disturbing of the choir."

Said he: "In that 'ere organ I've invested quite a pile, And we'll sell it, if we cannot worship in the latest style; Our Philadelph' tenor tells me, 'tis the hardest thing For to make God understand him when the brother tries to sing.

"We've got the biggest organ, the best dressed choir in town, We pay the steepest sal'ry to our pastor, Brother Brown; But if we must humor ignorance because it's blind and old— If the choir's to be pestered, I will seek another fold."

Of course the motion carried, and one day a coach and four, With the latest style of driver, rattled up to Eyer's door; And the sleek, well-dressed committee, Brothers Sharkey, York and Lamb, As they crossed the humble portal took good care to miss the jamb.

They found the choir's great trouble sitting in his old arm-chair, And the summer's golden sunbeams lay upon his thin white hair. He was singing "Rock of Ages", in a voice both cracked and low, But the Angels understood him; 'twas all he cared to know.

Said York: "We're here, dear brother, with the vestry's approbation To discuss a little matter that affects the congregation." "And the choir too!" said Sharkey, giving Brother York a nudge, "And the choir too," he echoed, with the graveness of a judge.

"It was the understanding when we bargained for the chorus, That it was to relieve us, that is, do the singing for us; If we rupture the agreement, it is very plain, dear brother, It will leave our congregation and be gobbled by another.

"We don't want any singing except what we've bought; The latest tunes are all the rage—the old ones stand for nought, And so we have decided,—are you listening, Brother Eyer?— That you'll have to stop your singing, for it hurlytates the choir."

The old man slowly raised his head, a sign that he did hear, And on his cheek the trio caught the glitter of a tear; His feeble hands pushed back the locks, white as the silky snow, As he answered the committee in a voice both sweet and low:

"I've sung the songs of David for nearly eighty years; They've been my staff and comfort, and calmed life's many fears; I'm sorry I disturbed the choir, perhaps I'm doing wrong, But when my heart is filled with praise, I can't keep back a song.

"I wonder if beyond the tide that's breaking at my feet, In the far-off heavenly temple, where the Master I shall greet— Yes, I wonder when I try to sing the songs of God up higher, If the Angel band will chide me for disturbing Heaven's choir."

A silence filled the little room; the old man bowed his head; The carriage rattled on again, but Brother Eyer was dead. Yes, dead! his hand had raised the veil the future hangs before us, And the Master dear had called him to the everlasting chorus.

The choir missed him for awhile, but he was soon forgot. A few church-goers watched the door; the old man entered not. Far away, his voice no longer cracked, he sings his heart's desires, Where there are no church committees, and no fashionable choirs.

As a result of the death of a Philippine scout soldier and his wife and daughter from cholera the 57th United States Infantry Regiment, stationed at Fort McKinley, Manila, has been placed under quarantine.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

good people of British Columbia ever hope to reap a bumper crop of Prohibitionists of the whole-hearted, national Prohibition variety they must do their own spade work right in their own communities. One may get his seed from far—even from Montreal—(Can any good prohibition thing come out of Montreal?) but one must cultivate his own ground. The larger the region under Prohibition the more certain and easy its enforcement.

The court of aldermen have elected Sir William Pryke as Lord Mayor of London to succeed Colonel Sir Alfred Bower, who retires on Nov. 9.



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SEAL TIGHT KEPT RIGHT

# Sunday Home Reading

## THE WICKED WORLD

Home

(By Louis E. Thayer)

It's a wicked old world, I've heard you say,  
A wicked old world, and I'll agree  
That trouble and sorrow block the way,  
And the sunshine is often hard to see.  
It's a wicked old world, but tell me, son,  
Are you trying to make it a better one?  
Are you adding your sigh to the mournful chant,  
Or are you lifting a song of cheer?  
Are you lending your voice to the tone cant,  
Or are you scattering sunshine here?

It's a wicked old world—but the work you've done,  
Has it helped to make it a better one?  
Did the word you spoke tend to stop the tears?  
Did your hand raise some one who chanced to fall?  
Did the hope you preached put an end to fears?  
Did you rush to aid when you heard the call?  
It's a wicked old world, alas! my son,  
But have you made it a better one?

## On Coming Back Again

By Rev. George H. Morrison, D. D., Glasgow, Scotland

"And He went down with them and came to Nazareth, and was subject unto them."—Luke 2:51.

That visit to Jerusalem was one of the great hours in the life of Jesus. It must have moved Him to the depths. Often in the quiet home at Nazareth His mother had spoken to Him of the Holy City. And the Boy, clinging to her knee, had eagerly listened to all she had to tell. Now He was there, moving through the streets, feasting His eyes upon the Temple. He had reached the city of His dreams. Clearly it was a time of vision. "Wist ye not that I must be about My Father's business?" In that moving hour there broke on Him the revelation of His unique vocation. And the beautiful thing is that after such an hour He quietly went back to Nazareth, and was subject to Mary and Joseph. He drew the water from the well again. He did little daily errands for His mother. He weeded the garden, tended the flowers in it, lent a hand to Joseph in the shop. And all this after that great hour which had changed His outlook upon everything and moved Him to the very depths.

That faithful and radiant way of coming back again was very characteristic of the Lord. We see it later at the Transfiguration. That was a splendid and a shining hour when heaven drew very near to earth. Such hours find fitter environment on mountain-tops than on the lower levels of the world. There Moses and Elias talked with Him. There was heard the awful voice of God. There His very garments became lustrous. After such an hour of heavenly converse you and I would have craved to be alone. Voices would have had a jarring sound; company would have been deemed intrusion. And again the beautiful thing about our Lord is that after such a heavenly hour as that He came right down to the epileptic boy. Instead of the voices of Moses and Elias, the clamor and confusion of the crowd. Instead of the tranquillity of heaven, the horrid contortions of the epileptic. It was the way of Jesus, after His hours of vision, to come right back, whole-heartedly and happily, to the task and travail of the day.

Now, that is big with meaning for us all, and is capable of endless application. There is often not a little heroism in coming back again to lowly tasks. When love has once come carolling down the highway it is not easy to get back to drudgery. When sorrow has come and "slit the thin-spun life," how intolerable, often, is that housework! The hand that knocks the nails into the coffin seems to knock the bottom out of everything, and we are left sometimes paralysed and powerless in a world of phantoms we cannot understand. Some men in such hours take to drink. Some who can afford it take to travel. Some lose "the rapture of the forward view" and settle down in the "luxury of woe." But He Who came to lead us heavenward, and Who drank our bitter chalice to the dregs, has empowered us for a better way than that. To take up our common task again, to march to our duty over the new-filled grave, to come back to the detail of the day, knowing that this, too, is holy ground—that is the path marked out for us by Him Who went down and was subject to His parents, and Who left the mount for the epileptic boy.

Nor can we forget how this applies to the great hours of the spiritual life. For that life, too, has its high-revealing seasons, when like the apostle we are caught up to Paradise. After such hours (and one of them is conversion) men often yearn to do great things for heaven. They want to be ministers; they want to leave the bench and go abroad to evangelise the heathen. If that be the authentic call of God it will reveal itself as irresistible, but often the appointed path is otherwise. It is not to go forth in glorious adventure; it is to come back with the glow upon the face—to the old home, the dubious friends, the critical comrades, the familiar faces. It is to tell out there

all that the Lord has done, not necessarily by the utterance of the lip, but by the demonstration of the life. A Christian does not do extraordinary things. He does ordinary things in extraordinary ways. He makes conscience of the humblest task. He does things heartily as to the Lord. And to come back again with that new spirit to the dull duty and narrowing routine is the kind of conduct that gives joy in heaven.—The British Weekly.

### WHEN TROUBLES COME

"Troubles a ton or troubles an ounce,  
A trouble is what you make it;  
And it's not the fact that you're hurt that counts,  
It's only—how did you take it?  
You're battered to earth—well, what of that?  
Come up with a smiling face;  
It's nothing against you to fall down flat,  
But to lie there—that's the disgrace."

## God Revealed in Christ

By Frederic C. Spurr.

Everybody believes in a "God of some kind." Herbert Spencer speaks of "the first great cause;" Ernest Haeckel of "the eternal substance" from which everything has been derived. Matthew Arnold of a "power not ourselves that makes for righteousness." But what is the intellectual or the human value of such definitions as these? What is the use to our deeper humanity of a "power not ourselves that makes for righteousness," if we cannot hold fellowship with it? Or what enlightenment is it for the heart to be informed of an eternal "substance" out of which we have emerged? It is not for vague generalities like these that the soul of man hungrily cries out. We want not impersonal law, but throbbing life; a God who answers to the deeps in our soul. We freely admit that no human being can

### CHRIST IS ALL

"For to me to live is Christ." This is my life motto. It should be the motto of every preacher and every church. Think Christ, talk Christ, live Christ, be as nearly as possible a Christ to your community and the world. Christ, and Christ alone, can furnish a solution for every problem known to human experience. He is the world's all-sufficient Saviour; mankind's supreme Teacher; humanity's incomparable Guide; the Goal of all human aspirations; the infallible Authority on all matters pertaining to morals and religion. He is the Universal HOMO, blending in Himself all races and ages, temperaments and types. He is the only One whom I ought to live to please. If I please Him and not the people, so much the worse for the people. If I please the people and not Him, so much the worse for me. With Christ as the centre and the circumference of life let us so preach and live that we can say with the apostle Paul, "For to me to live is Christ."—J. Whitcomb Brougner.

### THE HILL OF TEMPTATION

Many people are taken to the mountain-top and glittering things are spread out before them. Unfortunately the glitter sometimes blinds them to true values. Because a thing glitters they think it is gold. Yet some of life's noblest things are seen from the mountain-top. Noble souls are tried on the heights. The very kingdom they long for is spread out before their sight and the price is so easy. Just a bit of selfishness here, some degree of conformity to the world there, the pushing aside of some timid aspirant yonder, and—the kingdom is theirs! Men may win applause and earthly success in this fashion, but the great souls in the Kingdom of God are those who, forgetful of self, have entered in through the postern-gate of a childlike spirit.

However, Satan does not trouble to take us all to the mountain top. He knows he is fairly sure of some folks on any old ordinary level. He finds he can delude some by making them try to turn the world's stones into bread—but they remain stones for all that.

The third thing is that we are in the realm of a definite revelation. Christ made claims about the divine Being that nobody else ever made either before or since His time. Whether those claims are true or not is not the question at the moment; the fact is that He made them and they stand apart in the vocabulary of religion. No prophet of the Hebrew people, no leader of any world religion ever said of God what He said. "All things have been delivered unto me of my Father. No man knoweth the Son save the Father, and no man knoweth the Father save the Son and he to whom the Son willeth to reveal him." This is a staggering claim, but He made it, and even Renan admits the genuineness of the passage which records it. More than that, He claimed to be one with God. When Philip said: "Show us the Father and it sufficeth us," Jesus replied, "He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father." In other words Christ represented Himself to have for men the value of the invisible God. Further, He claimed to be the way to God. "I am the way, the truth and the life; no man cometh to the Father but through Me." Here then is something substantial to seize. There is nothing vague about it. True or false, it is substantial. A further important point is that the revelation of God made by Jesus was not intended to satisfy any speculative interest. Its purpose was moral, ethical, spiritual. He revealed the Father that men might become like Him. "Be perfect even as your Father in heaven is perfect." In other words, the object of Jesus in giving the revelation of God was not to satisfy the curiosity of people, but to change their lives, to lift them up, to unite them to God.

Refuse Christ's revelation, and what have we left? Nothing but darkness, Darkness at the beginning, darkness at the end, darkness en route. Without this God and Father of Jesus Christ we have a mere machine, self-started, and running down to silence and death. No future, no home, life a mockery; the dying universe taunting us with its funeral chant; while we, with our hungry hearts made for the Infinite, are the sport of some great, cruel fate. Are we willing to accept that alternative? For myself, I reaffirm my own personal faith. God to me, is all, because Christ is all. Let those who choose take what comfort they can from their Christless creed. As for me, now that the Light has come,

"In that light of life I'll walk  
Thru travelling days are done."  
—The Baptist.

### HER AIM

When Julia Ward Howe was asked her aim in life, she replied: "It is to learn, to teach, to serve, and enjoy." Usually when we have compassed a few years of existence we admit as a matter of course that we need to learn, secretly we feel ourselves quite competent to teach, have not the slightest doubt of our ability to serve—if only we are willing—and as for enjoying, we are sure that is spontaneous whenever there is anything enjoyable. It is only as we grow older that we grow wise enough and humble enough to know, as Mrs. Howe did, that all these things need to be definitely in our plan of life, a persistent aim.

### HAPPINESS

"No one has any more right to go through life unhappy than he has to go through it ill-bred," says Stevenson. When we remember what the writer's own life was, and what a brave battle he made against pain and discouragement, practicing his own doctrine of good cheer to the last, it adds force to his words. He learned to find pleasure in out-of-the-way places and to take it in bits as it came to him. The trouble with most of us is that we want our happiness in large quantities all at once, and we trample upon the little flowers of sweetness that spring all along the way.—Selected.

"The only way to be sure we shall not hurt other people is to try continually to help them. The careless individual, while perhaps not meaning any harm, is always giving pain. 'Unless you are deliberately kind to every creature,' says Ruskin wisely, 'you will often be cruel to many'."

Some people allow even their amusements to wear them out—all strain, tension, excitement, emotions rampant, nerves on the stretch. They had better learn the art of relaxation and make amusements a real recreation.—Oliver Huckel.

Much depends on how we carry our own special burden. If we lose courage we cannot hearten others. If we are selfish we shall have nothing to spare. If we waste we cannot water others. Let us never forget that we are surrounded by sixteen hundred millions of souls, each needing as much sympathy and help as we need ourselves. The law of Christ is the law of love that unites all together in the bond of peace and righteousness of life. We cannot prosper if we are merely fighting for our own hand.—F. W. Ainsley.

## Prayer

Our Father in Heaven, we thank Thee for the shadows as for the sunshine of life, and seek in both to discern Thy gracious purpose for us. May we be guided by Thy Holy Spirit in all that we think, and say and do. That Thy name may be glorified and others blessed. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

adequately know God. Our limitations are severe because we are human. God alone can be equal to the task of knowing Himself perfectly. Nor can He be demonstrated as a problem in mathematics is demonstrated. Yet although God cannot be demonstrated either to the senses or the mind in any scientific sense, He can certainly be known; we can enter into real fellowship with Him; our hearts can rejoice in His love.

In seeking to prove God to men, apologetists have often adopted the purely rational method. They have supported themselves upon principles, such as the principle of causality, i.e., every effect must have an adequate cause; the principle of substance, i.e., everything that

exists is a form of some great primal substance which lies behind all phenomena; the principle of purpose, i.e., the fact that life reveals purpose and purpose demands a directing mind; the principle of personality, i.e., the fragmentary personality possessed by the individual man demands a great whole in which all the parts shall find their place. This method is quite legitimate, but there is a better one. It commences with an absolute certainty of human life; with the greatest fact ever observed upon our earth plane. It begins with the substantial fact of Jesus Christ, and it sets forth that fact as alone having value for solving the mystery of the being of God as it bears upon the life of man. Jesus Christ actually claimed to reveal God, and Jesus belongs to history. On this old world of

ours the feet of Jesus Christ were planted; on this planet His voice rang out; in the presence of men and women like ourselves He stood, a substantial fact of unique divine personality incarnate in a human form. The value of starting with Christ is that we are on the ground of substantial history. The second thing is that we are in the realm of continuous experience. The action of Jesus Christ, Christianity confidently affirms, is not simply historic, confined to a restricted spot of earth at a given epoch in time. It is continuous with the life of the church. Christian experience throughout the centuries bears witness to his perpetual inspiration and guidance.

# DIAMONDS IN THE ROUGH

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 18.

We all know that there may be great possibilities in things that seem to be worthless or insignificant. It is only as a result of education or observation that we can see the oak in the acorn, or the beautiful flower in the small seed or in the uninteresting looking bulb which produces it. We learned these simple lessons before we were out of the nursery, but how many of us, even when well advanced in years, have learned to see the possibilities of goodness, and even of greatness that may be concealed beneath a rough and unlovely character? How many of us would have been capable of believing that the proud and cruel persecutor Saul could become Paul, the meek and tender-hearted saint?

Corinth must have seemed a poor place to dig for spiritual diamonds. Money getting was the chief aim of its inhabitants and they had no higher ambition than to win the admiration of those about them and to live in luxury and sensual pleasures. They were not without religion, but their religion pandered to their vices and had, therefore, a debasing influence. But God saw a diamond mine in that unlikely place. He knew that there were many persons in Corinth who could be transformed into saints by the preaching of the Gospel, accompanied by the power of the Spirit, and He sent to Corinth the man who above all other men, realized the truth that the preached Gospel is "the power of God unto salvation." (Rom. 1:16.) Paul preached and taught in Corinth for eighteen months and built up a strong Christian church in that heathen and immoral city.

But his work for Corinth was not finished when he had persuaded many of the people to accept Christ as their Saviour and Lord. He knew that just as Christ came into the world as a baby, so He comes into the heart of every believer as a baby, and the Christ-life in the believer must be nourished and strengthened by constant efforts to develop and educate it. In his intense anxiety to preserve the Corinthian Christians from error and to lead them upward, he seems to have written three letters to them, but only two of the letters have been preserved for us.

Paul's letters to the church at Corinth differ from any of his letters to other churches in that there is comparatively little doctrinal teaching in them. The Corinthians were intensely materialistic in their habits of thought and he felt that they needed instruction on the principles of Christian living rather than on the great thoughts of God which are the basis of all His dealings with man, and of man's obligations to God and to other men. The epistles to the Corinthians are a great illustration of the application of practical commonsense to the problems of every day life as they presented themselves in the experience of that church. Paul believed with his whole heart in the practicability of the religion of Jesus.

When we enquire how Paul went to work to lift these people out of their sordid materialism and inspire them with nobler aspirations we find what seem at first sight to be very contradictory statements with regard to them. He addresses them as those who are "sanctified in Christ Jesus," the called ones, the saints (Kletois hagios.) In our translation we read, "called to be saints." The words to be are not in the Greek, and although they are clearly implied, their insertion changes the meaning of Paul's words. It gives the impression that these Corinthians were not saints as yet, but had been called by God that they might become saints, and that is not what Paul meant. They had been called and as a result of that call they were saints. They were "sanctified in Christ Jesus." All true Christians are saints in the proper meaning of that word, the meaning in which it is always used in the New Testament. That is, they are separated from the world and set apart to the service of God by their union with Christ.

Paul goes on to say, "I thank my God always on your behalf for the grace of God which was given you in Christ Jesus; that in everything ye were enriched in Him in all utterance and in all knowledge; so that ye come behind in no gift; waiting for the revelation of our Lord Jesus Christ."

This reads like a description of a church composed of "really truly" saints; how many of us would dare to claim it as a correct description of our own condition, or of that of any church that we know?

But, read on.

"There are contentions among

you." You are all so confident of the correctness of your own opinions that you are disputing with each other and dividing into cliques, instead of cultivating the spirit of brotherly love and trying to lead others to Christ. Beware of this tendency to trust in your own wisdom, for confidence in human wisdom leads away from God; not toward God. "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness to him." I could not speak to you as unto spiritual, but as unto carnal, as unto babes in Christ; for whereas there is among you jealousy and strife, are ye not carnal?

"I write not these things to shame you, but to admonish you as my beloved children."

These quotations give us a view of the condition of the Corinthian church which is in sharp contrast with that set before us in the introduction to the letter, but worse is to come: "It is actually reported that one of you has his father's wife, and ye are puffed up, and did not rather mourn, that he that had done this deed might be taken away from among you."

The fact that a man guilty of the grossest immorality was allowed to remain a member of the church shows how little these Christians understood the character of the religion which they professed. But Paul's statement in regard to what some of them, at least, had been before their conversion, makes it easy to understand their failure to realize the enormity of this man's offense. (See Chap. 6:9-11.)

Then turn to the 11th chapter and we find still another very severe indictment against these saints. "It is not possible (for you) to eat the Lord's supper, for each one taketh before others his own supper, and one is hungry, and another is drunken. Have ye not houses to eat and drink in, or despise ye the church of God, and put to shame them that have not?" (the poor who have no houses of their own.)

Here was a church that was split up into factions by foolish disputes, a church in which the very vilest licentiousness was not effectively rebuked, a church in which the members went to law with each other, a church in which there was so little reverence for sacred things that even their attempt to commemorate the Lord's Supper was an exhibition of selfish greed and of drunkenness, a church in which even the miraculous gifts of the Spirit, such as the power to speak with tongues, were used as an opportunity to "show off," out of sheer vanity: how was it possible for Paul to say to these people that they were enriched in Christ in everything, and that they came behind in no gift (Chap. 1:4-6)?

In other words, how is it possible for a man to be a child of God, a member of the body of Jesus Christ, when he is as yet in large measure led by his natural desires and passions, and even when he has not yet gained a clear understanding of the nature of the divine life and of the destructive nature of sensuality?

The answer to this question will be found in the 7th chapter of Romans, where Paul shows that when a man becomes a Christian he becomes possessed of a double personality. He has now two distinct and mutually hostile wills. He wills to serve God; he wills to put away all evil practices and all desire for that which is evil; but the craving for self-indulgence in some form is so strong in him and the gratification of that craving seems so natural and even necessary, that he cannot control his own will. Or rather, the will that was in him by nature is too strong for the will which the grace of God has put into him. "These are contrary, the one to the other, so that ye cannot do the things that ye would." (Gal. 5:17.)

When we are thus brought face to face with the utter insufficiency and unreliability of our own wills to overcome the evil propensities of our nature we can sympathize with Paul's exclamation, "O wretched man that I am! who shall deliver me out of the body of this death?" (Rom. 7:24.) But though our case is desperate, it is not hopeless; Paul found a deliverer in Christ. But even with the help of Christ he did not find it easy to gain and to maintain the victory over the persistent demands of his lower nature. He said, "So fight I as not beating the air, but I buffet my body, and bring it into bondage. He was a man of an intense nature and it was only by constant and determined effort that he was able to keep himself under restraint.

"Rome was not built in a day," as the old proverb teaches. Really great things are not accomplished suddenly. Jonah's gourd might grow up in a night, but it perished in a night. Many years must elapse before the acorn can become an oak. All the processes of nature take time, and as a rule they cannot be greatly hastened without a loss of stability.

So it is with human nature. Our bodies develop gradually and so do our minds: why, then, should we expect to be able to develop full spiritual manhood or womanhood suddenly? It is the great business of our lives here and should be pursued systematically and determinedly, in humble reliance upon the grace of Christ; assured that if we will but do our part He will bring us out more than conquerors in the end in spite of the world, the flesh and the Devil.

"I have much people in this place," God said to Paul at the beginning of his work in Corinth. God knew just what sort of people they were and the debased condition in which they were then living, but He also knew what they were capable of becoming and what they would become eventually. They were diamonds in the rough, thickly coated with mud, but He could cleanse and cut and polish them. The grace of Christ is all-powerful for the perfecting of any nature that is put into His hands without reserve, and "they shall shine in their beauty, bright gems for His crown."

\*\*\*\*\*

In the beginning of his letter Paul expressed his thankfulness that the Corinthian Christians came behind in no gift; in the 12th, 13th and 14th chapters he told them about the gifts, and how to use them; or rather, how not to abuse them. He said that the Holy Spirit bestows different gifts on different persons as He sees best, and that the person who has received one gift has no right to boast over one who has received a different gift. All the different gifts are necessary, and each individual must exercise his own gift. But in doing so he is not working in his own power; it is God who is working in him. Therefore there is no ground for boasting. "There are diversities of working, but the same God worketh all things in all." (Chap. 12:6.)

"To each is given the manifestation of the Spirit to profit withal." What are these gifts of the Spirit?

They are wisdom, knowledge, faith, healing, power, miracle-working power, prophecy (that is, the gift of teaching with authority), the discerning of spirits, and speaking with tongues.

Of these eight gifts of the Spirit, the one that seems to have been most prized in Corinth is the one that Paul puts last—the power to speak with tongues. That gift seems to have been misused as a means of self-glorification, and, as far as we can judge from the record, it was soon withdrawn, being no longer necessary.

These eight gifts were bestowed specially on selected individuals, but there are other gifts of the Spirit that are offered to all believers, and these are the greater gifts. They are Faith, Hope and Love. And of these three greater gifts Love is the greatest. Faith is also classified with the special gifts. That refers apparently to the gift of faith for special uses.

We know in part, and we prophesy in part; but when that which is perfect is come, that which is in part shall be done away. But faith, hope and love abide. These are the elements of perfection and they cannot be done away.

It was true that the Corinthian church had been very richly endowed with spiritual gifts, but they had not risen to the level of their great opportunities. The old Adam was too strong for young Melancthon, as Luther's friend said of himself.

Golden Text: Now abideth faith, hope, love, these three; and the greatest of these is love.—1 Cor. 13:13.

## MANITOBA

Wherever the "seed" comes from, if the good people of Manitoba ever hope to reap a bumper crop of Prohibitionists of the whole-hearted, national Prohibition variety they must do their own spade work right in their own communities. One may get his seed from far—even from Montreal—(Can any good prohibition thing come out of Montreal?) but one must cultivate his own ground. The larger the region under Prohibition the more effective and easy its enforcement.



TYPE OF BANDITS IN CHINA

Typical Chinese soldiers such as are creating the unrest in China and who are the men responsible for outrages against white people in Chinese territory.

Wisdom is knowing what to do next; Skill is knowing how to do it, and Virtue is doing it. —David Starr Jordan

If we are not responsible for the thoughts which pass our doors, we are at least responsible for those we admit and entertain.—Charles B. Newcomb.

A plan for \$50,000,000 of expansion of buildings and plant is part of the plan suggested by Dr. John B. Mott, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., to the national staff conference at Atlantic City.

The word "chapel" comes from Caps, a

chest. The word was originally applied to the chest in which the relics of a saint were deposited, afterwards to the apartment in a church or cathedral in which the chest was kept. These chapels were dedicated separately, but were known by the name of the saint whose relics they contained.

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# FARM GARDEN AND HOME

## DEGENERATION DISEASES

The diseases which factor in the business of potato growing when transmitted through the tuber are known as degeneration diseases and are not remedied by seed treatment or by spraying; while others are controlled largely, if not wholly, by the use of these methods. The degeneration diseases have received more than usual attention during the past five years because of their obscurity and importance. Their respective causes still remain a mystery, but happily they can be almost wholly avoided by the use of disease free seed.

The more serious of the degeneration troubles which greatly reduce potato yields are leaf roll and mosaic.

Leaf roll is capable of reducing your crop to about one-third the yield you should and would have from normal tubers. The skeptic can be shown! Select a normal plant which is yielding about what you expect of it; then dig a hill affected with leaf roll and compare yields by weight. Of course, like other diseases, it is much worse on some kinds of potatoes than on others. The Rural group and the Irish Cobbler suffer a great deal, while the Green Mountain is quite resistant.

Leaf roll hills appear different from healthy ones. The whole plant is smaller and the foliage lacks the usual green color and normal spread. Leaf roll is first characterized by the rolling up of the margins of the lower leaves. This rolling gradually spreads to the leaves next higher until the leaves of the entire plant are affected. The rolled leaves have a thick leathery texture when crumpled between the fingers. When a plant is diseased to the extent that the upper leaves are rolled the petioles or stems of the upper leaves become rigid and stiff. This causes the leaves to stand more nearly perpendicular and closer to the main stem than they do normally, giving the plants a characteristic staring habit of growth. The tubers are generally borne on very short stolens, or may be attached directly to the stem. Tubers themselves show no evidence of this disease.

The cause of leaf roll is unknown, but it is certainly transmitted through the seed. If a tuber from a leaf roll hill is planted, the tops coming therefrom will exhibit characteristic rolling of the leaves and a markedly reduced yield. A diseased plant is also dangerous to its healthy neighbors, for the latter may contract the disease from the former.

Mosaic may reduce the yield from 10 per cent. to 80 per cent., although about 50 per cent. is the average on certain varieties. It is most serious on white sprout potatoes, especially the Bliss Triumph and Green Mountain. Others of the Green Mountain group like Carman No. 1 and Mills Pride are commonly affected, whereas Early Rose and Irish Cobbler are fairly resistant.

The disease occurs generally over eastern and southern United States. An interesting peculiarity about mosaic is its relation to climatic conditions. In warm regions, as in parts of Colorado and Iowa, symptoms are wholly obscured. It can scarcely be argued that the plants are free from the disease in those localities, for when such seed is brought east and grown under what is obviously more favorable climate for mosaic, the disease shows up characteristically. It has been claimed that northern seed when planted in the south shows mosaic on account of the southern environment, but there now's strong evidence that this is not true.

Mosaic plants may first be detected when they are six to eight weeks old, although it is not usually so pronounced until mid-season. The only part showing symptoms is the top; tubers never exhibit evidence of mosaic. Affected plants are smaller, the foliage is more or less crinkled and mottled with numerous small, yellowish green, irregular areas in the blade. Toward maturity, the mottling loses its expression, although the leaves are still wrinkled. As one might expect, there are all gradations between mild and severe cases, but the average ones do not easily escape notice. In very severe cases affected plants are curly and dwarfed, suggesting the condition known as curly-dwarf. It is the opinion of many potato pathologists that curly-dwarf is an extreme stage of mosaic.

The cause of mosaic is unknown, but it is transmitted through tubers. It should be added that tubers from apparently healthy plants frequently produce mosaic tops and reduced yields.

It is safe to say that, unless rigid precautions have been taken, either leaf roll or mosaic or perhaps both, occur in your neighborhood—probably in your own field. What is the average yield in your local-

ity? Does it seem that potatoes do not "do well"? If you grow blue sprout potatoes, look for leaf roll; if white sprouts, possibly mosaic is a factor in the inexcusably low yields. Where do you get seed? If you are suspicious of home-grown stock, make a strenuous effort to obtain seed with a good record. It should come from vigorous, healthy hills, which were definitely marked during the growing season and the tubers kept apart from others of the general crop. It is unsafe to go to the bin and sort out "nice-looking tubers for planting; they may have mosaic or leaf roll in them, although either is impossible of detection.

During the growing season watch for the best looking tops and if you feel sure they are free from degeneration troubles, mark such hills. At digging, give close attention to the product. A good yield is a requisite; if the hill is low-yielding, none of the tubers should be saved for seed, even though some are of good size and type. Eliminate also hills of doubtful variety. The first year's work may be more or less discouraging, but certainly a few good tubers can be obtained by this method of selection. Of course, attention must be given to matters of proper soil type, cultivation and spraying.

A seed plot should and will be maintained by every progressive grower. Careful inspection several times during the season is essential. Examine every plant in the seed plot rigidly and pull out weak hills, mixtures and diseased plants of every kind. An inspection at blossoming time is important so that undesirable types may be discarded. Carefully hand dig and further eliminate suspicious low-yielding hills.

## FALL SOWN ANNUALS

Have you not often noticed the strong self-sown plants which year after year appear in your flower borders? No doubt you have sometimes wondered how they came there until it occurred to you that they must be the result of self-sowing; the parent plants having matured seed, in due course the pod or pods became ripe and, shattered, the seed finding its way into the soil, where it lay until the sun rays in early spring, combined with the soil moisture, brought it to life.

One can hardly over-emphasize the great superiority of these chance seedlings when compared with plants from seed sown in the usual way in spring. They are sturdy and full of vitality and they bloom early in the season and continue flowering much longer than do those sown in spring. The reason for this may be traced to their superior root system, and this is due to the seed getting a start so early in spring. Once the seed has germinated, the roots become active, and so long as the ground is not frozen they continue going ever deeper and spreading in all directions.

We cannot rely upon these self-sown plants coming up where wanted, but by sowing seed in the fall we may create identical conditions and at the same time have our favorites exactly where they will be most effective. The seed is therefore sown just before the ground freezes.

The ground must, of course, be prepared ahead of time, choosing a place that will not be disturbed in spring. Spade and fertilize it in the usual way, but delay the surface raking until you are going to sow. When that time arrives, rake the surface quite fine, and if large patches of one variety be desired, the seed should be sown broadcast and lightly raked in. After sowing, firm the surface with the back of the spade or with a smooth board. After the ground is well frozen cover the bed with clean straw or leaves, keeping them in place with a few light boards or pine boughs.

Annuals that answer admirably to this treatment are poppies, candytuft, mignonne, portulaca, sweet alyssum, cornflower, calliopsis, petunia, calceola, larkspur, aster, dianthus and pansy.

Neither corn silage nor alfalfa hay is in itself a complete ration for a dairy cow, but when the two feeds are combined they form a most satisfactory ration and provide all the essentials of a good ration, namely: nutritive value, balance, succulence, palatability, and bulk.

By storing vegetables this fall you can cut down the grocery bill next winter. Factors favoring successful storage are a favorable temperature, good ventilation, air circulation, size of the bins, racks, good drainage, cleanliness, ease of access to the storage house and the condition of the crops stored.

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## SPRAYING CHERRY PAID

I have two Montmorency cherry trees set the same time, five years ago, on the same heavy, yellow clay ground, says a contributor to the "Michigan Farmer". They are only a few rods apart but the small one is on the lawn and the large one in an apple row as a filler. They both get a dormant spray of lime-sulphur and both get worked and manured every spring. I dig around the tree on the lawn and work manure into the ground; the tree in the row gets the regular working with plow and drag, also some manure.

The tree on the lawn is afflicted every summer with cherry leaf spot, the leaves turn yellow and drop early, while the few fruits ripen while still very small. It is inconvenient to reach it with the spray rig so it does not get a summer spray of Bordeaux. The tree in the row gets summer spraying with arsenate-Bordeaux while I am spraying the young apple trees and plum fillers. It bears a full crop of great big, juicy cherries and is making a fine growth. It holds its leaves until late and is green and thrifty. Possibly the extra working it gets makes some difference also, but I am inclined to lay the difference in growth between the two trees to the cherry leaf spot and the lack of spray on the small tree. Both trees would have made a heavier growth on lighter, richer soil, but trees planted on clay soil live much longer than those on sandy soil and stand the regular summer drouths much better.

## TULIPS FOR SPRING

The tulip is almost if not quite our most popular spring flower. By using early and late blooming varieties their season is decidedly more prolonged than the daffodil and hyacinth. The early-flowering single and double tulips are really in-

valuable in yielding an early display of bright colors in the garden, as also adding to the beauty of our window-garden when grown in pots.

As in the case of narcissus and hyacinths, tulips will give satisfactory returns in almost any soil, but if possible it should be well drained and in good condition. If it is very poor, matters will be greatly improved by adding old manure, leaf mold and bone meal, following the instructions previously given for the other bulbs. On no account add fresh or partially decayed manure or poultry droppings to the soil. The presence of either may lead to diseased bulbs and foliage. Plant four inches deep and four to six inches apart to get the best effect. By a judicious selection of varieties, using the early and late types, we have tulips in bloom for many weeks. Reliable early single sorts are Vermilion Brilliant, Golden Queen, Keizerkroon, Queen of the Violets, Fire Prince, White Hawk and Thomas Moore. Then in early doubles there are Snowball, Murillo, Crown of Gold, Couronne des Roses and Rubra Maxima, all first class. In tulips the late-flowering varieties, which include Darwins, Cottages and Breeders, are great favorites. They are often referred to as a whole class, as May-flowering Tulips. Superbly massive and always impressive, due to their robust, healthy and tall growth, they are now used by the hundreds of thousands for bedding and cutting purposes, and are becoming more popular every year.

The apple crop in Ontario is the best for twenty years, it is reported at the local branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Not only is the fruit far more plentiful than usual, but it is stated to be of good quality and size, and free from fungus and injurious insect pests.

Do you merely live in your community, or do you live for it?

**HEMLOCKS**

It is common to think of our beautiful conifer, the hemlock, as the tree that supplied the poison which ended the noble life of Socrates, but what the great philosopher drank was a decoction of the herb, *Conium maculatum*, akin to our wild carrot. Our tree was called the hemlock from some fancied resemblance of its leaves to those of that herb.

The gloomy shade of hemlock woods adds to the sad thoughts thus aroused; but when a hemlock grove is viewed from below, the lines of white streaking the under side of each leaf, and the silver-gray tone of the under side as a whole, make a far more cheerful aspect. Indeed, the light and graceful branches, with their feathery appearance and their extreme flexibility, render it perhaps the loveliest of all our evergreens.

The little needles of the hemlocks are mounted on tiny leaf-stems, and the tree may thus be known, for no other conifer has this peculiarity. Moreover, all but the mountain hemlock have leaves growing in two ranks, making a flat branch-let; the leaves of the mountain hemlock are three-angled. The needles of the mountain hemlock also have white lines above as well as below. Hemlock needles are the shortest of all the evergreen needles, being (in the Eastern variety) only half an inch or less in length; the leaves of the other varieties are somewhat longer.

The Eastern (Canadian) hemlock is from fifty to eighty feet high, rarely growing to one hundred and ten feet. The Carolina hemlock is seldom over seventy feet high, but the mountain hemlock is taller, and the Western hemlock, which is a superb feature of the Pacific coast forests, is a monarch of the woods, reaching sometimes the height of two hundred feet.

Hemlocks love moisture and grow tallest in rich and well-watered soil, especially in ravines through which flow abundant streams.

Hemlock timber (at least the Eastern variety) is hard to work and splinters readily, so that it is used chiefly for rough boards and for the beams of houses that are to be covered up. The hemlock's red inner bark is rich in tannic acid, so that it is much used in curing leather, but it makes the leather too bright unless some oak bark is mixed with it to darken it. It is only in summer that the tan bark can be peeled off the tree. The leaves are useful, furnishing when distilled the "oil of hemlock," used for medicinal purposes.

Hemlock cones are very small, from half an inch to three-quarters of an inch long in the Eastern tree and larger in the others, but not much more than two inches long even in the mountain hemlock. They hang from every spray, and in winter the squirrels feast upon them.—C. E. World.

**IMPROVING AN OLD GRAPE ARBOUR**

In most instances grape arbors are erected for screens, shade, and to beautify unightly surroundings. The production of high quality fruit must necessarily assume secondary importance unless particular attention is given to the pruning. This has been done in but exceptional cases, with the inevitable result that the vines have become a mass of canes and leaf, and while the total cane length becomes greater from season to season, the fruit quality becomes poorer and poorer. In short, too many fruit buds exist in proportion to the root area.

To re-establish a trellis that has gone the way of this one, says F. E. G., writing in the "Rural New Yorker", it is necessary to cut away a large part of the old wood, in many instances even the principal trunk or trunks, and replace them through one-year canes that arise from or near or below the ground level. The first year the canes should be cut rather short, but as the vine begins to regain some of its former vigor this original cane may be lengthened until the top of the trellis is reached. This cane then serves as a permanent trunk. The fruiting wood, as one-year canes or two-bud spurs, that arise from it, may then be trained to the right and left along the sides of the trellis. Each year the canes that have fruited should be entirely cut away and others of the previous season retained. Frequent spurting along the trunk and at the bases of the canes will provide suitable fruiting wood.

Moderate-sized cuttings made from the growth of the past season, if properly handled, will provide plants for other plantings. These should be taken during the dormant season and buried out of doors until planting is possible in the early Spring.

**Fall Planted Potatoes!**

Those of us who grow potatoes in our gardens and alternate them with other vegetables have often been peevish by the upheaving growth of a potato vine in the midst of a tidy row of seedling onions or carrots. Do our best there seem always some potatoes left in the ground to

annoy us next season. Has any one ever tried fall planting of potatoes?

George A. Cosgrove, writing to the Rural New-Yorker, has another problem:—

Has anyone, he asks, tried leaving the potatoes in the ground undug all winter, then digging them in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground? We leave parsnips in the ground all winter, and it does not hurt them any to freeze and thaw with the earth. Also we put onion sets into the ground early in the fall, and it does not hurt them to freeze and thaw all winter, "as long as they have root contact with the earth." It is that root contact with the earth that is absolutely essential. Parsnips or onions laid on top of the ground, even if covered with a light coat of earth, would be ruined by spring; but if the roots have a growth contact with the earth, the frosts do not seem to hurt them at all. Why wouldn't the same thing be true with potatoes? I have occasionally ploughed out a hill of potatoes in the spring, that somehow escaped being dug in the fall, and found the potatoes in fine condition, firm and solid, unshrunk, and in fact much better than those stored in the cellar.

If the cellar is warm the potatoes will sprout and shrink, while those outdoors in the ground will not sprout, but come out in fine condition if dug as soon as the frost is out in spring. But they must have that root growth contact with the earth undisturbed all winter.

**THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL WINTER FAIR**

The success of the swine judging competition in which the Boys' and Girls' Swine Clubs from the different Provinces took part in the "1924 Royal" provinces to be duplicated at this year's show of the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, scheduled for eight days in the Royal Coliseum, Toronto, commencing November 13th. From Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will come the winning teams of this year's contests conducted under the joint auspices of the Departments of Agriculture of the three Western Provinces and the Extension Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The teams will be the guests of the Royal Winter Fair and the Canadian Pacific Railway during their visit to Toronto. According to present plans Ontario and the Maritime Provinces also will be represented by juvenile teams at this year's show.

While the trophies and medals awarded by the Canadian Pacific Railway are confined exclusively to the three Western Provinces, special prizes also are given by the Departments of Agriculture of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces and individual swine clubs and other concerns for the promotion of these contests in Eastern Canada, the idea being to stimulate and improve the position of Canada in the hog markets of the world. The Extension Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway believes a practical demonstration to be the most effective teacher in encouraging the production of better types of hogs.

**GARDEN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

**Red Spider on Geraniums**

M. H. N.—More mistakes are made in giving geraniums too large pots than in keeping them too long in small ones. August cuttings will probably not require anything larger than a four-inch pot. Being root bound will only make the bloom more abundant if the plants have sunlight and sufficient water. Either plunge the plant, pot and all, in warm (not hot) water containing a teaspoonful of household ammonia to a gallon of water or spray thoroughly so as to reach both sides of the leaves with the same warm water and ammonia. The red spider has probably been brought in on the green house plant of which you speak. It is almost invisible, but the tiny blisters on the undersides of the leaves and their turning yellow are indications of its presence. Fortunately this pest is not difficult to eliminate once you recognize its presence, clear water spraying will do it.

**Dividing Peony Clumps**


Reader.—Four feet apart will not be too much room to give the luxuriantly growing varieties, but unless they are crowded do not move them. They dislike having their roots disturbed, and will increase in beauty for many years if given sufficient plant food.

When you do decide to move them and divide the clump, leave at least two eyes to the piece of fleshy root for the best results, though if you desire to make more plants one eye with a piece of root may be used. Be sure to get the eye not more than two inches below the surface of the ground as deep planting is detrimental, often stopping the plants from flowering.

**White Worms**

A. H. D.—It is always a good plan to

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sterilize the potting soil you use for your window plants. Mix the soil, leaf mold, sharp sand, thoroughly decayed manure and rich garden loam, and sift it, then put it in shallow pans and set in the oven, stirring to prevent its burning. Heat it until it is just too hot for you to comfortably stir with your hand and keep it hot for about an hour. If you do this you will not be likely to be troubled with the white worms (larvae of the black gnats) eating the roots of your plants. When the white worms are injuring a plant which cannot be repotted try setting the pot in a bucket of water to which lime has been added or watering the earth in the pot with lime water.

**Old Asparagus Bed**

Subscriber.—Do not try to move 10-year-old asparagus roots; at that age the bed should be at its best. If neglected or if you want to have the bed in another place, better next spring plant asparagus seed or set out one-year-old plants for an entirely new bed. It will take three years to come to full bearing and in the meantime clean up the old bed. Get out all weeds and small seedling asparagus plants and give the bed a good mulch of well rotted manure. Next spring work in the manure with a fork but be careful not to injure the roots. Keep cultivated and free from weeds while you are cutting the shoots and when the season is over put on more well rotted manure or a complete fertilizer. The more you can feed the plants in midsummer and autumn the stronger and finer the shoots will be in the following spring.

**Black Lily**

Reader.—The only information I have on the subject is a note to the effect that



COMING TO CANADA

Arthur Henderson, the well-known British Labor leader, and his son William, formerly a member of parliament, who are coming to Canada on a speaking tour.

The U. S. A. Bureau of Plant Industry is experimenting with a lily which grows a foot in height, was collected at an altitude of about 12,000 feet in the Sila Pass, China. The flowers are described as 2 inches long, drooping, and bell-shaped; the color is a rich purplish black, tinged with carmine.

Willow furniture which no longer comes white with a salt-water scrub, may be stained a beautiful bronze color with bitumen.

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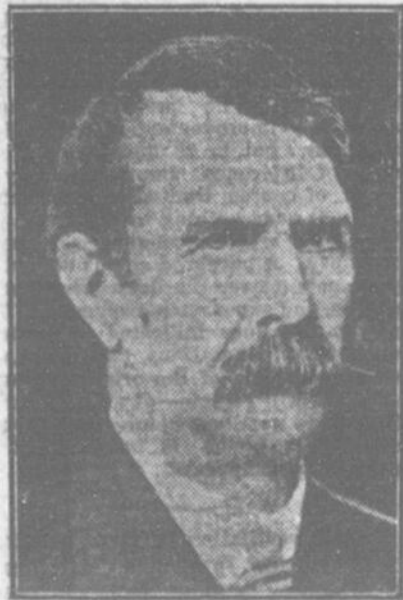
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PRINCE'S NEIGHBOR DIES

George Lane, famous Alberta rancher, and friend and neighbor of the Prince of Wales, who died suddenly on September 24.

## Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

### FROTHY CREAM

(The Farmer and Stockbreeder)

Regarding the difficulty of making butter in cold weather from frothy or sloppy cream, this may be due to any of the following causes:—(1) Too low a churning temperature. This causes the cream to thicken, become viscid, and adhere to the inside of the churn. The thickened cream then does not receive the necessary concussion to convert it into butter. Sometimes too high a temperature will cause cream to froth, but it more often results in the butter coming quickly with an undue loss of fat. (2) The cream not properly ripened, too thick, or too thin. Cream is more easily churned when ripe than in the sweet state. Cream is considered ripe when it has soured to the extent that it contains 0.5 to 0.6 per cent. of acidity, and should have a clean sharp acid flavor. The best temperature at which to ripen cream in winter is 68 deg. Fahr., and the addition of starter to assist the acidification is advisable. Cream should be regulated to such consistency that it easily, but slowly, runs off the stirring stick when ready for churning. (3) Too much cream in the churn is a cause of difficult churning—the churn should never be much over one-third full. Churning too quickly does not allow the cream to get the necessary concussion to convert it into butter. A suitable rate of speed at which to turn most churns is about 50 revolutions per minute, but at each half-revolution the cream should be heard to "drop" in the churn. (4) Failure to ventilate sufficiently during churning. If the gas liberated from the cream is not allowed to escape from the churn it causes the cream to swell and become frothy. (5) Cream obtained from milk of cows towards the end of the lactation period. The fat globules are then very small in size and difficult to collect in the form of butter. (6) Feeding. Sudden change in the cow's diet is often a cause of difficult churning. Changes of the cow's food should be effected very gradually. (7) Milk produced under unclean conditions contains large numbers of bacteria which produce gas. They often prevent cream ripening properly, especially where starter is not used, and cause difficulty with the churning. When the cream first becomes viscid, as told by its failing to drop, stop churning, and test for temperature. Add water at a suitable temperature to regulate the cream to the temperature and consistency required. Resume churning and ventilate frequently. Two or three lots of water at the correct temperature will usually make the churning proceed properly. When one or two newly-calved cows are brought into a herd of cows stale in milk the churning difficulty due to this cause may be overcome. Until the cause of the trouble occasioned by frothy cream is discovered it will be advisable to scald each fresh lot of cream to 160 deg. Fahr. before placing it in the ripening crock. The ripening should be assisted by the addition of some good quality starter. Frothy cream may be taken from the churn, scalded, ripened, and then churned successfully. The end-over-end churn will not be the cause of frothy cream—this type of churn is the one most commonly employed.

### BLOAT IN STOCK

An American farming paper recently offered prizes for the best means of dealing with bloat in stock. The winner sent in a number of practical suggestions as follows: "I have pastured dairy cattle on alfalfa pasture every season of the year. By accustoming the cattle gradually to the pasture and observing a few precautionary measures, I find cattle can be pastured on alfalfa with very little danger. The greatest danger from pasturing alfalfa occurs in the spring of the year, when the plant is growing very rapidly. The plan which I use, and which is very satisfactory, is to seed a grass pasture in an adjoining field. If the cattle have access to a field of grass they will leave alfalfa when they feel bloat coming on. This seems to be instinctive with them. When it is not convenient or possible to have the grass pasture adjoining, another very satisfactory method is to have plenty of hay or good bright straw, where the cattle can get at it readily. Where the alfalfa and clover are seeded along with the grasses there is much less danger of bloat. In addition to providing our cattle with a grass pasture or bright straw or hay, I provide or equip each head with a straight bar-bit bridle. I find by doing this I can keep my cattle on pasture continuously and never have any trouble. There are

two types of bloat—namely, chronic and acute. The former is a mild case, and the method of treatment which I use is to drench the animal with Epsom salts dissolved in warm water. One pound of Epsom salts dissolved in two quarts of warm water will be sufficient for treating an animal. In an acute case, the animal will be suffering because of extreme pressure on the diaphragm, causing difficult breathing. Under this condition it is necessary to use a knife or trocar. The knife or trocar is inserted 6 in. in front and 6 in. below the point of the hip bone, and on the left side. Feed lightly for a few days after a case of acute bloat."

### TREATMENT OF LOCKJAW

Tetanus, or lockjaw, is a disease common to the horse, and occasionally met with in other animals, such as the ewe after lambing. It is a disease affecting the nervous system, characterized by muscular contractions of a violent character, hence the incoordination of movement. The first system (says the Launceston Examiner) is usually a marked retraction of the eyeball, especially noticeable when excited, and what you term the "skin," or brow, is shot across the front of the eye. It is a very fatal disease, and not very amenable to treatment, as the death rate often exceeds 70 per cent. In an acute case the muscular contractions become so severe that the horse falls down and dies of irritation, exhaustion, and the toxic effects of the casual microbe. Lockjaw is caused by a microbe, which is a normal inhabitant of the soil, especially rich soils, and those heavily dressed with farmyard manure. It gains entrance to the body through a wound, and in the depth of the wound it produces a very powerful poison or toxin, which affects the nervous system, giving rise to the symptoms described. The wound may be very slight and scarcely observable, but the disease most commonly follows on a deep punctured wound such as one caused by the top of a "graip" or fork, or by a nail. A punctured wound of the hoof is a common origin of the disease. Curative treatment for lockjaw, as already mentioned, is very unsatisfactory, and preventive treatment is all-important. Every wound should be carefully cleaned and washed with a disinfectant solution, and kept free from dust. In the case of deep punctured wounds, where it is impossible for disinfectants to reach the bottom, more especially those in the legs or foot, and caused by objects covered with earth, a dose of anti-tetanic serum ought to be injected within four days of the accident. The serum is practically an absolute preventive for the disease if used before symptoms appear, while it is of very little value as a curative once the disease has developed. The treatment then is of too technical a character to detail.

### GRADING UP IN CATTLE

By grading up in cattle is meant the mating of a common or relatively unimproved parent with one that is more highly improved—that is, a purebred. The mating might be made either way, but in practice the male is taken for the purebred parent for economic reasons. One purebred bull with a herd of cows can give all the calves in the herd a purebred sire, that is make them half breeds, whereas if the making of halfbreeds were attempted in the other way it would require 20 purebred individuals, and the crop of calves would have little or no improvement, besides which any improvement made would not be in one, but in 20 lines, each with its shade of difference. Improvement by grading is, of course, limited to herd improvement. It adds nothing to the breed, but it distributes breed excellence with extreme certainty. A purebred sire is almost surely prepotent over the dams whatever they may be, and experience teaches that if mating on the lines indicated is carried on for several generations (six, says an expert) very little of the original unimproved blood will remain—about 1½ per cent. Thus it is not long before the amount of unimproved blood is insignificant and ultimately disappears.

Proper ventilation of farm buildings is necessary for profitable dairying and stock raising in South Dakota. Dark, ill-ventilated quarters devitalize the stock, stunt their growth and make them susceptible to disease. A good supply of oxygen is important for the production of milk, beef, pork and for growth and vitality.

### AYRSHIRES IN THE HOMELAND

The prestige of the Ayrshire cow stands high at the present time among the dairy cattle of the world and nowhere is she seen to so good advantage as in her homeland on the green fields of the Lowlands of Scotland. For two years in succession the breed has attained to the highest distinction at the greatest show in Britain—London Dairy Show—defeating every other breed for its all-round excellence as a dairy animal. Many years ago Scotsmen prided themselves on having what was regarded as a show Ayrshire—an animal with a narrow chest barely sufficient for the accommodation of the lungs, with a tight vessel of a particular shape, no matter whether or not it produced milk, and with, in the vast majority of cases, teats which could hardly be caught in the milking operation. Now, happily, this is all changed. Some of the people who were so much in favor of the narrow chested sort are now quite enthusiastic in their endeavor to produce the utility sort—cattle with grand wide frames, deep in the rib, and having sound constitutions capable of withstanding the strain of a big flow of milk. Milk recording has brought about a mighty change. Some there are who still believe in the cow with the shapely vessel, and there are not a few such in the country which can boast of the finest constitutions and can show good records at the end of the season. In the vast majority of cases, however, the shape of the vessel is not now regarded as of so much importance if it is well hung, of a fine silky texture and can produce the requisite quantity of milk. The change which has been brought about in the Ayrshire breed during the past two decades has been truly wonderful. The vessel men have retained their shapes, but have strengthened the constitution and increased the milk yield. Others have widened the frame and strengthened the constitution about the shape of the udder except that it must have large sized, pliable teats.

Formidable opposition is now being offered to the Ayrshire by the British-Holstein breed and the Red Polls. Herds of both breeds have been established in the west of Scotland, and they, too, are making a bid for popular favor. But the Ayrshire has certain advantages which are not easily overcome. She is hardy, can live well on a very moderate diet, and gives a large flow of milk of excellent quality. Economically she is the cow for the poor land, as she can find her living where other breeds would perish. "The great essential," says Mr. Gilbert McMillan, ex-president of the Canadian Ayrshire Association, "is to have a cow with the productive machinery in correct ratio to the driving force; or, in other words, where the productive ability is backed by sufficient strength and capacity to ensure standing the wear and tear of a long life. It is easier to attain this with a small cow, but a large one, other things being equal, will be proportionally better, and the demand today is for a good, large cow."

It is interesting to recall the different stages in the transition of the Ayrshire. Some thirty years ago or so, Mr. John Speir, of Newton Farm, Scotland, conducted an enquiry into the condition of the Ayrshire breed of cattle in relation to the prevalence of tuberculosis. Mr. Speir concluded that at that time some 30 per cent of the Ayrshires in Scotland were affected with the trouble. This set people thinking, and action was at once taken by individuals to get rid of the trouble. It was realized that animals must be bred with strong constitutions—having frames with plenty of room for the play of the lungs, and capacity to make the best use of the food provided. The improvement has been constant and persistent until now the best herds in the county may be regarded as practically free of the malady. Indeed most of them are regularly tested and if an animal should show symptoms of the disease it is discarded no matter how good a milker it may have turned out.—"Old Hand," Ottawa Farm Journal.

### CULLING

It is hardly expected that the volumes that have been written on the subject of culling dairy herds in order to weed out the poor cows, are restricted in their application to grade or scrub herds. However, the application of the reasons contained in these writings has probably been more forcibly directed against the grade cow than against the faulty pure

bred. It is well to keep in mind that the same principles apply to pure bred herds.

If the same rigid supervision is applied to pure bred herds that is received by grade herds in cow testing association work a direct breed benefit cannot help but result. In fact pure bred herds are often in greater need of judicious culling than are many grade herds.

Culling the herd is a practice that requires a combination of conscience and courage. It first requires some courage to decide that certain females of one's own breeding are not suitable to maintain the standard desired in the herd. Naturally, they must be disposed of, and conscience enters in the method of disposition. The out-going females must either be definitely relegated to the butcher's block or they will find their way into the hands of some farmer who believes he is buying a good dairy cow. We honor the breeder who has the courage to send a faulty pure bred to the butcher when he might adopt the alternative of wishing her onto an unsuspecting buyer.—Guernsey Breeders' Journal.

Milking machines will save labor if a sufficient number of cows are being milked. The herd should number at least fifteen cows before a milker is a time-saving investment. A mechanical milker will not injure the udder of the cow or cause her to dry up if reasonable care is observed in its operation. Stripping after the machine is necessary to avoid drying up the cow. Do not leave the milker on the cow too long after practically all the milk is drawn. This may injure the cow's udder.



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will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 A free.

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# Quality

## The most urgent requirement in Canada's Agricultural Products

CANADA produces every year large quantities of wheat, oats, barley, butter, cheese, bacon, beef, eggs, apples, potatoes, grass seed and clover seed that she cannot consume. Her natural outlet for these products is, of course, Great Britain—the one great consuming country of the world with an open market.

Unfortunately, nearly every other country with any surplus of food products seems to want to send its surplus to this same market.

The keenness of the competition on this, our only market, and the energy and resourcefulness of our competitors began to impress themselves upon the Department of Agriculture some time ago, but it is only within very recent years that the real and only way to grapple with this problem has been discovered, or at least put into effect. This Department now believes, as do also most of the farmers of this country, that the "grading" of our agricultural products is the policy and practice that is seeing us through the struggle and will assure us of our rightful place on the British market.

"Grading" means the classifying of products, whether they be hogs, butter, cheese, eggs or anything else, into what might be called in a general way "BEST", "GOOD", "FAIR" and "POOR" classes.

These exact words are not used in describing the grades, but that is what is meant. The purpose served in grading is threefold—

(1) **Educational.** When the producer sees the relative quality of his product he is spurred on to maintain that quality if it is the "best" or to improve the quality where necessary.

(2) **Fair Play.** When products are not graded the inferior article for various reasons often brings as much as the superior article, and the credit and advantage of putting the superior product on the market is lost to the one who really deserves it.

(3) **Facilitating Trade.** The dealer learns to have confidence in the article he is buying and buys more freely, because it is guaranteed by grading, and gradually everybody gets to know what the "best" article really looks like or tastes like. In short, grading brings about standardization and ensures to the producer the best price.

Canada now grades her cereals, grass seeds, hay, potatoes, apples, eggs, butter, cheese, wool and bacon hogs. The results have been in every case beneficial and in some cases quite markedly so, even though the grading system has been in effect in some cases for only two or three years, thus:—

**Cheese**—Grading began April 1st, 1923. Canadian cheese the year before had fallen into such disfavour on the British market that New Zealand cheese was quite commonly preferred. Today Canadian cheese commands cents per pound higher than New Zealand.

**Butter**—Grading began same time as for cheese. The reputation of our butter was then indeed at low ebb. Canadian butter today, while not the best on the market, is rapidly improving in quality and gaining in reputation.

**Hogs**—Over two years ago the Department of Agriculture began to grade live hogs at the packing houses and stock yards. The 10% premium paid by the packers for "select" bacon hogs as against "thick smooths" as classed by departmental graders has done wonders to improve the quality of our hogs and develop the bacon industry.

Best Canadian bacon, which ordinarily was quoted two years ago from 10 to

18 shillings a long hundredweight below Danish, has gradually grown in the estimation of the British wholesale buyer until it is now quoted at only from 1 or less to at most 5 or 6 shillings per long hundredweight below the best Danish.

This improvement in price is, of course, due to quality and has come about very gradually, the spread narrowing down by a shilling or two a month until now it is not at all a rare occurrence to see best Canadian selling on a par with the Danish article.

**Eggs**—Canada was the first country to grade and standardize eggs. These grades and standards apply not only to export, interprovincial and import shipments, but also to domestic trading.

The basis is interior quality, cleanness and weight.

Standardizing Canadian eggs has established confidence between producer and consumer and between exporter and British importer, and has resulted in a greatly-increased demand for the Canadian egg both at home and abroad.

Other products might be mentioned where grading has worked to the great advantage of the producer and to the advancement of Canadian agriculture.

Already Great Britain recognizes our store cattle, wheat, cheese, eggs, apples and oats as the best she can buy.

It is for us to so improve our other products, particularly our butter and bacon, as to bring them also into this list of "the best on the British market" and consequently the highest priced.

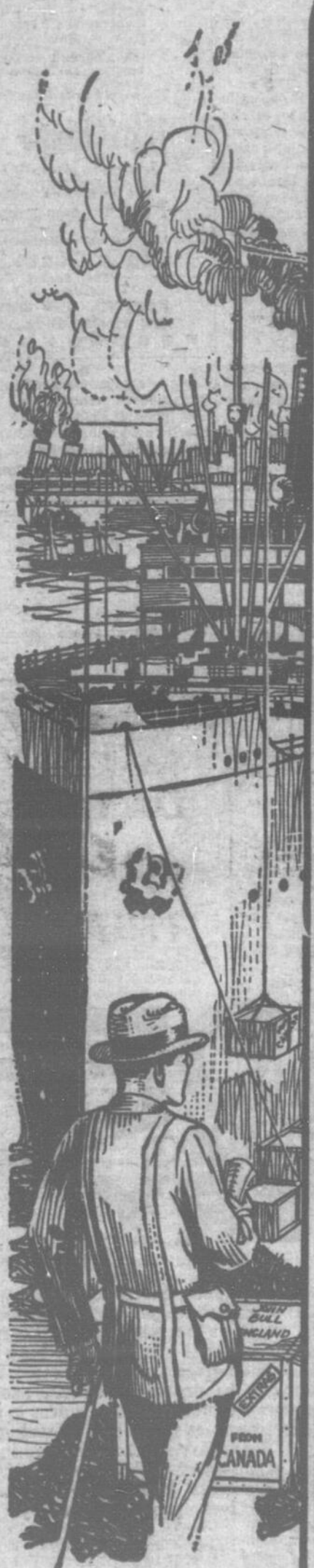
Grading enabled us to do this for cheese, wheat, eggs and apples.

Grading is helping us to do it for butter and bacon.

### Quality Counts

Quality is thus the first objective for the Canadian export trade, and, then steady, regular supply. It is along these lines the Department of Agriculture is working by educational methods, and the result of this policy is seen in the growing volume of Canada's agricultural exports. Look at these figures:—

	1920-21	1924-25
Wheat (bus.)	129,215,157	191,764,537
Flour (bbls.)	6,017,032	11,029,227
Bacon and Hams (cwt.)	982,338	1,208,721
Beef Cattle	296,511	318,084
Butter (lbs.)	9,739,414	24,501,981
Cheese (cwt.)	1,366,203	1,269,632
Apples (bbls.)	1,358,499	1,406,237
Oats (bus.)	14,321,948	22,778,761
Barley (bus.)	8,563,553	22,820,434
Rye (bus.)	3,201,430	7,524,598
Bran Shorts and Middlings (cwt.)	819,781	8,607,038
Oatmeal and Rolled Oats (cwt.)	397,366	830,048
Clover Seeds (bus.)	179,258	417,907
Tobacco (lbs.)	200,153	2,581,423
Cream (gals.)	1,279,195	3,384,189
Flax Seed (bus.)	1,843,591	2,630,105





**FALL CARE OF PULLETS**

The care of pullets during the fall will largely determine the winter egg production. The development of the late maturing pullets may be hastened, while that of very early pullets may seem to need retarding. The latter is the more difficult problem, according to D. C. Kennard of the Ohio Experiment Station.

Late hatched or undersized pullets, he says, will need an abundance of milk and if the range be not in prime condition, cabbage or other green feed daily in addition to the regular laying mash. They may remain on the summer range until three or four weeks before the average are ready to lay.

For early hatched pullets it is now too late in most cases to make radical changes of feed to retard egg production. A frequent error is to take away all mash and require pullets to live on grain only. Grains are inadequate, especially in minerals, and serious consequences may follow a change to a wholly grain diet.

However, egg production may be retarded by reducing the amount of meat scrap in the usual mash to 2 to 10 per cent., depending upon the development of the pullets. When less than 15 per cent. of the meat scrap is used in the mash, 4 per cent. of bone meal and 1 per cent. of salt should be added.

One of the most effective ways of discouraging pullets from laying, where practical, is to move them to strange quarters every two or three weeks. Separating the early from the late pullets will permit forcing the latter and retarding the former.—Weekly Press Bulletin, Ohio Experiment Station.

**BLACK HEAD IN TURKEYS**

**A Use For Tobacco**

Every commercial turkey grower should prepare to face an outbreak of blackhead disease in his flock. Blackhead symptoms, such as loss of appetite, dejected appearance, yellowish brown diarrhea, and darkened head should be looked for continuously and any birds showing one or more of these symptoms should be isolated at once and treated. Mature turkeys affected with blackhead may be sick several days before dying, while younger turkeys and poult often die before showing many of the symptoms above described. Because of the danger of sudden losses in young turkeys, it is advisable to take preventive measures to control the disease.

Fortunately for the present day turkey grower, new information has made it possible to make real progress toward combating the blackhead disease. Perhaps the most important step in this progress was made when some new phases of the life history of the organism causing the blackhead disease were discovered. Recent investigations indicate that the blackhead organism does not produce blackhead disease, except in the presence of the eggs of the common cecum worm (Heterakis papillosa). It would seem, therefore, if our fowls are kept free from this intestinal worm that there will be no worm eggs and consequently no blackhead disease.

Pulverized tobacco is an excellent vermifuge and is generally used to keep poultry free from intestinal round worms. The methods of tobacco treatment employed have varied considerably. Persistence in its administration, however, is of vital importance. Tobacco should be fed at quite regular intervals to the entire flock of turkeys from the time the breeding season begins until the crop of turkeys are put on the market. Some turkey growers feed pulverized tobacco (which should contain 1-2 p.c. nicotine guaranteed) in the proportion of two pounds of pulverized tobacco to one hundred pounds of ground feed and keep it before the turkeys continuously. Others have reported equally as good results by feeding from two to four per cent. pulverized tobacco in ground feed over a period of ten days to two weeks, and omitting the tobacco for a two or three weeks' interval. With either method of feeding tobacco a good purge of Epsom salts (one pound to one hundred birds), should be given occasionally while the tobacco is being fed. The Epsom salts helps to free the intestinal tract of blackhead infection and intestinal worms.

It should be remembered that if chickens are allowed to run with turkeys they must be treated the same as the turkeys. While chickens are not very susceptible to blackhead disease, they act as carriers for the disease and serve as a source of infection

for the disease. Persistence in combating blackhead is the price of success with turkeys.—L. E. Cline, United State Department of Agriculture, Nevada.

**Clean Up Old Soil**

Soil on which chicks have been raised for several years is apt to become infested with gape worms. These worms have the power to live over in the soil from year to year. The best remedy is to raise the chicks away from buildings where poultry have been ranging.

Old soil can be cleaned up by ploughing and liming. Sowing oats, rye or any forage crop in the poultry yards is a help in using up the fertility added to the soil by the birds. Turning under the surface soil helps to destroy the gape worms and other internal parasites which trouble poultry.

To prevent egg eating, gather the eggs often and have the nests darkened so the eggs are not easily seen. Feed a dry mash and green feed so the hens will always have something to peck at without troubling the eggs. Hens are not much tempted to scratch in dark nests. The layers enter on a track at the rear and the eggs are removed by dropping a hinged door in front.

Sometimes the oviduct of a hen protrudes, due to the strain of laying. In the first stages the parts can be touched with vaseline and returned. If they will not remain in normal condition, it is best to kill the bird. Bran and a sprinkling of charcoal in the mash is a help in keeping down bowel trouble.

Hens need approximately two ounces of scratch grain and two ounces of mash

each day. The practical method is to give all they will clean up at night in about fifteen minutes and feed a third of that amount in the morning. Two hundred hens would require 400 ounces, or twenty-five pounds of scratch grain per day.

Limberneck is often caused by a hen eating spoiled meat. It is not a contagious disease and only affects the hens which have eaten the spoiled material. The best remedy is to inspect the range and remove and bury any dead animal that may be the cause of the trouble.

**COMPLETE CANADIAN TOUR**

**British Journalists Unanimous in Praising This "Land of Opportunity"**

Having now completed a 10,000-mile tour of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific and return, the British journalists invited by E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to make a personal trip over the Dominion in order to counteract anti-Canadian propaganda in Great Britain, have registered the following impressions of the country:

John a Buist, of the Glasgow Herald, says that as a Scotchman who has met many old friends on this wonderful tour via the Canadian Pacific Railway across the Dominion, he would like to see a large influx of Scottish immigrants into Canada. "The vast spaces must be populated."

Hugh Martin, of the London Daily News, claims that Canada's need is the Old Country's opportunity. From the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard he says he has heard the cry: "send us men, send us capital."

W. D. Renton, of the London Daily Chronicle, has been greatly impressed by



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H. S. Head, of the South Wales News, Cardiff, says Canada is not a country, but

**From the same hatch - but what a difference in growth!**



From an Actual Photo

Both these Brahma chicks were 5 weeks old when photo was taken, and both were hatched artificially from the same hen's eggs, in the same tray of the same incubator. The larger one was fed from his fifth day on rations containing Chickadee Yeast Food. The smaller one was given the same rations identically with the exception of Chickadee Yeast Food. Vitamines made the difference!

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

## MACHINERY

All sizes marine, stationary and pumping engines, row boat motors, accessories, etc. **GUARANTEED MOTOR CO., 58 Market St., Hamilton, Ont.** 34-12

## POULTRY

**HIGHEST PRICES PAID.** Write for price list. We loan crates. **A. STORK & SON, 17 St. Patrick's Market, Toronto.** 11

Wanted—Old Hens, all weights, crates loaned free. **WALLER'S, 707 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.** 32-12

Live Poultry of all kinds. Newlaid Eggs, Dairy Butter, honey, etc. Write for price circular. **GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO., Ltd., Montreal.** 40-6

## MISCELLANEOUS

Barred Rock and Rhode Island Red Pullets and Cockerels, and yearling hens at \$1.10 each. **B. HARPELL, Cataragui, Ont.**

## WYANDOTTES

Buff Rock Cockerels from heavy-laying strain. April hatch, \$5 each. **Drawer 307, Milton, Ontario.** 39-6

White Wyandotte Cockerels. Pure Fisher strain, Grade A; bred from hens with records from 200 to 275 eggs; \$5 each. **AGNES MAC-PHAIL, Ceylon, Ont.** 39-6

## LIVESTOCK

Registered Clydesdale Fillies. — 1 Sucker, 1 Yearling, 2 Three-Year-Olds.

Registered Shorthorn Heifers — 3 Yearlings, 2 Calves.

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## DOGS

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## MISCELLANEOUS

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## MISCELLANEOUS

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the Atlantic Coast and our insular possessions. Without it, an army would be helpless. If we are required to defend ourselves against an Asiatic enemy, led by Japan, their attack line would extend all the way up to Alaska. The Hawaiian Islands are not the keys to the Pacific. An enemy could come through Alaska by air. Canada could set up air-ways all the way to Alaska so we could co-operate with her in defending the Pacific. We should have an air base in Alaska. Conditions are feasible there. I am quite familiar with that territory. I know what some enemy could do if he gained control of the air in Alaska. And yet we bury our heads in the sand like ostriches against these conditions."

Mitchell scathingly denounced the Navy. "Don't think the Navy is a means of defence today," he said.

"Except for their submarines, cruisers and smaller craft, the Navy is useless as a means of defence.

"The army has no air force whatever. That applies to equipment, personnel, planes, and everything else. There is no such thing as efficiency in it. We have now 12 pursuit planes, 22 bombers and the rest are D-H-4's, with Liberty motors, that are neither flesh, fish nor fowl. They are worn out and useless.

"The Army is nothing but a national constabulary. What it can do is support the Constitution and quell insurrections." Mitchell suggested that the coast artillery including the anti-aircraft corps, should be abolished.

"This branch continually asks for more money each year when its return is of little value," he said. "In our navy we have one poor little collier, rated as an airplane carrier, and it can't keep up with the fleet. If we were thrown into war tomorrow, it would take us three years to meet it.

"I make this statement with my intimate knowledge of how things are done.

"All our troubles have come about by virtue of the fact that the air service is controlled by non-flying officers. They do not know what they talk about."

## WEST LOOKS PROSPEROUS

### Former "Shacks" Replaced by up-to-date Homes and Buildings

"The people of western Canada are evidently of the opinion that the peak of difficult times has passed and that the prospects are excellent now for continued advance along all lines," said Sir George Foster, president of the League of Nations Society of Canada, summarizing his impressions after an extended tour of the west. Sir George arrived in the capital over the week-end.

What especially interested the veteran senator during his tour was the contrast in the farming communities of the west between 20 years ago and the present. "The old shacks and shack barns have disappeared," said Sir George, "and in their places excellent barns and homes have been erected. One would think that the old idea of farming a little and selling away very largely and farmers are now looking to their farms as abiding homes for themselves and their children."

Everywhere improvements in that respect were seen. Sir George also noticed that farmers were giving more attention to mixed farming, dairying particularly. The latter phase of farming gave them a steady income monthly which made things much easier financially. Everything considered, Sir George thought the sentiment throughout the west "very cheerful and even optimistic."

Sir George's tour was made in the interests of the League of Nations Society and he found an increasing interest in the work of the society in the western provinces. Large attendances at all the meetings held throughout the west was an indication of the interest that was being taken in the society's work. Sir George considered. His object was to help branches which had been already established to increase their memberships.

## MITCHELL HAS PIPE DREAM

Unfolds Scheme by Which Britain Could Pound U. S. From St. Lawrence Air Base

In ten days Great Britain could establish an air base with 1,000 planes at the mouth of the St. Lawrence river and attack the United States, Colonel "Billy" Mitchell, central figure in the American Air Service furors, told the President's aircraft board.

With vigor and dramatic language, Mitchell told the board how the United States was at the mercy of Britain should any difficulty arise. "Of course, it is unthinkable but it's a possibility," he said.

"I venture to say that within 10 days Britain could establish 1,000 bombing planes in Canada which could harass our cities. We are unprepared to meet such an attack. The only power that could think of attacking us, of course, is Great Britain. But it could, easily enough. To meet this we need an army on land, submarines in the sea and planes in the air. Dirigibles capable of crossing the Atlantic and returning, with a fleet of airplanes are possible," Mitchell said.

"We need a real air force to protect

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# A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME WORKERS

## WHO WAS STUBBORN?

(By Viola Woodville)

"I hope you won't have trouble with Meredith," said Mrs. Clark to her son's new teacher, and added in a voice only a little lower, "He is the most stubborn child I ever saw. He just won't give in, no matter how long I keep at him."

"He looks like a fine boy," replied Miss Bush, hoping Meredith had not heard his mother as he took his place in the schoolroom.

Some time afterwards they had another little talk—the mother anxious to know how Miss Bush regarded the stubborn streak in her son.

"Perhaps he is a bit stubborn," she agreed, "but what I see is the beautiful quality of perseverance. Why, Meredith wouldn't think of giving up an unsolved problem, and you should just hear his points in our Friday debates," and Miss Bush's eyes fairly sparkled.

"But he gets so angry when I contradict him," continued his mother, "and you know how liable a child is to be wrong."

"Perhaps he is often wrong, but many times one can agree with part of what he says, and that leads the way to suggesting a different way of thinking along the main line. When he sees a truth clearly he is very ready to admit it. I suppose none of us like to have our opinions put aside too lightly," she laughed.

Of course Mrs. Clark was glad that Meredith was doing so well, but it hurt her to feel that she had been wanting in tact in his management. However, she was too intelligent and honest not to recognize the superiority of Miss Bush's method. "I believe you think that he will outgrow this fault," she persisted.

"I wonder if it is really a fault in Meredith's case. It seems to me that the boy has a strong character. His judgment will improve, of course, and he will do the right thing oftener as he sees the right."

"Thank you, Miss Bush," said the mother, quietly. "You're right, and it will do me good to admit that I believe I have often been the stubborn one. I'll try not to antagonize Meredith after this."

"Antagonize!" that is the key-note to many a childish rebellion. Mothers seem to forget that children are people and they are not careful to use the same methods with them that they do with others. A woman who treats her guests with the most careful consideration, avoiding all topics that might prove disagreeable, will irritate her own child to the point of desperation.

Then, too, children react so readily to the mood of another. A mother often doesn't realize that because she is overworked or not feeling well, she herself is in an irritable state of mind. Even a sweet tempered child may be thrown into a very "stubborn" frame of mind if he is attacked in a fault finding spirit. If instead of blaming the child the mother would prescribe a nap for herself, an hour with a good book, or a walk, such diversion might enable her to radiate an atmosphere of understanding and love that would bring out only the best responses in the child.—One of a series of articles issued by the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

## WALLS CRACKING

In these days of heavily loaded motor trucks our plastered walls and ceilings often show cracks as a result of the shaking they get. Sometimes the cracks show as a result of sinking in the foundation but from whatever cause they need to be filled before the rooms can be successfully decorated.

Before attempting to fill these cracks, however, they should be enlarged, and all loose plaster and cement removed from them. This will make it possible to force the filler well into the crevice. The blade of a putty knife will be found to be convenient for this work.

A good filler may be prepared by mixing together two parts of plaster of paris and one part of whiting. Both of these articles may be procured in a powdered form from any hardware store. Moisten the mixture to a consistency such that it may easily be worked. A glue solution is preferable to water for this purpose, as the mixture does not dry as rapidly when mixed with water. The glue also binds the particles of plaster together after the water has evaporated, and there is therefore, less probability of the plaster again chipping out of the cracks.

An ounce of ordinary flake glue dissolved in a pint of boiling water will make about a pint of the glue solution. After it has cooled, it will assume a jellylike consistency, and by placing it in an airtight container, it may be set aside for future use as required.

To a small amount of the glue solution mix in as much of the filler as may be necessary to give it the proper consistency. It is best to mix only a small amount at a time, however, as it dries rapidly and is useless after it has once hardened. After moistening the cracks in the wall with water, press the filler in firmly with the putty knife.

The first application of filler may shrink in drying if the cracks are large or if the mixture is too moist. If this should occur, it will be advisable to make an additional application of the filler. After the filler has become thoroughly dry, sandpaper the wall smooth and apply two coats of good glue size or standard undercoating to the filled portion. The wall will then be in a proper condition to proceed with the work of painting or papering.

## HOME HINTS

Smoothness and glossiness when ironing starched pieces can be secured by stirring the starch with a paraffin candle three or four times while boiling and just ready to remove. Also, a little turpentine, added to a pot of starch, will prevent the iron from sticking to the goods.

Every man is popular with somebody, even though it may merely be with himself.

"Conversation is but carving;  
Give no more to every guest  
Than he's able to digest;  
Give him always of the prime,  
And but little at a time;  
Give to all but just enough,  
Let them neither starve nor stuff,  
And that each may have his due,  
Let your neighbor carve for you."

—The Presbyterian Banner.

Delicately colored enameled furniture should be cleaned with sifted whiting, put on with a slightly moistened cloth. Then wipe off with a piece of old flannel wrung out in clear water. Finally polish with a piece of silk.

## WHEN SHE STARTS A FLAT

Almost every lone woman worker has as her ideal a tiny flat, or a couple of unfurnished rooms, full of her own household goods. As soon as she has saved a little money, she says a joyful good-bye to hostel or landlady, and sets up her own wee home.

But the furnishing of even a couple of rooms is a costly business nowadays. All her funds go in essentials, and it is up to her friends, says A.M.M. in the "London Chronicle", to see that she has the little luxuries that, more than anything else, make a home.

A bachelor girl was showing me her brand-new, minute flat the other day.

"Dora gave me this"—she showed her pink silk elderdown—"and I had this early morning tea set from Moillie." She pointed out a dozen other trifles, the making of the room. "All presents. People were wonderful. They said if—if there'd been no war"—she turned her eyes away—"they'd have been sending me these as wedding presents. So they gave them for the flat instead. Don't they make a difference?"

They did—all the difference in the world, and they were so highly prized, I couldn't help thinking how nice it would be if setting-up-house gifts to unmarried girls became as regular an institution as wedding gifts to their luckier sisters.

There are so many charming trifles that don't cost much to each giver, but would represent an impossibly large sum if a woman bought them for herself. For a few shillings a curio shop will yield a quaint brass knocker for the door of the little domain, a curious old toasting fork of the same bright metal, or a copper fire-place stand on which toast can be kept hot. Clever needlewomen can make cushion covers or table runners to harmonize with the color scheme of the room. Charming bits of pottery, a pair of old candlesticks, a nice ink-stand, hand-painted lamp and candle shades—all these are possibilities.

When one very popular girl in an office set up her own establishment, the others contrived between them to furnish her

tea table. Two or three clubbed for the pretty china. Another gave apostle spoons, another a tiny spirit stove and kettle, a third a pretty white cloth. It was a charming idea, well worth copying elsewhere.

Homes are so hard to get nowadays, especially for bachelor girls. And it costs very little for their friends to give a helping hand.

## GOLD DUST

Life is not made up of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, of which smiles and kindness and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart.—Sir Humphrey Davy.

When a man is in earnest and knows what he is about, his work is half done.—Selected.

It would be well were we to pray to have our eyes opened that we might see the common angels God sends to bless our lives.—Selected.

Oh, the little birds sang east, and the little birds sang west,  
And I smiled to think God's greatness  
flowed around our incompleteness,  
Round our restlessness, His rest.  
—E. B. Browning.

Do you merely live in your community, or do you live for it?

## STENCIL PATTERNS

When making a stencil design it is best to use the regular stencil paper which can be bought at any paint or art shop. However, there are two good substitutes if time can't be taken to secure stencil paper. You may use a heavy wrapping paper and treat it with either linseed oil or just the ordinary sewing machine oil, or you may take cardboard and rub it with wax. These substitutes are so treated to prevent the paint from smearing when stencil pattern is being put on.



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# Ostermoor

BUILT FOR SLEEP BY

# SIMMONS

# HOME COOKING

## Apple Time

Apples must be kept in a dry, cool place and so stored as to be in no danger of absorbing odors from vegetables stored near-by. Apples absorb odors from potatoes, onions, turnips and other strong vegetables.

To store, sort apples carefully, removing and using at once all fruit that is bruised and shows signs of decay. The best results are obtained by wrapping each apple in a piece of newspaper and storing in barrels, boxes, crates or bins. The wrapping prevents apples from touching and thus prevents decay. It also protects apples from odors of vegetables stored near-by.

Store as many barrels of apples as possible. Remember that "an apple a day will keep the doctor away."

Remember also that the cellar or other storage place must be kept cool. Thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit is ideal. Never allow temperature to go above forty degrees Fahrenheit. They can be stored unwrapped in barrels, boxes, crates, bins and so forth, if proper attention is paid to sorting, to providing a cool place for storage, to occasional sorting during the winter and the immediate removal of all decayed fruit. Even if you do not raise apples, but have a good storage place, meeting the requirements as regards temperature, you will find it advantageous to buy a winter's supply in the autumn when prices are low. This will save you money, for apples when bought in the winter as needed are a more expensive proposition.

**Sweet Apple Cake.**—Two cups sugar, two eggs, one-third cup shortening, salt, one cup sour milk, nutmeg, two cups preserved sweet apple, one heaping teaspoon of soda and flour to stir quite stiff. Bake in loaves.

**Sweet Apple Custard Pie.**—One cup grated sweet apple, four tablespoons sugar, one egg, salt and nutmeg, one cup new milk. Bake with one crust. Or grate eight large, sweet apples, four tablespoons sugar, yolks of two eggs, salt, nutmeg and one cup sweet cream. Bake with one crust. Use whites for meringue on top. You may cook apples down quite dry and mash instead of grating; it is less work.

**Apple Sauce Cake.**—One and one-half cups apple sauce, two teaspoons of soda mixed with apple sauce, one cup of sugar, one-half cup butter or other shortening, one cup chopped raisins (either mix with melted shortening or flour), two cups flour (before sifting), one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon cloves. Bake in slow oven. This cake is very good served as a pudding with pudding sauce. It can be kept on hand and simply steamed when wanted.

**Apple Pudding.**—Grease deep pan. Peel and core desired quantity of apples, filling core holes with chopped almonds, sugar and raisins. Then make a sponge dough of 1 cup of sugar, 1 cup flour, 3 eggs and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Mix well, then pour this over apples and bake in slow oven. Serve with orange sauce made of 1 cup water, ½ cup sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, 1½ teaspoons cornstarch, and juice of one orange.

**Baked Tart Apple Dumplings.**—Pare and core and halve three tart apples. Make a crust as follows: Two cups of flour, one teaspoon of baking powder, a pinch of salt, two tablespoons of fresh lard or butter and sweet milk to make a dough. Sift the flour, baking powder and salt together, cut in the shortening and with a mixing spoon stir in the milk. Roll to about one-fourth of an inch in thickness and wrap each half of apple and place in rather a deep pan. Take four cups of sugar, one tablespoon of flour, one tablespoon of butter and nutmeg to flavor. Mix together and add one quart of boiling water, stirring while adding; then pour over the dumplings in a pan and bake for one-half hour in rather a hot oven. Baste with the sauce around the dumplings when half done and let them bake a nice brown. Serve with cream, either whipped or plain.

**Apple Fritters.**—Take one cup of flour, one teaspoon of baking powder, a pinch of salt, one egg, one tablespoon of butter, three-fourths cup of water and four apples. Sift the flour, baking powder and

salt. Add the egg, butter and water, beat well so as to have the batter smooth. Peel and core the apples and cut them in thick slices, dip one by one in the batter and fry in hot fat until a golden brown. Drain well before serving and sprinkle with sugar.

**Baked Apples And Nuts.**—Peel the apples and cut into thin slices. On a buttered baking dish pile up alternate layers of apple and jam, either apricot or red currant, narrowing the structure towards the top. On the topmost layer of apple heap up crushed filbert nuts and powdered sugar. Bake in the oven till the apples are perfectly cooked, adding a layer of sugar before quite done.

**Economical Apple Pudding.**—Slice five apples very thin, chop a quarter of a pound of beef suet fine and put into a mixing bowl. Then sift on three breakfast cups of flour, add cinnamon or grated nutmeg to taste, and a pinch of salt. Mix all together with enough cold water to make a stiff paste, using a wooden spoon. Pour into a well-floured pudding cloth and boil hard for two hours, filling up the saucepan with boiling water as the water boils away. Served with butter and good brown sugar or maple syrup, this is excellent food and a wholesome dessert.

**Dutch Apple Cake.**—Measure a pint of sifted flour, add half a level teaspoonful salt, quarter of a cupful of sugar and a scant teaspoonful of soda. Sift three times. Beat up one egg with a cupful of sour milk. Rub a third of a cupful of butter into the flour thoroughly; then mix in the liquid, making a soft dough. Spread this half an inch thick in a well-greased biscuit pan. Pare and core five juicy, nicely-flavored apples, and cut them into eighths; arrange them in parallel rows, sharp edges down, on top of the dough, pressing down so that they are partially imbedded in the dough. Sprinkle over thickly with sugar and a little cinnamon and spread with bits of butter. Bake in a quick oven for 25 minutes. Serve hot as a dessert or tea cake. Made with fresh, ripe peaches cut in quarters, it is delicious. Omit the cinnamon when peaches are used. This is extra good.

**Indian Apple Pudding.**—Take one-half of a cup of molasses, one quart of milk, one teaspoonful of salt, three scant cups of pared and sliced apples, to which add a quarter of a teaspoonful of ginger and cinnamon. When the milk boils in the double boiler pour it slowly on the meal. Cook half an hour in the boiler, stirring often. Now add the other ingredients; pour into a deep, well-greased pudding dish and bake slowly. Eat with cream or maple syrup.

**Apple Pot-pie.**—Serve this with maple sugar sauce. Half fill a deep dish with sour apples which have been quartered, pared and cored. Pour over them a little boiling water and place in a hot oven until tender. Make a crust as for baking powder biscuit, roll out an inch thick; lay it over the apples and return to the oven for about 40 minutes, or until the crust is done. For the sauce cook together two tablespoonfuls of butter and one teaspoonful of flour, add half a cupful of maple syrup and a tiny pinch of mace, and cook until clear and smooth.

**Apple Souffle.**—Steam three cups of quartered apples, add two tablespoonfuls butter, three-fourths of a cup of sugar, three egg yolks beaten up light with the sugar and flavoring of vanilla, lemon or nutmeg. When cool stir in carefully the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff white broth. Heap in a well buttered pudding dish and bake forty-five minutes in a moderate oven. Serve with cream and sugar.

**Apple Fool.**—2lb. apples, ½ pint water, ¼ lb. brown sugar, ½ lemon, 2 cloves, ½ pint custard, carmine. Wipe the apples with a damp cloth, cut them in quarters without peeling or coring, put them in a pan with the rind of the lemon, the cloves and the water, and simmer gently until soft. Remove the peel and cloves, and rub through a hair sieve. Put into a clean pan with the sugar, adding more if preferred, make hot, add to the puree the custard, color a pretty pink with carmine, and serve in a glass dish or in custard glasses. It is nice served in glasses with a little whipped cream on top decorated with a glace cherry or some chopped nuts. This is a good way to use up windfalls.

**Apple Mould.**—1 pint apple puree, ¼ oz. gelatine, 1 gill whipped cream, ½ gill water, carmine. Make a puree as for apple fool. Dissolve the gelatine in the water, and strain it in the puree; color with carmine, and when nearly cold turn into a wetted border mould, and leave until set. Turn out carefully, and fill the centre with whipped and sweetened cream. Flavor with vanilla.

**Scalloped Apples.**—3 cups chopped or sliced apples, 3 cups bread crumbs, ¼ cup melted butter or margarine, ½ cup brown sugar, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ cup water. Mix the crumbs and melted fat. Put a layer in a greased

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cloth sack and the sack twisted until the greater part of the juice is extracted. Put the juice in some convenient form of double boiler in which it does not come in contact directly with the fire but is surrounded by hot water and gradually heated to from 175 to 185 degrees. If allowed to go over 200 degrees the flavor of the juice takes on a cooked taste. In absence of a thermometer, heat the juice until it steams and take it from the fire before it boils. It should then be poured into a glass or enameled vessel and allowed to settle for 24 hours. Drain from the sediment and run through a cloth filter. Put into clean bottles and sterilize in a water bath as we sterilize cold packed fruit. An ordinary wash boiler with a thin board on the bottom for the filled bottles to rest on is a convenient improvised home steam canner. After sterilizing for about ten minutes in water not above 200 degrees, seal immediately with new corks soaked in hot water thoroughly. Dip the cork ends in sealing wax or paraffine. For red juice heat the crushed grapes before extracting the juice.

Another method which I used for years was to wash and stem the grapes (ripe Concord), heat them until the juice flowed and strain as for making jelly. Then add sugar to taste, return to fire until boiling hot, and bottle, using wax to seal over corks. I like to use odd sizes of bottles for this, such as medicine bottles.

### THE VERB "TO PUBLISH"

To make known; to make public; to speak of, talk of, circulate, promulgate, propagate, emit, edit bring before the public.

See article "The Verb to Publish," in this issue.

A national memorial to the work of Canadian women, a building in which they may hold their national conventions and establish national organization headquarters, is shortly to be erected in Ottawa.

Trunks, suit cases, etc., of heavy leather want dressing once a year with neat's foot oil to keep them pliable. Mildew on leather comes off if it is rubbed with vaseline on a flannel cloth.

baking dish, add a layer of apples and sprinkle with sugar and spices. Repeat until materials are used up, leaving ½ cup crumbs for the last layer. Add water, cover with remaining crumbs and bake ½ to ¾ of an hour.

**Snow Apples.**—Boil 1 cupful of rice ten minutes and drain. Peel, core and quarter four apples. Wet a four inch square of cheesecloth. Put in three tablespoons of rice, lay a quarter of an apple in the centre and put the rice around and over it. Tie the four corners of the cheesecloth so that the rice will be in the shape of a ball. Steam 10 minutes. Remove cloth carefully and take out the ball. Put in two cloves for the stem and blossom end of the apple. Sprinkle a little nutmeg or cinnamon and serve with a soft custard.

**Old Time Apple Molasses Preserves.**—Pare, core and quarter some apples, allow one quart of molasses to two quarts of fruit. Boil the molasses until it will form a soft ball in water, add the fruit slowly so that the boiling will not stop. Cook until the fruit is clear.

**Apple Jelly.**—A delicious jelly can be made from cores and parings of apples used in sauces, pies, etc. A green skin apple with tart flavor is best. The apple should be washed well before paring, the blossom end removed and also any bad places in skin. Cover with cold water and let boil until soft, then cover and let stand over night. Pour through a sieve, then a flannel bag. To each measure of juice add one of sugar, stir until sugar is dissolved, let come to a boil, and continue boiling slowly until a drop will jelly when dropped on a cold plate. Remove from fire and pour into hot sterilized glasses; cool and cover with paraffined white paper or paraffine. If jelly is made in small quantities, it is much easier to get a perfect result, and the time taken to make it is hardly missed. A few mountain ash berries added to the apples will give a delicious bitterness just right for jelly to serve with mutton or roast fowl.

**Mint Jelly.**—Wipe 1 peck apples, remove stem and blossom ends and cut in eighths. Add 2 quarts water. Cover, bring to boil and simmer until soft. Mash with a wooden masher and drain through a jelly bag. Return juice to the stove, bring to boiling point and boil 20 minutes; then add an equal measure of heated sugar. Again bring to boiling point and boil 5 minutes. Wash a large bunch of fresh mint and bruise in the hand, then press them through the syrup until the desired flavor is obtained. Add 2 table-spoons lemon juice, skim, and turn into glasses. Keep in a sunny window for 24 hours, covered with netting then seal and store in a cool, dry place.

**Gingered Apples.**—For 5 lbs. prepared apple, pared, cored and the cores cut in 2 or 3 pieces, allow 5 lbs. sugar, 5 oz. ginger root, 3 lemons, and 1 pint water. Bruise the ginger root, and put it over the fire with the water. Let it simmer some hours (adding water, when needed) to get a strong extract of ginger. Wipe the lemons, then grate off the thin yellow rind and add it to the ginger water; also add the juice. Remove the pieces of ginger from the water, or tie them in a bit of muslin and leave until the confection is done. Add the sugar and the apple. Boil until the apple looks clear then store in jars as usual.

**Spiced Apple Marmalade.**—Two quarts of apple pulp, 4 inches of stick cinnamon, 2 tablespoonfuls of white cloves, 2 cupfuls of sugar, 2 cupfuls of dark corn syrup, ½ cupful of vinegar. Cut the apples into pieces; cook with enough water to cover until soft, and press through a coarse strainer. The pulp left from jelly making may be used. Add the sugar and syrup, tie the spices in a piece of cheesecloth, and cook with the fruit for half an hour. Remove the spices; add half a cupful of vinegar, and cook for ten minutes more. Pour into sterilized glasses and seal.

### Grape Juice

Reader:—Only clean, sound grapes should be used, well ripened, but not overripe. Crush the grapes and press in an ordinary cider mill or by hand if no mill is available. For a light-colored juice, the crushed grapes are put into a

## Mental Cobwebs

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# CAMP COFFEE

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**Our Needlework Corner.**

**HOME DRESSMAKING HINTS**

It would be no exaggeration to say that in home dressmaking it is the little things that make all the difference between success and failure, and also—a point of importance to the average woman—between the work which is hard and worrying, and that which is easy and pleasurable. Some of the following hints on the subject may result in saving time, or money, or worry:

Tape measures are cheap enough, yet some home dressmakers use, for measuring skirt lengths and so on, an old tape which has stretched until it is hopelessly inaccurate. And then, when the inevitable muddle occurs, they say, "the pattern must be wrong"! It is wise to scrap old tapes, buy a new one frequently, and for straight lines use a yard-stick. The palpable "home-made" look of many garments is due almost entirely to the failure to use a straight-edged yard-stick.

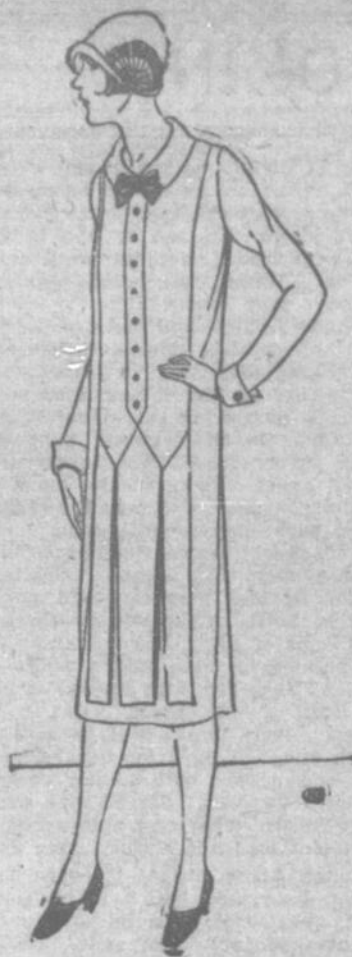
Scissors, again, are so often too short and blunt. It would be a real economy to get, and keep solely for cutting-out, a pair of proper bent shears—10-in. ones at least. They give a long, clean-cut edge to material, and the "bend" enables a double thickness to be cut quite easily, and with no puckering. Then, with regard to cutting-out, never be tempted to commence that operation until you have spread all the material flat on your table, and arranged the various pieces of the paper pattern on it. That is the only way of seeing how it must be cut. A friend of the writer has today two garments which she can never finish because

she began to cut out right away, and then found, not that she had not enough material, but that what she had left was of such queer shapes that no amount of planing would make it available. It was a sale remnant, and could not be matched.

Lining is the bugbear of the average amateur dressmaker. It should always be cut with the material. Thus it is bound to be an exact duplicate. An important point to remember is that a shrunk material, such as good blue serge, which is soap-shrunk, must not be lined with anything that will shrink. After washing, or cleaning, the garment will be pulled into shapelessness. A drenching rain will produce the same result.

Never give way to the temptation to avoid the trouble of stitching by putting seams through the machine right away. Seams are all-important; they make or mar a garment. Tack them always before machining and press the seams as you go, do not wait until the dress is done. The secret of good tailoring is in the pressing. An easy-running machine is a boon, but don't, as many do, "oil" it with paraffin. Paraffin is not a lubricant. Use proper oil, and not too much of that. And do not fail to run a piece of old material through the machine after oiling. Let that take any oil marks, and not new stuff. Most machines are overloaded with oil and clogged up. To free such a machine, stand it before the fire for a few minutes.

Two final hints may not be amiss. Don't carry pins in your mouth. In certain materials a wet pin will quickly leave a nasty rust mark, hard to eradicate. Small needles are best. If you are working on a light-colored material, and your hands get moist, dust them frequently with powdered starch. That prevents soiling.



**FALL AND WINTER GOWN**

The entire trend of coming Fall and Winter fashions is to the simple lines and the dress and hat illustrated show a good example of this style. They enhance the youthfulness of the figure and because of their severity must be of the very best materials.

the dew or dipping in water and dry on the grass.

White garments or bed linens that are laid away for a long time usually become yellow unless they have been rinsed in tansy water. Bruise a handful of tansy leaves in a cloth and put enough juice in the last rinse water to color it. Simply use the tansy instead of bluing, and the clothes will stay white for years.

A boycott on eggs by American housewives is being promoted by several social service organizations on account of high prices. New Yorkers are paying 45 to 50 cents a dozen for cold storage eggs.

More than forty cats, of assorted breeds, sizes and manners, were the only occupants of a 14-room Brooklyn house when the police broke in after neighbors had complained. Their owner had been sent to a mental hospital for observation.

Do you merely live in your community, or do you live for it?

**Problems of Homemakers.**

**RENEWING PAINT WORK**

Years ago, the amateur who wanted a little paint for his own use would go to the oil and colorman, who would mix what was wanted, and would also lend the necessary brushes, etc. But that is all changed. One can now buy high grade ready mixed paints which are all ready for application (except for stirring.)

They are made of the best materials in many different colors, to suit all tastes, and may be relied upon for durability. There are, of course, many cheap brands, which are mere rubbish. "How," it may be asked, "can I distinguish one from the other?" The answer is, buy the most expensive, because although this is but a rough-and-ready method of selection, you will be pretty sure to get good value.

Before the paint is applied, the old work should be sandpapered down, or if it is deemed necessary, a piece of pumice stone and water used vigorously will yield a smooth surface. If there are any cracks or holes, they should be filled up with a mixture of ordinary putty and white lead in equal proportions. It is advisable to add a little of the paint that is to be used for the finish, so that the stopping putty may be approximately the same color.

Even better than the ready-mixed paints are enamels. They cost more, but make up the difference by the length of time they last. Enamels may be had in nearly any color required, ranging from white, through a series of reds, greens, browns, blues and yellows to black.

A smart appearance is given to a house by enamelling the sashes a dark color, say chestnut brown, and the window frames—that is the immovable part of the window—white or light cream.

These colors, however, would not look well in a red brick house; green would be more suitable.

The question often arises as to the best paint or finish to use on new woodwork, which is of a comparatively rough character, such, for instance, as a shed or outside workshop, a fence, or even new trellis work. Paint is expensive and the best material to use is a coal tar stain, which is cheap and easily applied, while it has excellent preservative qualities, partly for the reason that it penetrates the wood to a considerable extent below the surface. A good stain dries with a dull finish, but may be varnished if desired.

**Bleaching Cottons**

Unbleached cotton is good for everyday sheets, pillow cases, gowns and combinations, bleach them by the following method: Dissolve enough bluing in a pan or kettle of cold water to make the water as blue as possible, put the muslin in it, set on stove and let scald thoroughly. When the muslin has taken up as much bluing as it will, hang it up or lay on the grass to dry. Do not wring it. Wash in the usual way in order to remove excess bluing, and continue the bleaching by leaving it out over night in

**The 'Witness' Pattern Service**



**A PRETTY FROCK FOR MOTHER'S GIRL**  
5217. Brown linen with yoke of white would be attractive for this model. It is good also for tub silk, gingham and rep.  
The pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size requires 1-1/2 yard of 32 inch material with 3-5 yard of contrasting material for yoke and cuff portions. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver or stamps.

**A COMFORTABLE TOP GARMENT FOR THE SMALL GIRL**  
4852. Serge, jersey cloth, velours, velvet,

also taffeta, twill and broadcloth are good for this model.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 6 year size requires 2 yards of 40 inch material.

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

**A PLEASING STYLE FOR STOUT WOMEN WITH SLENDER HIPS**

5225. One could use linen, percale, tub silk, or broad cloth for this style.

The Pattern is cut in 9 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 42 inch size requires 4-1/4 yards of 36 inch material with 1-2 yard of contrasting material for collar, cuffs, and pocket facings. Width of skirt at the foot is 21-4 yards.

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

**A POPULAR STYLE**

5218. The new figured and bordered silks are excellent for this type of dress. The design is simple and easy to develop.

The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 1-3/4 yard of 54 inch material with 1-2 yard of contrasting material to trim as illustrated. Width of skirt at the foot is 13-4 yards.

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

**JOHN DOUGALL & SON,**  
Publishers, Montreal.

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Combinations and Sleepers are made in all sizes from 2 to 8 years, adjustable to fit for two or three more years as required. Perfect-fitting and comfortable—do not gape at the back or sides. Double weight over the abdomen and back gives extra warmth and protection to the stomach and kidneys—provides a health insurance.

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**ONTARIO**

Wherever the "seed" comes from, if the good people of Ontario ever hope to reap a bumper crop of Prohibitionists of the whole-hearted, national Prohibition variety they must do their own spade work right in their own communities. One may get his seed from far away from Montreal—(Can any good prohibition thing come out of Montreal?) but one must cultivate his own ground. The larger the region under Prohibition the more effective and easy it is.



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# For Young People

## The Leaf That Wanted to Stay

By Anne Guilbert Mahon

There was a great stir among the leaves one bright fall morning. They whispered together as they tossed up and down in the breeze: "The time has come! We are going to change our clothes! We will be red and yellow and gorgeous for a while; then the wind will blow us off. We'll go sailing away and at last sink into Mother Earth."

"Do all the leaves turn red or yellow, and then are they blown off and do they sink into Mother Earth?" asked a little leaf, nestling close to the brown trunk of the tree.

"Oh, no!" answered his brothers and sisters. "Every leaf is different. Some are all red, some all yellow and some are red and yellow and green together. Some keep green, others just dry up and wither on the tree; but it's so much nicer to change one's dress and be bright and gorgeous, even for a short time, than be blown off gently by the wind and go dancing up the road or over the grass. Sometimes the children pick up the leaves and take them home and put them on the walls of their rooms, but most of the leaves drift all together and lie in a heap close to Mother Earth where they make it rich and beautiful for the flowers and grass which come the next spring."

"I should not like that at all." The leaf nearest the trunk of the tree shook itself decidedly. "My dress suits me very well as it is." He looked down at its soft green hue. "I shouldn't like to be dragged off by the wind and blown through the air down to the ground. No, I'm going to stay here." He clung all the tighter to the bough.

"But" (the others looked at him surprised) "it's the way leaves do. You don't want to be different, do you?"

"Yes, I do!" The little leaf shook itself again decidedly.

Next morning when he looked about him he was amazed. As his brothers and sisters had told him, the leaves about him were all different. Some were red, some yellow, some red and yellow and green striped. They were beautiful, he had to admit. Almost he wished he had been changed, too. Just then a sharp gust of

North wind came and a lot of leaves went sailing away through the air, danced over the ground, then lay in a little heap in a small ravine near by.

"I'd rather stay here!" The little leaf clung closer to the bough.

The North wind blew hard and strong. It whistled through the branches. The leaves dropped in showers. Very strange and bare the tree began to look to the little leaf. He began to feel lonely.

The children trooped past from school. They stopped and picked up the beautiful red and yellow and striped leaves from the ground.

"Isn't it a beauty!" cried one. "I'm going to take it home to my mother, it's so perfect."

"And look at this!" cried another, picking up a gay striped one.

The little leaf on the tree sighed. No one noticed him up there clinging to the bough.

The cold wind tossed him about. His brothers and sisters were gone. He was lonely. He almost envied the other leaves as he saw them huddled together in a soft, warm mass at the foot of the tree.

"See that poor lone, withered leaf up there!" cried one of the boys, looking up at the little leaf on the tree.

"The last leaf on the tree," quoted one of the girls, laughing. "Come down, you poor old leaf! You must be lonely." She shook the branch hard and the little leaf felt itself falling down, down into the soft warm mass at the foot of the tree, down among his brothers and sisters, but he was only glad now.

"Welcome!" they cried, just as if he were as bright and beautiful as any of them.

He nestled down snugly among them and forgot that he was withered and that the children had laughed at him. He was only glad to be with the rest where it was warm and snug. He went to sleep happily, nestling close to the others.

And where he slept, there bloomed the next spring a beautiful large blue violet—the largest, the bluest, the prettiest, violet to be found in the woods.—The Churchman.

### HIS TASK

(By E. W. F.)

"Father," said Tommy Harris, one day in June, "if I earn some money this summer, may I have it for myself, to do what I want to with?"

"Why, yes, I think so," said his father. "But what are you going to do? How are you going to earn any money?"

"I'm going to mow Mr. Webster's lawn. I heard him say he wished he knew of some boy he could trust to keep the lawn mowed all summer. I'm going to ask him to let me do it. May I have the use of your lawnmower if he gives me the work?"

"Yes, if you will take good care of it and put it back where it belongs when you are done," Tom promised, and the next day, when Mr. Webster had come home from the city, he went over and asked him.

The lawn was a large one, and there were some trees and shrubs on it. Mr. Webster got up from his piazza chair and took Tom down on the lawn. He showed him how he wanted it cut, and how the boy who got the job must not knock the bark off any of the young trees, and must trim the borders with the grass-shears and rake up and carry away the grass.

"Do you think you can do that, and do it right, all summer?" Mr. Webster asked.

Tom thought he could.

"Well," said Mr. Webster, "I want it cut once every week. I don't care what day you cut it, because some weeks, when it rains a good deal, it grows faster than others; but I want it always to look neat on Sundays. You must watch it and cut it whenever it needs it. I will give you fifty cents each time."

Tom went home well pleased. He watched the lawn, and the next Wednesday he cut it very nicely, taking care to trim the edges and to carry away the grass, and not to break any of the shrubbery.

The next week on Wednesday he was going to mow the lawn again, but there was a ball game that afternoon, and the boys wanted him to play first base. The grass did not look so very long, anyway, so he played ball, and was going to cut the lawn on Thursday.

But Thursday it rained hard, and he could not work outdoors, so he had to wait till Friday. He cut the grass then, but it was much longer than it had been the week before, and so it did not cut so smooth. When he had finished it there were some rough places where the tall grass had been pressed down by the lawnmower, but had not been cut off. Still, he thought it would not be noticed.

The next time the grass needed cutting, Tom went at it bright and early in the morning. He had got about a quarter of it done when Eddie Ives came along with a bat over his shoulder and a catcher's mitt on one hand. He stopped at the fence, and called, "Come on, Tom! We're going to play the White Stars."

"I can't," said Tom. "I must work."

"Oh, you can do that in half an hour. Let it go till afternoon. We want you in the game."

Tom left the lawn-mower just where it stood, and went off with his friend Eddie. The boys all said they were glad he was there, too, because in the second inning he caught a high fly that put out the third runner of the Stars.

But just before the end of the game, in trying to stop a hot grounder, he hurt his hand so badly that he had to go home and have it bandaged. It made him forget about Mr. Webster's lawn and where he had left the lawn-mower.

He thought of it the next morning, and tried to finish the work; but the mower, being out in the dew all night, had rusted, so that it ran hard—and he could not find the oilcan. Besides, his hand hurt him. After a while he called in Jimmy Russell, who was passing, and got him to help. But Jimmy was small, and could not handle the mower very well. In going round one of the shrubs, he broke off a big branch; and he also knocked a piece of bark from the trunk of a small white birch-tree, and the dark scar showed very plainly.

By the time they had finished, it was too late to rake up the grass and carry it off. Tom kicked it round a little, where it was thickest, so that it would not look quite so bad. He said to himself that the next time he would begin early and stick to it better. His hand would be well by that time.

But the next time never came. When the grass was long enough to mow again,

and Tom went over to Mr. Webster's place, pushing the lawn-mower ahead of him, he found the grass all nicely cut, and a short, red-headed boy raking it up.

"Here, Sam Casey!" cried Tom. "What are you doing on my lawn?"

"It isn't your lawn any more. It's my lawn."

"What do you mean?" asked Tom.

"I mean that I'm going to cut it once a week all summer, for fifty cents a time."

"Who told you so?"

"Mr. Webster did—the man who lives here. He said he was tired of having it half done or not done at all, and so I'm going to do it."

There was nothing more to be said. Tom went slowly home and put away his lawn-mower. The chance to earn some money during the summer was gone, but

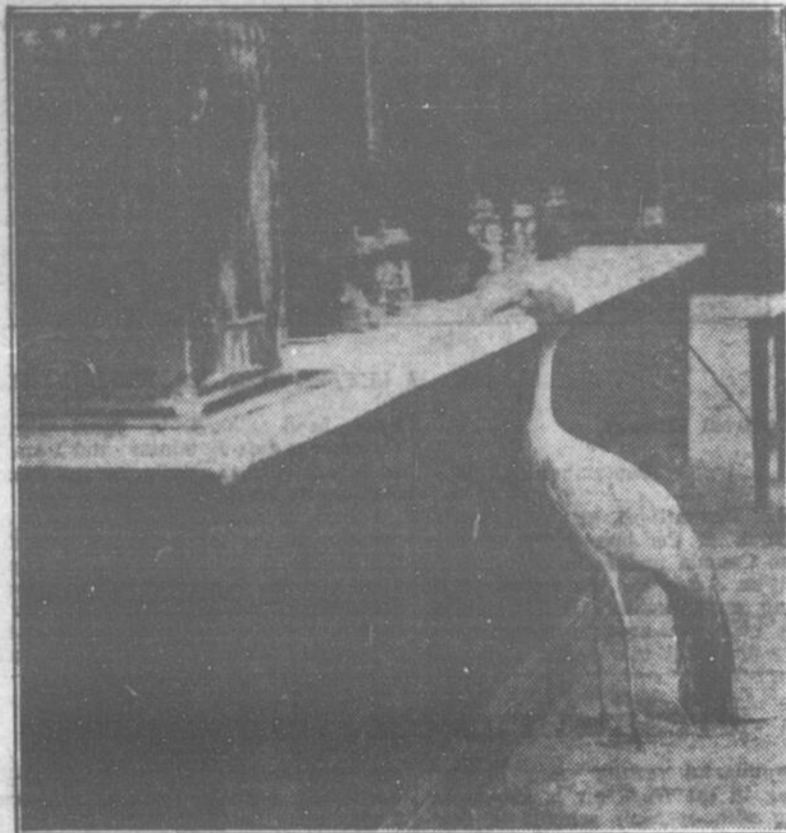
### Girls who study Chemistry

A knowledge of chemistry quickly teaches girls the value of a good pure soap like Baby's Own Soap. They know why its freedom from excess of alkali makes it so precious for delicate skins, which are easily affected by strong soaps. Baby's Own Soap is most pleasant to use, its creamy fragrant lather being very agreeable. It is used in many thousands of homes throughout Canada. Its low price is an added incentive.

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"Best for you and Baby too"

he had learned a lesson that in the end was worth a good deal more money; and the next summer, when he got other lawns to mow, he did his work well and faithfully.—The Youth's Companion.



A CRANE GOES SHOPPING

A pet crane in Kew Gardens, London, is used to calling at the refreshment booth for tasty morsels, and is seen making one of its usual calls.

### Sling The Monkey

Sling the monkey is a favorite game on shipboard, but it can be played just as well in the country wherever there are trees. One player, who is chosen by lot, takes the part of the monkey and is fastened to a tolerably high branch of a tree by a strong cord knotted in a bowline loop passed round his waist. The other players then baste the monkey with knotted handkerchiefs, and he, similarly armed, endeavors to retaliate. If he succeeds in striking one of them, he is at once released and the other takes his place as monkey. He must make haste in doing it, or he may be basted until he is fairly in the loop. With boys that do not mind a little buffeting this game becomes exceedingly lively: an active monkey cannot be approached without considerable difficulty and of course gives much more life to the game.

The cord should be just long enough to enable the monkey to reach the ground comfortably under the branch. Half the fun of the game consists in actually slinging the monkey, one of whose most effective ruses is to throw himself forward on the rope, pretend to start off in one direction and then come back with an unexpected swing in the other.

### A NEW GAME

In the game, "The neighbor for me," the players are seated in a circle. One player has no chair, and stands in the center.

The child left standing asks any one of the players, "How do you like your neighbor?"

The other answers, "I like Ethel," naming some one who sits at his right hand, "but Robert," naming some one who sits on the opposite side of the circle, "is the neighbor for me."

No one can move until the word "me" is spoken. Then "Robert" runs and takes "Ethel's" place, and Ethel and the player in the center run to see which can get Robert's vacant chair. The player who is asked the question keeps his seat; the player who does not get Robert's chair stands in the center of the circle and asks some one else, "How do you like your neighbor?"

Sometimes the player may answer, "I like my neighbor, but now—I'm going to move!"

Then everyone has to change his seat

for one on the opposite side of the circle. In the scramble some player is sure to be left without a chair.

### OCTOBER VERSES

Fresh October brings the pheasant,  
Then to gather nuts is pleasant.  
—Old Rhyme.

Autumn laying here and there  
A fiery finger on the leaves. —Tennyson

Lo! sweetened with the summer light  
The full-juiced apple waxing over mellow  
Drops in a single autumn night.  
—Tennyson.

One morn of autumn lords it o'er the rest,  
When in the lane I watched the ash  
leaves fall,  
Balancing softly earthward without wind,  
Or twirling with director impulse down  
On those fallen yesterday now barbed  
with frost,  
While I grew pensive with the pensive  
year. —Lowell.

The apples redden in the sun,  
In autumn gold the beeches stand;  
Rest, faithful plow! thy work is done  
Upon the teeming land.  
Bordered with trees whose gay leaves fly  
On every breath that sweeps the sky,  
The fresh dark acres furrowed lie  
And ask the sower's hand. —W. C. Bryant

The pride and prime of summer time is gone,  
But beauty lingers in these autumn shadows.  
—Anon.

### OUR PUZZLE CORNER

WHAT AM I?  
My first divides, or else unites,  
Nature's sublime terrific heights:  
Which through my second, oft repeated,  
Endure, on their firm basis seated.  
My whole; you find it in your house,  
Useful to mistress, maid or mouse,  
Or in the street when kindness guides  
Your step where poverty abides.  
Or if a book your leisure share,  
Whate'er the subject, I am there.  
Now guess! but, ere you name me, I  
Between your brain and tongue must lie.  
Answer to Last Week's Puzzle.  
Novel Diamonds—J. Caprica, II. Eaton.

MIND  
BODY

BOYS' PAGE

SOUL  
SERVICE



A LETTER FROM S.A. HEADQUARTERS

Editor, Montreal Witness,

September 26, 1925.

Dear Mr. Dougall:—I attach herewith a photograph of the last party of boys brought to Canada under the auspices of the Salvation Army for the season 1925. This group approximately is representative of the 1,000 boys brought to this country during the past two years, and who

have been placed in farm situations throughout this Dominion, and I am pleased to say that the majority are doing exceptionally well.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing to the Editor and the readers of the Montreal Witness the deep appreciation and the thanks of the boys for their kindness in making it possible for some boys to receive a copy of the Witness for the second six months of their residence

in Canada, the first six months having been given by the Salvation Army.

Many letters have been received from the boys expressing their gratitude for the kindly interest shown in their welfare. We are arranging for a larger number of boys to be brought to this country during 1926.

Yours sincerely,  
E. J. PINCHEN,  
Resident Secretary.

## Fresh Air, Rest and Health

What wonderful results may be had from living in the fresh air is shown by experience with open-air schools in Germany, England, and America. Usually, children have been selected for the experiments who are below normal in general health—in many cases they have been tuberculous. In the open air, the children respond wonderfully—the color comes into their cheeks and the sparkle into their eyes. They increase in weight, and grow stronger physically and more alert mentally.

In Switzerland, tuberculous children are taken up among the snow-covered mountains and are there gradually exposed to the air and sunshine. A good coat of tan soon replaces nearly all their clothing, and although the air is cold, they seem to enjoy their sports in the snow and to derive much benefit from the exercise.

### How to Provide Fresh Air

Those people whose occupations and habits of life keep them out of the fresh air most of the time must definitely plan ways and means of overcoming this difficulty.

The youth should (1) live as much out of doors as possible, (2) keep the air indoors where he is working or studying as fresh as possible, and (3) sleep in the fresh air.

Two hours a day should be the minimum for actually living in fresh, out-of-door air. More time is of course very desirable. This time should be spent if possible in invigorating exercise, particularly in those exercises which develop the chest, as the heart and lungs need to be given plenty of room. Walking to and from school or place of business is a simple and wise way of providing for a portion of this time.

Cold air indoors is no more harmful than it is out-of-doors. Bad, overheated air is more likely to make us "catch cold" than fresh, cold air. When the outside temperature will permit, it is well to keep open all the doors and windows of the house. Even during the cold season the windows should be partially open, and occasionally during the day all doors and windows should be thrown wide open to insure a thorough change of air.

In recent scientific experiments, human beings have been kept alive in air-tight compartments for many hours by keeping the air in motion and at a moderately low temperature. If one be forced to remain for long periods in rooms where ventilation is difficult, it is highly desirable to have the indoor air kept in motion by an electric fan or other device and kept at a temperature of not over 68 deg. or 70 deg. F.

Arrangements for sleeping in the fresh air may be procured if the youth is resourceful and determined. A room with several windows opened at the top and bottom usually makes a fairly satisfac-

tory arrangement. Tents are good if well ventilated, especially when they can be placed on a flat roof, up above the stratum of bad air which is sometimes found near the ground. The best arrangement is a sleeping porch, particularly when it is built above the ground floor.

### Sufficient Rest

That rest is needed in proportion to the amount of energy expended is evident. If the youth is to keep in the best possible condition, he must carry out this idea in his everyday life. Nine out of every ten youths between the ages of fifteen and twenty years need eight and one half to nine and one half hours sleep each night. One may sleep much more restfully by sleeping alone. Double beds are now being largely replaced by single beds for both adults and young people. Though the youth should get all the sleep needed, he should lie in bed no longer than sleep requires. Lying in bed after waking tends to make one lazy and to rob one of vigor. To spring out of bed immediately upon awakening is good for developing the will.

### Effects of Insufficient Rest

As was explained under the heading of exercise, physical and mental activity causes the manufacture of fatigue poisons. Under proper conditions these poisons are cast off during sleep. If, however, sufficient sleep be not provided, they may accumulate and cause sickness.

The problem of fatigue is important in our industrial life. Tables have been compiled from numerous investigations, showing disastrous effects of fatigue among workers.

It is said that Mr. Thomas A. Edison can work all night till six in the morning, then take a little nap from six to nine, and continue with another good day's work. A few men seem capable of working under such conditions, but most people are not Edisons. Because one occasionally hears of a famous man who can work many hours with but little sleep, one is sometimes inclined to think that he himself should work harder and sleep less. This is a great mistake. A man may get along for a few days or a few weeks without sufficient sleep and notice no particularly bad results, but sooner or later he feels the effect of the accumulation of fatigue poisons. He is perhaps attacked by disease germs during a period of insufficient rest; his system, already behind in its work, is unable to cast off both fatigue poisons and disease germs, and he soon finds himself a victim of disease. Continued study late at night, and attendance at parties, the theatre, and other amusements, if participated in at the expense of sleep, are doubly vicious. They increase fatigue and they lessen time for recuperation.

### Reserve Strength

Every youth ought to have not only enough strength for each day's work, but

a little extra for use in an emergency—at the finish of a race, for instance, when victory is a matter of a few feet or inches. If an engineer pulls his throttle wide open and uses more steam than the fire under his boiler is generating, he soon lowers the pressure in his boiler. He is then compelled to slow down until the pressure rises, before he can again get the best work out of his engine. The youth, in order to maintain maximum efficiency, to originate great ideas, to execute big pieces of work, must avoid using his strength to the point of fatigue. Each night he must fully recover from the previous day's efforts and in addition store up a little energy for emergencies.

### Sufficient Rest Profitable

Sometimes troubles attributed to other causes may be quickly corrected by getting more rest. The president of a large bank, upon being deprived of a vacation in Europe, decided to get more sleep at home as a substitute. He did so, and found, as he put it, that he could "fight better."

### TUXIS BOYS AND DISCIPLINE

Discipline is a subject on which many are deeply concerned. The years since the Great War have been marked with a spirit of unrest which has upset many old standards and destroyed many paths and roads along which people were accustomed to walk. There is sighing for the discipline, which, it is thought, marked life in former days. Boys and girls, it is said, should be brought under sterner discipline.

It is well for us to examine our thinking as to discipline. The word comes from a root meaning to learn, and while that in itself settles nothing, it does point to the fact that we are in this involved in the whole problem of education.

At least two widely contrasting attitudes may here be discerned. One has it that the lesson, the curriculum, discipline, have to be imposed from without by the teacher; the other that nothing really vital can be imposed but that education must be from within. Few would openly argue for the former view; many teachers and instructors of youth use it as their real basis of procedure. The Canadian Standard Efficiency program is based upon the thorough-going belief that all real discipline must in the long run be self-discipline.

The teacher, the leader, is the mentor, who is not a martinet, not a drill-sergeant, not merely an instructor, but above all things a friend, a counsellor. To see that boys do gain self-discipline, he is willing to go through various vital experiences with them, to see them make mistakes if in that way only can they learn, and even, if necessary, to suffer with them in their struggles for mastery and achievement.

And back of everything else, there lies the belief that for Mentor and for boys

alike, self-mastery, self-discipline, comes most completely through that paradoxical, yet spiritually authentic experience of self-surrender to the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ.

## Boy's Letters

### LONELINESS SOON WENT

Dear Sir,—I was very pleased to receive a welcome letter from the Witness, which I found very helpful. When I arrived at Quebec I found it very quiet and lonely, but soon forgot about that when we were in a train bound for Woodstock and from there to our places to work. I found Canada up to present a grand place and also a place of welcome wherever you go. I don't think I have ever seen better views like I saw from Quebec to Woodstock. I also think that the Army has done right by sending us the Montreal Witness. I find many interesting things in it, which a young fellow should read. I shall also stand by your motto, "Make Canada a Land to Love." I would like to make a home in Canada, but there are such a lot of people left in the old country that sometimes it makes you alter your mind. Anyhow you could go back and see them and return if you are willing to work. I have been to a few of the big cities in Canada and it makes you feel as if you are in the old country when you are into the crowd. We had a very good journey over here, plenty of sport and that is why you felt better. Well, anyhow, I am glad I am here. Your true reader,

HAROLD.

Ont., Sept. 21, 1925.

### PERSEVERE AND WIN

Mr. F. E. Dougall,

Dear Sir,—You wrote to me some time ago, asking me what I thought of the Canadian life, and how I was faring out here. Well sir, I did feel a little homesick at first, nearly three thousand miles away from home. But the people I have come to live with are so good, and the family of six children they have soon banished those feelings and now I do not think there is a happier boy in Canada than myself. When I first arrived in Canada, at Quebec city, I felt you I was surprised. I thought it was quite different. It was not like the hustle and bustle of life from the big city of Liverpool I left across the ocean. My thoughts about Canada were raised quite a lot when I reached Moncton, and now in Coverdale I am quite at home. Certainly the towns are few and far between, but one will get used to that in time.

The farm life out here was quite new to me, but I got used to that, and I think if a person perseveres he will get on all right, and make a name for himself. It was very kind of the Army to think about us boys and send papers, and it is good to think one has such a good and kind friend as you, sir. The "Witness" is a good friend to me, and I look forward to its arrival every Saturday. It was certainly good of you to write to me. I look upon you as an unacquainted friend. With my best regards to you, sir, I am,

Yours truly,

F. G. RIVERS

New Brunswick, Sept. 19, 1925.

### SASKATCHEWAN

Wherever the "seed" comes from, if the good people of Saskatchewan ever hope to reap a bumper crop of Prohibitionists of the whole-hearted, national Prohibition variety they must do their own spade work right in their own communities. One may get his seed from far—even from Montreal—(Can any good prohibition thing come out of Montreal?) but one must cultivate his own ground. The larger the region under Prohibition the more effective and easy its enforcement.

### THE VERB "TO PUBLISH"

To make known; to make public; to speak of, talk of, circulate, promulgate, propagate, emit, edit bring before the public, lay before the public.

See article "The Verb to Publish," in this issue.

Do you merely live in your community, or do you live for it?

### WE PAY CASH

for old letters and correspondence of any kind. Many of the older residents in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, etc., have letters stored away in attics, trunks, etc. Hunt up all the old inhabitants. They may have some old letters stored away that may be valuable. BEAVER STAMP CO., Box 464, Station F, Toronto, (5), Canada.

### COLLECT POSTAGE STAMPS

1,000 fine stamps, all different; many unused for \$1.00. Old stamps bought. JOSEPH HOFFMAN, 135 West 42 Street, New York, N. Y.

500 DIFFERENT STAMPS AND THE Stamp Collector's Magazine for one year, for \$1.00. Philatelic Publishing Co., 82 Nassau Street, New York.

# THE KING'S JESTER

A STORY OF NORMAN ENGLAND.

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

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## SUMMARY OF OPENING CHAPTERS

**RAHERE**, a man of mystery and Jester to the Court of King Henry I. of England, arouses the animosity of My Lord Warwick and the Bishop of Exeter whom he overhears speaking treasonably of his master. Later Rahere prevents the young son of Lord Warwick, Guy Neville, from thrusting a dagger into his throat because of having been tricked into allying himself with the King's greatest enemy, Duke Robert of Normandy, through the cleverness of the Bishop, and Rahere is successful in securing the King's pardon for Neville at a banquet in the palace. Some months later Rahere is taken down with fever while on a pilgrimage to Rome with the rest of the court, and is left to die in a hotel at Campania. During his illness he has a vision, when St. Bartholomew speaks to him and tells him he will recover, and is to build a hospital for Christ's poor and the Glory of God. Returning to England he surprises the King and Court at a banquet, who all thought him dead. He tells His Majesty of this vision, and his plans, and on request is forthwith given a grant of Smithfield's for a site by the King while at the same time the Bishop of Exeter mockingly offers to furnish the place. A stream fouled by mud and garbage flowed through the district, a treacherous swamp in the midst of which King Henry with Norman enterprise had sunk the foundation of an abbey. Hither came Rahere on reaching London; Off to one side he beheld a tragedy, a stout lad in the hands of Tam o' Tyburn, who had stolen a red deer from the King's preserves and was to be hanged for the offence. Filled with compassion, the Jester hastened to the scene and succeeds in setting the prisoner free, while Tyburn climbs the tree in order to place his rope over the required branch. The hangman was busy abusing Rahere for his interference when the King happened by on his charger, hears the tale and demands an explanation from the Jester, and a reason why he should not replace the offender for interrupting the course of Justice. The boy, concealed close at hand, overhears, and fearing for the life of his kind liberator, rushes back prepared to take his punishment; but Rahere indignantly demands of the King: "Dost thou hang fools, Lord King?" Has the King so many liegemen that he can afford to hang one brave enough to die for a fool? Rahere is forgiven, as is the boy, who in his deep gratitude, assisted by a curiously ill-shaped dwarf who appears on the scene, they promise that the swamp shall be drained.

## CHAPTER IV.

(Continued)

He walked out on to the highway, his face grave enough as soon as he was out of sight. The dwarf and the boy were eagerly pulling the stones about. There was no doubt in their minds that Rahere would find a way, but Rahere himself felt far from confident. He paused and looked back at the foundation, longing as he had never longed before for good red gold. The work was undoubtedly at a standstill. The massive pillars and the great corner stones were beyond the strength of one man or three. Rahere's days were his own. It was not until late afternoon that his duties began at the court. It was not a question of time but of strength; and strength—alack—must be paid for in some way or other. He glanced at the road, very full today with women overlaid with market baskets, men tramping doggedly along, ragged and disheveled children quarreling and pushing one another, the riff-raff of London. The tall figure of the jester, brave in his purple and gold motley, formed a startling contrast to the sombre throng. He turned aside and gazed back over Smithfield, unseeing. A great distaste for his task suddenly swept upon him. After all, was a hospital built upon quip and jest the work for a man? He, who swayed a king, was wasting time here. The King would fulfill his vow for him; a few persuasions and jests would rouse his interest. Yet would the King's work be Rahere's thank-offering? He hated to give up like this.

"Prithee, a song." A little clinging hand was slipped into his and Rahere looked down and smiled. A ragged little maiden stood beside him, her thin wistful face upraised to his. Her brother, built on sturdier lines, tried to pull her away.

"Nay, nay, Margot, thou must not plague the jester," he expostulated. "Thy pardon, good sir."

Rahere lifted her and swung her to his shoulder. "A song for three, little Mistress," he laughed.

"The birds sing in the woodland,  
The bees hum on the hill,  
The wind sweeps over meadows,  
Each floweret is still,  
The birdlings sing and carol  
Ah, thou art not forgot,  
The flowers wait thy coming,  
Margot, Margot."

The little one laughed delightedly as she drummed bare heels on his broad chest. He saw that the folk on the high-

way had paused and that a crowd was gathering about him.

"More, good jester, more," the cry went up. "Give us a song, a tale."

Rahere looked around him. Men, women, and children were there, the off-scourings of the city streets as well as many a brawny countryman. An idea came into his mind. He pointed over to the great pile of stones.

"A bargain, good folk," he cried. "For every song and tale, a stone laid in yonder wall by each and all of ye. What do you say?"

"What do we build, master Jester? An abbey or a leprosie?"

"Neither, good friends. A hospital for Christ's poor. It it a bargain?"

"A bargain, aye. Now, a song," they cried.

"Come ye to the land of heart's desire,  
With its gates of golden glow,  
The glittering walls and palaces  
White as the driven snow.

It lies adown the river of dreams,  
Where the fair air-castles stand;  
Girdled with magic of elfin mist  
And the glamor of fairyland."

Rahere sang.

There was a rush for the stones as he ended; and, putting down Margot, he made his way to the pile and with unskilled hands started to mix the mortar. A man pressed forward.

"Here, let me by, good folk." He caught the paddle from Rahere. "Waste not good mortar, man."

One by one, they came forward and laid their stone, the dwarf watching with keen eyes to see that none was laid amiss—many went back for two or even three—then Rahere seating himself told a tale and again the work went forward. It was sunset before he stopped, and the wall was slowly rising. With new courage in his heart he made his way to court.

Early as he was the next morning, Margot came running to meet him as he passed out of the city gates. She clapped her hands delightedly.

"We be all waiting for thee, Master," she cried joyously.

"Waiting, little Mistress?" He caught her up in his arms and walked swiftly to the corner and paused in amazement. They had not waited! The crowd, twice as large as before, was hard at work carrying stones and placing them. Six brawny men were lifting the great corner piece, and others were taking the round pillars under the direction of Rahere's master-workman. The minstrel strode forward.

"Thy fellow laborer hath proved a laggard today," he said cheerily. "I will be here at sun-up on the morrow. Here," turning to the stone-mason, "teach me to do the work."

The man complied and the day passed swiftly on. Rahere sang his songs and told his tales to an eager audience, but before the sun set the interest in the work had risen. There would be no lack of men to build the hospital.

Thus the work progressed. To the court, Rahere was a stranger enigma than ever; for he was off to his work at dawn, singing his songs and telling fresh tales in exchange for labor. Nor did he shirk the actual work.

The long slim hands showed signs of toil. The crowd changed but little. Many a one had become interested in the work and soon they were interested in Rahere himself. Many a sordid little story was poured into his ear and his quick wit was always resourceful. Many a broken friendship was riveted by his means; many a wild lad was set in the right path; many a sick bed brightened by his kindly words. The court feared Rahere, but the slum and the alley loved him.

"Messer Rahere, Messer Rahere," little Margot's hand was slipped into his one summer morning. "See what a big stone I placed all mine self."

"What a wise little maid!" He looked down at her and she snuggled closer to him.

"How shall we build the rest?" She asked thoughtfully, as she gazed at the wall. "The great arches must go across and I see not how."

Rahere laughed. "Nor see I how, Margot," he agreed. "Methinks the time has come for Messer Saint Bartholomew to play his part again."

"Will he come today? Will he come a-riding down the road?"

"I know not, little one," Rahere smiled at the eager face, a good deal rounder and rosier now than for many days she had shared the jester's nooning. "Messer

Saint Bartholomew is a great saint of the heavenly kingdom. We must be patient."

"But Christ's folk need their hospital," she persisted shrewdly. "Messer Saint Bartholomew will want them housed. Will he come in a golden chariot, think you, Messer Rahere? Or will he come on a great white horse a-riding down the road?"

"I know not, little one. He may come in any guise," Rahere spoke thoughtfully. Somehow he seemed to see those grave eyes which had looked calmly into his in the stifling garret, calling him to a new work and to another chance. The call was opening out far beyond his wildest dreams.

Margot pulled his hand impatiently. "Thou dost not listen, Messer Rahere. I said I would go and watch at the corner of the highway for his coming. Thou dost look—oh, so far off—and dost not hear what I say."

Rahere laughed as he bent and kissed her. "Thy pardon, little Mistress. Go, then. The Lord of Smithfield must turn to his day's work."

He walked over to a group of his laborers and bent his back to the arduous toil of stone carrying. Margot ran down the road.

At the corner of the highway she climbed the bank and watched, gazing intently down the road. She hardly moved, for a hard school had taught her patience and there was in her none of the restlessness of a more pampered child. The passers by hardly noticed her as she sat with earnest intent face and with her small thin hands clasped tightly together. At last her quick ears caught the sound of hoofs and she leaned forward almost breathless with suspense. A gay cavalcade swept round the curve and her heart gave a little throb of excitement, for in front was one on a pure white charger. The sun glanced down on his jeweled armour and caught the glint of the rich embroidery on his cloak of velvet and gold. Messer Saint Bartholomew was really coming! She sprang to her feet with a joyous cry and climbed down the bank waiting happily for him to approach. It was the King returning from a state procession surrounded by his bravest and noblest. Margot's heart beat faster. Her eyes were not on the gay throng, not on Lord Warwick in his shining panoply of war, nor on the corpulent figure of the Bishop of Exeter in his flowing purple; her face was lifted to Henry himself.

"Messer Saint Bartholomew, Messer Saint Bartholomew," she cried, shrilly. "Thou hast come, thou hast come."

The King drew rein. "A king stopping for a beggar wench," went the low murmur of the lords about him. But Henry was not looking at the rags but at the intent flower-like face, with the great starry eyes gazing so eagerly into his.

"What have we here?" he asked, marveling. "What can I do for thee, little one?"

"Thou hast come, I knew thou wouldst!" Margot clapped her hands and danced up and down in delight. "I knew that thou wouldst not wait to have Christ's poor housed. Oh, may I see thee throw the great beams across and make the round arches?"

"Throw great beams! Make round arches!" the King repeated in bewilderment. Then his eye fell on the toilers. "By Saint George, what have we here? Smithfield drained, walls rising, built by the rabble aided by the King's fool."

He burst into a shout of laughter, swung Margot to the saddle, and rode over to the builders.

"So this is where Rahere hides himself, day by day," Lord Warwick remarked. "He starts before dawn, too, for I was sleepless the other night and saw him going. Now, where did he get his workmen and his skill?"

"It is magic, black magic, and savours of the evil one himself," my Lord of Exeter shook his head dismally. "Alack for England that such things can be! Alack for the King under an evil spell!"

"Magic or no magic, a man who can do a thing like this is dangerous," Lord Warwick commented in an undertone. "What motive lies beneath this pretext of a hospital? How can our Lord Henry be so blind?"

"He must be warned, my lord," the Bishop whispered as they reached the place.

Rahere, bearing a massive stone, turned at the sound of hoofs. Margot leaned forward.

"Messer Saint Bartholomew hath come," she cried gleefully. "I am riding with him, Messer Rahere. I shall see him throw the great beams and build round arches. He wants Christ's poor housed. I knew it."

Rahere deposited his stone and wiped a heated brow.

"Thou hast caught the lord of the manor toiling, Brother Henry," he said. "Welcome to my poor grant."

"What does it mean?" asked the King. "What dost thou build with yon rabble, man?"

"A hospital, so please Your Highness." The King dismounted. With keen eyes he scrutinized the building. Then he turned and looked at the fair expanse of velvety grass growing where all had been mud and slime.

"But the draining," he marveled. "My best tried and failed. Thou wilt have to leave the ranks of the fools, Rahere, and turn king's architect."

"Nay," Rahere drew forward a little misshapen man. "Employ my architect, Brother Henry, and mayhap I will lend thee my stealer of the deer and my good friends of London to second his efforts."

"I shall sue thee as a suppliant, Rahere," the King laughed. "Dost thou mean that this one drained thy marsh?"

"It was easy, Lord King, for one who knew," said the dwarf.

"I shall not forget thee," the King smiled. Then he walked about the walls. "Good work, Rahere. None of my builders could have done better with either walls or Norman pillars."

"But how hast thou paid for all this?" queried the sharp voice of William of Exeter.

"Afraid for thy pocket, Walwist?" Rahere turned to him. "Remember thy pledge. For the stone, it went with the grant; and for the labor, I paid with a jest and a song."

"A hospital built on a fool's trickery," said my lord of Warwick disdainfully, and the small dwarf cast a scowling look at him. A brawny lad clenched his hands, and Guy Neville frowned and went to the jester's side. Rahere whitened a trifle about the lips, but he faced his critic unflinchingly.

For a few tense minutes the two looked into each other's eyes, then little Margot slipped her hand into Rahere's.

"Why doth he not hasten, Messer Rahere? Christ's folk wait for their hospital."

With an effort Rahere recovered his poise. He swung her lightly to his shoulder.

"The mistress of my domain, Brother," he said. "She hath taken thee for our patron and helper, Saint Bartholomew."

"And the great beams and the arches?" asked the king.

"Be beyond a fool's wit and a fool's trickery," said Rahere calmly. "We wait for aid."

"Is he not going to do it? O, Messer Rahere, is he not the great Saint Bartholomew after all?" Margot's eyes filled with tears.

"Mayhap his messenger this time, little one," said the King, smiling at her. "Well, Rahere, methinks my architects must redeem themselves now and span thy building."

"Your Grace will surely not build for a mountebank and a rabble," the Bishop interposed. "This is sheer folly. What do the riff-raff of London want with a hospital?"

"When the King receives the halo of a saint, my lord, it is fitting at least that he do some small task to warrant it," said the King, smiling again at Margot. "I will send them to confer with thee tomorrow, Rahere. For the roofing of thy hospital they shall bring thee an order from the King's treasury. Farewell." Spurring his steed, he rode away.

"A cheer for the King, good friends," Rahere said, and the hurrahs were given with a will. It brought a flush of pleasure to Henry's pale face as he turned at the corner to wave a greeting.

"For once I have won a spontaneous cheer from London," he said in an undertone to Lord Warwick. "Mayhap it is well to wear the halo of a saint for even an hour, after all."

## CHAPTER V.

### The Winning of London

The rain was pouring down on the half finished roof of Saint Bartholomew's Hospital. So it had done for more than a week past, and Rahere, standing in the shelter of the dripping trees, shrugged his shoulders.

"No work today," he turned to the dwarf who stood at his elbow, a gloomy look on his rugged face. "Yet there is no need to grumble; we have made good progress, after all. How dost thou fare now with the King's architects, my master-workman?"

"Reasonably well, now. Popinjays they are, but when well watched the work goes passably." He frowned uneasily. "There is trouble, Messer Rahere, in other directions."

"What trouble?"

"With the City Guilds. They claim this Hospital of ours has infringed their rights. Those of their men who have

lent us and have been fined, and there is much discontent in consequence. There are some malecontents who blame thee and—well, thou dost go at dusk and dawn through streets which have an ill reputation."

"Where likewise I have many friends," Rahere said quietly. "They will hardly attack me, I think. The City Guilds may lodge a complaint with the King, but he I think will stand by me. Yet thanks for thy warning, good comrade. I will have a care as I go through, I promise thee. Now, since there is no building for jester, King's man, or Londoner today, I will get me back to court. Not satisfied yet?"

"I fear thy going alone, Messer Rahere. Tam o' Tyburn is in this. He has never forgiven thee for outwitting him."

"Then will I avoid him, or possibly give him a repetition of what he won before," Rahere laughed. "Nay, nay, good comrade, the Lord of Smithfield with an escort of yeomanry would, I fear, be more of a jest than the King's jester as a master-architect. That has been the sport of the whole court, and even Rahere would not be proof against well-earned mockery."

With a kindly smile he turned away and walked back to the Tower, where for the present the King was occupying the state apartments. In the throne-room he found the court assembled. Time was evidently dragging heavily, and listlessness and discontent rested on many faces.

The Bishop of Exeter greeted him with some acerbity.

"Are you to be honored with the presence of the King's jester today?" he asked. "Methought thou wert building a hospital with thy usual rabble of thieves and vagabonds."

Rahere laughed. "I have a holiday, Walwit. For the time, my patron seems to be Saint Swithin instead of Saint Bartholomew, and until the sun shines out again the landed man and master-workman may grace the court."

The King laid his hand affectionately on his jester's arm. "Thou dost a good work, Rahere, yet we are glad to welcome thee here. I trust thou wilt find London less ungrateful than her King doth."

"Has London dared to give trouble to thee, my liege?" asked the Bishop. "I heard a rumor this morning that the mob was out again. What is the matter now?"

"London does as it pleases," Henry spoke sternly.

"And dares to defy the King?" asked Lord Warwick in surprise.

"It defies any king," Henry shrugged his shoulders. "My father conquered England, but he ever termed London the 'unwinnable.' Ye may harry the city with fire and sword; ye may threaten the City Guilds and the City Charter, but London and London's people continue along their own way."

"A sad state of affairs," The Bishop shook his head. "We live in a lawless age when even serfs and villains, vagabonds and beggars, dare to assert equality with those who are their lords. This comes of cockering the people with jests and tales, and putting strange notions into their heads. The sword is what they need, and whips to set the lazy rascal to work. It is time indeed that something be done when London fails to respond to a king, wise as Solomon and well-beloved as David himself."

(To be Continued.)

unfitted him for the more strenuous but better paid work of a fisherman. He knew nothing and taught nothing but the simplest of reading and writing and the first four rules of arithmetic, his strong point being a good knowledge of farming. This man killed a fat cow for his family every winter, he had blocks and tackle fixed to the ceiling of the school hall for use in this line, and a special punishment for refractory boys was to hitch this tackle under their armpits, hoist them aloft, and then attack their bare feet with his "tawse." He stayed only a few years, and then, as his family grew up fit for work, he took hold of half a dozen crofts in the adjoining parish, as a much more congenial occupation. After him there was a long interregnum reaching to my own time.

When I was about five, my father and two or three neighbors combined to engage the hunchback son of the laird's gardener to teach their children at his home. This poor fellow, who helped towards a living by tailoring moleskin suits for men and boys, was even worse than Thomson. He had the traditional tawse, which he wielded vigorously enough, but most of what we learned from him we had to "unlearn" afterwards. For instance, he taught us to sound the "I" in every word we came to, so that with him "could, would, and should" were "cooled, wooled, and shooled."

In 1865 our real schoolmaster came, and, like Thomson, he was a native of the North Isles, but a very different man. By some means, (I think, helped by the minister of his parish) he had managed to get through the University of Aberdeen, and he was a credit to it. Besides what the ordinary country schoolteacher is supposed to know, he was a good mathematical scholar, with Gunter scale, sextant, and other tools of the calling; and ambitious young sailors home for the winter used to pay him a trifle to teach them the art of navigation out of school hours. His handwriting was splendid, almost like copper plate, so that he used to set copies for the boys himself on quires of foolscap which he furnished at half the price of ordinary copy books (quite a consideration there) but none of his pupils ever came up to him.

He had taught for some years on another island, and when he came to us he was a man of 30, married, and with two small children. He was tall and dark, with bushy hair and whiskers, and without an ounce of superfluous flesh on his bones. Before he came, the partitions and loft

"The 'tawse' was a thick leather strap slit at one end into fingers.

had been taken out of the school, as the whole building was now wanted as a schoolroom, and a temporary residence was secured in a nearby hamlet while a house for him was being built. While he was thus located, an epidemic of typhus fever went through the parish, in which he lost one of his children, and he himself had a close call. When he was settled, his salary was fixed at £60 a year with house and garden, and a croft of two acres which he worked out of school hours. He kept two cows, which pastured on the parish common, also some hens, and a flock of geese.

The school year included three weeks' holidays in spring, and the same in harvest, giving master and scholars a chance for work on their respective crofts. Every morning before school opened, the master stood at the door to see that each pupil, on entering, threw a peat into the porch for the day's fire, and any one neglecting this had to bring two the following day, or else be punished.

The morning exercises began with prayer, during which all stood with bowed heads, while the master's open eyes kept vigilant watch, and was afterwards to the boy who made disturbance. It was the usual "long prayer" of the Presbyterian service, made up of quotations from the Psalms, as well as personal petitions, and ending with the Lord's Prayer; for, like all university-trained teachers in Scotland, the master had probably been an aspirant for the pulpit of the Established Church, though precluded by two drawbacks, which will come up later. And here let me say that though Scotchmen generally object to forms of prayer, or "prayer from a book," yet each man invariably falls into a form of his own. And why not, if the heart goes with it? Did not our Divine Exemplar pray three times, saying the same words? After prayer came the roll-call, and then the Old Testament lessons, for the older pupils. These lessons began with Genesis and Exodus, passing thence to I Samuel, and continuing to the end of Ecclesiastes, whence they returned to Genesis again. Then followed the New Testament lessons, for the younger scholars, which were confined to the Gospels and Acts. These Scripture lessons were accompanied by questions and comments from the master. After them came the first book, second book, third book, fourth book, fifth book and sixth book, each in a separate class; and then the hour's play at noon, when the boys usually had football, sometimes superintended by the master, and the girls were left to their own devices. The master also made an enormous kite of oskin stretched on a wood-

## A Crofter Schoolmaster

By Eric Duncan.

Though education in Scotland from the days of Knox had been under the control of the Established Church, and, though, generally speaking, the "Auld Kirk" had done well, yet conditions in the remoter isles left much to be desired. In the time of my grandparents there was no school in their parish at all, and any slight knowledge of reading which they had, came through the minister. The Rev. Walter Mill, who held the charge of Dunrossness during most of the eighteenth century, was a very devoted man, and used to catechise the people at their homes. But his parish was large and scattered, and his efforts made small impression on the gen-

eral ignorance.

In my father's boyhood the heritors (or landed proprietors) were at last constrained to build a school, a plain stone building 20 x 40, with grey slate roof. It was divided into two compartments and an upper story or loft, which had skylights. One compartment was the schoolroom; the other, and the upper story were for the teacher and his family. The first teacher was John Thomson, who came from the isles some fifty miles north of our parish. He had a stiff kneejoint, which gave him what was called a "straight leg," so that he limped in walking, which probably accounted for his choice of a calling, as it

### Horizontal

- 1 Hole in earth.
- 3 Father (Latin).
- 7 A nuisance.
- 10 Article.
- 12 Marsh.
- 15 Thus.
- 16 Container.
- 18 Prohibition measure in Ontario (ab.)
- 20 Delivers power.
- 21 A walk.
- 23 Seat in church.
- 25 Cathedral city in England.
- 27 Certain persons.
- 29 Species of snake.
- 31 Preposition.
- 32 Wickedness.
- 33 Canadian tree.
- 34 A member of the family.
- 35 Nine (Roman).
- 37 Imitate.
- 39 Standard time (ab.)
- 40 Sheltered side of ship.
- 42 A piper's son.
- 44 Wooded country.
- 45 Currency.
- 47 To petition.
- 49 Japanese money.
- 51 Advertisement (ab.)
- 53 To put on.
- 55 Exclamation.
- 56 Exclamation.
- 57 Entertains—sometimes.
- 58 Wager.

### CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 45.

1	2		3	4	5	6		7	8	9
10			11	12	13			14	15	
		16		17				18	19	
	20					21				
22	23			24	25				26	
27	28			29	30				31	
32			33					34		
35		36		37				38	39	
		40		41			42	43		
	44					45				
46	47			48	49				50	
51	52			53	54				55	
56				57					58	

### Vertical

- 1 Irish name.
- 2 Within.
- 4 Class of sailor (ab.)
- 5 Coarse flax.
- 6 For example (ab.)
- 8 Like.
- 9 Weight measure.
- 11 Liquid.
- 14 European country.
- 16 Slang for policeman.
- 17 This instant.
- 18 Mineral.
- 19 Girl's name.
- 22 Harmonious sound.
- 24 A flower.
- 26 Division of year.
- 28 A number.
- 29 Cry of an animal.
- 30 A ginger drink.
- 31 A small part of the body.
- 36 To annoy.
- 38 Sweet.
- 40 Meadow.
- 41 An animal.
- 42 A plaything.
- 43 Male adults.
- 46 A sack.
- 48 Decay.
- 50 Feline.
- 52 Of (French)
- 53 A U.S. State (ab.)
- 54 Negative.
- 55 Personal pronoun.

### ANSWER TO PUZZLE NO. 44.

M	I	L	E	S	R	I	D	D	L	E	S
O	O	N	C	E	F	A	N	T			
U	P	D	A	R	E	M	A	D	O		
N	E	W	B	R	A	D	P	L	I	P	
T	A	R	S	S	T	I	P	P	L	E	
R	A	P	T	S	E	R	E	M	Y		
A	P	L	A	T	O	A	D	E			
M	A	L	I	R	I	S	D	R	O	P	
L	I	N	N	E	T	S	S	L	O	T	
B	V	T	R	A	I	D	E	E	R		
A	T	S	O	B	L	E	W	T	O		
G	A	P	U	S	L	A	R	D	T		
S	T	O	U	T	E	R	R	Y	O	T	S

### FRENCHWOMAN CROSSES SAHARA

Mme. Delingette has nothing of the explorer about her, yet she is said to be the first woman to have crossed the Sahara

desert. This journey she accomplished with her husband and M. Bonnaure, an engineer. When asked why she risked so dangerous a journey she replied quite simply, "Why, to be with my husband, of course."

Her advice to would-be explorers of her sex is terse. "If women want to go from Oran to North Africa to Cape Town in an automobile they must make up their minds to do without their daily bath and their morning manicure. They must be ready and willing to lend a hand in eight places, either to pull the car out of a rut or help to build bridges of logs—we built 129."

### THE VERB "TO PUBLISH"

To make known; to make public; to speak of, talk of, circulate, promulgate, propagate, emit, edit bring before the public.

See article "The Verb to Publish," in this issue.

Do you merely live in your community, or do you live for it?

## WOMEN'S HANDICAPS

### Headaches and Backaches Often Make Life Miserable.

A woman's health handicaps her almost always. She has pains and disabilities which do not afflict men. Nature does not give her a fair chance. Her blood is more often thin and poor than a man's, and she often neglects the first beginnings of ill-health. Many women who seemed destined to a life of frequent suffering have been freed entirely from their suffering through the wonderful blood-making qualities of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Many a woman toils all day with a pain in her back and side, a burning headache, and a sense of having no spine left.

What a pity women will not listen to their friends whom Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved from their misery. Whenever a woman suffers they will help her—in youth, middle-age and afterlife. Mrs. John Mitchell, of Middleville, Ont.,

gives her experience for the benefit of other women sufferers. She says:—"Some years ago I was so badly run down I could hardly walk around the house. I tried to do a few chores but was able to do very little. My boys and husband had to do the rest. If I started up stairs I had to go very slow or I would fall, and I was just played out when I got at the top of the stairs. My head ached terribly, and my heart would beat violently. In this deplorable condition I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I had finished six boxes I felt much better. Then I got a further supply, and by the time I had taken these I could walk anywhere without being exhausted, the headaches had disappeared and I am now perfectly well. Any woman who is run down should not hesitate to begin Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once, as I am sure from my own experience they will build her up."

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cts. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

en frame, the string being strong fishline, and this was once left in charge of a big boy, who fastened the string around the waist of a small one, and the wind being strong, he was carried yelling far over the fields giving us a good run to recapture him. Sometimes we were allowed (Tom Sawyer-fashion,) to help in the weeding of the master's garden, and thus see the wonderful flowers that he contrived to grow; and on rare occasions we went half a mile off to the beach for a bath, but were apt to stay too long.

The afternoon session started with the first book on to the sixth again, thence to the "Progressive Lessons," and "Advanced Reader," and geography and grammar classes, and ending with prayer. The evening prayer was shorter than that of the morning, and contained two petitions,—"Carry us to our homes in peace, be with us in our retirements," which I always connected with the poor man himself.

Such was the curriculum from Monday to Friday inclusive. Saturday, being only a half-day, was different. It began as usual with prayer and the two Scripture classes. Then followed the other classes with spelling, the more advanced giving the meanings of the words;—and then, the Shorter Catechism. My parents, though Dissenters, never objected to this. They knew that in spite of minor faults, its influence for good on many generations had been second only to that of the Bible. And it did us no harm, though most of it was beyond us then, and the master offered no explanations, as he sometimes did on the Scripture lessons. We were dismissed at noon with the usual prayer.

Every foot of the 20 x 40 schoolroom was utilized. At the upper end, on one side of the fireplace, was a small square platform for the master's big desk and chair. That desk held all sorts of school supplies and stationery, from quart bottles of ink (from which the scholars' holders were filled at a halfpenny each) to pens and pencils and rattan canes. A four-foot passage extended from the fireplace down the whole length of the building on one side. This was for the classes. The rest of the room was filled with long cross desks and forms (individual desks were undreamed of) and even the passage had forms lengthwise along the wall, where the little ones, too small for writing, sat behind the backs of the classes, and rubbed the rollers from the bottoms of the wall-maps with their heads, to the master's disgust, for all the roller-mounted letter-sheets and maps were his own property. One huge uncolored map of Africa showed most of the continent "unexplored", and the Mountains of the Moon as a dark continuous range from the Gulf of Guinea to Cape Guardafui. About two years before he went away the parish furnished a blackboard and a new set of maps.

The three foremost desks were occupied by the girls, while the boys filled the rest, which, in spite of the master's threatenings, were soon initialed, notched, blotched with ink, and wrenched loose from their fastenings. The old carpenter who made and clamped them to the floor, was one day a most resentful visitor to the school. "Only the three front desks can show my handiwork," he said.

It can be imagined that with an average attendance of seventy, there was not much spare room, and I remember writing with my copy book spread out on another boy's back as he stooped over the desk writing his own. The master used to say that parents at home should be responsible for teaching as far as words of one syllable, and children should not be allowed to learn the alphabet at school. As it was, older scholars were often called on to teach these, and it will be readily understood that with such a crowd, only those who were anxious to get on, did so. At that time too, school years were limited by the ability of the child for manual labor. My own stopped at thirteen.

The master discarded the time-honored tawse, but he kept a stock of rattan canes, which, when the ends split, as they soon did, smarted on the culprit's hands just as badly as the old corrector. He was not above a little fun in this line. One soft-headed boy had a habit of snatching back his hand as the cane came down, and the master would feint several times and then say—"Go back to your seat, and try to behave yourself." Sometimes he would cane a whole class if all failed in some exercise, usually spelling. Learning whole columns of spelling was our only home-work, and a

much coveted prize for this was a picture-card on Saturdays, such as children now-a-days get by the dozen at Sunday schools.

There were no School Boards in those days, and the master had a ceaseless fight with the heritors to get necessary repairs for the school. I remember a small proprietor coming in one day, when school was in session to remonstrate with him on his unreasonable demands. "You," said he, "have a far better house than I have. Look at your slates, while I have only thatch." He was told that the slates were letting in water in several places, also that he was disturbing the school, and had better go, but he kept on,—till, suddenly flinging down his classbook, the master seized him by the shoulders and backed him down through the passage and out through the door, which he shut, and turned the key. The old man shouted outside for a while, but finally took himself off. He was avenged though, a few days later, when a sheet of plaster some five feet square dropped down from the lofty ceiling on the master's head as he stood before the fireplace.

The master had two heavy handicaps in life. The first was weak eyes, which necessitated the constant wearing of glasses, a very unusual thing in that country at that date. While he kept them on his countenance was prepossessing, but whenever he took them off to wipe them, as he often did, his facial contortions frightened the girls and convulsed the boys. His other trouble was far worse;—his wife, a very handsome woman, was a most fearful shrew, and, unlike Shakespeare's specimen, was never tamed. She would burst into the schoolroom at uncertain intervals with the most opprobrious language, and then he would make a rush for her and she would retreat, he slamming and locking the door and returning to his desk with a very red face, while she carried on outside. One summer evening she ran to a neighbor's, screaming that he had thrashed the mother of his ninth child, and truly if ever woman deserved it, she did. The Scriptural accounts of demoniac possession always remind me of her, for had she been insane some of the children would have been weak-minded, but none of them were, and all but two came to maturity. Luckily they were nearly all boys, for she was no housekeeper, and he had to do all the mending himself. They grew up thin and wiry like their father, running barefoot like the rest of us in summer, but while we had comfortable wooden-soled clogs in winter they had only leaky shoes. There was not much frost or snow in the isles, but they enjoyed what little there was as much as we did, and one of them skated barefoot on the ice.

With his own hands the master built himself a stone habitation of one room, with window and fireplace in the far corner of his garden; and latterly he went there regularly and locked himself in. The winter before he left, he was teaching his oldest boy Latin grammar at night, and he asked me to come, because his boy learned better in company. He sat there hearing our lessons and working at his pile of mending for the boys and himself. In school he always wore a tweed tail-coat, but his last garment outlasted its looks, for he had patched the sleeves with cloth of a different pattern from the body.

A growing family and a stationary salary made him desperate, and one day he remarked to my father—"I must make a break somewhere for the sake of my boys". So in the autumn of 1875 he took an assisted passage for the whole family to New Zealand, where he became teacher of a Scandinavian settlement in the North Island. There he got hold of a considerable quantity of land, and as it was in the vicinity of the City of Wellington, he was able later to sell it to advantage in small sections. His family all located near him, and seemed to do well except the one who skated barefoot on the ice. This one wrote me some years ago from a sheep-range in Australia, saying he was the rollingstone and black sheep of the family, though he had qualified as a steamboat engineer.

The termagant wore herself out in 1900, and the rest of the master's life was spent in peace at the home of his married daughter in Wellington. All through his life in the South he wrote me occasionally, and in his last letter, written in 1910, he said he was obliged to give up both reading and writing on account of his eyes, but he still slept like a boy. His daughter notified me of his death in August, 1912.

**MAKING SOFT COAL PROFITABLE**  
(New York Commercial)

The soft coal mining business is not a joy to either miners or operators at the present time. How to make mining profitable and keep the miners busy is the great question. What is the answer?

Perhaps there is no answer that will prove entirely satisfactory but—

Henry Ford in his experimental plant at Huntington, W. Va., has been distilling soft coal after the process devised by a Belgian inventor named Piron. From a ton of coal by-products worth \$10.50 have been obtained.

The Ford engineers estimated that the new process will extract by-products per ton of coal in the following proportions.

Five thousand cubic feet of gas.  
Twenty-five gallons of tar.

Fifteen pounds of ammonium sulphate.  
Five gallons of motor fuel.  
Three-quarters of a ton of coke.

Granting the Ford engineers are right why is not the solution of the coal mining problem at hand? Soft coal at the pit mouth ranges in price from less than a dollar to somewhere in the neighborhood of two dollars per ton. If by the Piron process two dollars worth of coal may be made to yield \$10.50 worth of products, then coal mining for purposes of such distillation may become a very profitable undertaking.

How to make the mining of coal for fuel purposes a paying business appears to constitute a problem vastly more difficult of solution than is the one which deals with distilling coal and marketing its by-products at a profit. It would seem that even with soft coal at the retail price of say \$5 a ton, its disintegration after a scientific manner designed to make it yield its marketable products could be carried on with every prospect of financial success.

The Ford people are getting ready to distill coal on a large scale at River Rouge. The outcome of their efforts will be awaited with interest—and especially will the coal people be anxious to learn the result.

**CANADA WILL BE HERSELF**

In a recent letter to the New York Times, a Canadian presents the following outline of Canadian sentiment with regard to her national independence:

"In a recent issue of The Times, under the heading 'Autos in Canadian Politics', there appears a letter from James A. Green of Cincinnati which, as a Canadian, I feel I must repudiate. Mr. Green says in effect that Canadians wish for 'unification' with the United States in order to have cheaper autos and lower taxes, and that the only thing in the way of this is our 'immense attachment for England and pride in being a part of the British Empire.'

"As one thoroughly familiar with national sentiment in Canada, as well as with the political and economic situation there, I know that the Canadian people are not willing to 'sell their birthright for a mess of pottage,' and this is from no unfriendly feeling toward the United States, but simply that we prefer to be ourselves rather than part of another nation.

"I have found quite a number of people here who, like Mr. Green, fail to realize that Canada is no longer merely an English colony, but has become, to all intents and purposes, an independent nation, and the fact that this has come about through evolution rather than revolution makes us none the less proud of our country and hopeful of its future.

"It is true that we have a 'strong at-

**Wondered Why  
Breath Was so Bad**

Brooklyn. Miss Rose Dittmar writes:—"Even though I brushed my teeth and used a mouth wash,



my friends turned away when I talked and I wondered why my breath was so offensive, while people less careful were not troubled

at all. After taking Carter's Little Liver Pills for a while the trouble started to disappear. I also noticed my face had better color and was clearer, my eyes brighter, my appetite more hearty and I had no constipation. Now I can see that bad breath comes from the stomach." Bad breath can only be disguised temporarily. You must reach the source of the trouble. All druggists, 25c. red packages.

tachment for"—not England, but the British Empire, of which we are no inconsiderable part, and we who are personally of British descent have no regrets for this either. In fact, our pride as descendants of United Empire loyalists equals that of the Mayflower clan or the D. A. R. in this country. (U.S.)

"The words of the late President Harding, which have been 'chronicled in enduring brass,' as The Times so aptly puts it, on the monument to his memory in Stanley Park, Vancouver, fully expresses the very satisfactory feeling which exists between the United States and Canada, and there is surely room and opportunity sufficient on this vast continent for two independent nations, each retaining its own national sentiments and traditions, with no thought of "unification" for material benefits to either. The political sentiment in Canada, particularly in the West, favors much freer trade relations between the two countries, but nowhere in Canada have I heard any desire expressed to surrender our independence to become part of the United States, much as we admire this country.

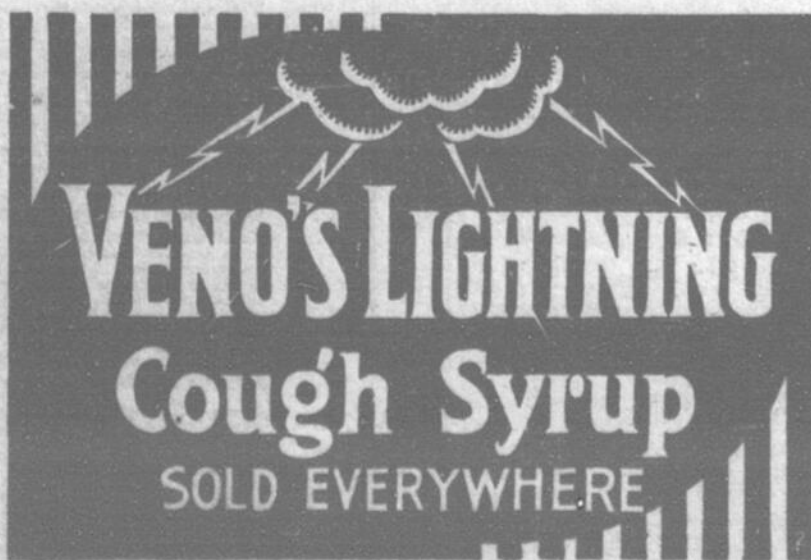
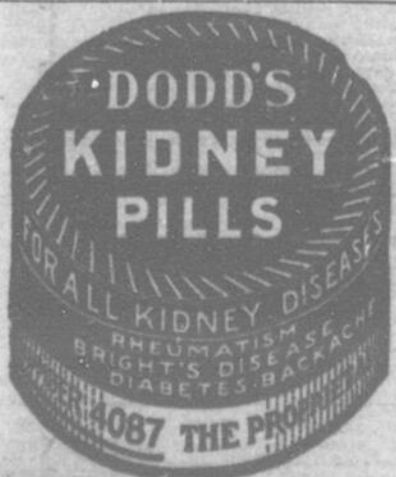
"While I have found nothing but the most cordial good feeling here toward Canada and Canadians, I have noticed that very few people realize that another (potentially) great nation to the north, quite as vast in extent and natural resources, is gradually attaining its majority, and that Canada is quietly working out some national problems which the United States has scarcely begun to consider."

Robt. H. LaFollette, Jr., son of the late Senator from Wisconsin, has been elected by the voters of Wisconsin to succeed his father in the United States Senate.



**GREAT DANES IN AN ENGLISH DOG SHOW**

Splendid specimens of Great Danes exhibited by their young mistress at the Kent County Canine Society Show in Maidstone, England.





**"CLEAR THE AIR" CAMPAIGN**

**Radio Listeners Warned Against Interference**

The Radio Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries has issued a circular letter to Canadian broadcast listeners, as follows:

"The following note appears on the back of your Radio Receiving License:—

"When using a receiver of the regenerative type for the reception of radio-telephone programmes, please avoid increasing regeneration to the point at which the receiver begins to oscillate, otherwise you will cause interference with neighboring receiving equipments."

**Are You Doing Your Best to Observe This?**

"A recent departmental survey of radio broadcast reception conditions in the more populated centres in the Dominion indicates that approximately fifty per cent. of the 'preventable interference' prevails is caused through the incorrect operation of regenerative receiving sets by the broadcast listeners themselves.

"The survey further indicates that most of this interference is due to a lack of knowledge of correct methods of adjusting a regenerative receiving set, and it is accordingly hoped that a material reduction in the same way may be effected if the broadcast listeners can be persuaded to co-operate in an endeavor to clear the air of regenerative whistles, and with this end in view the following instructions for operating this class of receiving set have been drafted.

**What Oscillation Does**

"The principle of regeneration, as used in radio receiving sets, is that the part of the output of the detector vacuum tube feeds back into its own input and thus greatly increases the volume of the signal. Unless controlled this action will continue until the saturation point or climax is reached, the tube being then said to be in a state of oscillation. When a receiving set is in oscillation, it causes howling and squealing in your own and your neighbor's receiving sets. Regeneration should therefore never be allowed to proceed to this point as it then constitutes a public nuisance.

"On commercial receivers, regeneration is not always described by this name, and the dial which controls this feature of the equipment may be designated by any of the following terms:—Regeneration, Re-action, Tickler, Feed-back, Amplification, Varind, Sensitivity.

"When a radio receiving set in a state of oscillation is being tuned to a broadcast station: (1) It causes whistles in radio receiving sets, of all types, which are tuned to the same station; this interference may be heard up to a distance of several miles. (2) It distorts the quality of your own music. (3) It uses more "B" battery power and therefore the life of the "B" battery is reduced. (4) It tends to reduce the life of the detector tube.

**Zero Beat.**

"When a radio receiving set, in a state of oscillation, is exactly tuned to a broadcast station, it is said to be in the state of Zero Beat. This distorts the broadcast reception and also interferes with neighboring receiving sets which are tuned to the same station.

"In a word, regeneration carried to oscillation causes great annoyance to your neighbors, poor reception and expense to yourself, and has no advantages whatever.

"If the whistle rises and lowers in pitch sympathetically with the movement of your tuning dial it indicates that your receiving set is in a state of oscillation and probably causing interference to other sets. On the other hand, if the whistle does not change in pitch corresponding to each movement of your tuning dial, but simply varies in volume, the whistle is not caused by your receiving set, but is interference produced by some other oscillating receiving set in the neighborhood.

"Many so-called non-radiating receivers will, under certain conditions radiate and thus cause interference. Make it your business to see that your set is not causing trouble.

**How to Adjust a Regenerative Set**

"If you will take the trouble to observe the rules which follow, you will obtain greater satisfaction and enjoyment from your radio receiving set, and at the same time cause minimum annoyance to your neighbors.

"(1) Practise on tuning powerful stations first and do not try to pick up weak distant stations until you become expert.

"(2) Use both hands, one hand for the regeneration control and the other hand for the tuning control.

"(3) Keep the regeneration control always just below the point of oscillation;

your set is then in the most sensitive condition. This is the reason for using your two hands for tuning.

"(4) If your set then accidentally breaks into oscillation, turn back to the regenerative control at once.

"(5) Do not try to find a station by the 'whistle.' If your set is tuned just below the whistling point, the signals will come in clear and your regeneration control can then be tuned a little further to increase the volume.

"(6) Do not force regeneration in an attempt to obtain loud speaker volume from a set not designed for the purpose.

"(7) Do not force regeneration in an attempt to hear stations beyond the range of your set; be content with those you can really hear.

"You can assist in eliminating these whistles by: (a) Learning to operate correctly yourself. (b) Not allowing children who are not old enough to understand the correct method of operation, to cause interference from your set. (A crystal receiving set causes no interference.)

"All Radio Receiving Sets in Canada are required, by law, to be licensed. Licenses are issued yearly and are required to be renewed on the 1st of April each year. They may be obtained for \$1.00 from local Radio Inspectors, many Post Offices, many radio dealers, or from the Radio Branch, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa. The proceeds of the license fees are used to maintain an inspection staff for the administration of Radio and for the improvement of Radio conditions in the Dominion.

**KDKA HEARD IN YOKOHAMA**

Asia is the latest continent to hear Westinghouse Station KDKA's international short wave relay system. They have reported the reception of a program relayed by this station to the American fleet cruising in the Pacific waters. This program was picked up in Yokohama.

Europe, South America, Australia and Africa in turn had previously reported reception of the station's programs relayed by the short wave and have been getting these programs regularly for months. Asia, up until now, however, because of the lack of radio development in that part of the world had not reported hearing the station's short wave transmissions.

Chief radio officer Goatley of the U.S.S. Chaumont heard KDKA while his ship was lying in Yokohama harbor. The program, which was brought in at good strength, was put on the air at 5:30 a.m. at KDKA, and was heard at Yokohama at 8:30 p.m. due to the difference in time.

Because of the greater carrying power of the short radio waves, these have been used by the station for relaying programs over long distances to countries abroad, where the transmissions are received by the local stations and re-broadcast. Arrangements are being made for having the Japanese station re-broadcast programs relayed on the short wave by KDKA.

**Chain of Broadcasting Stations**

The formation of a chain of commercial broadcasting stations, organized as the

Mid-Continent Broadcasting Associates, comprised of six of the largest stations in the country, has been announced at Chicago. The stations are KSD, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch; WBAF, the Fort Worth Star-Telegram; WHAS, the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times; WDAF, the Kansas City Star; WJR, the Jewett Radio & Phonograph Company, associated with the Detroit Free Press, and WHT, operated by the Radiophone Broadcasting Corporation, Chicago. Executive offices have been established in the Wrigley Building, Chicago, where the commercial programs and service departments are functioning.

**A SCOTCHMAN ON RADIO**

"They tell me that the ones that perform are put in a padded cell. They ha'e to be verra partickler in their conduct, for a sneeze in London might blaw the lights out in Jamie's wee mahogany box. The microphone hears like a mouse, an' when they want to shout they ha'e to gang roun' a corner an' keek at it. They tell me they can 'relay the programmes,' whatever that may mean. I wish oor hens could dae somethin' o' the same, for they'll hardly lay, let alone relay.

"It's no' canny, onyway, an' it's makin' the warl' very ama'. If it does naething else, it's helpin' the deaf to hear. I'm an auld man, but some way I'm no' agen it for it'll be harder for men to fecht an' mak' wars, when they're used singin' to ane another across the seven seas. They say that a' the farms in the warl' meet in ae point in the centre, but it's owre het there for agriculture, an' maybe a' the he'rts in the warl' are gaun' to meet in the air; an' Peace has her weapons tae, in the Pole, the Claes Line, an' the Mahogany Box."—"S. H.," in the Northern Constitution.

# Greatest Radio Offer!

**Only \$5.00 Down  
Easy Monthly Payments  
2 Weeks Free Trial  
Complete Outfits**

**Includes Complete Outfit—  
Storage or Dry Batteries  
on This**



## Radiola Made by Westinghouse

Highest quality, lowest prices and most liberal terms. The greatest opportunity since the coming of radio. A genuine Radiola 3-A—made by Westinghouse—at a price within the reach of all—only \$5.00 down—a guaranteed FREE TRIAL—and easy monthly payments. Everyone knows what the name of WESTINGHOUSE stands for—the highest degree of scientific accuracy and perfection. Right from the beginning of the radio the great WESTINGHOUSE Company has been the leader.

**2 Weeks Free Trial!**

Yes, we send you this complete radio outfit for a two weeks' trial in your own home absolutely free. Put the set up, following the complete directions sent with it. Use it as your own. Enjoy all the pleasures offered by this wonderful modern invention. If at the end of the trial period you do not agree that the Radiola 3-A is just what we say it is, send it back and your down payment will be refunded. But we know that you WILL be satisfied. Once you experience the joy of the radio fan, you, like hundreds of others who own this great set, will want it for your own. And you can make it your own by a few small monthly payments that you will never miss. Send for our free catalog today.

**Complete Outfit Ready To Set Up—**

The Radiola Receiving Set and Outfit consists of 4 tubes, dry cells, Brandes head-phones, batteries, and aerial. All accessories are included. Nothing left to buy. Simple and easily understood directions for setting up and operating, come with the set. Ease of operation is a delight to all who use the Radiola 3-A. The Radiola gives perfect amplification and selectivity. With it you can pick up the most distant stations.

**Mail this Coupon for Free Catalog Today!**

That is all you need to do. Simply fill out your name and address on the coupon, mail it to us, and we will send at once our FREE Book telling all about the Radiola 3-A and about the special price, terms and FREE TRIAL offer. Mail coupon to  
**BARSON BROS. of CANADA, LTD., Dept. R-697**  
110 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man. 221 King St., Toronto, Ont.

The reputation of this great house stands back of each piece in the Radiola 3-A Set. No greater guarantee of mechanical perfection could be given. Babson Brothers of Canada, great merchandisers, have chosen the Radiola 3-A as the set that will bring the Broadcast programs of Canada and the States to you wherever you may live. Our famous plan of \$5.00 down, and easy monthly payments brings this wonder set within reach of all. Find out now about this extraordinary offer. It will mean money in your pocket.

**Get Your Radio Now—  
While this Offer is On!**

The biggest season radio has ever known is on! Don't miss the best part by waiting. On these long evenings you can get the most pleasure out of your set. We cannot guarantee to extend this special offer for unlimited time. It may be withdrawn! So there is no time to lose. Write today and find out all about this opportunity to get this excellent complete outfit—made by Westinghouse—at a bargain price and upon the most favorable terms. An inquiry will cost you nothing, will put you under no obligation and it will mean a real saving when you get your set. Write for the free book at once.

**BARSON BROS. of Canada Ltd., Dept. R 697**  
110 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.  
221 King Street, Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen: Please send me your free book telling all about the wonderful Radiola 3-A, and about your special price offer, terms, and easy monthly payment plan! I understand that this request places me under no obligation.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Province \_\_\_\_\_

**FOR THE SCRAP BOOK**



The cone type of loud speaker seems to be in the ascendancy, because of its all-embracing range of pitch and its non-resonant characteristics. Its excellent tonal qualities, in addition to its attractive appearance, also make it popular.

A small watch case voltmeter is a valuable accessory to any radio set.

If space is to be conserved when constructing a multi-tube receiver, use a gang socket.

If the springs of the jacks have lost their 'springiness' it will be best to obtain new jacks. This is seldom necessary, however. Look carefully at the connections, and see if they are clean and soldered securely; scrape the contact points with the tip of a sharp pocket knife, and finish by drawing a thin strip of sandpaper across them to insure clean and perfect contact.

In any method of regeneration the feed-

back action is practicable only up to the point where self-oscillation begins. If carried beyond the oscillation point the effect is to cause the sounds heard in the phones to lose their clearness and become mushy.

In testing apparatus especial care should be given to the headphone cords. Most old cords have some of the slender inside strands broken, so that each time these broken ends touch the greater current-carrying capacity of the larger number of strands there is a grating click in the headphones.

**RADIO IN THE WORLD**



Last winter, with stations crowded so closely together, thousands of complaints reached the U.S. Department of Commerce of interference. Unless there is a change conditions will be no better this winter. Nearly 200 applications are pending for new stations.

The public's demand for radio receivers that can be operated directly on the house

lighting circuit has been answered by a wide variety of battery eliminators and ingenious battery rechargers.

Transatlantic liners are now making use of radio apparatus to entertain the passengers by broadcasting lectures and concerts given on board to remote parts of the steamer.

Word received at Washington, D. C., states that an investigation of the ways that Radio is aiding agriculture in America, recently made for A. Atwater Kent, threw much light on the problem of how to keep the young folks on the farm. Farmers in many states, after stating that they used their apparatus chiefly to receive weather and market reports, added that, "it also keeps the young folks at home."

The field of religion has been entered by radio in Great Britain, although on a much less extensive scale than in the United States, where broadcasting of services from churches and from studios is already beginning to compete with church services as a part of the religious life of the country.

A giant 12-passenger airplane flew 5,000 feet above New York recently carrying a piano and a miniature broadcasting studio. A musical comedy actress

**FOR LEISURE MOMENTS**



**"Those Terrible Ear Noises Have Stopped"**



"Those terrible Ear Noises have stopped," is what letter after letter is saying. You remember that some time ago Treatments for Head Noises were offered Free to Montreal Weekly Witness readers. Many people took advantage of that offer, saw the Method and put themselves under its care.

Head Noises! What a picture of suffering these words bring to mind. But if you have Head Noises you are the one to appreciate the blessed relief in the words "My Head Noises have stopped," and these are the words which the mail brings Specialist Sproule's office.

The joy and gratitude of many people who have used the Sproule Method has been so great that this introductory offer is made again.

**4 Day Treatments Free**

This means that to show you, right in your own home the many advantages of this Method, you can have a four-day treatment, Free, by just writing for it. Think what it would mean to no longer suffer with these roaring noises—the whistling—the escaping steam—the hum of insects—the buzzing—all the weary catalogue of sounds. Perhaps, too, your hearing is beginning to fail, but whether it has or not, you know in your heart of hearts that it may go and the voice of science warns you in unmistakable terms, if you have Head Noises, sooner or later, you may be deaf.

Here is your opportunity. Send for one of these Free Treatments and see the Method which has done so much for hundreds of sufferers from Ear troubles. Just drop Specialist Sproule's office a note or a post-card giving your full name and address.

This offer and talk is for YOU. Perhaps you have tried other things and become discouraged. Perhaps you are carelessly neglecting your case from day to day thinking it will get well of itself.

Make just this small effort. Send for one of these Free Treatments. It won't cost you a penny. See this new treatment and the method which has rid many, many people of Head Noises.

Write today for Free Head Noises Treatment.

EAR SPECIALIST SPROULE  
286 Cornhill Building, Boston, Mass.



**RHEUMATISM REMEDY**

**WAIT'S HOMOEOPATHIC RHEUMATIC REMEDY**

Remedy for Acute Rheumatism with painful hot swelling of the part, Chronic Rheumatism with lameness, stiffness and soreness of the part; Sciatic Rheumatism, with pain in the hip, knee or leg of the affected side; Lumbago, or pains across the loins or back; Old Rheumatic Pains or Lameness. Price \$1.50.

JOHN T. WAIT, Box 355, Amherst.  
Send Registered Letter or Postal Note

sang several songs to piano accompaniment—all for the benefit of the American Legion fund.



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



Minard's draws out the inflammation, eases the pain, soothes and heals. Always keep a bottle on the shelf.

The Universal Remedy for every pain



**GAS IN STOMACH HURTS THE HEART**

Thousands of Cases of Heart Failure Are Caused by Acute Indigestion, says Medical Writer

Gas pressure from sour, acid, upset stomach is not only nauseating and highly uncomfortable but some day it may prove fatal!

When your meals are followed by bloating, a feeling of fullness or pressure, shortness of breath and pains around the heart, you may be sure that the acid condition of your stomach is producing a GAS that is pushing upward and crowding your heart. That's the reason for the shortness of breath and sharp, shooting pains.

Whether young or old, the presence of stomach gas is truly serious and should always be given prompt and careful attention.

To quickly banish gas, cleanse and sweeten the stomach, neutralize the acidity—nothing is better than the daily or "as needed" use of ordinary Bismarcked Magnesia. It gives almost instant relief.

Any good druggist can supply Bismarcked Magnesia, in powder or tablet form, at very small cost—but be sure you get BISURATED Magnesia—recommended by Doctors and Druggists throughout the civilized world for more than 13 years.

**Healed His Rupture**

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of remedy was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly helped me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me. Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 179M Marcellus Avenue, Manassas, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

Superior Court, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, No. 4153,

DAME MALVINA BUZZI, wife common as to property of Ernest Grenout dit Laurent Deleglise, merchant formerly of the City and District of Montreal, now of domicile unknown, having been duly authorized to ester in justice, PLAINTIFF; VS. ERNEST GRENOUT dit LAURENT DELEGLISE, DEFENDANT. An action in separation of property has been instituted on the 24th day of July, 1925.

Montreal, September 5th, 1925.  
MERCIER, MERGLER & SAUVAGE  
Attorneys for Plaintiff

The scene of this story is the far South. A tourist inquired how times were. "Stranger," replied the old fellow who was sitting idly on the stump of a tree, "I had a pile of brush to burn and the lightning set fire to it and saved me the trouble of burning it up. I had some trees to cut down but a cyclone leveled them and saved me the trouble."

"Remarkable! But what are you doing now?" "Waiting for an earthquake to come along and shake the potatoes out of the ground."

"English as she is Japped" is the term given by Anglo-Saxons in the Orient to the weird effect sometimes produced by the Japanese in their efforts to employ English in their shop signs. This Oriental capacity for using our mother tongue with strange twists of unconscious humor is perhaps no better exemplified than in the wording of a sign on a Japanese baker's shop: "A Kashlanuru, Biggest Loafer in Tokyo."

Professor of Chemistry: "The air in its natural state contains oxygen, nitrogen, aqueous vapor, argon, and carbon dioxide, also traces of hydrogen, krypton, neon, xenon, and helium."

Coed: "No wonder the oor can't afford it."

**A LITTLE BOOKLET MOTHERS SHOULD HAVE**

It Tells What a Mother Ought to Know for Baby's Sake.

Above all things every mother wishes that her child, or children whatever their age, may be bright, healthy, good-natured, rosy boys and girls; clear eyed, clear skinned babies; good sleepers, bright wakers. Every mother's wish for her little folks is that they may be well.

It is natural for little folks to be well. No wise mother thinks that her child at any age is in a natural state unless it is well and happy. No mother can expect, though, that her child will escape all the ills to which babyhood and childhood are subject, but she can do much to make baby's battles for health easily won.

A valuable little booklet entitled "Care of the Baby in Health and Sickness" has been prepared and as it is something every mother should have, a copy will be sent free to any mother on request who will mention this paper by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**BRITISH TRADE DEPRESSION**

**Summary For September Shows Serious State of Affairs**

The summary of British trade for September, as published by the United States Chamber of Commerce in London, quotes Stanley Machin, president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce as saying:

"The condition of the trade is now more serious than it was earlier in the year, and the position of the coal trade is deplorable."

The Chamber's summary says that new wage reductions, forced by the fall in coal prices, have aroused the opposition of the miners, who have called a delegate conference for Oct. 9. Pits are closing down owing to depression. The output for August was 15,596,400 tons, against 20,000,000 for August, 1924.

There was a continued decrease in wholesale prices in August, the index number being 157. The seamen's strike is continuing. The Commercial treaty between Germany and England has been ratified enabling the importation of British textile goods without licenses.

The British Government plans to spend £20,000 in publicity on the British Industries Fair, to be held in London and Birmingham, from February 12 to 26.

The volume of business in the iron, steel and allied trades is at an exceedingly low ebb. The August production of pig iron was 44,500 tons, and of steel ingots and castings 447,100 tons, against 588,900 and 527,500 tons respectively in August, 1924.

The shipbuilding trade is stagnant. The tin plate manufacturers are working out a pooling scheme. The cycle exhibition at the Olympia demonstrates the flourishing condition of that industry.

A slight improvement is noted in the cotton textile trade, with persistent inquiry from India. The wool and textile industry is agitating against the Australian tariff changes. The leather position is improving.

**Decrease in Migration Due to Doles**

The London Daily Mail draws attention to the decrease in British emigration which, it declares, is being strangled by doles and pensions. The paper states that the greatest demand for emigration today is coming not from the hundreds of thousands of young lads and young men who are content to be workless while drawing the dole, but from the older men with families who are not yet demoralized.

Despite the increasing unemployment in Britain the total number of emigrants to the Dominions this year is less than last year. For the months of April, May and June last, the returns show that 11,640 persons emigrated to the Dominions as compared with 12,449 for the same period last year.

**PLANE ATTAINS TERRIFIC SPEED**

**To Race for Pulitzer Trophy**

A new unofficial world's record was established recently when Lieutenant Alfred J. Williams, American aviator, flew at the rate of 302.3 miles an hour during a test for the Pulitzer races to be held at Mitchell, N.Y., this month. The time was carefully checked by officials of the Curtiss Airplane Company. He flew one kilometer in 7.4 seconds. The world's record for airplane speeding is 278 miles an hour, held by France. Williams started his flight by diving from a height of 3,000 feet over Curtiss Field and then leveled off for the one kilometer distance. Later, without alighting, he flew at an average of 268.3 miles an hour on a straight flight.

The Curtiss racer which was used, was built to make 260 miles an hour or more,



J. H. GUNDY

He heads a great drive by the United Church of Canada for four million dollars for church work.

is less than twenty feet long and the plane stands only eight feet high; the Curtiss V-1400 motor can develop 619 horsepower and the machine weighs 2,200 pounds. The wing type radiators are thinner than a sheet of paper and twelve gallons of water pass through them at the rate of seventy-five gallons a minute. The propeller, of duralumin, is not affected by hail, rain or high grass and can be bent without breaking. The plane wings were tested upside down as well as in normal flying position with bags of lead shot equalling the weight of fifteen small automobiles.

**COUNCIL OF NICAEEA CENTENARY**

**Large Gathering of Canadian Churchmen Celebrate Sixteenth Anniversary**

Some 2,000 churchmen of the Anglican, Greek, Syrian and Russian churches gathered in the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, to demonstrate their confidence in their doctrines laid down in the Council of Nicaea, 16 centuries ago. The Bishop of Montreal presided at the centenary celebration and there were also present the Bishop of Ottawa, Rev. Canon Cody, Toronto; Rev. Nicholas Gourouras, Greek Orthodox Church; Rev. Michael Zarbatany, St. Nicholas Syrian Orthodox Cathedral; Very Rev. Archimandrite Arsenios Pallikaris, Greek Holy Trinity Church; Rev. Emmanuel Abo-Hatan, head of Syrian Orthodox Mission in Canada; Very Rev. Archpriest Sergius Snegireff, St. Peter and Paul Russian Orthodox Church; Rev. E. N. Skuby, Russian Orthodox Church of Lachine; Bishop Newham, formerly of Saskatchewan, who pronounced the benediction; Dean Carlisle, Rev. W. H. Davison, Principal E. I. Rexford, Ven. Archdeacon Paterson-Smyth, Dr. Abbott-Smith, and Archdeacon Longhurst, of Montreal.

Gratitude to the church fathers who had guarded the truths of the church at a time when Arian heresy threatened it, was expressed by Bishop Farthing. The story of this heresy was told by Rev. Canon Cody, D.D., LL.D., in a discussion of the "Historic Setting of the Council."

Arius was a priest of the See of Alexandria, who was anxious to have embraced in the faith a new body of people attracted to the Church by the conversion of Emperor Constantine. He presented a Christ shorn of His full glory and dignity as the uncreated and eternal son of God. To Christ should be given supreme honor, reverence and up to a point worship; but he did not claim Him co-equal and co-eternal with the Father. His doctrine was more of a philosophy than a religion—a reaction against the general idea of Christianity as a gospel or revelation.

To free the Church from this bondage of philosophy the first great Nicaean Council was called. This Council had a political as well as theological importance and contained the germs of the system of representative government. "And because of the policy of appealing not merely to authority, but to sound reason" there was reached a measure of agreement as is possible in this imperfect world.

**ANOTHER ATTACK ON MULCAHY**

**Former Minister of Defence Irish Free State Saved by Police Intervention**

Irish Republican sympathizers attempted to attack General Richard Mulcahy, former Minister of Defence of the Irish Free State, in Philadelphia on Wednesday, as he stepped from Independence Hall with a party of delegates to the gathering of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, of which he is a member. Police intervention saved the general from blows aimed at him. Eighteen persons were taken into custody at Independence Square. With two exceptions all were discharged when arraigned before a magistrate. Michael McFadden was fined \$13.50 because the police said they had found a blackjack on him, and Daniel O'Rourke was sentenced to thirty days in jail after he had told Magistrate Fitzgerald he had been in the United States only five years, did not like it and intended to return to Ireland as soon as possible.

"That's fine," said the magistrate, "but before you go, you will have to spend thirty days in jail."

**Big Industry For Thurso**

The groundwork for what promises to be a big industry is now being developed by the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Thurso, a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the north shore line to Ottawa. It is planned by the Singer Company to manufacture at Thurso all the woodwork required for its numerous plants in different parts of the world. Work on the new plant is being pushed with all possible speed and it is anticipated that shipments from Thurso will commence sometime early next year.

Do you merely live in your community, or do you live for it?



**As cheery within  
As it's cheerless without!**



**Dominion Linoleum**

You'll stay indoors with pleasure if your home is bright and cheerful. Let Dominion Linoleum Rugs help you make it so. Their rich, warm colors, smart home-like appearance and air of comfort and cleanliness will be sure to please you.

*Always turn over the edge when buying and look for the strong, long-fibre burlap back. It guarantees years of satisfactory wear.*



Many beautiful designs — something for every room in the house — at prices you will gladly pay. Indeed, you couldn't wish for a more economical floor or one that gives less trouble. Dominion Linoleum Rugs wear for years. They are firm, smooth and waterproof; light mopping or brushing keeps them spotless; no fastening needed.

**Dominion Linoleum by the yard**

Made in a wide range of beautiful patterns in widths sufficient to cover any ordinary room without seam or crack. Like Dominion Linoleum Rugs, Dominion Linoleum is practical, work-saving and low in price and wears for years and years.

*At all House Furnishing and General Stores*

**INDIA TO GO "DRY"**

**Legislative Assembly Adopts Resolution Banning Intoxicants**

A London despatch says the Legislative Assembly of India has gone on record as favoring ultimate complete dryness for that country. Against the combined forces of the Government and a strong lobby of "European interests," the Indian Assembly adopted the motion of a Moslem member recommending that the Government accept a policy of eventual prohibition of the liquor traffic, save for medicinal and scientific purposes.

Under the scheme just approved, India would be brought gradually but none the less surely to complete prohibition. Rigid control of import of spirituous liquors would be the first step, and the provincial governments would be asked to introduce legislation vesting control in local licensing boards elected by popular franchise. Trading would be regulated by a system of local option wherever possible.

**THIEVES STEAL DOLE CARDS**

**New Type of Burglar Engaging Attention of Scotland Yard**

A new type of burglar, whose specialty is stealing unemployment insurance cards from Labor Exchanges, is engaging the attention of Scotland Yard.

A blank unemployment insurance card is a prize much desired by the man who wants to draw benefit without the tiresome necessity of working, and the new burglar wishes to oblige him—at a price. Thousands of unemployment cards have been stolen, and as a result of the traffic in them numbers of shirkers are looking forward to a long period of leisured idleness at the expense of the State.

When the shirker has filled in the particulars and placed a few stamps on a card, he reports to the exchange that he has lost his employment. A bogus employer's name is given, and the shirker draws the dole weekly until the card is completed. Then he fills in a fresh one and continues to draw the money.

**SCOTTISH HARVEST GATHERED**

**Best And Heaviest For Many Years**

The in-gathering of the Scottish harvest was completed last week. The crops this year are the heaviest and best in quality of the crops in recent years. Experts say that the yards in which the grain has been shacked have not been so full within the memory of any person in Scotland, and in some cases there is almost double the average yield of grain stored away, in



COL. W. A. BISHOP, V.C.

Famous Canadian airman who is passing through Canada to take part in air races in the United States next month.

consequence of the unusual yield, the threshing mills are at a premium.

Some of the Scottish farmers held thanksgiving services in the open fields on Sunday in gratitude to the Almighty for the bountiful harvest.

**Torrential Rains in Japan**

Twenty persons are reported killed and many injured, in the most torrential rain storm in Japan in fifty years. At Yokohama fifty houses were crushed by a landslide and serious damage also was reported in the Kanto district.

**ALBERTA**

Wherever the "seed" comes from, if the good people of Alberta ever hope to reap a bumper crop of Prohibitionists of the whole-hearted, national Prohibition variety they must do their own spade work right in their own communities. One may get his seed from far—even from Montreal —(Can any good prohibition thing come out of Montreal?) but one must cultivate his own ground. The larger the region under Prohibition the more effective and easy its enforcement.

# LIVE STOCK PRICES

COMMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 1

There were only a few good steers offered and there was a fair demand for anything of quality. The best cattle were taken for export from \$6.50 to \$7.50 for steers and up to \$8.50 for choice young cows. Good cows sold mostly for \$4.50, with a few tops at \$5.00. A few better quality bulls brought \$4.00, but common hognags sold at \$2.75 for those weighing less than 250 pounds and \$2.25 for those above that weight. Veal calves were scarce and prices advanced under a keen demand. Small lots of just ordinary quality, brought from \$9.50 to \$11.00 and a few sold for \$11.50. In keeping with outside markets and due to a lighter offering locally, hogs were stronger. Selects sold for \$13.75. Mixed lots of good weight and quality brought from \$12.25 to \$13.50 and sows \$10.75 to \$11.50. There was a noticeable improvement in the quality of the lambs offered this week and straight car loads of good lambs, bucks included, brought \$11.50. Sheep sold from \$4.00 to \$5.25.

Butcher cattle trade at Toronto, which was fairly good for the two previous weeks, became very draggy this week and there were a few hundred common to medium steers left unsold at the close. Lack of quality in the butcher supply was complained of by buyers, who took anything showing finish at prices steady with last week. Heavy steers brought \$7.25 to \$8.35, with lighter steers suitable for export going from \$6.75 to \$8.00. An odd lot of choice handyweight, butcher steers sold up to \$7.00 with the bulk of the medium to good steers at from \$5.25 to \$6.50. A few good heavy bulls sold from \$4.50 to \$5.25. Stockers and feeders were active at from \$4.00 to \$6.00, according to quality. A few loads of fleshy feeders sold up to \$6.25. Milkers and springers sold steady from \$80.00 to \$100.00 for the best. There was a good trade in the calf market and prices advanced about 25c during the week. A few real good calves sold up to \$13.50, while the bulk of the good vealers made from \$12.00 to \$13.00. Light runs of hogs, both at the yards and at packers' sidings, caused a further advance of from 50c to 65c. Hogs sold from \$13.50 to \$13.65 off cars, for thick smooths and from \$14.81 to \$14.97 for selects. The lamb market remained sound under heavy supplies, with the bulk of the good lambs going from \$12.75 to \$13.00. Bucks and heavies sold from \$10.75 to \$11.50 and culls from \$10.00 to \$10.50. Sheep sold easier at the close of the week, with best light ewes ranging from \$5.50 to \$7.50.

At Winnipeg the Cattle trade was brisk and a good cleanup was effected, at prices from 15c to 25c higher than last week. There was an exceptionally good demand for medium cows and feeders. Export steers sold from \$6.50 to \$7.00, with a few at \$7.50. Cows were firm, export quality making \$4.25 to \$4.50, good grades from \$3.75 to \$4.00 and medium from \$3.00 to \$3.50. Canners brought from \$1.75 to \$2.50. Heifers did not sell as brisk as some other classes. Calves were firm. Best quality brought \$6.50 to \$7.00 and up to \$7.50. Heavies sold at \$5.50 and plainer kinds from \$3.00 to \$4.00. Bulls were unchanged from \$2.25 to \$3.25. Export feeders changed hands from \$4.50 to \$5.25, good quality from \$4.00 to \$4.50 and medium from \$3.50 to \$4.00. Stockers ranged from \$2.50 to \$4.25. The hog market was firm. Thick smooths opened at \$12.50 and closed at \$13.00, with a few sales at \$13.25. Select bacon hogs 10 p.c. premium. Lambs sold easier this week. Best grades made \$10.00 to \$10.50 and common from \$8.00 to \$10.00. Sheep sold from \$3.00 to \$7.00.

The market at Moose Jaw was fairly active and the quality of the offerings fair. Top steers \$5.50. Best heifers \$4.50. Top

cows, \$3.50, bulk of sales, good quality \$2.75 to \$3.25, medium \$2.25 to \$2.50. Canners and cutters 75c to \$1.50. Veal calves up to \$5.25. Good feeders \$2.25 to \$4.50, common \$2.00 to \$3.00. Hogs were stronger closing at \$12.75 for thick smooths. Select bacon 10 p.c. premium. Feeder lambs sold at \$11.50 per cwt., and breeding ewes at \$10.00 per head.

The cattle run was heavy at Calgary and consisted chiefly of butcher classes. Trade was good and prices fully steady. Choice steers sold from \$5.25 to \$6.75, with tops up to \$6.35, while good quality brought from \$4.50 to \$5.00 and common to medium from \$2.50 to \$4.25. Choice heifers sold generally from \$4.25 to \$4.75 and topped at 6.00. Cows reached a top of \$3.75 while the majority of the good to choice quality, made from \$3.00 to \$3.50. Canners and cutters sold from \$1.50 to \$2.00 and bulls from \$2.00 to \$3.00. Good calves ranged from \$5.00 to \$5.35. Good stockers changed hands from \$3.50 to \$4.00 and common to medium from \$2.50 to \$3.00. Fleshy dehorned feeders sold from \$4.50 to \$5.25. Under lighter receipts, the hog market was stronger. Thick smooths hogs opened at \$12.25 and closed at \$12.75, off car weights. Select bacon hogs 10 p.c. premium. The sheep and lamb market was steady. Fat lambs sold from \$11.00 to \$12.25, yearlings at \$9.50 and ewes around \$7.00.

At Edmonton the supply of good butcher steers was not large and top quality made \$6.00 with the bulk of the good kinds selling from \$5.00 to \$5.50. Best cows ranged up to \$3.75, while the bulk of those of good killing quality made from \$3.00 to \$3.50 and the balance from \$2.25 to \$2.75. Choice heifers topped at \$5.00, the bulk of the fair to good grades making from \$3.50 to \$4.50. Bulls sold largely from \$1.50 to \$2.50 and cannery and cutters from \$1.50 to \$2.00. Fleshy feeders brought from \$4.75 to \$5.25, while the rank and file of the feeders offered sold from \$3.00 to \$4.50. Fair to good stockers sold generally from \$2.50 to \$3.75. Calves were strongest, best quality making from \$5.00 to \$6.00 and others from \$3.00 to \$4.50. A light offering of hogs was responsible for a considerably stronger market. Thick smooths closed at \$12.75 off cars, this price being 75c above last week. Select bacon hogs 10 p.c. premium. Sheep and lambs met a good reception at fully steady prices. Fair to good quality lambs sold from \$10.00 to \$12.00 and sheep from \$4.00 to \$7.00.

British Cattle Market.—Glasgow reports the sale of 730 Canadian cattle on the 26th instant. A few exceptionally choice cattle made a top of 19c per pound live weight. Good cattle sold from 10 1-2 to 11c and medium grades from 9 to 10c. 30 bulls ranged in price from 7 1-2 to 9c. A total of 800 Irish cattle were sold, best quality making from 12 to 12 1-2 cents, medium 11c and other grades from 8 1-2 to 9 1-2c. Scotch baby beef topped the market at 18c while medium and prime quality ranged from 13 to 15c.

There were 1390 Canadian cattle sold at Birkenhead. Steers brought from 18 1-2 to 19 1-2c per pound in sink (Dressed weight including offal). Cows 14 to 15c. Bulls 12 to 13c. There were also 2600 Irish cattle sold at prices ranging from 18 to 19c.

London sold 250 Canadian dressed sides. Medium quality brought 17c per pound and choice up to 19c. Trade was rather slow.

British Bacon Market.—Canadian baled bacon 126s to 128s per 112 lbs. (27 1-4c to 27 3-4c per lb.), boxes 120s to 126s (26c to 27 1-4c), slow. American nominal. Irish 136s to 142s (29 1-2c to 30 3-4c), slow. Danish 136s (29 1-2c), steady. Danish killings estimated at 60,000 head. The high prices ruling at present have had the effect of curtailing consumption.



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Can supply quality, high-grade stock, registered in the Canadian National Live Stock Records. Only the best high-grade stock kept. Write for literature, in French or English.

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Wherever the "seed" comes from, if the good people of Prince Edward Island ever hope to reap a bumper crop of Prohibitionists of the whole-hearted, national Prohibition variety they must do their own spadework right in their own communities. One may get his seed from far—even from Montreal—(Can any good prohibition thing come out of Montreal?) but one must cultivate his own ground. The larger the region under Prohibition the more effective and easy its enforcement.

The Montreal "Witness and Canadian Homestead" is printed and published at No. 223 Craig St. W., in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Douglas and Frederick Eugene Douglas, both of the City of Montreal. Subscription rate \$2.00 a year.

### AMERICA A FOOL'S PARADISE, SAYS BISHOP

In a sense the United States has all the marks of a fool's paradise, in which the inmates flock to the movies for their morals, to evangelists for their science, and to patent medicines for their ills, Rev. Irving P. Johnson, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Colorado, said in an address on the "Middle of Civilization," at a meeting of the Colorado Bar Association held at Colorado Springs.

"One wonders how films produced even when censored by such an astute politician as Will Hays, can turn 'Patty' Arbuckle, Douglas Fairbanks and Charlie Chaplin into great moral leaders; Mr. Volstead and John Galen Locke (former grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan in Colorado) into spiritual uplifters; William Jennings Bryan and Mary Baker Eddy into expounders of scientific truth, and the local ministerial association into lawmakers and moral scavengers," Bishop Johnson said.

"I maintain that these are honorable folk, but that the people have mistaken their calling. So long as we continue to select our governors, legislators and judges because they have the same prejudices as ourselves, hell is just around the corner.

"So long as we secularize our ministers and turn them from the difficult task of making individuals righteous into the easy job of telling us how the government should be run, we will be placing the sacred profession on a par with the corner grocery. So long as half-baked philosophers in educational institutions, whose morals are often as hazy as their theories are going to pose as leaders for our youth—and so long as lawyers are going to forsake the profession of John Marshall, use their talents merely to aid and abet our great corporations . . . just so long society will mill like sheep.

"What we need is leadership which will work hard enough in some particular line to qualify as experts—

"The great mistake of modernism is the assumption that it is a success; whereas it has turned our legislative halls into low comedy, our homes into high tragedies and our religion into a fair basis for comic opera.

"We have been stampeded by a generation of reformers who are not experts,

by men with a vision and a challenge who need to take lessons in Christian charity, and by political and religious bunco steers. . . . The people are unable to distinguish between limelight and illuminating plants.

"So long as American people get their spiritual inspiration from Hollywood; their theology from the Rockefeller Foundation, and their legislation from pan-Protestant ministers, we shall continue to grope for light and walk in the darkness."

Bishop Johnson recently opposed the removal of the word "obey" from the Episcopal marriage ritual.

### MOTHS FLYING TO THE CANDLE

(Boston Transcript)

The rush to Florida is one of the most amazing phenomena of the present year, and it is on the increase. When we consider that the two great lines of communication between this part of the country and Florida, the Atlantic Coast line and



JUDGE W. R. RIDDELL

Appointed recently to the post of Justice of Appeal for Ontario.

### A CLEAN SWEEP IN THE OXFORD DOWN SHEEP CLASSES

At the Recent Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto

First:—Ram, 2 shear and over; ram, shearing; ram, lamb; best ram any age; ewe, 2 shear and under 3; ewe, shearing; ewe, lamb; best ewe any age; pen, one ram, 3 ewe lambs; pen, 1 ram, 2 aged ewes, 2 ewe lambs; pen, Canadian bred; pen, five lambs get of sire;

Specials by American O. D. Records:

First:—Best yearling ram; best ewe lamb; best pen 4 lambs. Or every "First"—the only time in years in which a single exhibitor has won every first in breeding classes.

Special sale of rams and ewes all ages. We have a large flock and can suit the most particular buyer. Our rams offer exceptional value.

R. J. FLEMING  
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### SILVER-BLACK FOXES

Registered Pedigreed Silver-Black Foxes. Ancestors from some of the best P. E. Island strains. Prolific breeders. Six hundred dollars per pair. I also ranch high quality registered foxes on shares. WILLIAM BATES Ridgeway, Ont.

the Seaboard, which usually put on their big limited express trains in the middle of November, put them on this year in August, and are now running them in two or more sections, one may get an idea of what is going on.

What are all these people going to do in Florida? Live there? Scarcely. It would be impossible for them all to set up permanent abodes this winter, at least in the portions of the State that they are going to. They might find living space in the fine rolling country of Northwest Florida, the most beautiful section of the State, but that is not where they are going. They are mostly bound for the coasts beyond Tampa and Daytona, and more are bound to the East Coast than to the West.

What are they going for now? Not for escape from the cold weather, for the cold has not yet come, and the finest month in the New England year, October, is still before us. It is the magnet of possible wealth that attracts them. They dream of getting in on the boom.

A man of Boston went to Florida a few years ago with \$50,000. He bought some shore property for \$250,000 using his cash and giving a mortgage for the remaining \$200,000. Not long ago he sold out this property for \$10,000,000! No doubt most of the participants in the present rash think they can do something like that.

# FARMERS MARKETS

## COUNTRY PRODUCE

There was no actual change in the local egg situation last week, prices for all grades being fully maintained with a fair amount of business passing in a wholesale jobbing way and the market was moderately active with sales of fresh extras at 50c, and firsts at 45c per dozen, while storage extras sold at 45c, firsts at 40c, and seconds at 34c to 35c per dozen.

A fair trade continues to be done in potatoes owing to the fact that supplies coming forward are just about sufficient to meet the daily requirements. The tone of the market was firm and prices were unchanged with sales of New Brunswick cobbles at \$1.20 per bag of 90 lbs. and Quebec varieties at \$1.00 to \$1.10 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track.

The tone of the market for honey remains steady under a moderate demand for supplies. Sales of No. 1 white clover honey in comb were made at 25c per section, No. 2 grade at 22c per section, Amber No. 1 in comb at 22c per section, No. 2 grade at 17c per section, white extract honey in 30 lb. tins at 12c per lb., 10 lb. tins at 14c per lb., 5 lb. tins at 14 1-2c per lb., and 2 1-2 lb. tins at 15c per lb.

There was no improvement in the movement of maple product, and the market was quiet with a steady undertone, maple syrup being quoted at \$2.75 per tin of 13 lbs., and light grades of maple sugar at 18c per lb.

## THE DAIRY MARKET

There was some demand from foreign buyers for pasteurized creamery butter, and it was reported that sales of odd lots were made at 220c. per cwt. which was equivalent to 51c. per lb., and cables received from Liverpool and Glasgow stated that sales of Canadian butter were made in these markets at 218c. per cwt. There was no important change in the condition of the local market, prices being steady, but the volume of business on the whole was small with Eastern Townships No. 1 pasteurized creamery quoted at 45 3-4c to 46c per lb., No. 1 creamery at 44 3-4c to 45c per lb., and No. 2 creamery at 42 3-4c to 44c per lb.

The feature of the trade in cheese was the renewed strength that developed in the local market owing to the increased demand from English importers at advanced prices and sales of western No. 1 white and colored were made at 130c. per cwt. which was equivalent

to 25c per lb. A fair volume of business was done, and the market closed strong with western No. 1 white and colored quoted 1-2c per lb. higher at 24 3-4c to 25c per lb., and eastern grades at 24 1-2c to 24 5-8c per lb.

The basis of settlement price paid for cheese at the independent factories at Utica, N. Y., during the week has been fixed at 23c. The quotation compares with 22 1-2c the previous week, 19 3-4c on the corresponding date last year and 25c on the corresponding date in 1923.

## THE GRAIN MARKET

The export trade in grain last week was again reported very quiet, the demand from foreign buyers for Manitoba grades of wheat being still of a very indifferent character and in consequence the volume of business was small, but there was a steady enquiry for oats and as the prices bid for No. 1 and No. 2 feed grades were in line with some exporters view sales of a few loads were made. Cables received from London stated that sales of No. 1 northern wheat were made in that market at 48s 7 1-2d per quarter October shipment.

There was no improvement in the movement of cash grain in the local market owing to the fact that the demand from all sources for supplies was limited, but as the offerings were not large the tone of the market remained steady and prices were unchanged with car lots of Ontario and Quebec No. 2 white oats quoted at 50 1-2c, No. 3 white at 48 1-2c to 49c, and No. 4 white at 46 1-2c to 47c per bushel, ex-store.

Prices at Winnipeg:—Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.18 7-8; No. 2 northern, \$1.16; No. 3 northern, \$1.14 5-8; No. 4, \$1.04 7-8; No. 5, 98 7-8c; No. 6, 90c; feed, 67 7-8c; track, \$1.18 7-8.

Oats—No. 2 C. W., 45 1-4c; No. 3 C. W., 40 1-4c; extra No. 1 feed, 39 1-4c; No. 1 feed, 37 5-8c; No. 2 feed, 35 5-8c; rejected, 32 1-4c; track, 43 1-4c.

Barley—No. 3 C. W., 61c; No. 4 C. W., 57 1-2c; rejected, 54 1-4c; feed, 52 1-2c; track, 61c.

Flax—No. 1 N. W. C., \$2.23 1-2; No. 2 C. W., \$2.19 1-4; No. 3 C. W., \$2.08 1-4; rejected, not quoted; track, \$2.23 1-4.

Rye—No. 2 C. W., 71 1-4c.

Foreign Exchange Department, Bank of Montreal, shows sterling 4.86 1-3 (par value 4.86 2-3).

New York funds 1-32 premium.

our party will do much to acquaint their leaders with the truth about your great country.

"We have all returned to our homes with a new feeling of fellowship for our Canadian brethren, as well as a new and more vital interest in our common problems. In discussing Canadian affairs in the future we should be able to visualize the people and the country of your great west, a fact vitally important to the members of our group whose wishes it will always be to encourage the finest in relationship between us. From my own point of view the very great success of the trip is a matter of deepest gratification. The whole plan went over bigger and finer than any one would have expected, and I want to again thank you and your associates for your part in making the trip possible, and for the countless courtesies extended."

## NEW BRUNSWICK

Wherever the "seed" comes from, if the good people of New Brunswick ever hope to reap a bumper crop of Prohibitionists of the whole-hearted, national Prohibition variety they must do their own spade work right in their own communities. One may get his seed from far—even from Montreal—(Can any good prohibition thing come out of Montreal?) but one must cultivate his own ground. The larger the region under Prohibition the more effective and easy its enforcement.

A horse, Ranger, ridden by a cowboy, defeated army mounts, Arab strain, and millionaires' entries, in the Colorado endurance ride. Ranger finished with 97.5 points out of 100, of which 60 points were for condition and 40 for speed.

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Since 1845 the Witness has been recognized throughout Canada, as the leading national weekly. Edited by JOHN REDPATH DOUGALL. "The Week's Outlook," a regular feature is a clear and complete commentary on world and national affairs. "The Crow's Nest" page notes developments in prohibition and social progress. 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 are fair and trustworthy. Its splendid Short and Serial Stories, Home Department, Young People's Departments—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.

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## RECIPROCITY WITH AUSTRALIA

New Trade Agreement Came Into Force on The First of October

On October 1 the reciprocal trade agreement between Canada and Australia came into force as a result of an Order-in-Council passed at Ottawa.

Under the new conditions, Canada grants reduction to Australia on the following products.

Fresh and canned meats; lard, tallow and beeswax, eggs, cheese and butter, onions in their natural state, and tinned vegetables generally; certain dried fruits, particularly apples, raisins and currants, fresh pears, quinces, apricots and nectarines; tinned fruits generally; honey, glue and gelatine; eucalyptus oil and wines and champagne.

In general the new duties to Australia are to be about one-half of the general duties charged to countries like the United States.

The reductions in the Australian import duties granted to Canada to cover the following products: Fish, gloves, printing machinery, calculating machines, typewriters and cash registers; newsprint paper and certain other paper in rolls; writing and typewriting paper; corsets, rubber footwear, iron and steel tubes or pipes (below 3 inches in internal diameter), motor vehicles, chassis and certain parts.

On fish, gloves, machines and paper the new duties which Australia is to grant to Canada are the same as the rates hitherto charged English and other Dominions having preferential status. On the remaining products the new duties granted Canada are intermediate between the British preferential rates and the general duties which are paid by the United States, as well as all other foreign countries.

## AUSTRALIA AFTER BRITISH PREFERENCE

Hon. H. E. Pratten, Australian Minister of Trade and Customs, says the New British preference proposals of the Commonwealth Government are part of a definite policy for promoting closed inter-imperial trade relations in the hope that this policy will be further reciprocated by Great Britain, because every step taken in this direction must assist in cementing the bond between Australia and the Mother Land.

Public support of this policy, Mr. Pratten says, naturally will be influenced by the development of similar action on the part of the Mother Country in favor of Australian produce. Australia, he adds, is watching with considerable interest the results of the preference she has already granted.

## DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

### NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarter Percent (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, 1925, payable October 15th, to shareholders of record 30th September.

By order of the Board,  
JAS. H. WEBB,  
Secretary-Treasurer.  
Montreal, August 25th, 1925.

## U. S. EDITORS PLEASED

Visited Canadian West and are Much Impressed with Possibilities

Following the recent tour through western Canada of a group of representative members of the American Agricultural Editors' Association, C. A. Cobb, of Atlanta, Ga., president of the association, has written to Sir Henry W. Thornton, K.B.E., chairman and president, Canadian National Railways, relative to the experiences of the journey.

"On behalf of our association and at the unanimous request of its membership," writes Mr. Cobb, "I wish to convey to you our cordial appreciation of the courtesies extended to us during our recent most successful trip through western Canada, during which we had the privilege of enjoying the splendid hospitality of your system.

"What we saw and heard was a revelation to us all. The commodious appointments of your trains, the magnificent scenery along your lines, and the wonderful hotels—worthy of the great cities of the east, are evidences of development we were surprised to find.

"Your agricultural west exceeded all expectations. As professional agricultural journalists this part of the trip was naturally most appealing and most impressive. The wonder is that a country affording such exceptional opportunities to the landless men of our own continent, to say nothing of those in the overcrowded areas of northern Europe, could still be so largely undeveloped. Needless to add that in this connection the members of

## Instant Marketability

Instant marketability of securities is frequently one of the most vital requirements of many holders of investments.

In making purchases of securities that may have to be sold promptly, it is well to make sure that they are properly suited to the purpose. Do they adequately measure up to the requirements? Have they a high cash value? Are they well known? Have they an instant marketability in practically every community from coast to coast? Are they subject only to narrow fluctuations or can quotations be readily obtained?

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