

MONTREAL WITNESS

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers.

AND

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

CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

The People's Paper

VOL. LXXXI. NO. 6. MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 10, 1925. 81st Year

Make Canada A Land to Love

The Week's Outlook

The Custom House Scandal

ROTTENNESS is Mr. Stevens's word for the condition of the Montreal Custom house, and according to his allegations, an eminently fit word. Indeed, according to him, such is the condition of things all along the line. Still he has crossed the whole continent to find, or, like the prophet Balaam has been summoned from the ends of the earth to do the cursing of the Montreal institution; which he has done quite up to expectation. Mr. Boivin, the recently appointed minister, implies by his reply that the disease is chronic. His demand was that the investigation go back twenty years. Indeed, what Mr. Stevens called rottenness is a condition generally believed to abound wherever import duties are sufficient to supply the incentive. The Montreal Herald, which is playing the role of Liberal Organ in Montreal, heads a sort of official contradiction with: "Mr. H. H. Stevens's Charges Given a Complete Denial." This is what an organ was no doubt bound to say. We have known more than one Prime minister who cynically explained that anybody could defend a government when it was right; what an organ was needed for was to brazen it out when it was wrong. A little inspection shows the assertion "complete denial" to be too strong. The denials are not complete. True enough, Mr. Bisailon, whom Mr. Stevens calls "the worst of crooks," was not dismissed, as Mr. Stevens avers, as the result of his action. In fact it was probably the circumstances of his dismissal that furnished the material of the brief put into Mr. Stevens's hands, as being the most competent in the Opposition ranks, to flash it blindingly at the right moment in the eyes of Parliament and of the country, and thereby to capture some honest votes. But all that does not at all answer the allegation that Mr. Bisailon was given a position of first class opportunity for crookedness after he was known to be a crook. True, too, that Mr. Boivin, the present minister, never saw this Bisailon, the villain of the piece, personally, and had no relations with him. That does not deny that Mr. Bisailon, before Mr. Boivin's time, sought his position by bribery, and, later, though that was reported to the government, got it. True enough, that the Minister, Mr. Bureau, under whom these irregularities are alleged, and who is accused of having been intimate with Bisailon, is no longer at the head of the department, but that does not explain why, under such an alleged cloud, he was elevated to the Senate when, if he was removed for the cause implied, he ought rather to have been impeached. It may also be quite true, as alleged by Mr. Jacobs, that this Mr. Bisailon is, by his record, a Tory rather than a Liberal; but that does not make it easier to explain his advancement in the service under a Liberal minister.

What The Public Wants

WE are not adopting the charges, only showing where the denials leave much to be cleared up. Mr. R. S. White, now member for Mount Royal, who was at one time customs collector at the port of Montreal, could probably tell how much might go on without even the collector knowing about it, to say nothing of the minister at Ottawa. The best answer Mr. Boivin could make to these charges, and all will hail it, was to welcome the investigation, the demand for which he said was already on his own agenda and to demand that it should cover the past twenty years. The weakest part of Mr. Stevens's position was his opposition to this liberation of the scope of the enquiry to cover the administration of Conservative as well as Liberal governments. What the public wants is a full diagnosis of the disease and a hopeful prescription for its remedy. It was also well done to appoint at least one Progressive on the committee of enquiry. We could have wished the committee had been made up chiefly from the Progressive and

Labor ranks. From past history people will assume that they know already how the four Conservatives and four Liberals will report. The public will look to Mr. Kennedy for a judgment.

Line Stores

ONE of the counts of Mr. Stevens's indictment of Bisailon, described as the "worst kind of a crook," which seems to have some foundation in fact, is a transgression for which the country itself is primarily responsible, namely, living across the line, in close companionship with what is familiarly known in this country as a "line store." From time out of mind the customs' departments of both countries have been notoriously flouted by line stores beaded all along the boundary. Many have been the stories for generations back of these line stores. How the contraband goods were never found on the side of the line for which the visiting sleuth was responsible and within which he had jurisdiction. Also how the officers of both countries, indeed, at times of more than one state, had by common arrangement to converge simultaneously on a known offender against liquor laws. Now we are not accusing Mr. Bisailon of any connection with the store next his house and within his farm. He did not take it over when he bought the farm. Knowing the suspicious, possibly notorious, character of the place, he may, as chief customs preventive officer, have bought the residence and the farm surrounding this store for the patriotic purpose of being able to keep an eye upon it. There it stands at all events with the boundary post between its two doors. And we have the report of a Montreal Star reporter that it is remembered in the neighborhood as the centre of tough times, now happily past. On the same authority, there has been a very great improvement of late owing to the increased vigilance of police on one side or the other. What we want to ask is why such impudent methods of evading the law should ever have been possible, or should remain possible. Is either country so poor of territory that it could not afford a slash of fifty yards or more on its own side of the boundary line or could not afford even now to expropriate any such property having first made it unprofitable for its only presumable purpose by adequate vigilance. The line runs through at least one village which is not without its local legends. But even that sanctuary of internationalism could be wiped out as such to the extent mentioned on both sides at no cruel cost to either nation. Indeed what we propose, namely to make any erection within a given distance of the line illegal, could be done by either country without the complication of an agreed policy. This is a very old evil and a very old suggestion.

Obstruction

GENEROUS proposals have abounded for a week in the newspapers of the Opposition, as the press so largely is, of how the Opposition having the advantage in a certain sort of oratory, would be able to defraud the Government party of its recess for reconstruction by a running fire of dilatory oratory. As, however, the Liberals are desperately anxious to have this respite and would not contribute to delays by replying, the study of the Opposition must be how to obstruct with some ostensibly useful purpose. There is Mr. Donald Sutherland's proposal to turn as many Progressives as he can into protectionists in the matter of dairy products by moving to protest the Australian and New Zealand trade agreements. That is legitimate enough. The Opposition think the Progressives cannot, of course, vote against that protest, assuming that protection always conquers with those whose interests, large or small, can be protected. That is perfectly legitimate procedure. It will certainly be a test vote. We shall see how it will turn out. Pure obstruction and bedevilment of the parlia-

mentary system of government is evidently felt to be unpermissible and calculated to do more harm to the obstructionists than to those who are trying to carry on.

Party War And Patriotism

"HE who struck below the belt," the old ballad says, "was counted not a man." All races have had their rules of conflict. Most of these have their warrant in usage, and are liable to give way in extremities, as a wolf at bay will bite and scratch wildly and blindly. If, as most people assume, that contest in Prince Albert was undertaken, or at least backed, for the purpose of withdrawing the prime minister and possibly some Liberal members from Ottawa at a moment of acute party crisis, it is possible that most Canadians accustomed to watching the game as a game would regard that very condition as a warrant for following a counsel of despair. Whether we accept this judgment or not depends on whether we look on politics as a mere competition for position in which the supreme matter is, which group shall control the offices and the purse strings, or whether the stable government of the country as based on the ascertained will of the people is supreme in our minds. In the one case, it is our duty to obstruct government all we can, so long as it is not in our own hands; in the other, to give it the fullest opportunity to carry out the will of the people as expressed by majority, even the most tenuous. The failure of parliamentary government in Italy and Spain, and now in France, is ascribed by Mr. Lloyd George, interviewed last month on his return from a sojourn in Italy, to the fact that the progressive groups who are in the majority in all the countries, owing to partyism, cannot cooperate; so that, for a quiet life the mass of the people fall back on reactionary conditions. He quoted a leading French statesman as saying to him that his fellow politicians cared far more about the interests of their groups than about the interests of France. In that connection Mr. Lloyd George cited the grand words of that "simple great one," the Duke of Wellington, who placed above party interests and personal leanings the supreme rule that, "the Queen's government must go on." To paralyze parliament merely in the hope of worrying opponents is from that point of view, treason.

Tripping Tactics

SUCH a judgment would be unfair, if there were some great iniquity to rebuke or great principle at stake. With a house so evenly divided as is the present one, there is room for small difference of policy. Indeed the appeals to the electors had already come down pretty much to tweedledum and tweedledee. What remained in dispute was the control of offices and favors, or rather, seeing that a Tory government with the present house would be still more infirm than the present one, the whole question was, who should manipulate an election and get the advantage of any foul play that might be successfully played. Of course, there are real statesmen in every party who are above tripping tactics. The Conservatives, as a party, refused to play this role at Prince Albert. Yet it is not unlikely that the mass of the party thought the launching of a local "favorite son" with a distinguished service decoration, for the above object, very good play. We do not think of Mr. Burgess as other than a worthy public spirited citizen who ingenuously thinks he could do better for his province and the country than Mr. Mackenzie King could. With this view, he welcomes Conservative assistance, and hopes with its aid to win. Should he do so he could not hope under any government to do for the west a fraction of what this year's speech from the throne has committed the prime minister to. His success would throw the whole country into

new turmoil for long months to come. In any case his candidature plunges the country into needlessly increased perplexity for weeks. Is that the real hope?

Rural Credits

SOME worthwhile rural credits measure will surely be passed if the present parliament survives the session. The Progressives have clamored for it; the Conservatives, at least as represented by Messrs. Stevens and Rogers, have been almost violently converted to its support; while the Liberals have definitely promised it in the speech from the throne. There was a rural credits bill passed last year. It was killed by the Senate—not altogether to the disgust of the eastern supporters of the government. As a matter of fact the similar ventures undertaken by the various provincial governments have proved most disappointing. In fact only a fraction of the funds raised for this purpose by the Drury government in Ontario were in demand by the farmers. But that does not settle the matter. Canada is dependent for her prosperity on the condition of her great basic industry, agriculture. It is imperative that our farmers be able to secure credits on as reasonable terms as do their competitors. Yet Holland and the Norse countries have had excellent rural credits facilities in operation for many years. New Zealand's provisions in this regard are a model of proved success. The United States has something similar in operation. Now Britain announces a scheme to embrace both short and long-term loans. Canada cannot afford to lag. The lessons of other countries and our own provinces must be applied in the new measure. There must be divided contribution between dominion, province, and locality to assure distribution of risks and good faith. Any plan that fails to make a man's own neighbors interested in and sponsors for the security of the loan is not ideal. But the most important foundation of a good scheme is that it provides sufficient money to enable the farmer to repay principal and interest in comfortable yearly instalments, fair to the farmer, and sufficiently secured to keep the facility self-sustaining.

A Norse Celebration

THE announcement made that a Norse celebration, similar in its character to last year's celebration in Minneapolis, will be held in Canada this coming summer is altogether a pleasant one. Canada and Norway are bound together by early ties. It was in the year 1000, almost five hundred years before 1492, in which "Columbus sailed the waters blue" Biorn, an Icelandic settler, bound for the Norse settlements in Greenland, was driven out of his course and reached the coast of the western continent. The accounts he gave, on his return to Greenland, kindled the spirit of Leif, son of Erick the Red, sailing under a commission from the King of Norway, to carry Christianity to the new found land. He touched at various regions supposed to have been Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and Massachusetts, and finally effected a settlement on the continent which he named Vinland, from the wild grapes which he found. In spite of occasional brushes with the Skraelings which were either Eskimos or Indians, the Norse colony flourished for many years. It was finally given up and the colonists returned to Greenland but intercourse between the two countries was kept up at least till the fourteenth century. It is more than probable that "yarns" regarding these expeditions which Columbus heard from old sailors in the course of his earlier northern voyages helped to turn his mind toward the mysterious lands which lay beyond the Western seas.

Norsemen in The West

BUT Canada has warmer relations with Norway than those furnished by ancient sagas and our own ballad history which tells how the Scottish king, sitting in his capital of Dunfermline sent an ill-fated ship "to Norrway to bring the king's daughter home." The Norse and British

royal families are still intimately connected. The representative democratic institutions which we think of as peculiarly British are the development of the "Thing" in which free born Norsemen settled the concerns of peace and war. The spirit of enterprise, freedom, adventure, which we cherish as our heritage had its abode in the fiords of Norway a thousand years ago. The tide of emigration which set in from Europe and America about the middle of last century brought Norse families to this country. Later, from 1890 to 1900 when the west was opened up Norse immigration was greatly increased. The Norwegians found in their western home a country which, yielded adequate return to the labor of the strong hand and the strong heart. Canada on her part has found in her Norse population a most valuable element. Sturdy in body, and mind, orderly, sober, honest, diligent, kindly, trained, perhaps, more than any other to democratic self-government, they have made good neighbors and good citizens. A man makes all the better Canadian if he remembers with affection the rock whence he was hewn. This the Norse Canadians have done. Next summer's celebration will at once emphasize their character as children of a great race and as citizens of a great Empire and a great Dominion.

Nova Scotia's Peril

MR. RHODES'S announcement of the liquor policy of Nova Scotia's present government is most important. He first announces the appointment of the Rev. D. K. Grant as head of the prohibition enforcement branch, and declares that:

"The Government will make a determined effort to bring about an improvement in the condition in Nova Scotia resulting from the present illicit traffic in intoxicating liquors. It must be clearly understood, however, that if, after a fair trial, under the supervision of Mr. Grant, it is found impossible or impracticable to enforce the act so as to bring about a material improvement, the Government will feel itself bound to reconsider the situation and to introduce further or other measures to deal with the liquor traffic in the province."

This is a plain threat to legalize the sale of liquor unless the new enforcement officials prove more successful than their predecessors. It, therefore, behooves the prohibitionists of Nova Scotia to be determined on two things. First, there should be the fullest possible cooperation between good citizens and the provincial enforcement officers. Local vigilance committees might well be formed, not to act as spies, informers or "peeping Toms," but courageously to draw attention to such violations of the law as are publicly apparent in their own communities. But more is necessary. The government cannot be allowed to proceed on the comfortable theory that it can justify any change in the liquor law by turning over enforcement to prohibition workers and waiting for their failure. Under present conditions Nova Scotia is a difficult province in which to cope with the liquor forces. As long as the export liquor warehouses are permitted there will be a great local leakage. The way to correct that trouble is by demanding federal action forbidding export from Nova Scotia. A province which is all seacoast is peculiarly liable to the operations of smugglers, as our customs authorities well know. But this menace would not be less with government safe. The sensible course for Nova Scotians would seem to be, therefore, to throw their full weight behind the enforcement officials; to demand national measures which alone can make prohibition practically complete; and to make perfectly plain to the premier that the failure to accomplish the miraculous will not be allowed to be made the excuse to legally transfer another province to the wet column. Pressure from the citizens will have to be made equal to the pressure from the liquor interests.

An Enormously Important Issue

RECENTLY we gave large space to the argument of Mr. Raney, formerly Attorney General of Ontario, and, as such, administrator of the Provincial prohibition law, whose pet name is O.T.A., in support of his opinion that the power of prohibition does not rest with Parliament, but is exclusively vested in the provinces. Without pretending to have an opinion on the correctness of that finding, which was

simply an acceptance of that of Lord Haldane, who has had as much to do with cases bearing on the question as any living jurist, we took the ground that it was desolating as regards the hopes of prohibition in Canada, which the provinces have never found themselves vested with powers to carry out, and which, whatever their powers might be held to be, has to be national to be effective. We also fell in strongly with Mr. Raney's demand that the question be categorically settled by the Privy Council, as we regarded it as certain that till that was done Parliament would evade the matter on the strength of Lord Haldane's utterance. We have in the present paper an equally reasoned, and, to our mind, a more cogent argument by Judge Leet, formerly of the Court of Sessions, in Montreal, taking the opposite ground, namely, that the power and responsibility for prohibition rest with Parliament, which may not evade the same. The question seems to gather itself into a nutshell as to whether intoxicating drink is or is not a peril to the community, and, if so, what sort of a peril it is? Lord Haldane would not, and could not, say that drink is not a national peril. That is the very question on which the Canadian people have on very many occasions pronounced by vote, and have invariably so pronounced it. But Lord Haldane further holds that the British North America Act requires that, to give Parliament permission to meddle, the peril must be of such an acute sort as to threaten the existence of the nation and to require emergency interference. He naively adds that he has no idea that Canada is in as dire danger through drunkenness as that. The question would then seem to be; whether the way Lord Haldane understands the act or the way Canadians have always understood it—the view that was accepted while its framers were still alive and did not challenge it—is the right way. Judge Leet takes the same position as Mr. Raney in asking for the earliest possible submission of the point to the Privy Council for a categorical decision of the question. But where the two sharply disagree is in the method of obtaining that decision. Judge Leet holds that parliament should be asked to pass a prohibition law whose validity could then be tested. Mr. Raney urges requesting either the federal or a provincial government to submit a test case to the Privy Council demanding explicit answers as to the prohibitory powers of parliament and of the legislatures. The latter course seems the most practicable—to the lay mind at least.

Are They Sojourners or Canadians?

PEOPLE outside of the province of Quebec will be puzzled by the decision of the Supreme Court that Jews cannot sit on the Protestant School Board in Montreal and that Jewish teachers and pupils can be accepted of grace but not of right. In point of fact between forty and fifty per cent of the pupils in the Protestant schools are Jews. Jewish school taxes go to the Protestant School Board on which, according to this judgment and according to all usage hitherto, they cannot sit. It was the most outstanding condition of confederation that the province of Quebec should control its own education. That is why education is in all the provinces a provincial matter. The arrangement in Quebec is that in country parts the public school is the school of the majority whether Protestant or Roman Catholic. If there is a minority sufficient to carry on a school it is organized as a "dis-sentient school," and the taxes of the minority go to it. In Montreal there is a Catholic School Board and a Protestant School Board. This arrangement was made when the Jews, though generally prominent citizens, were negligible in point of numbers. They were free to throw their taxes to whichever side they chose, and there has never been difference of opinion about their choice of the Protestant panel. Some twenty years ago the Quebec Legislature enacted a law declaring that for all purposes of taxation the Montreal Jews should be considered as Protestants. This did not alter the fact that the board was a Protestant Board and the schools Protestant schools. The Jews have accepted these conditions and would probably still do so. But the Protestant board has strong objections to the arrangement, owing to the fact that the taxes of the Jews are far from being proportionate to the number of their children. The school tax is not assessed as it should be on the householder, which would be in fair proportion to the school population of each religion, but on the property, which often means something very dif-

ferent. It works into the hands of the Roman Catholic Board, the French putting their enterprise largely into house property while Protestants put theirs into business adventure. The Jews being largely of the immigrant class, are not yet as large house owners as, if we may judge from the records of property transfers, they are likely to be. But even then, they have per family many more children than Protestants have. Why should that be a disability? What is more, their children are more acquisitive of education, taking higher standing in proportion to numbers. We have not complicated the broad statement with questions of what is called the Neutral Panel, which also works unduly into the hands of the Catholics.

Possible Solutions

TWO years ago the Quebec government appointed a commission to attempt to solve this question. Its recommendations were that an advisory committee of Jews be appointed to confer with the official Protestant board on all matters of mutual interest. Jews were to be eligible to a central financial committee. But these suggested reforms are now held to be illegal by the Supreme Court. The Jews seem to be driven either to look to the Protestant board for fair play as being virtual partners in their system, or to establish a school system of their own, which, apart, perhaps, from a small minority of nationalists, they do not want. The same financial straits which make the Protestant Board object to the present arrangement would tell against the separate Jewish schools—funds too small for the number of children. We may say that we regret exceedingly that there should be any ground for feeling in the Protestant Board against the admission of the Jews. The whole genius of the public school system is to give to every child in the community the opportunity of education. The principle is that the children of the poor shall share equally with those of the rich. It is only an application of this principle to welcome the numerous children of the immigrants to as good opportunities in this respect as those of the home population. It is only common sense, to say nothing of patriotism, to train them as Canadians, as they want to be, and not as a separate and alien people. It is answered that the schools in question are Protestant schools, in which the Protestant religion is taught. That is true in theory. In point of practice the Bible is read and scripture history is taught. The Jews have not been averse to these courses. A more serious trouble has been the recurrent Jewish holidays which demoralized the classes at busy period of the course. These are difficulties for mutual accommodation, and are very small matters compared with forcing alien conditions upon a people who want to be fellow citizens. What seems to be the principal difficulty would be met by a more generous school rate and a more equitable idea of what is collected.

Telephone Tolls

IT is the admirable custom of the Bell Telephone company to spare no effort to carry public opinion with it in all that it does. The application of that company in Canada for a rate increase of about thirteen per cent is, therefore, launched upon a flood of propaganda. On the surface an excellent case is made out. It is shown how telephone rates have not increased in proportion to wages, construction costs or the general cost of living. But where the public will disagree is in the tacit assumption that the company is always entitled to an eight per cent dividend on its common shares. True, this is by no means exorbitant. In view of the contingencies inseparable from business and in comparison with others, it is even low. At the current market price of the shares the net yield is about the same as on Victory bonds. But what makes the contention questionable is that the plea implies that the dividend be guaranteed by the public. People who pay one hundred and forty dollars for a share of one hundred dollar face value are aware of the speculative element in the purchase. Thus, if it is shown that fair rates would only yield five or six per cent on the capital invested the shareholders must be prepared to stand a reduction in their earnings. To admit that public utilities were always entitled to the maximum dividend allowed by their charter would be a new interpretation of such franchises. All this does not say whether the increases asked

for are or are not reasonable. In justice to the company it should be pointed out that the telephone companies operated by the western provinces have recently suffered heavy losses on approximately equal rates and that the tolls for corresponding service in the United States are generally higher. But what must be disclosed is whether the wages paid are fair; whether or not the allowances for depreciation and reserves are excessive; whether the dividends on the money actually invested by the shareholders in actual physical property are or are not undue. The Bell Telephone Company gives an excellent service in return for a very generous public support in rates and privileges. It is necessary that the telephone system be operated as a monopoly. No one wants two phones in his house as was the case where there was competition. The service under such conditions was irritating and costly. But a monopolistic franchise owes its life to those who gave it the franchise. Hence its rates are subject to the dictation of Parliament, through the railway board. If an increase is required to maintain efficiency of service it will be granted. No one wants the service to degenerate. But the real need must be shown.

The King's Speech

YESTERDAY'S radical is today's conservative. The present Baldwin regime in Britain fathered a measure of insurance legislation last year which must have made some of the die-hards gnash their teeth in rage. They would need to be told that unless Conservatism yields ground to the more progressive parties it will soon have to give place to them—that it has always acted thus, and that the advantage is that it can accomplish with grace forward movements which those who have long fought for them could only force through, if at all, at great cost. This year the speech from the throne includes certain reforms which show how inexorable are the circumstances of the times in forcing changes. The electrical development plan for which both Liberals and Laborites claim credit has been taken over holus bolus by the Tories. True, it has been dressed in more somber shades. It is the same scheme, nevertheless. Then as to the land. Frankly scared by the probability of a Labor-Liberal union for the purpose of turning over the soil to the tillers the Conservatives promise reforms in that direction. There is to be a rural credits measure embracing both short and long term loans. The development of small holdings is to be encouraged in every possible way—what is possible is not stated. The afforestation and drainage programs are to be continued while agricultural research and education is to be vigorously promoted. Mr. Baldwin refuses to countenance protection for agriculture, not because he does not believe in it, but because he pledged no action in this regard without a definite mandate from the people. In other respects the speech is about as expected. Faced with an unusual and heavy deficit, there is great stress laid on the need for further economic.

Disarmament Setbacks

AT the behest of Italy, Japan and France with the two satellites of the latter, Czecho-Slovakia and Uruguay, the disarmament conference has been postponed. Japan's reasons for requesting delay are not published. It may be taken for granted, however, that the island empire will not be adverse to delays while the situation in China remains so troubled and while her other vast neighbor, Russia, remains an Ishmaelite among the nations. The reasons of France and Italy are more obvious. Italy is boasting about a new Roman empire to be won by the sword. Her present government is dependent on the fascist "militia," armed to the teeth. France's objection is because of the refusal of Britain and the United States to give consideration to what she calls "invisible" armaments. France would not feel secure, it seems, with anything less than a seven to one preponderance over Germany in land forces or a three to one ratio over Britain in the air. At least those are the present proportions. France says: You must allow me more arms and armies as you have more factories to make munitions. The impracticability of that demand is apparent. It may be logical. But it would reduce a disarmament conference to a farce. Next thing would be for the nations to deprecate the valor of their own

men in order to be allowed a greater number. Japan would want to have her troops measured by weight. That would be a ludicrous reversal of the usual practice of each nation boasting the prowess of its own. Krim publicly figures that his forces are stronger than the French as "one Berber is worth six Frenchmen. Beside that modest assertion towers the latest fascist bombast. Something may be admitted with regard to these mountain men upon their native heath. But here is a Mussolini message to the Italian volunteer Brenner pass guard saying that the meanest Italian is worth a thousand foreigners."

Switzerland
Angry

BUT quibbles and evasions are not the only obstacles to disarmament. No arrangement can be really successful without Russian participation. That nation refuses to attend any conference held in Switzerland unless Switzerland publicly apologizes for the failure to punish the assassin of the Soviet delegate to the Lausanne conference. This the Swiss papers are unanimous in forbidding, flouting the threat of the loss of the headquarters of the League as a consequence. What is that, they say, to the honor of the nation? Probably there is much to be said on both sides of the quarrel. Possibly the Russians are using it to cover other motives. The League, itself, is in the right position to judge that. But supposing it came to removal, which is certainly talked about, the angry newspapers do not seem to think there might be some loss of honor in the rebuke implied in the removal from their soil of the world's approved sanctuary of goodwill. Switzerland, holding excited meetings to denounce the not unnatural demand of bolshevist Russia would seem to have come under the wave of Fascism which is sweeping over Europe—indeed, over the world. Whether this flare-up has anything really to do with the holding up of the plans of a palatial League centre at Geneva, is not plain. Who cares, say the Swiss; it has not brought to our cantons the tourist flood we expected. Postponement is, perhaps, to the advantage of what may be more worthily done later when the League has won universal recognition, and when both purposes and design have had time to mature.

The Promised
Blast

MUSSOLINI has exploded his long-expected bomb. He warns Germany to stop her anti-Italian propaganda immediately. Failure to do so, he says, will be "to pay with two eyes for one, and with the loss of a whole set of teeth for the loss of one." Not satisfied with this heathenish reversal of Christ's dictum, the dictator proceeds: "I hope my speech will be understood so that the Italian government need not pass to concrete answers, as it would tomorrow if the German government assumed direct responsibility." Here is the mailed fist with a vengeance. It is true that Mussolini has had some apparent provocation. What it is precisely has not reached us. It would appear that some of the German papers had been threatening to boycott Italian goods on account of ill treatment of Germans in Italy's new territory. The Bavarian premier last week bitterly denounced the Fascists for their treatment of the Germans, or, to be more explicit, the Austrians, in the Brenner pass region—a territory inhabited by Germans, annexed by Italy as a result of the war. Those who know the Teuton know that the clash of Fascists with Germans would be as steel to flint. The latter are no people to submit to the bullying terrorism of the black shirts, whether in the campaigns of administering castor oil or the more recent liberality with the stiletto. But the whole tone of Mussolini's speech is insulting and abusive. His sneering references to the spirit of Locarno show that the bully of Corfu is looking for trouble—and plunder. That he should desire a clash now is not remarkable. Germany, disarmed and helpless, is expected to apply for League membership within a few days. Let that membership be accepted, and the member nations will be required to extend to Germany the protection of the covenant. Looking about for a weak spot where to begin his conquest of the world, having bullied Greece; having threatened France, especially in her vast African dependencies; having envisaged Asia Minor, where his flag has a foothold, he sees in Germany's present condition the most hopeful direction in which to commence an all-conquering career. Of course, the Ger-

man empire has nothing to do with the region in question, which was Austrian. But the Austrians are Germans. Meanwhile Mussolini's paper, the Impero, warns France that she must either support Italy "in case of trouble," or else run the risk of fighting for her north African colonies at an early date. No one can say that Mussolini disguises his intentions. His deeds "go before him to judgment."

Whither
England?

LEO TROTSKY'S recent book "Whither England" is being published in the language of the people. It aims to incite to revolt. In Russia, or in Italy such a liberty would be fatal. Enough of it has already found its way into print to reveal the workings of the mind of the evil genius of the Russian revolution. While he believes that England will never regain her economic supremacy, he sees, as the greatest menace to world communism, the possibility that the British Empire should be welded into a united and prosperous economic unit. He regards the attainment in Britain of the communistic goal by constitutional reform as impossible. The bourgeoisie, he says, would use their control of credit, transportation, and trade to nullify the efforts of a majority Labor government—realizing that to have the people once taste the benefits of such a regime would be death to the capitalistic system. Trotsky comes to the conclusion at which Karl Marx arrived, that no alternative to revolution is open to sincere communists. One can appreciate the brilliance of the arguments of this nationally homeless man, without falling in with either his aims or his reasoning. There is no doubt that the privileged classes possess powerful weapons for use against governments which are not at their bidding. The implied threat in the business demoralization which accompanies each presidential election in the United States is an excellent illustration. Even at Ottawa we have a striking example of how a minority of experienced politicians may obstruct the business of the country. But Mr. Trotsky misjudges the mass of Britons who have no theoretical preference for capitalism, socialism, or any other "ism." "We will yield everything to your ballots: nothing to your bullets," says Mr. St. Loe Strachey, the respected moderate Conservative, in expressing the broad national viewpoint.

Above Board
Politics

WHAT has apparently started Mr. Lloyd George on his present effort to coordinate Liberalism and Labor is a great fear that has come over him that "parliamentarism" may give way even in its birthplace in the clash of the progressive parties, with its resulting surrender to dictatorial rule. The bane of Liberalism, according to him, is that, while Labor furnishes the great bulk of the Liberal vote, it is hardly visible at all at a Liberal convention, an obvious weakness, which he would correct by taking a leaf out of Labor's book and seeing to it that the expenses of genuine labor delegates to conventions are provided. He quotes Mr. Gladstone as having long ago so instructed his party managers at least on one occasion. It is hard to escape the fact that, however genuinely Liberal the leading men of the party may be, they are liable to be such as are by their circumstances out of touch with the mass of the voters. It was said long ago by an American statesman that every country is necessarily governed by its leisured class. He went on to say that Britain's leisured class was her gentry, and that America's was her corner loafers, who were such a dominant factor in elections. The open party convention occupies less of our Canadian political life than that of England. Our party machinery is largely occult and possibly has more to do with human methods and tactics than with the larger questions of statesmanship. Secrecy is liable to cover methods that do not court the light. There are, indeed, little knots of men in intimate touch with all that is going on, and who know just where money will tell, who do not appear in public at all, who, if they have meetings, do not advertise them. These are, more than we like to think, our real rulers. Probably the cure for back office and club parlor rule is the open party convention. Money interests can largely control or starve the press. But they would find control more difficult with the open public meeting. The convention, however, loses its chief

value if it is not representative of the actual voters.

A Public
Ornament

DOMINION SQUARE used to be complimented by visitors to Montreal as one of the finest to be seen in any city. Since then it has suffered blemish in the plentiful display of bill-board decoration and illumination where once was a church. On the other hand there have been additions to its stateliness, especially in the great expansion of the Canadian Pacific headquarters at one corner, and, more recently, by the erection of the palatial head office of the Sun Life Assurance Company, only half completed a few years ago, but now all required for a business,

reported in another column to be growing with startling rapidity, and spreading to all parts of the world. Indeed, in this field of enterprise Canada would seem to have the lead of the whole empire. The Sun Life Assurance Company is said to be contemplating a building of similar distinction in London. The completion of such a building fit to outlast thirty centuries, as some like structures have done, is a fair occasion for a triumphal celebration such as is announced with regard to it. From the oldest records of the rocks comes evidence that creation has lavished itself in beauty through long ages before man was; and the desire for beautiful and lasting construction has the warrant of being one of the deepest instincts of man.

Sounding a Retreat

Reaction

There are great searchings of hearts among the Prohibitionists of the United States consequent on the declaration of the Rev. James Empringham, D.D., national superintendent of the Church Temperance Society, composed of clergy and lay members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, that a personal survey made throughout the country for the last month has convinced him that "it was impossible to legislate morals into people," and that only education would bring about the desired result. Dr. Empringham says that a vote taken since last October through the 20,000 members of his association has revealed an overwhelming majority in favor of modification of the Volstead Act so as to legalize light wines and beer and a return to the principle of the temperance educational campaign conducted by the society, prior to 1916.

Speaking at a meeting of the Episcopal clergy of New York Dr. Empringham asserted that prohibition had increased drinking among young people, discouraged the use of wine and beer and increased the demand for distilled liquors, which today are mostly poisonous; that it had brought about disrespect for all laws; that it is class legislation, discriminating in favor of the rich. He declared that he had made a report of his findings to the New York clergy over the protest of Mr. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, who had requested him by telegraph, telephone and mail to withhold it. "I started out a year ago," said Dr. Empringham, "to gather material for a pamphlet to show that prohibition was a success. I haven't finished that pamphlet. We thought that a law would be better than education to stop drinking. I admit that we made a mistake. No law is of any value unless you get the public sentiment generally behind it. . . . The States were asked to decide the matter during the excitement of the war. . . . Forty-six of the forty-eight states tumbled over each other in a rush to ratify the amendment. The question was never referred to the individual voters. Now that the war spirit is over, I am satisfied that a referendum would show the majority of the people opposed to any such drastic prohibition."

A Flare up

Mr. Wheeler, on his part emphatically denies that he telephoned Dr. Empringham to hold up the report, and says that he merely wrote to ask an opportunity to present figures showing the other side of the picture. He characterizes the change of policy of the Church Temperance Society as "especially ill-timed now because government documents recently issued testify to prohibition's observance, enforcement and good results." Mr. Wheeler declares that the "light wine and beer" program is the brewers' program and not that of the churches that won the fight for prohibition, and are still fighting for its enforcement. Prohibition leaders, Episcopalian organizations and individual clergy have challenged Dr. Empringham's statement. They maintain that his society has no authority to speak for the Episcopalian Church. High members of the organization are by no means unanimous in endorsing the stand of their national secretary, and a meeting of the board of directors will shortly be called to consider the situation. On the other hand, Dr. Empringham numbers among his supporters several church dignitaries, including Bishop Mann, of Pittsburg, who expresses the belief that prohibition cannot be enforced. A. D. Plamondon, head of the National Association, opposed to prohibition, of course, comes forward to laud Dr. Empringham and predicts that "prohibition will become an immediate national issue."

Of Dr. Empringham and his change of temperance policy, the first thing to be said is that he is asking of Congress what it cannot do. Congress is bound by the Eighteenth amendment, which distinctly prohibits wine and beer. We hear that elections are to be run on this question in Chicago; but it would need to be fully understood that the tremendous machinery by which the iron framework of the law was cast would need to be brought to bear in reverse order before any such reaction could take effect. But that is not what we have now to discuss, which is the value of this volte face of a temperance leader. His evidently distorted account of Mr. Wheeler's communication argues a state of "nerves." The phenomenon is by no means an unusual one. A man's efforts are concentrated upon a particular object over a great many years. The work is hard and the strain very trying. At last comes victory and exultation. Then, gradually, or suddenly, it becomes evident that victory is not yet complete, that there yet remains much of the land to be possessed. And then follows re-action. Everything looks black, much worse, indeed, than it did in the midst of the struggle, and there is the temptation:

"Headlong to hurl oneself below,
And meet the worst our fears foreshow."
The whole process in the struggle of a great soul is wonderfully portrayed in the tremendous drama of Elijah at Mount Carmel. After an unparalleled triumph, we see the prophet of the ages quailing before the threat of a woman, and passing through agonies of disappointment. His work was done; but it was done; and he passed on to the ages in a flaming chariot of victory. This psychological process of reaction has been written on the face of the nations for everyone to see since that great day seven years ago when the war came to an end. We do not know the constitution of Dr. Empringham's society. Bishop Manning, of New York, who says people obey the law, says it does not represent the Episcopal Church and is hardly known in it. We remember an Episcopalian temperance society which rejoiced in a sort of double-barrelled pledge. One could either sign up for total abstinence or for avoidance of "excess," and we remember very keenly a battle royal which once suddenly flared up in a public meeting between the clerical supporters of the respective policies.

Law And Order

Taking up Dr. Empringham's statement that "prohibition had increased drinking among young people," as far as we can discover immediately after the establishment of prohibition many young people, caught in the swirl of a general revolt against all sanctities—boys and girls of the "hobble-de-hoy" and "flapper" age, thought it "smart" to defy the law by indulgence in liquor. That was only one manifestation of the juvenile rampage—one of the many daring liberties that flabbergasted the seniors. But there are many testimonies to the effect that during the last year or so there has been an improvement. Young people are finding that nibbling at "cock-tails" does not pay. And it may be asked, are the "pocket flask" and "cock-tail" phenomena confined to prohibition territory? The very same problem exists in Britain and in Continental Europe, and in Montreal where there is no prohibition. Dr. Empringham considers that prohibition has "brought about disrespect for all laws." It would be juster to say that the general disrespect for laws and sanctities has brought about disrespect for prohibition. President Roosevelt had an epigram something to the effect that his fellow-countrymen spent half

the time in getting laws passed and the rest of the time in inventing ways to circumvent them. The wonder is, not that the prohibition law has been violated, but that it has been so well observed.

We cannot understand Dr. Empringham's characterization of prohibition as "class legislation, discriminating in favor of the rich." Every other way of dealing with liquor affords greater opportunities for the rich than for the poor to get liquor. Prohibition places all classes upon an equality. And if by any occult means under prohibition the rich do get bootlegged liquor, is it not to their own hurt, not their advantage? And are not the classes who cannot afford fancy prices for intoxicants the better off without them?

Wanted—Education

Dr. Empringham is on sounder ground when he maintains that the prime need of this day is temperance education. It was the education of twenty or thirty years ago that carried prohibition. A certain lack of such education in recent years has in many instances had disastrous results. "We thought," said Dr. Empringham, "that a law would be better than education to stop drinking. I admit that we made a mistake: of course that was a mistake. Anyone that supposed that a law would be "better than education" must have been foolish indeed. The law can be nothing more than a "schoolmaster." But the schoolmaster is a very necessary institution in some stages of growth. What an extraordinary sort of education it would be, however, to remove the schoolmaster or to tell him to lower his standards! One of the most unfortunate features of a "break" such as that of Dr. Empringham is that it has a tendency to weaken the hands of prohibitionists all along the line, and correspondingly encourage the law-breakers and haters of the law. But it may and should, have its good effect in calling prohibitionists to dig deeper and lay a more enduring foundation for their great enterprise in clearing their country of the liquor evil.

A much more courageous utterance on the prohibition situation in the United States was given recently by Bernard Rothwell, a prominent Roman Catholic layman in reply to an editorial in the Commonwealth, which criticised the prohibition amendment. "That amendment," says Mr. Rothwell, "has all the binding force of any other article in the Constitution, and of any law, federal or state. It, therefore, should command the respect and obedience of every well-disposed citizen, and should be enforced by every lawful means." He expresses the most fixed creed of all Americans when he says: "There has been handed down to us the most beneficent political institution yet devised for the betterment of free men. It is for us, in turn, to transmit it, not only unimpaired, but strengthened, to those who follow. . . . As the true believer does not elect which of the Ten Commandments he will obey, so the true citizen of the republic, in reverent spirit, obeys its every law. . . . We cannot pick and choose; there lies the road to chaos, to the annihilation of that civilization which is the fruit of man's laborious struggle upward and onward through uncounted centuries. . . . There should be no possible misinterpretation of the Catholic attitude." Whether the general Catholic attitude is that as represented by Mr. Rothwell may be open to question. It is above question that here is a brave man standing for the constitution and the law of the land. Courage begets courage, and strength in one calls up the potential strength of a hundred waverers. Respect for law as advocated by Mr. Rothwell is

the great desideratum of our transatlantic peoples. Prohibition established by law and re-enforced by thorough, systematic education will be a great boon to the United States, and through the United States its benefits will spread through the world.

ITALY AND FRANCE

Former Said to Have Eye on Latter's Colonial Possessions

The extra Facist newspaper L'Impero publishes a remarkable editorial declaring that France must reduce the extent of her colonial possessions. "There are two war-time possibilities," the paper says. "Either France will war against Italy or France will be allied with Italy in a war against a common enemy. "In the first case, France would be unable to use her colonial reserves because Italy would cut them off by naval action and France would be forced to abandon them partially or totally. "In the second case, France would have to give, in friendly fashion, and in advance, to Italy a good part of her African and Asiatic possessions which are already hastening toward rebellion."

JEWISH CITIZENS LOSE APPEAL

Have No Right to Representation on School Board, Says Supreme Court

The appeal of the Jewish citizens of Montreal to the Supreme Court of Canada for the right of representation on the Protestant School Board of that city and other matters pertaining to the schooling of the Jewish children of the metropolis, was lost in a decision announced by Hon. Mr. Justice Anglin, Chief Justice, the other Justices present at the hearing being Messrs. Mignault, Newcombe, Rinfret and Maclean.

The Chief Justice reviewed the case at considerable length. He told of the formation of the Quebec commission of nine members, three representing the Roman Catholics, three the Protestant and three the Jewish elements of the city of

I CARE

GRENFELL LABRADOR MISSION NORTHERN MESSENGER LAUNCH FUND

Previous contributions acknowledged and paid to official treasurer	\$542.53
Further contributions	22.25
Mrs. W. McRobert, Sask.	1.00
Baptist, from Strathroy, Ont.	1.00
R. Wilkins, B. C.	1.00
A. Friend, N. S.	10.00
J. M. M., Aiktow, Sask.	5.00
Total to date	\$582.83

FOR IMMIGRANT BOYS

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

Previous contributions acknowledged and paid	57.00
Further contributions	377.75
Mrs. J. Cameron, Yakema,	4.00
B. Essex, Ont.	2.90
W. Watson, Nfld.	3.00
Total to date	\$443.76

FRIENDLY HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR BABIES

Amounts acknowledged and paid to official treasurer	\$126.85
Further contributions	2.00
C. T., Galt, Ont.	10.00
Total to date	\$138.85

DAVID CURRIE FUND

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

Previous contributions acknowledged and paid	3.20
Further contributions	66.80
Total to date	\$70.00

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

Amounts previously acknowledged and paid to official treasurer \$4,619.57 Further contributions, \$2.00; Mrs. R. Saitley, N. S., \$1.00. Total to date \$4,622.27.

Montreal, under the presidency of Sir Lomer Gouin, to inquire into the condition of the educational systems on the island of Montreal.

One of the chief purposes of this commission was to inquire into the instruction of the Jewish children. There were two reports and it was decided to submit them to the Court of King's Bench for its opinion. That court held that the act of 1903 was ultra vires of the provincial legislature and that the legislature was without power to pass legislation providing that persons professing the Jewish religion could be appointed to the Protestant School Board or even as advisory member; that it was also incompetent to authorize the Protestant board to appoint teachers professing the Jewish religion; a majority of the court also held that the legislature could not pass legislation to establish separate schools for persons who are neither Catholics nor Protestants. From this decision, the majority of the Jewish members of the special commission appealed to the supreme court.

HEROIC SEAMEN REWARDED

Officers and Men of the President Roosevelt Receive British Gold Medal

The King on Wednesday awarded the Gold medal for Gallantry for saving life at sea to all the officers and men of the United States liner President Roosevelt, who went in life boats to the aid of the crew of the British steamer Antioch, including the two who were drowned.

Lloyd's agency awarded its silver medal for life saving at sea to Captain George Fried of the President Roosevelt; Second Officer Robert Miller, Third Officer Thomas Sloane, and Fourth Officer Frank Upton, and its bronze medal to the twenty men who manned the boats during the work of rescue.

The four officers also received awards of silver plate from the Board of Trade.

Evangeline Booth, national commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, is seriously ill. For seven weeks she has been struggling against an attack of appendicitis.

To Our New Friends

MANY new friends have joined the "Witness Family" during the past few weeks. The December "initiations" were particularly large. These new friends are scattered throughout the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, indeed from Newfoundland to Vancouver Island inclusive.

Let distance lend what enchantment it may but let it not intervene to prevent these new friends from realizing, what our old friends value, the sense of intimate association between one unseen Witness reader and another; and between the readers of the Witness and their publishers. For are not all intimately bound together in a common purpose? Do we not all want to "Make Canada a Land To Love"?

Vitalizing Membership

In some societies initiation is conditioned on the undertaking by the new member to at least invite another to join the association. The invitation of a new member is sometimes more effective even than that of an old member. For one thing the new member feels he has made a sort of discovery. The society is a more entertaining and adventurous affair than he had thought until he saw it from the inside. So he goes to those who are not yet members and tells them they do not know what they are missing. The old member is too apt to think that every one knows all about the society and that every one has joined who would appreciate it. But there is a very personal, shall we say a psychological reason for the stipulation that a new member must immediately invite some other friend to join before he himself is accorded full membership. The mere fact that he goes about inviting others to join the society makes him feel his full membership as nothing else would likely do.

Magnifying One's Membership

While there is no such stipulation in joining the "Witness Family" of well-wishers we would greatly like to see every new friend feel himself or herself a vital member of the "family" and signify his membership by inviting his friends to join the "family".

Those new friends who succeed in introducing the Witness into another home, thereby enlarging the circle and influence of the "Witness family" will immediately experience a sense of membership which might otherwise never be so intimate.

There are as many ways of introducing a paper to a friend as there are friends. But an easy and interesting way is to mark something in this very issue that you think a friend would be interested in and hand or post this copy to the friend with the suggestion that he take advantage of the 75c on-trial offer. If the suggestion is coupled with a friendly offer to forward his subscription for him it would be an added courtesy that would be doubly appreciated.

Junior Membership

One of the first concerns of any permanent organization is that it must avoid "growing old." The organization which gives no scope to the energies and enthusiasms and visions of the rising generation has already grown old and proclaims itself a thing of the past, without a future.

The great purpose of age is to enlist youth in adventures toward the ideal; and that in faith that each generation will take some step in advance of its ancestors.

To this end the Witness is constantly addressing itself to the best that is in the rising generation, challenging it to advance and climb by new adventures to new experiences in the ever new to-morrows. And in this leadership it is itself kept young in spirit and outlook.

But also to that end it always seeks and selects for each vacancy the youngest effective and otherwise qualified applicant. Even at the moment we are in need of three young men, one in the business department, one in the circulation-promotion department and one in the editorial department—for which two latter a capacity to write clearly and interestingly is second only to a good education backed by a character and inspired by purpose in accord with the objectives of this paper. We rather hesitate to mention our need lest we receive hundreds of applications from people who are too old for our purpose or otherwise unqualified. These vacancies are junior positions suitable only

to young men who, with eagerness to engage in this kind of journalism, are willing to start at the foot of the ladder and climb in the service. Older men might be able and willing. But one thing they cannot do, they cannot reduce the average age of the staff and so keep it in touch with the ever rising generation. Yet in doing so lies the hope of the Witness for future service. Our hope, therefore, is to develop a staff of strong, courageous and devoted young men to ensure to Canada the continuation of this service for the rising generation.

Apart from the three vacancies on our staff there is ample opportunity for every young man and young woman to associate themselves with us in this great adventure in journalism. They can each regard themselves the Junior Environment Publisher in their own district and as such extend the influence of their paper through an extension of its circulation among their friends and neighbors.

We want every young person in every Witness home to realize his or her intimate relation to this paper and to cement that relationship by evidence indeed by experience of active co-operation with its publishers.

We have heard of octogenarians placing the Witness in five new homes in a single afternoon. And we have heard of boys and girls in their mid-teens who rejoiced in being able to "plant the Witness" in a new home.

Immeasurable!

No one can measure the influence of a good paper in a home that appreciates it. Extend the circulation of the Witness therefore as an act of citizenship—Christian citizenship—for the welfare of your neighbor and neighborhood and so make it possible for the Witness to render an ever greater service.

If it is the first subscription you ever got for the Witness

SAY SO!

on the bottom of the 75c coupon on page 7.

Active Environment Publishers

Each of Whom Has Secured New Subscriptions

- | | | |
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| J. E. Laing, Ont. | Mrs. S. T. Holden, Man. | Mrs. Wm. Odle, Sask. |
| Mrs. Stella Snider, Ont. | Mrs. Ada Glen, B.C. | Homer Shaw, Ont. |
| G. H. Haverson, Ont. | Miss Belle Robson, N.S. | Jno. B. Patterson, Ont. |
| J. Arthur Hallam, Sask. | Geo. H. Peaker, Sask. | Jno. Gray, Sask. |
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| Duncan Forbes, Ont. | Geo. S. Bowley, Ont. | E. I. |
| Mrs. J. B. Eastman, Ont. | W. J. Cunningham, Alta. | Rose Brown, Ont. |
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| | L. R. Beddis, B.C. | Mrs. Jas. Hoggard, Sask. |
| | R. H. Earl, Ont. | Agnes R. Hossie, Ont. |

Legal Obstacles to Prohibition

By Seth P. Leet, K. C.

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir:

Believing as I do that the Dominion Parliament has the power to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as well as the importation, exportation, manufacture and transportation, I feel that the program of the Prohibition Federation of Canada which looks to the Provincial legislatures, only, for the prohibition of the sale and to the Federal Parliament for such ancillary legislation as to make the provincial prohibition effective, is a policy which will not bring national prohibition in a generation, I do not believe it would ever bring it.

In such a program prohibition would have to come province by province. It would take many years to cover the Dominion if it ever did. It is not likely that any two provinces would pass identical laws, with the same procedure for punishing violations and the same penalties. In a Dominion Law they would be the same in all the provinces. If one province like Quebec or Ontario stood out it would probably wreck the whole cause.

There is no reason why the prohibitionists in any province should not get and keep all the restrictions they can get from the provincial legislatures, but the main effort should be in the Federal area. When it is got there, all the provinces are under prohibition and there will be a uniform law throughout the whole Dominion.

Years ago the Dominion Alliance spent a good deal of time, energy and money in "perfecting" the License Law and in 1919 when the referendum was taken on the beer and wine question, we had as much prohibition in the license Law as in any license law I know. As a license Law it was very good. It gave a good deal of control to the municipalities and provided for private prosecution. If the governments of that day had spent one half as much money and had had one half as many special officers to enforce the law as there are now to enforce the Liquor Act, the old license law would have been far and away better than the present Liquor Act in so far as restrictions and control of the retail sale of intoxicating liquors is concerned.

No tinkering with a license act or a liquor act is of any real benefit as under either system anybody can get all the liquor he wants and any money or time spent in that way will bring no real benefit.

In this matter we should profit by the country to the south of us. Every kind of license law and control of the liquor traffic was tried there without any satisfaction until National Prohibition was effected by the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

Montreal.

SETH. P. LEET.

3 Feb., 1926.

Note: The accentuation of certain phrases is, of course, mine

A PROHIBITION LAW FOR THE DOMINION

A very important question is now agitating prohibitionists, namely, whether the Dominion Parliament has the power to enact a Law for the whole Dominion, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks.

The case of Russell vs. the Queen has been held to have decided that question in the affirmative, but recently it has been questioned. Lord Haldane, one of the members of the Imperial Privy Council, in the recent case of what is known as "the Lemieux Act," has questioned the validity of the judgment in the case of Russell vs. the Queen.

The question must be decided by the interpretation of Sections 91 and 92 of the B.N.A. Act, which distributes the powers of legislation between the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures.

The general principle in deciding what subjects fall to the Dominion Parliament and what to the Provincial Legislatures is stated in the case of the Bank of Toronto vs. Lambe. The Privy Council in this case, speaking of the division of the Legislative powers between the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures, said: "They adhere to the view which has always been taken by this Committee, that the Federation Act exhausts the whole range of Legislative power and whatever is not thereby given to the Provincial Legislatures, rests with the Parliament. . . . The first question to be determined is whether the Act now in question falls within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in Section 92 and assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces, if the Act does not fall within any of the classes of subjects in Section 92 no further question will remain."

The Distribution of Powers

Bearing in mind this general principle of interpretation, let us examine the Sections which deal with the distribution of powers. They are Sections 91 and 92. Section 91 deals with those which are allotted to the Dominion Parliament, and Section 92 with those given to the Provincial Legislatures.

Section 91 reads as follows: "It shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make Laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada, in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this Act assigned exclusively to the Legislatures of the Provinces; and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms of this Section, it is hereby declared that (notwithstanding anything in this Act) the exclusive legislative authority of the parliament of Canada extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated."

Then follows a list of twenty-nine subjects which "but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms of this section," are declared to belong to the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament, even though, as subjects, they might come within the category of matters of a local or private nature. This last provision would apply as much to the general clause as to the specially enumerated ones, so if a subject was found to be "for the peace, order and good govern-

ment of Canada," it still belongs to the Dominion Parliament, although it might also be considered as coming within some of the subjects assigned to the Provinces. The only question for discussion therefore is, the prohibition of the liquor traffic throughout Canada "for the peace, order and good government of Canada." The question whether it falls under any of the subjects enumerated in Section 92 was fully discussed in Russell vs. the Queen (the Scott Act). It was declared that it could only, in any case, fall under sub-sections 9, 13 or 16 of Section 92. These sub-sections read as follows:

(9) "Shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licenses in order to the raising of a revenue for Provincial, Local or Municipal purposes."

(13) "Property and civil rights in the province."

(16) "Generally all matters of a merely local or private nature."

After discussing the application of these three sub-sections the Privy Council held that it did not fall under any of them but came under the general clause of Section 91.

Since the case of Russell and the Queen (the Scott Act case), there have been several cases before the Privy Council where the traffic in intoxicating liquors was in question, but the correctness of the judgment in the Scott Act case has never been questioned until as stated above in the case of the Lemieux Act.

The Scott Act Case

Sir Montagu T. Smith, giving the judgment in the Scott Act case, said: "Next their Lordships cannot think that the Temperance Act in question properly belongs to the classes of subjects 'property and civil rights.' It has in its legal aspects an obvious and close similarity to laws which place restrictions on the sale or custody of poisonous drugs or of dangerous explosive substances. These things, as well as intoxicating liquors, can, of course, be held as property, but a law placing restrictions on their sale, custody or removal on the ground that the free sale or use of them is dangerous to public safety and making it a criminal offence punishable by fine or imprisonment to violate these restrictions, cannot properly be deemed a law in relation to property in the sense in which those words are used in the 92nd Section. What Parliament is dealing with in legislation of this kind, is not a matter in relation to property and its rights, but one relating to public order and safety, that is the primary matter dealt with, and though incidentally the free use of things in which men may have property is interfered with, that incidental interference does not alter the character of the law. Upon the same consideration the Act in question cannot be regarded as legislation in relation to civil rights, but in relation to public order and safety."

His Lordship then referred to a man burning his own building, being cruel to his animals, and so forth, and says: "Laws of this nature designed for the promotion of public order, safety or morals, and which subject those who contravene them to criminal procedure and punishment, belong to the subject of public wrongs rather than to that of civil rights, and have a direct relation to criminal law, which is one of the enumerated classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Parliament of Canada."

The principle that some aspects of a

subject may belong to Dominion Legislation and others to the Provincial Legislatures, seems to be a puzzle to some. This principle, however, has been directly and squarely declared by the Privy Council, but in reference to legislation in reference to intoxicating drinks, the cases do not seem to have been decided on this point, though that principle may apply as well.

Jurisdiction of Dominion Parliament

In all the judgments relating to the Liquor traffic this principle has been upheld, namely, that so far as Prohibition which is applicable to the whole Dominion is concerned, the Dominion Parliament has jurisdiction, and in those cases in which Provincial Legislation has been upheld, as prohibiting the Liquor traffic within the province, it is always stated that it is valid only when it does not contravene any Dominion Act which is in force. The Insolvency Laws well illustrate the point. Insolvency is a subject specially given to the Dominion Parliament, but before the Dominion Parliament passed an Insolvent Act, and afterwards when it was repealed, and until it was re-enacted, the Provincial Legislatures had full powers in the case of bankruptcy. So long as there was no Insolvent Act by the Dominion Parliament, the Legislatures had the right to deal with bankruptcy even though it was a subject specially given to the Dominion Parliament by Sub-section 21 of Section 91 of the B.N.A. Act. The same remarks would apply to the Lord's Day Act. When the Lord's Day Act was passed, it superseded Provincial Laws in so far as they were not specially exempted. Laws relating to drugs, the Adulteration Act, the Pure Food Act, and Pure Seed Act, are all in the same category as intoxicating liquors.

It is said that "the Russell case has been in effect reversed by every one of the decisions of the Judicial Committee on the liquor question since it was decided in 1882," and the cases referred to are Hodge vs. the Queen, Ontario Local Option case, the Brewers and Distillers case, and the Manitoba case. A discussion of these cases, I submit, will disprove that contention. In the case of Hodge vs. the Queen, Sir Barnes Peacock speaks as follows: "It appears to their Lordships that Russell vs. the Queen, when properly understood, is not an authority in support of the Appellants' contention, and their Lordships do not intend to vary or depart from the reasons expressed for their judgment in that case."

I cannot see how this in effect reverses the case of Russell vs. the Queen. In the case of the Attorney General of Ontario vs. the Attorney General of the Dominion, Lord Watson declares: "It therefore appears to them (that is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council) that the decision in Russell vs. the Queen must be accepted to the extent to which it goes, namely, that its restrictive provisions, when they have been duly brought into operation in any provincial area within the Dominion, must receive effect as a valid enactment relating to the peace, order and good government of Canada. . . . Their Lordships can discover no adequate grounds for holding that there exists repugnancy between the two Laws in districts of the Province of Ontario where the provisions of the Canada Act are not and may never be in force."

Does not this recognize definitely the correctness of the decision in Russell vs. the Queen?

In the case of the Attorney General of Manitoba vs. the License Holders' Association, Lord MacNaughton says: "In legislation for the suppression of the liquor traffic, the object in view is the abatement or prevention of a local evil rather than the regulation of property and civil rights, though, of course, no such legislation can be carried into effect without interfering more or less with property and civil rights in the province." In referring to the case of the Attorney General for Ontario vs. the Attorney General for the Dominion, he says: "The Board held that the Provincial Legislature has jurisdiction to restrict the sale within the province of intoxicating liquors as long as the legislation does not conflict with any legislative position which may be competently made by the Parliament of Canada, which may be in force within the province or any district thereof." One of the special reasons given for sustaining the Manitoba Act was that it did not pretend to deal with the liquor traffic outside of the province, and so long as there was no Dominion Act in force in the Province, it had the authority to do so.

Lord Haldane's Opinion

Lord Haldane stated that the Scott Act could only be supported on the assumption "that the evil of intemperance at that time amounted in Canada to one so great and so general that at least for the period it was a menace to the national life of Canada, so serious and pressing that the National Parliament was called on to intervene." This dictum is well answered by Chief Justice Anglin of the Supreme Court of Canada. He says: "I cannot find anything in the judgment delivered by Sir Montagu E. Smith in the Russell case suggestive of such a view having been entertained by the Judicial Committee. On the contrary the whole tenor of the judgment seems to me inconsistent with its having

proceeded on that basis. I should indeed be surprised if a body so well-informed as their Lordships had countenanced such an aspersion on the fair fame of Canada, even though some hard driven advocate had ventured to insinuate it in argument." This shows better than I could do it the absurdity of Lord Haldane's opinion on that point. Lord Haldane further goes on to say: "For a time no self-respecting counsel cited the Russell case before this Board. There was a gloomy silence whenever he did, but I think we have got over that now." Surely this is a strange statement in reference to a case which has, as pointed out above, been over and over endorsed and has never been reversed, and if his Lordship could be so wide of the mark on his supposed reason for the Scott Act which is really the crux of the situation, it is not difficult to believe that, obsessed with the idea he had expressed, he could be absurd as well in his appreciation of those who would quote the case. It may be difficult to convince the noble Lord that the liquor traffic is a menace to the peace, order and good government of a country, but in the United States, tens of millions have so declared, and in Canada, in the Plebiscite of 1898, a majority of the voters in Canada so declared, and leaving out one Province, by over 100,000 votes. Ontario in its numerous referendums and plebiscites has always declared that the liquor traffic was a menace to peace, order and good government.

I respectfully submit that a careful reading of the judgments in all the cases where the Liquor Act is in question, will prove clearly that a general Prohibitory Law, prohibiting the manufacture and sale in the whole of Canada, would undoubtedly be upheld by the Privy Council. Even Lord Haldane's dictum would declare that if the Liquor Traffic menaced the peace, order and good government of the country, its prohibition would be valid. License Laws and Government sale or control laws all recognize that it is a traffic which needs to be restricted and controlled, because its free manufacture and sale and use would breed numerous and serious evils.

Another remark as to the remarks of Lord Haldane. It was an obiter dictum. The Scott Act was upheld because the subject did not fall within any of the subjects mentioned in Section 92. The Lemieux Act was not upheld because it did fall within one of the subjects of Section 92. The Privy Council evidently adopted the rule declared in the Lambe case, and examined first whether it did fall within some of the subjects of Section 92, and having decided that it did, there was no further object in discussing an act that was held to be good because it did not fall within any of the subjects of Section 92, as, so far as the Lemieux Act was concerned, it did not matter at all whether the Scott Act was valid or invalid.

The Position in Canada

Now just a word as to the position in Canada. Whether the case of Russell and the Queen will continue to be held valid or not, cannot, I believe, be determined until the question is squarely brought up in a case before the Privy Council. I do not see any way it can be brought there before the Dominion Parliament has passed a Prohibitory Law. It appears to me, therefore, that the principal object to be looked at, and worked for, by the prohibitionists of Canada is to get such an Act passed, and then, if it should be decided that the Dominion Parliament had not that power, to work for an amendment of the British North America Act, giving it that power, for it is evident that our parliament would not ask for, and the British Parliament would not amend the British North America Act giving the Dominion Parliament an added or special power in relation to the Liquor traffic, so long as it was not definitely decided that it had not the power under the present Act.

On Monday evening, Feb. 15, the four Oriental faiths, Buddhism, Confucianism, Hinduism and Mohammedanism will be presented by their adherents with musical illustrations at the fourth meeting of the Fellowship of Faiths of the League of Neighbors to be held in Boston, Mass.

The French Chamber of Deputies has voted provisional credits, to carry on the Government for the month of February. These "provisional twelfths" are necessitated by the delay in passage of the budget.

Intense summer heat has caused many serious bush fires in the state of Victoria, Australia. The fires are especially numerous along the Dandenong range, where many houses have been burned. A relief train has been despatched to the Cockatoo district with fire-fighting equipment and firemen to guard all the bridges.

Hon C. W. Malan, Minister of Railways and Harbors, in South Africa, announces that there will be reductions in the passenger and freight rates of the railways which will reduce the yearly revenue by about £500,000 and that the railwaymen will be granted shorter hours which, with other staff benefits, will mean another £250,000 less revenue.

LETTERS FROM READERS

Note:—A letter from a Baptist minister says that while a recent paragraph concerning an anti-modernist meeting held in Jarvis Street Baptist Church in Toronto is on the whole correct, it misrepresents the Baptist body; that "at Hamilton last October at the annual convention of Ontario and Quebec, which is our most representative body, Dr. Shields (the same Dr. T. T. Shields who was the moving spirit of the meeting reported) was defeated on the very question of Professor Marshall's appointment in McMaster University by a vote of 399 to 159, that is five to two."

PRIVATE MONOPOLIES

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—The question of public ownership vs. the privately-owned is looming up. It is comforting to have revealed the purpose of the eagles to devour the publicly owned C.N.R. We have what remains of the same once in the hands of a private company, as a man flooded out of home one spring said, "Thank God the river is left."

And now the Telephone Company with its profits are planning higher rates while the hydro products are abating in price. I have just come from a country where a good rural 'phone service was only \$10 a year with city calls at 10c extra and rural distances make added expense to construction and operation. At Knowlton about double the price was paid for electric light that we pay here under public ownership—with plans for still further reduction.

Any socialistic scheme prides itself in putting down rates, e.g., the Government bids for support by plans for cheaper postage; but every privately-owned corporation, by hiding profits, by concealing account books which reveal profits, and by the subtleties of watered stock, are ever planning to put up prices as high as the suffering public will stand.

When will the free gifts of Providence—the All-Father—in water power, in coal and oil and iron—be not for the few monopolists, but for His whole suffering family?

L. M. ENGLAND.

Kingston, Jan., '26.

FROM A PRESBYTERIAN

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir:—I have not been a subscriber to the Montreal Witness for some time, but picking up the Witness a few days ago, while visiting at the home of one of my neighbors, I noticed an editorial in your paper, prophesying a great future for the Presbyterian Church in Canada if this church will remain true to its convictions. Mr. Editor, I was pleased to read this in the Montreal Witness, as I was almost persuaded that in your anxiety to champion the Union cause you had almost lost sight of the fact that we are free born and that religious freedom is our great heritage. As I understand it, the Presbyterians, having the courage of their convictions, are going for ward and have not the time nor the desire to waste their strength nor sap their spiritual force by throwing stones at others. The Presbyterians have a great work to do and they refuse to come down. Trusting that you will continue to do great work for our land through your paper, but hoping that you will not forget that this Church Union matter is not all one sided.

W. P. YEO.

Note:—"Where'er they seek Thee Thou art found, and every spot is hallowed ground." The Witness belongs to all Christians, and would last of all want to get out of sympathy with those who cherish the traditions of those in Scotland who kept the truth so pure of old, and among whom the spiritual fire survives. May the breezes that have been blowing kindle that anew in all quarters. There is great danger lest, as in the case of material wars, through the strife over organizations and over material possessions, the soul of religion—the Divine Spirit might be "quenched." We have just heard of an eager young Unionist Presbyterian who had been invited to a "Continuing" service, and reported that he might have been at a Methodist experience meeting or love feast. The spiritual warmth in which he found himself was no doubt a "continuance" from what had been before. But who can doubt that it was intensified by recent events? The same breath that blows the candle out increases the glow in the live coals wherever these are found.

SCRIPTURE BAPTISM

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I have been reading with much interest the letters on baptism and I think if we would read our Bibles we would see just what God does teach about it.

We must keep in mind that the only Bible in existence at the time of John the Baptist was the Old Testament, as the New was not written. The fact is, John the Baptist was dead one hundred and fifty-four years before the New Testament writings were adopted as part of the Bible.

In Matt. 3:11, John says of Jesus: "He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire." This is the first instance of Christian baptism, and let us see what happened. In Acts 2:3, we have the fulfillment of that text. The Holy Ghost is poured out and a tongue of flame sat on each. Now God and the New Testament writers call that baptism, but no immersion.

Jesus speaks of His suffering as a baptism—Matt. 20:22, 23. There is no immersion there.

Then, in 1 Cor. 10:1-5, but especially verse 2, "And were all baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the sea." Now we all know they went through the Red Sea on dry land, Ex. 14:21, 22. It was the Egyptians who were immersed. Psalm 77:16-20 describes the passage of the Red Sea. "The waters saw Thee, oh God," etc., showing that there was a thunderstorm and God baptized them either by sprinkling or by pouring water from the clouds, not by dipping them into anything. These are all New Testament proofs that baptize does not mean "immerse, and only immerse," as our Baptist friends would have us believe.

They make a great deal of John the Baptist. Now let us look at him. His father was a priest and his mother a daughter of Aaron, Luke 1:5, 6. Verse 6 tells us "they are both righteous, walking in all the commandments and ordinances blameless." This means they were following the teachings of the Old Testament exactly, and John as well as his parents followed the mode of cleansing or purifying taught in the same. In Num. 8:7 we read how it was done; also Num. 19, the whole chapter treats on the subject, and we see positively that cleansing or purifying was always done by applying the cleansing element to the person or thing; not the person, or thing, to the element. And this is called "God's statute forever." (Num. 19:10.) John followed the statutes blameless, showing that the baptism of John was by sprinkling according to God's forever statute. So, when he baptized Jesus in Jordan, whether they stood knee-deep or waist deep, it must be done in the prescribed way, which was by sprinkling.

You cannot find one passage where it says John baptized in water. But there are many texts where it is recorded he baptized with water, and he emphasizes it by saying, "I indeed baptize with water." This should be proof enough, and I might say here, the word immerse never once occurs in the Bible, from one cover to another.

Jesus was baptized to fulfil all righteousness, which means that He was entering on His ministry at the age the priests were consecrated. If He was baptized for our example, then we should not be baptized till we are thirty years of age.

We have many other passages in both Old and New Testaments to prove the mode was sprinkling. Read Ezekiel 36:25, where God says positively: "Then (ie., when Christ's Kingdom has come) I will sprinkle clean water upon you and ye shall be clean," etc. Also in Isaiah 52:16, (speaking of Christ's coming again) God says, "He shall sprinkle many nations;" and when the Eunuch was reading the same portion, Philip joined him, and when they came to water, they both went down into it, both Philip and the Eunuch." Acts 8:38. This shows that Philip was in the water as much as the Eunuch, and it would seem strange for them to be reading "So shall He sprinkle many nations," and then plunge, both of them, under water. The idea is ridiculous to say the least.

In the case of the Philippian jailer it is quite evident that Paul and Silas were never outside the prison, is quite evident, for after it is all over, the magistrates sent "to let these men go," and Paul says, "Let themselves come and fetch us out." Now could there be any possibility of there being any place in that prison where they could be immersed? I think not. (Acts 16:29, 34.) In the case of Paul (Acts 9:10-13) we are baptized.

Rom. 6:4 shows clearly, if we read the whole story, that it is baptism of the Spirit that is spoken of, and that it was "poured" out. If it is immersion that is meant, it should read, Even so we also should be raised up out of the water. But what does God say: "Even so we also should walk in newness of life."

On the day of Pentecost there were three thousand baptized. Also in Acts 4:4, there were five thousand, all in Jerusalem, and where was the water there to immerse so many? I do not think they were even sprinkled separately, but that they

stood together and were sprinkled in bunches.

That people believed before being baptized means nothing, as they were entering a new dispensation. But that the children of believers are still in the covenant is proven in Acts 2:39, where it says "The promise is to you and to your children." No one can find one place in Scripture where the promise made to Abraham was ever annulled. When Christ came everything that pointed to him was done away with. But the church is the same in both the old and new dispensations (Rom. 11:18.) and that infants were baptized we have proof in 1 Cor. 10:13. "They were all baptized unto Moses," etc. Now we know there were infants and small children in that company, and "they were all" baptized. Also in 1 Cor. 7:14 it is said, if

the one parent is a believer the children are holy.

Jesus said in Matt. 18:3. "Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven." Now the inference is quite plain. If to be Christlike is to be childlike, then to be childlike is to be Christlike. The Abrahamic promise or covenant did not, never has, and never will pass away. The entire trend of apostolic teaching on this point is perfectly plain. Read Eph. 2, the whole chapter.

I was more than surprised at one writer ridiculing, as he called them, "crying babies." God says unless he becomes as a little child or "a crying baby" he shall not enter the Kingdom. Jesus said also, "Take heed that ye despise not one (Continued on page 7.)"

Nailing the Falsehood

Glimpses of Conditions under Government Control in the Province of Quebec

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

DRUNKS IN GREAT FORCE IN COURT

(From Montreal Standard)

Loiterers and drunks were present in great force at the Recorder's Court this morning following a hectic night. Three dollars and costs was the fine imposed on most of them. Sentences on those convicted of vagrancy and possession of drugs were the feature of the session. More than twenty cases were disposed of in all in little more than thirty minutes.

TWO MISFORTUNES IN SHORT TIME

Misfortunes never come singly.

Joseph Bale, aged 35, discovered that last night. First he was robbed of \$200 in cash in a St. Catherine street tavern and when he raised a rumpus over that, the police took him into custody on a charge of drunkenness.

Bale pleaded guilty in recorder's court today to the drunk charge and paid \$3 and costs. Then he visited detective headquarters and told his tale of woe. He hasn't much hope of recovering the \$200.

These paragraphs are a curious comment on the much-advertised "fact" that under Government Control there is no drunkenness in Quebec.

THREE HELD ON DRUG CHARGE

(From Montreal Star)

Alleged by the prosecution to be engaged in an illicit drug business, in the City of Montreal, George Dalziel, a chauffeur,

four, of 490 St. Urbain street, and Dolard Lalonde, waiter, of 312 Emery street, were arraigned before Judge Cusson on a charge that during the three months prior to February 7 they had conspired with another person to procure and distribute drugs. The arrests were made during a raid by officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The accused, who pleaded not guilty, will appear for preliminary inquiry on February 16. Bail was set at \$4,000 apiece.

According to a statement made to the judge by Philippe Monet, crown counsel, the two men were selling drugs in the city for some time, and using a taxi driven by one of them to assist them in the business.

In connection with the same case, Antoinette Cote, alias Lesperance, aged 33 years, a hotelkeeper of 312 Emery street, was charged with being found in possession of drugs. An officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police stated that the drugs, heroin, were found in a coal shed at the rear of the apartment in which the woman lived, and in which, it is said, Lalonde boarded.

Before the accused was released on \$500 bail pending appearance on February 15, counsel for the defence, F. X. Biron, asked whether it was not a fact that Lalonde had stated to officers of the R.C.M.P. that the accused knew nothing about the presence of the drugs in her house. The officer answered that the key of the coal shed in which the drugs were found was kept inside the house, and that they had therefore arrested her.

And yet they say that under Government Control there is no longer a serious traffic in drugs in Montreal.

Has Prohibition Justified Itself?

The Opinions of the Business Leaders of the United States

Below are more letters reprinted from the Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, —a business publication which has done much for the prohibition cause in the United States:—

All Conditions Improved, Says Nationally Known Merchant

Sebastian S. Kresge,
New York, July 9.

Editor Manufacturers Record:
My position is exactly where it was when I gave you my ideas before on Prohibition. There is no earthly use for the manufacture and sale of liquor as a beverage, and all conditions for betterment are improved without this business.

S. S. Kresge.
Any Country or Individual Who Cannot Exist in Health and Happiness Without Alcohol is Sick, and Cure by Further Doping Not to Be Expected, is a Physician's View.

Life Extension Institute, Inc.
New York, July 8/26

Editor Manufacturers Record:
I see no reason to change the views expressed in my former communication.

Among the evils that have afflicted the country since Prohibition was enacted I may mention:

An extraordinarily low death rate; this is bad for the undertakers and the cemeteries.

A lowered sickness rate; this is bad for the hospitals and those who are more interested in sick people than in keeping people well.

Increasing savings accounts; this reflects injury to the gambler, the gambling hells and the dives.

After 30,000 years' trial, alcohol was an obvious failure as an agency for stabilizing the human race in a state of happiness and health. It may take a hundred years to adjust any country to total abstinence, but any country or any individu-

al who cannot exist in health and happiness without alcohol is a sick country or a sick individual, and a cure of this sickness by further doping is not to be expected.

Eugene Lyman Fisk, M.D.,
Medical Director.

Genuine Prohibition Sentiment Stronger Today Than at Time of Passage of Eighteenth Amendment Some Years Ago

Bradley Knitting Company,
Milwaukee, New York, Chicago, Atlanta,
Detroit, San Francisco, Honolulu.
Delavan, Wis., July 13/26

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The benefits of Prohibition have so far exceeded the expectation of the friends of prohibition that there seems to be no question as to the economic value of our position on the Eighteenth Amendment. As to the question of enforcement, it is the writer's belief that a more definite and stringent application of the laws to liquor violators, as recently undertaken, is definitely curbing the flow of violations.

The writer believes, basing his conclusions upon close contact with Wisconsin people, who might be expected to go wet if the opportunity was given, that the re-submission of the question of Prohibition today would be folly on the part of the wets, for genuine Prohibition sentiment is stronger today than it was at the time of the passage of the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution.

Summing up the bootlegging industry, it is found that a very large percentage of this work is in the hands of a relatively small group of aliens or citizens of foreign birth who have as yet failed to understand and appreciate a true democracy.

By all means continue the good work of upholding Constitutional law in America.
J. J. Phoenix, President.

LETTERS FROM READERS

(Continued from page 6)

of these little ones," etc. Matt. 18:10. But you say: "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." Infants cannot believe; therefore, should not be baptized. Go just one step further, and by the same reasoning you prove infant damnation. "He that believeth not shall be damned." You say, infants can not believe; therefore infants are damned. What a horrible perversion of God's Word. The fact is, infants cannot disbelieve; therefore, they are saved, whether baptized or not, and being in a saved condition they are entitled to baptism as much as they can ever be in this world.

Children have to be cared for by their parents: if not the State steps in and looks after them. You do not consult them as to whether they will go to school or not, or have their faces washed, etc. And are their souls not of more importance? If parents do not claim the rites of the church for their children they are guilty of criminal neglect.

Some of the wise heads should have been at the temple to tell Hannah, EH, and God that little Samuel did not know anything about religious matters, and so should be taken home.

Three questions will solve this problem: (1) How far back did the church exist? (2) Were children included in its membership? (3.) If so, when were they excluded? Turn to Deut. 29:10-15. MARGARET ARMSTRONG.

Note: Another correspondent says this subject is "wore out." No doubt everything said above could be disputed at learned length, but without saying anything that has not been said, or altering any one's convictions; for people have a way of being pleased with what is said in favor of their inherited view and skipping writings of the contrary part.

WONDERFULLY MADE

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—From time to time I read in the papers about people who say that they find it difficult to believe in the miracles mentioned in the Bible. Now these people are needing to just think a little more. Why their own bodies are just as wonderful and impossible as any of the miracles. The miracles are more unusual but not in any way more wonderful or impossible. I do not find it more difficult to believe in the miracles—the birth of Jesus decidedly included—than I do to believe in the workings of my own body. Thousands of other things might be mentioned, but all people are not in a position to study them, but they can learn enough about their own bodies to make them realize how very wonderful they are. I have, just lately, read a wonderful article on that wonderful organ, the heart. "I will praise thee for I am fearfully and wonderfully made; marvellous are thy works; and that my soul knoweth right well."—(Psalm 139:14.)

Some years ago, I took a hen's egg that had been hatched about four days, and broke it into a saucer, and on examining it I saw a brownish spot about the size of a quarter but longer in shape with a network of veins, and at one place there was a tiny heart about the size of a pin head beating away as steadily as if in the body of a full-grown fowl, pumping the blood through the network of veins.

People who honestly find it difficult to believe in the miracles should remember that the Lord is the same now as in the long ago time when the man cried out with tears, "Lord, I believe; help Thou mine unbelief."

When I read about (what the world calls) highly educated men ridiculing the miracles, I think of certain words in the Bible: "Professing themselves to be wise they became fools." (Romans 1:22.) And also in Matt. 11:25, "I thank thee, O Father, Lord of Heaven and earth, because Thou hast hid these things from the wise and prudent," (I suppose that means wise and prudent in their own eyes) "and hast revealed them unto babes."

If people want God to teach them to understand the Bible they must treat it with reverence, and even then He will probably not explain some things until we pass on to the next world. I was once in a grocery early in the morning, when the grocer's little boy, three years of age, came in from the back rooms and began, not very respectfully, to demand sweets out of the showcase. His father said to him, "Now, just stop, you'll never get anything that way." I think that every sensible person will admit that the father was quite right in insisting on the child asking respectfully for what it wanted, and even if he had asked respectfully, it is quite possible that the father might have thought it wiser to refuse to gratify him at that time.

Now, on this curious question of evolution the beautiful Bible words are enough for me. "And God said, let us make man in our own image after our own likeness. So God created man in his own image." (Genesis 1.)

N. McC.

WILL EXHIBIT MAP OF CANADA

C.P.R. Brings Section of Wembley Show to Toronto.

The C.P.R. has brought to Canada, and will exhibit during the Natural Resource Week of the T. Eaton Company in Toronto, the monster illuminated natural resources map of Canada, which hundreds of thousands of people from all parts of the world passed when it was on exhibition in the C.P.R. pavilion at Wembley Exhibition and which held the attention of the Prince of Wales for some considerable time while he manipulated the controlling switches.

The map is 30 feet long and 10 feet high and has 5,000 lights. The operating board has 110 controlling switches, each of which throws into relief some different resource of the Dominion, transportation line, industrial area or economic feature. Other C.P.R. exhibits at the exhibition will be a model of the crack Trans-Canada, a collection of fruits, minerals and other products of the country.

LABOR DISOWNS SAKLATVALA

Three London branches of the Labor party have been disaffiliated by decree from the organization by the party's national executive, because they have refused to apply the resolutions adopted by the party conference at Liverpool last September excluding Communists from the labor ranks.

The branches are Battersea, Bethnel Green and Southwest Bethnel Green, in all of which districts Communism is

strong. The division of Battersea is represented in Parliament by the Communist Saklatvala.



SIR ESME HOWARD

British Ambassador to Washington, and a pioneer in the rubber growing business thirty years ago, with disastrous financial results to himself. In the rubber controversy Sir Esme pointed out that but for the efforts of the rubber planters at that time, prices might now be four or five dollars a pound, instead of the average of thirty-two cents it was last year.

PACIFIC CABLE BOARD CONTRACT

Canada's Co-operation Essential.

Postmaster Murphy's threat that Canada will withdraw from the Pacific Cable Board has caused some surprise in London, because negotiations have been proceeding to secure an agreement so as to ensure the fullest Canadian co-operation.

The Pacific Cable Board contract for cable duplication has already been signed and sealed and cannot be rescinded so that the cable will certainly be built, although Canada's willingness to co-operate in its working is an essential factor of its success.

Experience has shown that hitherto the greatest delays have occurred in Canada.

Sir Joseph Cook and Sir James Allea have been deputed by the Pacific Cable Board to see Hon. P. C. Larkin, the Canadian High Commissioner, with reference to the agreement and also regarding Hon. Mr. Murphy's attitude in the matter.

STEFANSSON AND THE ARCTIC

Canadian Explorer Allies Himself With American Expedition.

While Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Canadian explorer, has allied himself with a United States Arctic expedition he did so only after repeated efforts to interest the Canadian government in a similar undertaking had failed. This he admits in a statement to The Vancouver Province, which asked the noted explorer what part, if any, this city would play in the organization of the expedition.

Stefansson is one of the principals behind the Detroit Aviation Society's proposed flight across the North Pole, supported by Henry Ford, and to be led by Captain George H. Wilkins, an Australian.

"As to the Canadian aspects of the expedition," writes Stefansson. "I have nothing to say now that I did not begin saying in 1919 and kept on saying for several years thereafter to various high officers of the Canadian government until their files are filled with long letters in which I begged them to take time by the forelock and send an expedition to discover and occupy all the islands in the Arctic Mediterranean that separate Canada from Asia, before other countries realized their strategic importance as way stations in the development of trans-Arctic air commerce. It was only after three years of failure to interest the Canadian government that I began my propaganda by lectures, magazine articles and books to get some nation or somebody to make a pioneer flight across the Arctic, to open up an air highway or to explore and study the Arctic to deprive it of its imaginary terrors and open it to commerce and civilization."

After pointing out that no British expeditions to the Arctic regions have so far been planned for this year, Stefansson goes on:

"What the empire can do, of course, and doubtless will do, is to hold fast the numerous and large islands that are ours by the enterprise of the post. This can be done, under the Laws of Nations, only by further exploration of those lands and by the administration of law in them. This the Canadian government has taken adequate steps to do in Ellesmere Island, to which their title was insecure until a few years ago when they began to plant there posts of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. They will doubtless extend this, or equally effective, legal activity westward until they include all the known islands.

"It is to be hoped that the numerous and widely heralded expedition of other countries will lead Canadians at last to study carefully the motives, endeavors and accomplishments of Allan Crawford and his companions of the Wrangel Island expedition, and to consider whether it is even now too late to salvage something from the wreck that followed their tragic death. For they, too, had the vision of development of the Arctic commerce which now in part motivates the expeditions of the United States, Norway and France."

COMMUNITY SETTLEMENT IN CANADA

Merits of Scheme Emphasized by Gen. Critchley in London Interview.

"Only 31,000 people migrated from Great Britain to Canada last year," remarks the London Sunday Observer in presenting an interview with Brig-General A. C. Critchley, a native of Calgary, who served in the Great War with the First Canadian Division. He has made his home in England since 1923, and is vice-president of the British Portland Cement Association. In the interview General Critchley enlarged upon the merits of community settlement, and urged that the Canadian Government, in close conjunction with the transportation organizations, should develop many areas over a long period of years. He suggested that as a start they might build a complete farming village in a selected district and have houses ready and farming instructors on the spot to receive enough families to fill the village chosen from some special British district. Each year the Government could take a certain proportion of the crops until the whole cost of founding the settlement

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

and arranged for their safe custody.

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

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

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Stevens Springs Sensation in House Accuses Government of Grave Maladministration in Customs Department

Investigation of charges made by Hon. H. H. Stevens (Conservative, Vancouver Centre) concerning the administration of the Department of Customs and Excise was promised at the commencement of Wednesday's proceedings in the House of Commons. Following up his statement to the House the previous night, Hon. G. H. Boivin, Minister of Customs, said that he had conferred with the Cabinet and was prepared to say that the Government would discuss the matter with the leader of the Opposition and appoint a committee of the House with the fullest powers to go into the whole subject. The Minister of Customs offered to draw up a motion "just as wide as the leader of the Opposition can desire" and to submit the motion to the House tomorrow. The suggestion in Mr. Stevens' amendment is for a committee of seven.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen replied that the Conservative Opposition was willing to confer on the subject. It wanted a committee and any definite move in that direction would be welcomed. The debate on the motion to adjourn the House and on Mr. Stevens' amendment thereto could go on while the conference was being held. If the result of the conference was satisfactory to the Opposition, he was prepared to recommend to Mr. Stevens that the references to a committee be deleted from his amendment. But the Opposition would not admit the necessity for a long recess, nor would it consent to a suspension of public business on any grounds. When the committee was formed it should proceed with its work without delay and there should be no let up in the work of Parliament.

The Government had "floundered into the position in which it now rests," the leader of the Opposition added.

Mr. Meighen hoped that some member of the Government would give to the House an explanation as to why an adjournment until March 15th was sought. Reasons for such a request should be given, when 245 members of Parliament were being requested to return to their homes for six weeks "while urgent public questions demanded attention."

Mr. Lapointe Replies

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, acting Government leader, said members of the Opposition had complained bitterly of the fact that he had not spoken to the motion. "They took good care to rise one after another to prevent me," he added. This statement was greeted with applause by members of the Government and ironical cheers from the Opposition.

Mr. Stevens had complained that considerable smuggling was taking place over the border. "We know that," stated Mr. Lapointe. Smuggling operations were being carried on in Canada and in the United States, and the situation was a plague.

Last session the Government had introduced drastic legislation with respect to smuggling. When the legislation was before the House members of the Chamber had complained that the legislation was too severe, but it had been enacted just the same. Mr. Lapointe quoted from Hansard to show that at the time this legislation was introduced by the Government last session, the Government had stated that the customs law must be strengthened and that the situation then was such that customs officials found it hard to cope with the situation. High-powered motor cars and other means were required to fight the evil.

Mr. Boivin had acted on an interim report made as a result of this investigation, resulting in the dismissal of one man from the service. Further investigations were being carried on also at the instance of Mr. Boivin in Toronto, Vancouver, and other ports in Canada. "Everything possible will be done to try to check smuggling in this country," said Mr. Lapointe.

Mr. Lapointe regretted Mr. Stevens' statements respecting the former minister of customs, charging the destruction of papers. After the explanation offered by Mr. Boivin he was sure Mr. Stevens regretted the charge. As to the reasons for Mr. Bureau's resignation, Mr. Stevens was wrong. It was poor health, and only that which compelled the resignation. Mr. Lapointe noted the striking difference between the first debate of this session when the Opposition had declared that there was no Government and the debate of the last few days when the existence of the Government was acknowledged.

The Minister of Finance

Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, said he had not intended to speak in the debate, but felt obliged to reply to charges made by Mr. Stevens. He had found

that the strongest opposition to him in his election had been from bootleggers and smugglers who he had reason to believe were financed by the Tory organization in Montreal. It was admitted that a deplorable condition of smuggling existed, but it was not by any means confined to Montreal. There was extensive smuggling in Toronto, on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts.

Accusations Answered by Minister of Customs and Acting Leader.

The charges made by Hon. H. H. Stevens in the House of Commons were:

That nine filing cabinets containing damaging evidence had been taken from the custody of the Government to the home of an ex-minister and destroyed;

That the Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Marine, the ex-Minister of Customs and the present minister were aware for a year of flagrant violations of the customs laws being perpetrated;

That the \$350,000 voted for the special preventive service last session was used "largely for political benches during the election";

That Mr. Bisailon, former chief of preventive service in Montreal, was "the worst of crooks, the intimate of ministers and the petted favorite of this Government";

That the ex-Minister of Customs left the Government largely because of a "row" with the Minister of Justice, who had the administration of the Mounted Police, who were "getting results" in investigating the smuggling;

That alcohol seized by customs officers was being sold without tender, and,

That for ten or eleven months the Government had "ample information in its possession fully informing them of the conditions."

To these charges Hon. George Boivin, minister of customs, replied:

That he had prepared early in January an amendment to Mr. Stevens' first resolution, which would carry the investiga-

tion into the customs service even further;

That about nine wooden boxes of private correspondence of the ex-Minister of Customs had been packed by secretaries and sent to his home.

That of the \$350,000 voted for the special preventive service, only \$23,100 had been spent to date;

That seized alcohol had been sold at a profit to the treasury of the country;

That Mr. Bisailon had been dismissed three weeks before Mr. Stevens' resolution had been placed on the order paper, and that he himself had never met Bisailon.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe declared:

That the Mounted Police had not been interfered with in the performance of their duty;

That he had not had knowledge of the charges made by Mr. Stevens.

COMMITTEE FOR PROBE

Four Liberals, Four Conservatives and One Progressive Appointed.

A Government resolution appointing a committee of nine members of the House of Commons to investigate the administration of the Department of Customs and Excise was adopted in the House on Friday practically without debate.

The committee which will enquire into the matter with particular reference to the charges laid by the Hon. H. H. Stevens (Conservative, Vancouver Centre) will consist of Mr. Stevens, Hon. R. B. Bennett (Conservative, West Calgary), C. W. Beil, (Conservative, Hamilton), A. J. Ducey (Conservative, Kent), J. C. Elliot (Liberal, West Middlesex), Paul Mercer (Liberal, St. Henri), E. C. St. Peré (Liberal, Hochelaga), Dugald Donaghy (Liberal, North Vancouver) and T. L. Kennedy (Progressive, Peace River).

The announcement was made by Hon. G. H. Boivin at the opening of the House at the end of a series of conferences between himself, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen and H. E. Spencer, chief Progressive whip.

The investigation is to extend back over such time as the committee may decide upon.

In the first official statement since its inception last May, the Montreal Protestant Central School Board, today reported a surplus of \$2,711,131.14.

Parliament Will Take Recess Motion Carried in House By Vote of 120 to 112

The Government on Friday afternoon pressed to a vote its proposal for a recess after the disposal of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, and was sustained by a majority of eight. None of the Progressives or Independents opposed its motion. The vote was 120 to 112, the Government vote consisting of 94 Liberals, two Independents, two Labor-Socialists, 23 Progressives.

Despite this decision by the House, the Government will not have a six weeks' recess for by-elections. The debate on the address was continued on Monday by the Opposition. There was an amendment before the House to the address proposed by Donald Sutherland, South Oxford, deploring the condition of the dairy industry, under trade treaties negotiated by the administration. And this was the first subject of discussion. The debate is likely to continue at least throughout the balance of this week, and probably for a longer period. If the Sutherland amendment is defeated, another may be offered by the Conservatives. The Opposition is determined that for the present at any rate the session is not to be interrupted.

Before adopting Hon. Ernest Lapointe's motion for a recess, the House rejected the amendment proposed by Hon. H. H. Stevens to the effect that it should remain in session in order to fully investigate the conditions in the customs service, particularly at the port of Montreal, which he brought to its attention the other day. The Opposition was in the minority of seven in the division on the amendment. Lucas, Progressive, Camrose, refrained from voting for the Government on this division.

A committee, however, was appointed by agreement between the Government and the Opposition to institute an immediate inquiry into the Stevens charges.

The adoption of the ministerial proposal for a recess came after renewed representations from the Opposition of imperative reasons why the House should remain in session. These reasons were advanced by Sir George Perley and C. H. Cahon, and later emphasized by the inquiry committee during a period of adjournment. The committee, he insisted, must have behind it the authority of the House itself. The only authority it could have for securing evidence reposed in the House. With scoundrels and dishonest

men involved, it was likely that the committee would find itself unable to secure answers to such questions as it would have to ask.

Sir George Perley also opposed the adjournment on the ground that it was desirable that Premier King should return to his place as soon as possible and explain to Parliament the difference between his pre-election addresses and the speeches which he had been delivering in Prince Albert in the last few days.

Debate on the Address

Messrs. Lapointe, Robb and Boivin and many others heard Wednesday afternoon's brief sitting which saw no weakening in Conservative Opposition to the government motion for adjournment of parliament until March 15. A tired House assembled at three o'clock, after the previous sitting which lasted until four o'clock in the morning, but no change in the attitude of either government or opposition was indicated.

At the outset, the government announced that it was willing to appoint a committee to probe the Stevens charges against the customs service. The announcement was made by Hon. G. H. Boivin, minister of customs, who said that the Government was ready to confer with Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Opposition leader, on the preparation of a motion for appointment of such a committee. Mr. Meighen expressed willingness to confer with the Government, but made it clear that the Opposition would not agree to a long adjournment of parliament, even if the committee was granted.

Investigations which have been conducted by the Ontario Government into shortages and pilfering from public departments have reached a stage where it is now estimated that defalcations, extending over the past 20 years would reach the sum of \$3,500,000.

Hon. Charles Murphy, Postmaster-General, has notified the Pacific Cable Board that he will recommend the withdrawal of Canada from the partnership with the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, under which the Pacific Cable Board was constructed, if the board persists in the duplication of the Pacific cable from Fiji to Canada.

CONSERVATIVE PROMISES

Progressive Member for Mackenzie Explains vote for Opposition.

Statements that the Conservative party had promised the Progressives to start preliminary work on the completion of the Hudson Bay Railways this year and to institute a land bank system closely following that established in the United States are made by Milton N. Campbell, Progressive M.P. for Mackenzie, in a letter published in the Western Producer, at Saskatoon in explanation of his and other Progressive votes for the Conservative amendment to a Government motion at the opening of Parliament.

Mr. Campbell says, in his letter, in part, "The Progressive group had previously submitted a series of questions to the leaders of the Government and the Opposition respectively, and on all the major questions, such as the Hudson Bay Railway and rural credits, the position of the Opposition was equally as definite as that of the Government.

"In the interviews which followed with both the Prime Minister and Mr. Meighen, the various points at issue were gone into fully. Mr. Meighen not only committed himself to the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway, but promised to start preliminary work in 1925 if called to office. His rural credit policy would take the form of the United States land bank, which is precisely what we have been working for. The Government policy, on the other hand, is at the time of writing rather indefinite.

"The Speech from the Throne reassures the manufacturers by announcing that further changes in tariff duties are undesirable, while the Conservatives would confine the raise in the tariff to agricultural products. While farmers generally are not asking for protection, I believe that they have a right to demand that, as long as protection is the policy under which the country is administered, it be applied without discrimination against the agricultural industry."

Mr. Campbell proceeds to say that he considered the hold of the Government on office was rather precarious, and the Progressives were prejudicing their legislative program by pinning their faith on the present administration. "On the other hand," he continued, "the Conservatives would have sufficient numbers to carry out this program, and, what is vitally important, still have a majority in the Senate, practically assuring a safe passage through the Upper Chamber."

PREMIER RETURNS TO CAPITAL

Held Cabinet Meeting—Optimistic Over Outlook in Prince Albert.

After a meeting of the Cabinet Saturday afternoon, Premier King, fresh from his campaign trip to Prince Albert, announced that no appointments had been made and that he had no announcement to make regarding the Government's program during the recess.

The Prime Minister is optimistic regarding his by-election. His candidature in Prince Albert, he said, appeared to have a good effect on the west. It would prove to be a further step in the direction of national unity and would help to lessen the feeling that the west was not getting its fair share of attention in the Federal Parliament's activities. Coupled with the legislation designed to benefit the west, proposed in this year's Speech from the Throne, Mr. King expressed the hope that his candidature in a western seat would help to bring the east and west together.

POISON PEN LETTERS

Progressive Leader and Other Members Target of Anonymous Writer.

"Right Hon. Robert Forke, acting Prime Minister of Canada," is the ironical address on an envelope containing an anonymous communication which has been received by Robert Forke, Progressive leader.

"Poison pen" letters of a somewhat similar nature have been received by a number of leading parliamentarians. Some of these communications are somewhat vulgar in their contents. It is understood that the police have been endeavoring for some time to get on the track of this anonymous letter writer.

The Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners will hear the application of the City of Toronto for a reduction in the rates of the Bell Telephone Company, at Ottawa on Thursday of this week.

The inhabitants of the Christian village of Maruneh, totalling about 40, were massacred by a native band, described as composed of brigands. Maruneh is 55 miles northwest of Damascus.

War Challenge Across The Alps

Mussolini in Fighting Mood Hurls Threats at Germany Over "Anti-Italian" Campaign in Reich

In a speech by Premier Mussolini in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, in which he warned Germany against the anti-Italian campaign carried on in the Reich, is characterized in political circles as almost equivalent to a declaration of war against Germany. His words of warning are being discussed in all the countries of Europe, and his speech declared to be one of the most significant of his international statements since the Corfu incident.

In his speech Mussolini said: "Italy desires to be a sincere friend of the German people, but a friend looking Germany in the eye with her hands up."

After characterizing the German campaign as "nefarious, ridiculous and lying," the Premier went on, "We will be sufficiently explicit—and I believe that plain speaking will serve truth, civilization and ever peace—to alter slightly the old formula and declare that sometimes it is necessary to pay with two eyes for the loss of one, and with a whole set of teeth for the loss of one tooth."

Mussolini asserted that the recent address of the Bavarian Premier Held, in connection with the upper Adige, was "simply unheard of." He ridiculed the Bavarians' invoking the Locarno spirit, which he declared as having "become soft, evanescent, unsupportable and even hypocritical like habitual things."

Mussolini expressed the belief that the German campaign was based on ignorance of the virile nation which had succeeded the Italy of a generation ago, and added: "The Germans must learn the truth, since the Italian policy in the Upper Adige will not flinch one little bit." He refused to admit that the Germans in the Upper Adige constituted a racial minority, instead of being the residuum of barbaric invasions of the Brenner frontier. "I hope my speech will be understood by those who should understand it," Mussolini continued, "so that the Italian Government need not pass to concrete answers, as it would if tomorrow the German Government assumed direct responsibility for what is happening and what may happen in Germany."

He concluded his remarks by asking a newspaper editor to change the headline, "Facist Italy will never lower the flag on Brenner," to "Facist Italy can, if necessary, carry further beyond its tri-color, but never lower it."

STRESEMANN WILL REPLY

Republican Germany will reply to the oratorical onslaught of the Italian Fascism in the form of a ministerial declaration to be delivered by Foreign Minister Stresemann before the Reichstag. Stresemann means to point out, politely but firmly, the evil effects engendered by Mussolini's anti-German harangue on the eve of Germany's re-entry into the European political cosmos via the League of Nations.

The Reich's view of the speech as defined at Monday's cabinet meeting is that the Duce strove to put a political mask over an issue which is cultural, humanitarian and sentimental, but wholly non-political—the Fascist repression of German traditions, lingual and otherwise, in Southern Tyrol. For Germany it is reaffirmed in official quarters that there is no such problem as the Austro-Italian Brenner frontier.

With the exception of the Communists everybody is in accord as to the unwarranted and intolerable character of Mussolini's outburst. Not even the most nationalistic German statesman, it is asserted, ever has proposed the inclusion of Southern Tyrol in the Reich by force of arms. The Vossische Zeitung quotes a diplomat as stigmatizing Mussolini's speech as "political psychopathica" and stresses the Duce's ill-health which on the occasion of Princess Mafaida's wedding with the Prince of Hesse caused him to fall unconscious and had to be carried away to bed.

GERMANY AROUSED

There is much perturbation and not little ill-feeling in Germany over the speech of Premier Mussolini with regard to an anti-Italian campaign alleged to have been propagated by Germans in the Upper Adige. Although the German Government has made no reply, pending receipt of the text of the speech, the utterances of Mussolini are considered the strongest used by any statesman since the war toward a country with which his country is at peace.

The consternation of the Sunday papers upon receipt of excerpts of Premier Mussolini's speech in the Italian chamber finds reinforced echo in German newspapers which publish the full text.

The Montagspost says the delay in receipt of the speech was due to the fact that Mussolini personally corrected the stenographic reports, so that the public text does not represent a spontaneous

oratorical outburst, but "a premeditated demonstration in response to a pre-arranged interpolation."

The paper demands that Foreign Minister Stresemann reply "with dignified determination."

AN ITALIAN DREAM

(The Boston Transcript)

The European world will breathe more freely, in connection with Signor Mussolini's visit in March to Tripoli, if it can be assured that the Italian premier will not take in the Dodocanese, the Italian Aegean islands, on his way. An uneasy report has been circulated, by way of Smyrna and some of the Balkan newspapers, that among the Roman thoughts that have lately struck Signor Mussolini is the one that Italy must possess herself, either at this or some not distant time, of a considerable part of Anatolia, to be used as an outlet for the teeming population of Italy. There is not much more than conjecture about such an intimation, and yet, as the Italians themselves would say, "Si non e vero, e ben trovato"; if it is not true, it might well be. It was not merely in order to rob Greece or Turkey of a few Aegean isles that Italy took possession of the Dodocanese in 1912—of those twelve islands of the Sporades which blanket the Anatolian coast: Egeo, Rhodes, Stampalia, Scarpanto, Caso, Piscopi, Nisiro, Calimno, Liro, Patimo, Cos, Simi, Calchi and Lipso. The occupation and the retention of these islands, Greek in population and sympathies, but geographically distinctly Anatolian, had an eye to the future expansion of the Italian Kingdom. After the Great War, Italy clung for some time to a strip of territory, including Adalia, on the mainland of Asia Minor. Signor Mussolini's Government has inherited the yearning for an Anatolian domain from the preceding governments; and if the prevailing estimate of his character is correct, the yearning has been considerably accentuated by being passed along to him. If he were about to sail for Rhodes, to view the prospect over from that vantage point, there would certainly be a searching of hearts and a girding up of loins at Athens and at Angora. If the north African colonial possessions alone are the object of the Italian premier's present interest, no international alarm need be felt.

Manifestly the Government of Mustapha Kemal apprehends some such menace as that of Italy in Anatolia, or an attempt on the part of the Greeks to return to Anatolia, and seeks to secure itself against any such proceeding by its offensive and defensive alliance, recently consummated with a great deal of ostentation, with the Russian Soviet republic. With the menace of Mosul, and the recent evidence that Turkey can hope for no protection from the League of Nations, Mustapha Kemal has turned to Russia. He is strengthened at least in a defensive position in Asia by this Russian alliance. It is known that the Soviets have a large army—perhaps the largest in Europe—and that they are not averse to using it. And whatever contempt for the Soviet power the European governments may affect, not one of them wants to stir up a war with it. Considering themselves isolated from the rest of Europe, the Turks are wise in allying themselves with Russia. The combination plainly says "hands off" to any Power which may be thinking of gobbling any more Turkish territory.

Just the same, the Italian dream of a new domain in Anatolia is an alluring one. Here is a region in a temperate climate, with mountains, valleys and plains very much like those of Italy, and with very great undeveloped resources. A new Italy, in a fair classic region, with harbors on the Mediterranean, within ready reaching distance from the Italian peninsula; a land where the Italian genius could readily flourish, and Italian labor and enterprise find worthy returns—surely all that appeals strongly to the imagination of Signor Mussolini's countrymen. A project to extend Italian authority over the south-western portion of Anatolia has at least this moral excuse, that its realization would put to full use for the benefit of civilization a beautiful region now but thinly occupied, and would replace an Asiatic and a Moslem domination with a European and a Christian civilization.

"ITALIAN SOVEREIGNTY"

In a notable leading article of semi-official intonation, commenting on Mussolini's speech, the Messaggero said in part:

"The German Nationalist group remained quiet till after the signing of the Locarno agreements; then they suddenly discovered there exists the question of the Upper Adige where, they say, terrible violences have been perpetrated against German speaking Italian subjects. Now we must state with the utmost clarity that no question of the Upper Adige

exists, nor can it exist for Germany. First, because the Upper Adige never was a German province; secondly, and especially, because the Upper Adige, which now is an Italian province, can in no case become a theme for international debates of agitations.

"What the Germans are pleased to call violation of German national rights is nothing but the calm, methodical enforcement of Italian Sovereignty and Italian laws in Upper Adige. No attempt was made to destroy the German's spiritual patrimony. But the laws must be the same for all Italian citizens, even those who speak German, just as no distinction is made in favor of French-speaking Italian subjects in the valley of the Rosta and the Pellice valley.

"Otherwise, if exceptions were made in favor of this or that group, there would be a state within a state." The Messaggero continues by saying that inhabitants of German descent living in Upper Adige

have not enjoyed any of the privileges which they enjoyed in virtue of being Italian subjects. Thus many who fought in the Austrian army continue to draw war pensions from the Italian Government. "It is therefore natural," says the Messaggero, "that they may be expected to fulfill their duties and obey the laws which are imposed on all Italian subjects, regardless of what language or dialect they may happen to speak."

DANISH COMMUNISTS

The Communists paraded at Copenhagen in a demonstration against the Labor Government and the King. One of the banners carried in the procession was inscribed: "The King gets a million kroner unemployment dole, why don't we?"

It is said the Danish Communists do not exceed 6,000 in number. Up to the present they have been unable to have a representative in Parliament.

Sun Life Leaves Former Records Far Behind

Business in Force Increased During Year by Almost \$150,000,000 - Assets Now over A Billion Dollars

For the first time in the history of such institutions in the Dominion, a Canadian Insurance Company is able to announce over a billion dollars of assurances in force. It was generally known that there was some expectation of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada reaching this stupendous figure, but many underwriters regarded it as unattainable, and there has been much curiosity to learn the result. The facts as announced by President T. B. Macaulay at the annual meeting of the Company held here today, show that the Sun Life has not only attained its objective, but has surpassed it by over \$21,000,000. The total amount of life assurances in force with the Sun Life Company at the end of 1925 proved to be \$1,021,097,102.

Figures indicative of enormous strength have always been associated with this Company. Each succeeding year sees it breaking old records and establishing new ones in Canadian life assurance history. The financial statement read today is the strongest ever presented since the Company began business more than half a century ago, and shows that it has fully

The Sun Life left all former records far behind in the year just ended. Nearly sixty thousand policies were paid for amounting to almost \$200,000,000, after deducting amounts reassured. No such amounts of new business written or total business in force, have ever before been achieved by any Canadian Company, and the Sun Life is today in a position of eminence among the leading Companies of the world. Business in force increased by almost \$150,000,000. Assets during the year increased by practically \$30,000,000.

Since the Sun Life began business \$219,239,710 has been paid to policyholders and beneficiaries in death claims, matured endowments, etc. Of this amount, during 1925, living policyholders covered by matured endowments, annuities, dividends, etc., received over \$27,000,000, while over \$8,000,000 was paid out in death claims, making a total for the year of over \$35,000,000.

After making heavy allocations of over \$10,000,000 to Reserves and contingency funds, the undivided surplus of the Company increased by over \$6,000,000 bringing the total to \$28,640,000.

The cash income from Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc., amounted to \$69,147,413, an increase of over \$6,000,000 over 1924.

Sun Life policyholders will again enjoy an increase in profits, making the sixth consecutive year dividends have been increased.

In referring to the financial statement, President T. B. Macaulay, in the Directors report, says:

"These gratifying evidences of growth and expansion are paralleled in regard to strength and profitability. Notwithstanding the general decline in interest rates, the Company has been able not merely to continue, but to slightly increase its record in this connection, the rate earned during the year on the mean invested assets having been 6.41 per cent. Several factors have contributed to produce this result, not the least important being an increase in the dividends paid by some of the corporations in which the Company has substantial stock holdings.

Even more important than interest yield has been the advance in the market value of our securities. For many years we have specialized in long term bonds and the preferred and common stocks of outstanding corporations, both in Canada and in the United States. We are now reaping the rewards of this policy. On actual sales of municipal debentures and other securities which had risen to high premiums, we have realized a net profit of \$2,215,772.41, while the increase in the value of securities still held has been much greater.

The profits earned by the Company during the year, based on the increase in the valuation of our securities as made by the government authorities, has been \$21,666,284. We have not thought it wise, however, to take credit for this entire amount, and, as will be noticed, have made a deduction of \$3,000,000 from the official valuation placed on our assets. We have, moreover, added \$2,500,000 to our Contingency Accounts, bringing these up to a total of \$10,000,000.

The remarkable growth in the Company's operations is perhaps best told in the following table. It tells a story of progress, which can easily be characterized as wonderful. It is a story, not of luck or chance, but of management and method of which Canada is proud.

THE SUN LIFE'S DEVELOPMENT

	Income	Assets	Total Assurance in Force
1875	\$ 76,395.49	\$ 214,962.83	\$ 1,921,211
1885	319,987.05	973,504.33	7,930,879
1895	1,528,057.09	5,365,770.53	34,754,840
1905	5,717,492.23	21,309,384.82	95,290,895
1915	15,872,672.31	74,326,423.78	257,404,160
1925	69,147,413.13	303,056,145.83	1,021,097,102



MR. T. B. MACAULAY

President Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

From the Crow's Nest

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



One Day in One Saskatchewan Daily Paper

The following incidents were reported in THE REGINA MORNING LEADER, September 20th, 1925:—

First—Citizen off for home in the old land, creates rumpus on the train . . . lands in Regina jail. Cause, alcoholic beverages.

Second—Citizen operating automobile while intoxicated. Cause, alcoholic beverages.

Third—Citizen charged with vagrancy. Cause, alcoholic beverages.

Fourth—Citizen, colored woman, charged with drunkenness. Cause, alcoholic beverages.

Fifth—Citizen, proprietor of a Taxi Service, charged with having liquor in other than private dwelling house. Cause, alcoholic beverages.

Sixth—Citizen, has parked automobile badly broken through no fault of his own. Cause, alcoholic beverages.

Seventh, Eighth and Ninth—Citizens before the Police Court for making HOME-BREW. The three fined for illegal consumption, one of them fined, also, for illegal purchase, one sent to jail for being drunk in charge of an automobile. Cause, alcoholic beverages.

Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth—Citizens, case of perjury in which four are involved—liquor, rape, procurement and having liquor in an automobile and hotel bedroom are the other concomitants. Cause, alcoholic beverages.

Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth—Citizens, vagrancy, drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Cause, alcoholic beverages.

Eighteenth—Citizen, a Chinaman, for having liquor contrary to law along with soft drinks. Cause, alcoholic beverages.

Nineteenth—Clubroom, many citizens involved. Heavy fine of \$1,000 for keeping liquor on sale. Cause, alcoholic beverages.

Twentieth—Citizen, \$50.00 and costs for infraction of Liquor Act. Cause, alcoholic beverages.

Twenty-first—Citizen, selling liquor. Cause, alcoholic beverages.

Twenty-second—Citizen, drunk and disorderly. Cause, alcoholic beverages.

Twenty-third—Citizen drunk and disorderly and keeping liquor contrary to law. Cause, alcoholic beverages.

Twenty-fourth—Woman charged with selling liquor. Cause, alcoholic beverages.

Twenty-fifth—Chinaman bootlegging. Cause, alcoholic beverages.

That is twenty-five cases reported in one morning issue of a daily paper. All these cases were in Saskatchewan. In every case alcoholic beverages were the contributing or direct cause.

Why didn't the Government label change the nature and effects of the beverage?

Why didn't the Government Control System CONTROL?

It didn't control the people who drank the liquor.

It didn't control the automobiles driven by them.

It didn't control the automobile owned by a peaceful citizen, smashed by a drunken citizen. And the system "shure" didn't promote Temperance.

And that same day—there were four whiskey advertisements by private liquor interests and four large advertisements by brewers, also private interests, all paying well that same paper to push the sale and increase the demand for Gov-

ernment distribution to Saskatchewan homes.

Why doesn't a Government System eliminate private interests in liquor sale?

There are four big breweries in Saskatchewan now, where there was only one doing a very small business six months ago.

And neither the still, home-brew, nor bootlegging have been eliminated.

You cannot find a heavy record every day. Remember that not only the infractions change but publicity policy of newspapers may change. The effect of alcoholic beverages does not change.

Quebec Temperance People: Attention!

The following most important letter is being sent out to the Ministers and Members of the Protestant Churches of Quebec by the Executive of the Quebec Prohibition Federation:

222 Craig St. W., Montreal, February 3rd, 1926.

Dear Friend:—

The Quebec Prohibition Federation is now passing through a grave crisis. Unless it secures the immediate and hearty co-operation of the ministry and the laity of the Churches it will be obliged to suspend its activities. It seems a thousand pities for it even to consider stopping when it never was more needed, and never was doing as great a work. However, there seems to be no other alternative.

For three years it has continued against discouraging odds. Only a small fraction of the ministers and the members of their churches have taken any practical interest in its work and only a score out of hundreds of churches have given it any financial support or permitted an appeal for it.

The Federation requires a budget of \$6,000 for the present year. It is not a large amount and can be raised very easily if the churches are prepared to do what they can.

It has been suggested that Sunday, February 28th next—the Quarterly Temperance Lesson Day in most of our Sunday-Schools—be the beginning of an earnest two-weeks' campaign on behalf of the Federation.

To make this appeal a success the Executive of the Federation feel that a plan similar to that which follows should be carried out:

1. Publicity given to the appeal from the pulpit for two Sundays at least prior to the campaign.
2. The preaching of a temperance sermon on Sunday, February 28th or at least a strong and stirring reference at both services that day to the work and claims of the Federation.
3. The approval of the Boards of Management of the Churches.
4. The appointment of a small committee of influential men and women in each church who will devise some way or ways of giving each member of the congregation a suitable opportunity of contributing to the cause

OR

The inclusion in the budget of the Church of an appropriate amount for the temperance work conducted by the Federation.

5. On Sunday, February 28th, special temperance addresses in the Sunday Schools and during the period of the campaign or prior to it addresses on temperance in the Young People's Societies, Brotherhoods, and other organizations. If at all possible arrange for grants or offerings from these organizations for the work of the Federation, particularly towards the publication and the increased circulation of "Young Canada"—an illustrated ten-page periodical of special interest to the 'teen age boy and girl and those who teach them. Subscription price, 25 cents.

The Executive of the Federation now rests its case with the Churches, believing that when the crisis is fully realized by them they will readily respond.

The Executive is prepared to help every sympathetic church in any way it can by supplying information, speakers, envelopes, etc., when requests are made for the same.

Upon the responses received through this urgent appeal depends the future of the Federation. Kindly let us know what you and your churches or organizations are intending to do. Please recollect that the Federation is your organization which came into being three years ago, through the votes of officially-appointed representatives of the Churches. Its work is your work.

Anxiously awaiting your reply,

We remain on behalf of the Executive,

J. R. NUTTER, President.
E. I. HART, Secretary.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND PROHIBITION

In view of the action of the Deanery of Tangier, at a recent meeting, in passing a resolution stating that "the Prohibition Act of this province is impractical," and "that the policy of true temperance is the policy, not of prohibition, but of regulation and control", and that "the underlying principle of prohibition is psychologically and ethically unsound", it may be well to state that the Council of Social Service of the Church of England in Canada Conducted an investigation as to the results of the working of prohibition. The conclusion officially announced by the Church was, as follows:—

"Prohibition laws in the six Provinces that have enacted them are working well; but the measure of their success is in exact ratio to the determination of the authorities to enforce them. While Provincial Prohibition is good, Dominion Prohibition would be infinitely better. The benefits gained from those laws are almost incalculable, and the very thought of going back to the old system is out of the question. In a word, the Church of England in Canada is solid for Prohibition."

In the foregoing, the Church of England in Canada endorsed the principle of pro-

hibition, and certainly consider it psychologically and ethically sound.

Again, the Synod of the Church of England in this province met in Halifax in 1915 and passed a resolution on Temperance, part of which is:—

"That this Commission on Social Service of the Synod of Nova Scotia is of opinion that the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is productive of untold misery and evil; and that such Dominion and Provincial Legislation should be enacted as will provide, during the present crisis, the fullest possible measure of prevention of the sale and use of alcoholic liquor as a beverage."

"AND FURTHER, that guided by the experience of all the countries enacting special legislation at this time, in this connection, and also by our own experience, the Dominion and Provincial Governments be urged to continue the same permanently, and as soon as possible to bring about the entire abolition of the traffic in alcoholic liquor as a beverage."

Note that the special legislation to which reference is made was prohibition, and the Synod of Nova Scotia urged Dominion and Provincial Governments to continue the same permanently.

vides for impartial and effective enforcement of the Act.

H. R. GRANT,
General Secretary,
NOVA SCOTIA SOCIAL SERVICE
COUNCIL.

BRITISH INDIGNATION AT LIQUOR SMUGGLING

LONDON, Feb. 3. (Associated Press).—The smuggling of liquor into the United States by British subjects was severely condemned in a largely attended meeting in the Church House under the shadow of Westminster Abbey. The meeting was held to frame a response to the appeal recently sent abroad by the American Citizens' Committee of One Thousand. An official touch was given the occasion by a letter from Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, indicating entire sympathy with the purpose of the gathering.

The Bishop of London, who presided, said the meeting was not called to express any views about prohibition, but he added that he thought the British people had been told a great many manufactured lies from across the ocean about prohibition. There is not the slightest doubt, he said, that the industrial output of America has increased and public health improved.

"You cannot think anything of those silly little fools who swagger at dances with brandy flasks. That's mere bravado," he said. "You have to look at the great broad effect upon the whole Nation."

Activity of British Ships

It is a gross impertinence, the bishop continued, to try to undo anything that a great sister nation has chosen to decide for its own good. Cries of "Shame!" were raised when the bishop cited official American statistics, showing that in the last six months of 1925, 20 out of 24 liquor ships seized by the American authorities were British.

"This traffic is most dishonoring to Britain," the bishop asserted. "We have in our minds the wonderful rescue made by the President Roosevelt. Let us make some adequate return."

The meeting approved the following response to the American appeal moved by Lord Parmoor, who was lord president of the council in the MacDonald Government "You have taken a stand regarding the liquor traffic which has aroused widespread interest, safeguarding your national constitution is your inalienable right, and that any British citizens for financial gain should have taken any part whatsoever in invading the sanctity of your laws has aroused in this country widespread indignation.

"As you are aware, the governments of the British commonwealth have done something to assist in frustrating these attempts. The treaty extending the limit of your right of search was a recognition of our common responsibility, but we share with you the feeling that nothing should be left undone to reduce still further the evils to which you call attention."

British Government Sympathetic

Lord Parmoor expressed the belief that the statistics regarding the liquor smuggling from England had been exaggerated.

Sir Austen Chamberlain wrote to the meeting's organizers: "I am happy to inform you that His Majesty's Government have done by means of the liquor traffic convention and are doing by all means in their power all that is possible to assist the United States Government in suppressing this traffic, of which His Majesty's Government entirely disapprove."

Lady Astor sent a letter in which she said that the British Government more than once had considered whether it could take further action to check liquor smuggling. She was unaware, she said, that the Government had rejected any practical scheme.

Arthur Henderson, Home Secretary in the MacDonald Government, wrote that when in America recently he found that considerable feeling existed on the subject of liquor smuggling, which it was thought might be minimized, if not entirely prevented, by a more vigilant policy on the part of governments which maintained friendly diplomatic relations with the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Mrs. J. M. H. Carberry.—"Poor Little Blossom" received, but cannot publish it at present.

M. F. K., Ontario, wants to know if it is injurious to the tone and wood of a violin or harmful in any way to leave it in the case when it is not to be used for some time. Or does the dust injure it more when it is left exposed?

Mrs. Joshua Crosby, Nova Scotia.—Glad to be of assistance. Thanks for acknowledgment.

Miss Varda F., Ontario, would be the gainer if she looked up her own information for the debate, and besides, the time limit would give us no opportunity of doing it for her.

T. J. W., Prince Edward Island.—Sorry, but we haven't the faintest idea of where you could get the book.

Thos. R. L., Minnedosa.—The story, "Captain of His Soul," by Agnes Leat Hall, now appearing in the Witness, has not yet been published in book form.

Truth-Seeker.—The subject is too controversial for this page.

TALLY-HO! TALLY-HO!

Interested reader asks the origin of the hunting cry "tally-ho", and says his dictionary gives "From Norman French, 'tallis an,' 'to the copse,'" but I have seen another one 'to the copse'."

Answer.—The new English Dictionary says that tally-ho is apparently an altered form of talut, tayau, tayant, etc., used in deer hunting. The various French forms appear to be meaningless exclamations. Much conjecture, however, has been spent in vainly trying to put a French meaning into the English form by connecting it with "tallis," coppice, "est alle," is gone, "hors," out, etc.

THE NAME CHINA

E. R. C., Alberta, wants to know how China got her name.

Answer.—The Chinese never call their country China, but use words of various meanings for the vast territories which make up their empire. Our old word for the country was Cathay, but nowadays the name China is used universally by English-speaking peoples. The word may have come from Tsina, which means the land of Tsin, from the dynasty in power when the Great Wall was built.

TO REMOVE INK STAINS

An Ontario Schoolgirl wishes us to tell her a good way of removing ink stains from clothing.

Answer.—When school-time comes round there is often a great deal of marking of clothes to be carried out. Now and again mistakes are made, or the ink is splashed on to the material, and it is necessary to remove the stain. This may be carried out in the following manner:—Mix a teaspoonful of chloride of lime in about a tumbler of water and set on one side for a short while to clear. Then soak the place which has been spotted for half an hour in the bleaching solution, wash with a strong ammonia solution, and finally rinse in warm water. The marking ink will then in nearly all cases disappear, but if the spot has been neglected, the plan described may have to be repeated.

HOTTEST SPOT IN AMERICA

Saskatchewan Grain Grower wonders where he can find a warmer spot than Regina on July 1.

Answer.—Death Valley, which lies between the Amargosa and Panamint Mountains, along the eastern line of California, is the hottest place on this continent in summer, says "Adventure" magazine. It is 276 feet below sea level and about 75 miles long. It has a record of 134 degrees above zero.

In summer the air is so dry that a blanket soaked in water and hung on a line will be totally dry in half an hour. A man must drink as often as every half hour to keep alive. At Furnace Creek ranch the hens wade in the irrigating ditch and squat in the water. The corral containing cows, mules and horses has sheet iron nailed on its fence to protect the animals from hot winds. Only one man has been able to endure the heat more than three summers and he did it by sleeping in water at night.

MOTHER SHIPTON

P. N. Y., Quebec, writes:—Could you give any information about "Mother Shipton" and the genuineness of her prophecies? Would you consider it worth while to publish her prophecies in the Witness?

Answer.—Mother Shipton, a witch and prophetess who is supposed to have lived in early Tudor times. There is no really trustworthy evidence as to her ever having existed, but tradition has it that her maiden name was Ursula Southill, Sowthiel or Southiel and her parents were peasants living near the Dropping Well, Knarborough, Yorkshire. While still at school she became known as a prophetess. When about twenty-four she married a builder of York, Tobias Shipton. Her most sensational prophecies were the prediction of the death of Wolsey, Lord Percy and others. She foretold the end of the world in 1881; she predicted also the steam engine and the telegraph.

WORDS SUPPLIED

Miss Edith J. Hunter, St. Etienne de Beauharnois, forwards the words of the old darkey poem entitled "Half-Way Doin's" in response to the request of F.T.G., Ontario.

HALF-WAY DOIN'S

Beloved fellow-travellers, in holding forth to-day,
I doesn't quote no special verse for what I has to say;
De sermon will be berry short, an' dis here am' de tax';
Dat half-way doin's ain't no 'count for dis worl' or de nex'.
Dis worl' dat we's a libbin in, is like a cotton row,
Whar ebery cullud gentleman has got his line to hoe;

An' ebery time a lazy nigger stops to take a nap,
De grass keeps on a growin', for to smudger up his crap.

When Moses led de Jews across de waters of de sea
Dey had to keep a-goin', jes' as fas' as fas' could be,
Do you 'spose dey could ebber had succeeded in deir wish,
An' reached de Promised Land at last if dey had stopt to fish?

My frien's, dar was a garden once, whar Adam sitted wid Eve,
Wid no one round to bodder dem, no neighbors for to thieve,
An' ebery day was Christmas, an' dey got their rations free,
An' ebery ting belonged to dem, except one apple tree.

You all know 'bout de story—how de snake come snopin' 'roun'—
A stump-tail rusty moccasin, a-crawlin' on de groun',
How Eve an' Adam ate de fruit, an' went an' hid deir face
Till de angel overseer he came, an' drove 'em off de place.

Now, s'pose dat man an' 'ooman hadn't 'tempted for to shirk,
But had gone 'bout deir gardening, an' 'tended to deir work,
Dey wouldn't had been loafin' whar dey had no business to,
An' de debbil nebber'd got a chance to tell 'em what to do.

No half-way doin's bredren—It'll nebber do, I say,
Go at your task an' finish it, an' den's de time to play;
For even if de crap is good, de rain'll spile de bolts,
Unless you keeps a-pickin' in de garden ob your soula.

Keep a-plowin' and a-howin', an' a-scrapin' ob de rows,
An' when de grinnin's ober' you can pay up what you owes,
But if you quits a workin' ebery time de sun is hot,
De sheriff's gwine to lobby upon everything you's got!

Whatever 'tis you's dribbin' at, be sho' an drive it through,
An' don't let nuffin stop you, but do what you's gwine to do;
For when you sees a nigger foolin', den as sho's you's born,
You's gwine to see him comin' out de small end ob de horn.

I t'anks you for de 'tention you has gib dis afternoon,
Sis Williams will oblige us by a-raisin' ob a tune,
I see dat Brudder Johnson's 'bout to pass around de hat,
An' don't let's have no half-way doin's when it comes to dat.

THEN YOU'LL REMEMBER ME

We are publishing the words of the above song from Balle's "Bohemian Girl," for Mrs. Nell W. Munro, Glencoe, Ont.

When other lips and other hearts
Their tales of love shall tell,
In language whose impress imparts
The power to feel so well,
There may perhaps, in such a scene
Some recollection be
Of days that have as happy been,
And you'll remember me.

When coldness or deceit shall slight
The beauty now they prize,
And deem it but a faded light
Which beams within your eyes;
When the hollow hearts shall wear a mask,
'Twill break your own to see,
In such a moment I'd but ask
That you'll remember me.

Mrs. W. McLean, Toronto, writes: Miss Ruth Searle asks for words of "There's a Pretty Spot in Ireland." I don't know whether those I send are the words desired. The first line of "Where the River Shannon Flows" is more known, and the words are the same, but the pleasure of remembrance induces me to offer the following:

THERE'S A PRETTY SPOT IN IRELAND

There's a pretty spot in Ireland
Where a little cottage stands—
A rustic home I cherish with a pride;
It's old-fashioned, rough and dingy,
But was built by honest hands,
And what a lovely jewel dwells inside!
'Tis not a costly jewel
That a wealth of gold could buy;
But a warm-hearted lassie
With the love-light in her eye,—
Oh, my heart it grows impatient
And I have no peace of mind,
For I long to see the girl I left behind.
Chorus:—
A little brown oat, a shady green spot,
No happier home I'll find;
Oh my heart's fairly gone—I love only one
She's the girl I left behind.

When I first met charming Nora,
'Twas on a summer's eve,
With all the lads and lasses on the green,
'Twas the same old tale repeated—
I was captured at first sight,
For in my eyes she looked an ideal queen.
The piper with his merry tunes
What joy he did impart
But the tone of her sweet voice
Struck a chord within my heart
In my dreams I see a vision
Of a face so dear and kind,
And I long to see the girl I left behind.
Chorus.

Mrs. Mary Sloane Geddes, South Birmingham, Alabama, U.S.A., kindly contributes a poem of her own, "The Table of Shew-Bread," which she trusts "may prove of use to your paper."

THE TABLE OF SHEW-BREAD

(Exodus 25-30)

With purest gold the Table of Shew-Bread was overlaid,
While within its golden cornice vessels of rich gold were laid;
In Holy Place it stood, upon its board were always placed
Twelve cakes of finest flour in two rows its beauty graced.

A memorial of the twelve tribes, the shew-bread signified
Jehovah's constant care in all their wanderings long and wide;
With hallowed loaves was offered fragrant frankincense, so pure,
Which did denote how influence sweet of Spirit doth endure.

The loaves, one for each tribe, the Bread of Life do typify,—
Messiah will all hungry souls true nourishment supply.
The priest, alone, who ministered this offering by fire
Could of the cakes partake; none others might to that aspire—
Yet David, when in flight, the sanctuary safe once sought
And found a day of grace when to the priest his plea he brought,
Appeased his hunger with the hallowed bread then shared the same
With all his famished men and ne'er received a word of blame.
'I will have mercy and not sacrifice,' the Lord hath said,
'Come, eat of Me and satisfy thy soul with Living Bread.'

Mr. William Welch, Kincardine, Ont., who on Wednesday last celebrated his 84th birthday sends in the words of the following poem, which he recited years ago at Good Templar Lodge meetings and which he has written from memory. Miss Edith J. Hunter, St. Etienne de Beauharnois, also sent it in.

THE WEE DUG'S APPEAL TO HIS DRUCKEN MAISTER

O' come awa', dear maister mine,
An' dinna longer stay,
The mornin' sun is speeling
Up the gowden heights o' day.
Ye ken ye ha'ena been at hame
Since yesterday at three,
For'by the whiskey folk frae ye,
Ha'e ta'en yer last baubee.

Wee Johnny wull be sleepin',
His mither be sae sad,
An' Jeany toddlin' thru the hoose,
Aye appearin' for her dad.
Nae wonder we ha'e scrimpit meals,
An' sometimes nae ava,
When there's nae siller in the hoose
Tae drive fell want awa'.

They'll wonder whaur their duggie's gane,
Puir things, they dinna ken
I'm watching o'er their father,
In the drunkard's laithsome den.
Bit rich reward for a' my care,
Ance hame, they'll cuddle me,
An' Jeanie frae her wee saft haun
Her sugar's piece wull gie.

O' wae befa' the whiskey folk
That rob puir workin' men,
An' drive them out like ne'er-do-weels,
When thay've nae mair tae spen';
I dae my best tae keep ye oot,
An' mony a kirk I thole,
Bit ance yer in, I'd easier draw,
A badger frae its hole.

Nae faurer gane than yestere'en,
I saw that ye war foo',
An' sine I barked tae wauken ye
An' gaed yer breeks a poo',
When at me ran the whuskey man,
An' gaed me sickna kick
It sent me youlin' frae the hoose
Sair yelpin' wi' the lick.

It wassa for the ill I did
That set the loon on me;
He kent ye had some siller left
Tae spen' on barley bree,
Bit hand awae, I'll seize him yet,
An' gie him sickna rug,
He'll think twice ere he lift his fit
Tae ony puir man's dug.

I ne'er wad daurken his doorstep,
Wer't only for yourself;
I ha'e a duty tae perform,
Baith tae the bairns and Nell,
I care for them baith night an' day,
Sae harken in yer lug,
Ye'll maybe think when I am deid
O' yer ain wee collie dug.

O' come awa' for ony sake,
Nor heed the wuskey man,
Tae set yersel against yer dug
He's dain' a' he can.
He needsna shake his nieve at me,
Nor try tae gar me rin,
I'm still a turrie at the heart
Tho' worn tae bare an' skin.

Ye mind the night wee Annie deed,
Her face was cauld and blue,
How lovingly about yer neck
Her pale thin arms she threw,
An' pled wi' you wi' her last braith
That you would drink nae mair;
A kiss, a vow, a spirit passed,
In happiness and prayer.

Ye ken if ye hae kept yer word
Tae yer ain wee deif' wean,
That very day her head was laid
Aneath the cauld yaird stane
Ye gaed straight tae the public hoose,
Na doot tae droon yer care,
And though I'm but a dug I ken
There's nae real comfort there.

Yer surely daft, aye, waur than daft,
Tae sell the joys o' hame
For drink, that maks ye sic a fool,
Gars e'en yer dug think shame.
It ruins love, it kills respect,
It maks ye no yersel',
An' what is waur, yer like a bear
Baith tae the bairns an' Nell.

Wee Johnny's tae's are stickin' through,
Wee Jeanie's frock is thin,
An' as for me, my vera banes
Are stickin' thro' my skin.
Yer ain coat's fa'in aff yer back,
Ye've scarce a sark ava',
An' Nell yer wife, I'm wae to see,
Rins barefit through the snaw.

If I were you an' had like you
A wife an' twa sick weans,
I'd toll for them though I should wear
My fingers tae the bane.
O' come awa' this vera night
An' leave the 'whuskey jug',
'Twill mak yer hame a paradise,
An me a happy dug.

WORDS WANTED

Mrs. S. Lann, Edmonton, asks for the words of an old song entitled "Give the Poy a Chance," and also of another which runs as follows:

"But still do I remember
My own, my darling mother."

Can anyone send along a song for Mrs. E. A. C., Ontario, beginning:

"When sparrows (or swallows) build
My old sorrow wakes and cries."

P.N.Y., Quebec, wants a list of British sovereigns in poetic form giving some char-

acteristic of each such as, "William the First as a conqueror came; He was the first of the Norman name; His son, Wm. Rufus, the next did reign. But when at the chase, by an arrow was slain.

M.E.D., Manitoba, would like some reader to send the words, and name of author, of a poem about the flag containing the words: "It's only an old bit of bunting, It's only an old colored rag; Yet thousands have died for its honor, And shed their best blood for the flag."

A. H. W., New Brunswick.—I would like very much to get the words of a piece of poetry, "The Squad of One," also one named "Are They Boer or British, Friend or Foe." Perhaps some of the Witness readers might be able to help me. We enjoy the Witness so much, and always look forward to it.

Rev. J. M. Markwick, Salamanca, N. Y., would be glad if through the Q. and A. page someone could furnish the poem in which the following lines occur:

"And yet to have no faith demands more faith than is supposed,
For skeptics have their creeds of things incredible composed;
Some things above our reason we reject not, but receive—
Against all reason, infidels unnumbered lies believe."

Also a poem, which he thinks was entitled "The Fakenham Ghost", the first lines of which ran something like this:
"The lawns were very dry in Euston Park,
(Here truth inspires my tale.)
The lonely footpath, still and dark,
Led over hill and dale.
Benighted was an ancient dame,
And fearful haste she made
To gain the vale of Fakenham,
And reach its willow shade."

The last two lines ran:
"Each thought some other goblin tale,
Perhaps was quite as true."

N.W.M., Ontario, wants to know if some kind reader will be good enough to furnish the words of "The Better Land". The words run like this:

"I hear thee speak of a better land,
Thou callest its children a happy band.
Mother, oh, where is that radiant shore?
Shall we not see it and weep no more?
Also the words of—"Just to live in a house by the side of the road and be a friend to man." Also a poem which I think is entitled "You'll remember me." Also a poem entitled "The Graves of the Household," two lines of which are:

"The Indian knows his place of rest
Far in an unknown grave.
(We are publishing "Then You'll Remember Me" this week, and published the poem "Just to live in a house by the side of the road" on Dec. 2.)

THE IDEAL "WATCHDOG"

(By Bryant Strong, in Rural New Yorker.)

I have kept dogs all my life, and a good watchdog is born, not made. A collie brought up with children will die for them if necessary, but will not on the average make a really good watchdog, as they are too prone to bark at anything and everything. My experience is that a police dog is apt to be too treacherous to the family. A St. Bernard, Newfoundland, Great Dane or Mastiff are fine for big dogs, but they are out of place on anything except a farm.

Personally, I think a pit bull terrier makes the best watchdog, home protector and pal of any variety. A purebred bulldog is more awe-inspiring, but a little too promiscuously friendly, and if it came to a rough and tumble a bulldog would be more apt to take one person, and grip, shut his eyes and hang on, while a bull terrier would probably see how everyone of the attacking party tasted.

As to training them for watchdogs, the only thing to follow is to treat them as well as you possibly can, but never let strangers make of them. I always say, "Don't try to pet that dog; he is ugly and liable to bite you." This helps two ways; the dog soon learns that no one makes of him except the family, and also you soon get the reputation of having a man-eater, which does a lot of good. The first time the dog growls or barks at a noise or stranger, make much of him; don't tell him to shut up or lie down. Keep him in the house; his ears are sharper than yours, and he can hear most noises around the place. After a while it is surprising what intelligence they develop along these lines. My last dog got so if I was around he would pay no attention to a team or car coming up in the yard, except a warning growl, but if my wife was around he would not allow a stranger to get out, much less telling them "thus far and no further" in a way anyone could understand. If you live on a farm be sure to train your dog to stay at home. Don't take him for walks off your own land.

Now, about the outs of this particular strain. In the first place they are incorrigible fighters, and it is downright cruelty to punish them for it; they can no more help fighting than a hen can help scratching, but with patience and moderate punishment they can be taught to live with another dog. If you have to punish them, don't expect them to howl, because they won't. They are very good dogs to separate in fighting, as they never snap at a man. Pull them off by the collar. Never lick a dog when he is fighting, as that makes them fight harder. You don't have to worry about them anyway, unless you want to save the other dog. But if you live on a farm and teach the dog to stay at home you will not have any trouble along these lines except from unauthorized canine visitors.

Sunday Home Reading

IMPRESS

I took a piece of plastic clay
And idly fashioned it one day,
And as my fingers pressed it still,
It moved and yielded to my will.

I came again when days were past,
The bits of clay were hard at last;
The form I gave it still it bore,
But I could change that form no more.

I took a piece of living clay,
And gently formed it day by day,
And moulded it with power and art—
A young child's soft and yielding heart.

I came again when years were gone;
He was a man I looked upon;
He still that early impress wore,
And I could change him never more.
Bulletin, First Church, Joliet, Ill.

The Power That Prevails

By Rev. J. W. G. Ward, D.D., Montreal

"Not by might nor by power, but by My Spirit, said the Lord."—Zech. 4:6.

ZECHARIAH is one of the lesser-known men of the Old Testament. Yet like many of the obscure players on the stage of history, he is a fine character, whose acquaintance is worth cultivating. His day was a sad time for Israel. Its fortunes were at the lowest ebb. The people were in Babylon, exiled from the land they loved. But unexpectedly, the tide turned. Babylon, the place of banishment, became the place of blessing. Cyrus, the king of Persia, who had overthrown the might of Babylon's king, learned of the people held there in bondage. So he issued a decree that all Jews who cared to do so, were free to return to Jerusalem whenever they wished. It may have been merely a bid for popularity. Or it may be that the monarch was sagacious enough to know that these disaffected captives would be better in their own land, especially as that land was under his rule and when prosperous, might be expected to yield tribute. Be that as it may, many availed themselves of the chance and went back. That is the setting of this text. The first party set out in 537. They began with fine resolve to build up the broken walls, and ruined temple. Ill-fortune, however, dogged their steps. The land was very hard to bring again under cultivation, and there was a succession of bad harvests. Added to that, there was all the opposition of the tribes which had been transported to Palestine, and which now made it difficult for the people of Judah to regain their former standing. So the hearts of the people were cast down. The work flagged. Finally it ceased altogether. And for nearly 17 years nothing was done to restore the place of Jehovah in Jerusalem.

Then God stirred up the hearts of two men. One of these was Haggai, the prophet, Zechariah was the other. Haggai had assured the people that, if they would but put their hearts and their hands to the task of rebuilding, the blessing of God would be theirs. And Zechariah, with fine spiritual insight, goes on to show by means of visions, how the blessing would secure for them the realization of their hopes. They were to do their part. Nothing could supplant the need for consecrated and concentrated effort. But, added to all they could do, they were to have power given to them enabling them to prevail against all opposition and to complete the undertaking that was the purpose of God no less than the will of their hearts. It is because this grace is available for every believing soul that we turn to it now. For herein is the promise of that power that shall enable man to prevail.

God's Rightful Place

IT is difficult for us to appreciate the views Judah cherished. The Temple was linked in their minds with their conception of God. That conception was limited. They had lived in the midst of peoples of various shades of belief and unbelief. They had seen many shrines erected to various deities, and so intimate had their relation been with Jehovah, that the Hebrews looked on Him as their own tribal God. Had He not entered into a solemn covenant with Abraham? Had He not made to them great and precious promises, realized in part under the reigns of Saul, David, and Solomon? They belonged to God: God belonged to them. And it was thus as a specially favoured people, rather than as a specially selected people, who were to fulfill the Divine undertakings, that they regarded themselves. It was only later that the truth, voiced by the prophets, that God was the God of the whole earth, came to be understood. With a view so circumscribed as that which the Jews possessed, it would be a reflection on their beliefs if the Temple remained desolate. Hence the willingness with which they set out to rebuild it. It was the visible residence of an invisible God. When that sacred structure stood intact, then it was as though a mighty sentinel of national welfare had been posted on guard. And while God was absent—as they felt He must be—they had not that sense of security and well-being that they felt was essential. Superstitious they doubtless were. But is it not a fact that they had

grasped a truth of the first importance? Unless God be given His rightful place in a nation's life, can the nation receive its highest good? If God be not honoured in the individual life, can the blessing that the heart needs be fully enjoyed? The answer is in the negative.

Thus if the sanctuary was a witness for God, the state of the sanctuary was an indication of the place that God had in the life of the nation. While the house was, lying in ruins, it meant that their hopes of blessing were ruined too. While the stones lay in heaps about the site, while grass grew in the courtyard which had once resounded with the voices of joyous worshippers, while birds nested without molestation in the place where stood the holy of holies, how could the blessing of God rest upon them, whether in their families or their plans for national restoration. The sanctuary was like the pressure gauge of a boiler. It showed just how little or how much power was available for the best things of the people's life. Let God's House be neglected, let its doors rust on their hinges, and it needs no prophet to predict that the land where such conditions obtain can know no lasting prosperity. If there is to be real blessing and abiding success, God must have His rightful place both in the individual and the national life. How can we achieve this glorious end?

Mere Might Insufficient

GOD sets no man an impossible task. A father worthy of the name would never ask his children to do what they could not reasonably undertake. But he might ask them to do, with His help, what they could not do without it. That is the solution of the problem that at the first glance seems to confront us. The projects of God are great because He is great. And because He would make us great, He comes bidding us find both happiness and blessedness in co-operating with Him in the redemption of the world that lies near to His heart. Great as those things are, however the resources of humanity are limited. Mere might is insufficient for their accomplishment.

Prayer

O GOD, Who hast breathed on us Thy Spirit, that we may know Thy will and do it, help us with simple faith to cleave to Thee and with willing mind to serve Thee, that Christ may see of the travail of His soul and be satisfied. Amen.

All this sounds strange in an age that has almost deified force. But the might of man is often its own avenger.

One has but to turn to the exploits of Germany as she stealthily struck her first blows at freedom, as she sought to bear down her adversaries by the weight of her arm, to find another remarkable commentary on the words of Zechariah: "Not by might!"

Admittedly, great conquests have been made through high resolve and unwearying effort. It were foolish to question that fact. But unless there be a dominating purpose born of a man's sense of obligation to God, unless there be some controlling hand upon the life, only too often there is the tragic spectacle of moral shipwreck.

God's Helpful Grace

ZECHARIAH was insistent about this. The people had failed before because they had depended upon themselves. They meant well, they began well, but they fin-

ished ill. Jerusalem could not be rebuilt, the Temple could not be restored, Jehovah could not be given His rightful place, unless they utilized every means available. God needed them; that is why they had been called to their task. But they needed God; that is why He had sent His prophet with this searching word. If we would rid the world of the menace of militarism, if we would heal its wounds and restore its flagging hopes, if we would restore the place of God in the heart of the race, and rebuild the spiritual Jerusalem, we shall need all our powers of self-reliance, courage, perseverance, and high purpose. We need not minimize their importance.

The work of restoring the place of God in men's hearts may seem an impossible task in days such as these. There are those who feel that the temple of faith has suffered so many shocks, that its fabric is well-nigh beyond repair. They look at the ruins of their hopes. They feel that they can never do the right. But where will and resolve have alike failed, there is still hope. It is that not by might, nor by power, but by the Divine Spirit will the needed assistance come. There are parents who are grieved by the way their children are growing up. They view with concern the apparent indifference to religious things, or the marked evidence of certain traits. They have rebuked, remonstrated, threatened, pleaded. And it all seems so useless. What is to be done? Force will fail. Young hearts are not tamed, but turned further from the right by stern measures. Cleverness will fail. No amount of diplomacy and cajolery is of any use. What then is to be done? Is nothing possible? We know how the utter helplessness of the parent is felt as he thus sees the tremendous power that even a boy and girl can exercise—they are free to choose, even as their elders. And a wrong choice, made through inexperience, may mean so much. But God is as much concerned for the good of your children as ever you could be. And where the force of parental discipline would fail, the grace of the Lord of Love can prevail. But that is not explicit enough for the anxious heart. What we mean is this: as you earnestly seek for yourself the fulness of the divine life, as you bring your own heart into line with the will of God, influences, as potent as they are unseen, and as real as the air we breathe, or the winds that blow upon our faces, will be set in operation. Your prayers, backed by your example, coupled with the tenderness and truth of your life, will tell.

The Restoring Power of God

A CONSTANT supply of grace is afforded to the soul that will thus turn for these hidden stores to God. We have spoken of keeping the lamp of love ever burning in the soul. That means a life acceptable to God. We have urged the need of that light that will enable the young to find the way of life. That means the bringing to bear of our Christian character upon them. We have referred to the need of regaining God's central place in the hearts of mankind. That means a nation that honours God.

In the task of subduing the forces of evil to those of good, in seeking to make the kingdoms of this world, the kingdom



WANTS CANADIAN CHAPLAIN

Gen. Feng Yu-Hsiang, famous "Christian General" of China, who has asked Rev. Dr. Jonathan Goforth, noted Presbyterian missionary, to act as chaplain to his army. Dr. Goforth, who is now in Toronto, is leaving immediately in response to the invitation.

CHRIST AND MEN

(By the late Dr. Jowett.)

Christ is not an anachronism. The passing of centuries does not leave Him far behind. He is not a tale that is told. He is as modern as our most modern necessities. He is as original as the most novel circumstance. He is level with our immediate task. He keeps pace with the most startling and unexpected challenge. Nay, the promise of the word is even more than this; He not only keeps level with things, He goes on before. He is always in front of the age. "With the Cross of Jesus going on before!"

"Jesus Christ to-day!" "Is He ahead to-day? Let us survey our circumstances. What do we see? We see a great and contagious awakening of the democratic spirit. The laboring man has been feeling out for his fellow-laborer, and in the grasp of his brother he has more than doubled his strength. The workman is emerging from this thralldom, and he is even now destroying the bulwarks of feudalism in which he has so long been bound. He is asserting the dignity of his life, and he is proclaiming the royal prerogatives of manual toil. He is breaking up that heavy, unilluminated, contemptuous word, "masses," and he is showing that behind the huddled term there are fine instincts and large capacities, and noble passions.

Well, in all this is Christ left far behind? Is He only the shining apparition of yesterday, and has He vanished with His age? Or is He a leader for to-day, and can we proclaim Him to democracy as the Pioneer of all Pioneers in the exploration of larger fellowships and nobler fraternities? Let us look at Him. "When He came among us to reveal the life and character of God, He housed His holy body in the narrow circle of a working man. In His boyhood He donned the workman's apron, and for thirty years, in a little market town, He served His fellows as the village carpenter. He was the breadwinner for a widowed mother, the eldest son of a large family. He knew the workman's lot, and if He be now alive how can labor be to Him anything but noble and venerable, and how can He regard the apron of the worker as anything but one of the robes of righteousness, and one of the garments of salvation? When He emerged from the workshop to establish His Kingdom He sought the nucleus of the fellowship among the working men.

All the basal principles of this great Democrat breathe the democratic spirit, and His teaching spurns the established boundaries. It leaps across conventional gulfs, across the deep chasms which yawn between race and race, between class and class, between sex and sex, and between sect and sect. Dip into His teachings where you please, and follow the breadth of its democratic inclusiveness.

Christ is the first and greatest of all democrats, and if ours is the age when democracy is awakening, Christ is its anointed Leader and Pioneer.

Thousands that are capable of great sacrifices are yet not capable of the little ones which are all that are required of them. God seems to take pleasure in working by degrees; the progress of the truth is as the permeation of heaven, or the growth of a seed; a multitude of successive small sacrifices may work more good in the world than many a large one. —George MacDonald.

Who rises every time he falls, will sometime rise to stay.

A Gutenberg bible, the first ever printed with movable type, will be sold at auction at New York soon and is expected to bring \$75,000. It is the Melk copy, so-called because owned for some 300 years by a monastery at Melk, Austria.

FOR YOUR SAKES

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 21

Jesus took care to repeat His more important acts and parables in order to impress the truths He tried to teach more firmly on the minds of His disciples, but He never did or said anything twice exactly in the same way. There was always enough difference to keep the two acts or utterances distinct, and also, to give some new views of truth in each case.

Twice He cleansed the Temple. Twice He fed a multitude with a few loaves and fishes. Twice He controlled a tempest at sea. Twice He gave a miraculous haul of fish. Three times He showed Himself merciful to women who had been immoral. Twice He taught that He could not allow His mother to interfere in any way with His work. (He knew that a time would come when men would try to exalt His mother unduly and look to her, rather than to Him for help.) And three times He brought the dead back to life. Indeed, this crowning miracle was performed four times, for He rose from the tomb by His own power. He received the power to do so from His Father, of course, but that was equally true in regard to all His mighty works.

As Jesus and His disciples were walking toward a city called Nain, followed by a great multitude, they met a funeral procession. A young man, the only son of a widow, was being carried out for burial, followed by a large number of sympathizing friends. Jesus pitied the poor mother and told her not to cry. Then He went and touched the bier, and the procession halted, wondering what His purpose might be. They had all heard of Him and of His wonderful miracles, but the man was dead—what could He do with a corpse?

"Young man, I say unto thee, Arise."

"And he that was dead sat up and began to speak. And He gave him to his mother."

"And fear took hold on all." No wonder it did. Any clear manifestation of the presence of God always awakens fear, because in every man's inner consciousness there is a clear recognition of the fact that he is not fit to appear before God. In the sixth chapter of Revelation John depicts very graphically the terror that would take hold on all classes of people when the collapse of the material universe made them realize their utter helplessness in the presence of God.

"They hid themselves in the caves and in the rocks of the mountains; and they said to the mountains and to the rocks, Fall on us, and hide us from the face of Him that sitteth on the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb."

But these people at Nain saw not the wrath of God, but the kindness of God in the restoration of the widow's only son, and even while they feared "they glorified God, saying, A great prophet is arisen among us."

It is a singular fact that Luke is the only one of the four evangelists who records this striking miracle, and John is the only one who records the raising of Lazarus, while Matthew, Mark and Luke all record the raising of Jairus's daughter. That name should be pronounced in three syllables, "Jaeirus."

She village of Bethany was about two miles from Jerusalem on the other side of the Mount of Olives, and Jesus seems to have made His home there when He was teaching in Jerusalem, because there was a family there consisting of two sisters and a brother for whom He entertained a very special affection.

Jesus left Jerusalem, because the priests were conspiring to kill Him and His time to die had not come yet. He was working at the other Bethany (or Bethabara), which was beyond Jordan. (See John 10:40 and 1:28.)

One day the brother, Lazarus, became very sick, and his sisters, Martha and Mary, feared the worst. They hastily dispatched a messenger to Jesus with an appeal which they felt sure would reach His heart and bring Him at once to heal their brother: "Lord, he whom Thou lovest is sick."

"Now, Jesus loved Martha, and her sister, and Lazarus. Therefore, when He heard that he was sick, he abode two days still in the place where He was." These words should be engraven on the hearts of all the disciples of Jesus, especially the word "therefore"; because when we are in great trouble of any kind and get no answer to our prayers, we are always tempted to think that it is useless to pray, as if God did not hear or did not care

Because Jesus loved Martha and Mary and Lazarus. He stayed away and let Lazarus die, and even then He did not go immediately. He waited till Lazarus had been dead four days, and until the sisters must have given up all hope that He would do anything to help them.

Why did He subject those whom He loved especially to so severe a trial?

First, for their own benefit. They needed to have their faith in Him severely tested that it might be strengthened. God never subjects any of His children to any trial or temptation which they could not bear or overcome by faith in Him, but in proportion as faith grows stronger He tests it more severely, just as the gymnasium instructor tests the muscles of his pupils more and more severely in proportion to their increasing strength. Because Martha and Mary had great faith in Jesus they were able to meet a very severe trial without letting go of their faith; although it did get a very great shock, and they did not know what to think.

It was for the same reason that Jesus allowed Peter to bring down upon himself a temptation which resulted in his terrible fall, and thus showed Peter how foolish he had been to trust in his own strength of will. When Satan was planning his assault upon Peter Jesus did not pray that Peter might be strengthened to resist, because He knew that Peter needed a severe lesson. He did pray that Peter might not let go of his faith, and Peter did not. (Luke 22:31-34.) And as a result of the lesson Peter got through his great fall he became in fact what Jesus had called him, the rock man, a tower of strength to the infant church.

"Our friend Lazarus sleepeth." So He said of the daughter of Jairus, "The damsel is not dead, but sleepeth." She was dead physically but Jesus knew that it was only a passing experience like sleep (see Luke 8:49-56.) The death of believers is frequently called a sleep in the New Testament, because their spiritual life is altogether independent of the material body. (1 Thess. 4:13, 14; 1 Cor. 15:16-19; John 11:25, 26.)

"I am glad for your sakes that I was not there, to the intent ye may believe." Our Lord's first reason for not going at once when He was sent for was that the sisters of Lazarus might get a blessing through the testing of their faith. His second reason was that the disciples might get a similar blessing.

But our Lord's supreme reason for His delay was that God might be glorified (verse 40.) The raising of Lazarus after he had been dead four days in the presence of a large number of witnesses was the final and unanswerable proof to the Jews and to all the world that Jesus was armed with all the power of God, and, therefore, that He represented God. (Verse 42: 15-22.)

So Martha and Mary had had to suffer not only for their own sakes, but also for the sake of the disciples, and for our sakes, too. It is the same lesson that we got from the man who was born blind and had to endure his blindness and live by begging until Jesus healed him. He suffered that God might be glorified in him.

Father I thank Thee that Thou didst hear (not "hast heard") Me." Jesus had talked with His Father about Lazarus, presumably at the time when He was informed that Lazarus was sick, and He had then obtained a definite assurance with regard to the resurrection of Lazarus. Therefore He did not need to ask for that at the grave, but He offered thanks publicly for the assurance that He had received in order that the multitude standing around might realize fully that He was not acting in His Own name or by His Own power, but as the Servant of God and by God's special permission.

What do we? This man doeth many signs (not "miracles") these wonderful works were not done to excite wonder or admiration, but to give evidence of the presence of God. (Heb. 2:3, 4.)

The enemies of Jesus were afraid. They saw that if Jesus went on working miracles like that He would soon get such a hold on the people that He would be able to put an end to their usurped authority. The High Priest, Caiaphas, who was a Sadducee had an additional reason for hating Jesus in the fact that He had raised Lazarus from the tomb, because that act proved that the dead could rise again, which the Sadducees denied. So Mr. Caiaphas took advantage of the fear that had seized on the members of the Council of Seventy (the Sanhedrin) to induce

them to put an end to the cause of their fear by putting Jesus to death.

It required some courage on their part to come to this decision, because they could not know what Jesus might do. If He could bring the dead to life, could He not as easily put the living to death, without needing to strike a blow? Besides, Jesus was very popular just then, and His enemies did not know that He would not raise a revolt against them.

"It is expedient that one man should die for the people." This was said for the purpose of bringing about the most dastardly and most spiteful murder ever committed. And yet, the words, (but not the wicked thought) were put into the mouth of the hypocritical High Priest by the Holy Spirit, so that He, quite inadvertently, proclaimed a great truth. (verses 49-52.) the basic truth on which our religion is built, namely, that One died for all. And as Paul said, One died for all; therefore all died (in Him.) Our translation "Then were all dead," is not correct. In God's thought all believers died in Christ and were buried and raised again with Christ, having thus been fully cleansed from every stain of sin. (2 Cor. 5:14-19; Col. 2:9-14 and 3:1-4.)

This house at Bethany is mentioned three times. The first time it is called Martha's house, the second time Lazarus would seem to have been the head of the house, and the third time it is called the house of Simon the leper. (See Luke 10:38-42; John 11:1-45 and Mark 14:3-9; John 12:1-8.) It is supposed that Simon was the father of the three. As a leper he could not live with them, but it seems more likely that he was dead; for if he had been alive Jesus would have cured him. The family were evidently well off, and were well-known in Jerusalem where they had many friends.

Golden Text: I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth on Me, though he die, yet shall he live.—John 11:25.

Lesson verses: John 11:32-44.

SCRIPTURE READING

Monday, Feb. 15—John 11:1-16; Tuesday, John 11:17-18; Wednesday—John 11:32-44; Thursday—1 Cor. 14:1-11; Friday—1 Cor. 15:12-23; Saturday—1 Cor. 15:35-49; Sunday—1 Cor. 15:50-58.

Jesus Saves the Drunkard

[Written after hearing Captain Watt of the Salvation Army in a talk to the Nelson W.C.T.U. tell the story of "Old Born-drunk" who, after his conversion was advised by friends to give up selling papers in the saloons as he had been doing to earn a little money; the friends were afraid the temptations in the liquor haunts would prove too strong for him. He, however, kept to his route, and refused all offers of the ruinous beverage; some of his old associates were so bent on dragging him into his former ways that when persuasion and derision failed, they flung the liquor in his face, sure that the smell so near his mouth would overcome his power to resist, but "Old Born-drunk" had been born again, and back of his resistance was an Almighty Power. He wanted to show them that Jesus could save, and keep, and He did.]

Hail, Voice victorious mid the growing strife,
Thou that hast solved the mystery of life!
Speak to our broken ranks with rallying power,
Grip tight the stinging question of the hour;
Cry out and shout with urgency sublime,
We dare not wait the legislator's time;
Long ere their lumbering barge can reach the wreck
The burning billows will have swept the deck.

Strong sisterhoods there be that do illumine
With beacon beams the deep and ghastly gloom;
But who can navigate with taper's ray
This gulf of guilt and shame? . . . God send the day—
The day that shows the lifeboat bounding swift
To give the sinking wreck the saving lift;
For—burn your Bibles, preachers, silence all,
From foreign fields His messengers recall,
Close every Church and hush the Sabbath bell
If Jesus saves not from the drunkard's hell,
From chains of avarice, pride, lust and lies—
That He is the Deliverer, who denies?
But when you talk of Drink, must Jesus own
The task is more than He can face alone?
Eternal wisdom may have skill to steer
Where seas are calm and shores are smooth, but here
The baffled crew need cry for no relief
Till law forbid the existence of the reef?
Then—when the precious freight of soul is dead
Signal the sightless hulk—all clear ahead!
Then lay love's hand upon the frigid brow,
And tell the corpse there's no contagion now!

Hence, hideous blasphemy! Hail, Gospel light!
Christ walks the main, and there is no more night.
Great Saviour, step on board, take full command,
With starting speed the wreck shall reach the land,
And hurl the lie back to its native hell
That dared to limit our Immanuel.

Nelson, B. C.

—Kate McNeill.

"COME UNTO ME."

(Matt. 11:28.)

Has life's cross become a burden
Weighted by the added years,
Art thou foot-sore, worn with travel,
Weary when bright dawn appears?
"Come to Me," the Saviour's calling,
I shall keep thy cross from falling,
Share its load with strength unailing,
I will give you rest."

Is thy cross a weight of sorrow
Blighting cherished hopes so bright.
To be carried each to-morrow
Ne'er laid down at shades of night?
"Come to Me," invites thy Brother,
Who will comfort as a mother,
Give true friendship like no other,
He will give you peace.
(John 16:33.)

Art thou anxious, filled with sadness
When black, looming clouds appear,
Knowing not of mirth or gladness,
Carping care walks with thy fear?
"Come to Me," the Lord is pleading,
Heavy hearted, thou art needing
Faith, to know My love exceeding,
I will give you joy."

(Philem. 7.)

—(Mrs.) Mary Sloane Geddes,
Birmingham, Alabama, U.S.A.

Rev. S. T. Martin, for nine years pastor of the Melville Presbyterian Church in Westmount and, during the past few months joint pastor with Rev. A. E. Runnels, of the recently consolidated Melville Westmount Park United Church, has been released from his duties by the Montreal presbytery, so that he could accept a call to St. Giles Church, Hamilton,

FARM GARDEN AND HOME

The Charm of the Sundial

The simplicity, combined with the mystery of a sundial, makes its charm irresistible, says Eleanor Sinclair Rhodes, writing in the Spectator. There is nothing mysterious about a clock. "What a dead thing," wrote Charles Lamb, "is a clock with its ponderous embowements of lead and brass, its pert or solemn dullness of communication compared with the simple, altar-like structure and silent heart-language of the old sundial." And the simpler the dial the more mysterious it is, for then there is nothing to distract the mind from the element of mystery connected with the imperceptible flight of time. "The sly shadow steals away upon the dial and the quick eye can discover no more but that it is gone." It is impossible to visualize an Elizabethan or Stuart garden without its dial in keeping with the formal beauty of Elizabethan or Stuart garden without its dial in keeping with the formal beauty of the flower-beds around it. Sundials seem to have varied in shape from the simplest block of stone or wood to the magnificence of a dial such as that at Glamis Castle. And it is interesting to remember that wooden dials in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were painted, blue and gold being the favorite colors, for blue and gold symbolized eternity. "Sorrow is mixed with joys; shadows with sunshine. So is the life of man, so is the measure of our days," and perhaps that is why it is impossible to dissociate the dials in those old gardens from butterflies and birds, and quaintly appressed children with demure little faces.

"United in Time, parted in Time, to be reunited when Time shall be no more," ran the sad prophetic motto on the dial Charles I. gave his Queen, and how many tragedies must countless dials have witnessed in those troublous times? One forgets the King's endless changes of fortune during the Civil Wars, but who does not remember that he always carried a silver pocket-dial about with him? And that on the night preceding his execution he entrusted it to his servant Hubert, to be his last gift to his younger son, the Duke of York? His taste for sundials was inherited by Charles II., who set up in the privy garden at Whitehall what must have been one of the most remarkable sundials erected in this country. Before this there had been a great square stone sundial in the garden. Presumably this was the sundial in Queen Elizabeth's privy garden, admired and noted in the account of his travels by Leopold von Wedel.

Father Hall described the dial set up by Charles II. in a book entitled "An Explication of the Dial sett up in the King's Garden at London, in 1669. In which many sorts of Dyalls are contained; by which, besides the Howres of all kinds diversely expressed, many things also belonging to Geography, Astrology, and Astronomy, are by the Sunnes shadow made visible to the eye. Amongst which very many Dyalls, Especially the most curious, are new inventions, hitherto divulged by None."

That dial must have been an enchanting toy, and there were numerous conceits. On ordinary dials, for instance, the shade of the style or gnomon passes over the hour-lines, but in these, animals were painted at the bottom of the glass boxes, and consequently the shade of the hour-lines passed over the gnomon. Further, the dial showed the time at Jerusalem, Constantinople, Jamaica and so forth, and also according to other methods of reckoning time "Soe that for example," he writes, "yf at the beginning of July (at what time the Sunne rises at 4 o'clock and sets at 8) I find by looking on the usuall Dyall, that it is just 8 o'clock in the morning I shall find at the same time by the Ancient or Judaicall Dyall to be just 3 o'clock; by the Babylonian to be 4, by the Italian 12, and by the Astronomical to be 20." There were also portraits of the King and Catherine of Braganza, the Queen Mother and Prince Rupert. "In his Majestyes picture the Hour is shewne by the shade of the Hour-lines passing over the top of the Scepter; In the pictures of the two Queens, it is shewn by the like shade passing over the top of a Flower; and in the other three, by passing over the end of a troncheon, which each of them hold in their hands." Under each picture was written a chronograph for the year 1669 (the year in which the dial was set up) and suitable to the person. The King ordered the dial to be covered in the winter, but, alas! this order was forgotten, and the dial was "much endamaged by the snow lying long frozen upon it."

During the latter years of the seventh century it became the fashion to lay out a small garden in the form of a sundial, the figures being of box, yew, or any other suitable shrub. There are illustrations of these sundials in Logan's "Cantabrigia Illustrata" and "Oxonia Illustrata," the plans showing sundials laid out thus in the gardens of New College, Oxford, and Queen's College and Pembroke, Cambridge. William Hughes, in the 1692 edition of his "Flower Garden" gives full instructions for the making of these sundials. He suggests the figures being cut in rosemary, hyssop, thyme or box, and he gives the interesting information that these living sundials were much in favor in the West Indies, where they were planted with myrtle or cypress.

St. Paul's Cathedral was rebuilt, unfortunately, just when sundials were beginning to go out of fashion, and how the citizens must have missed the "goodly dial" destroyed in the Great Fire. This dial was "made with all the splendor that might be, with its angel pointing to the hour, both of the day and night." It is curious that Sir Christopher Wren should not have adorned his masterpiece with a sundial, for in his youth he was accounted "an ingenious dialler," and Evelyn records that when he dined with Dr. Wilkins at Wadham College, his host showed him a wonderful collection of sundials, and beehives built like miniature palaces, complete in every detail of their exteriors, even to wind-vanes and sundials. Most of these curiosities were of his own workmanship and of "that prodigious young scholar Mr. Chr. Wren."

St. Paul's was but one of several Cathedral dials where an angel pointed the hour. Over the doors of the south entrance of York Minster there was formerly an old dial on each side of which two "images" beat the quarters on small bells. Both at Chartres and Laon angels hold the dials, and who can forget that strong, beautiful angel at Chartres, which for over three hundred years has pointed the hour?

SUMMER OR WINTER PRUNED APPLES

The horticulturists at the Geneva, New York, Experiment Station laid out in 1912 a series of pruning experiments which are still under way. Among other things the relative advantages of winter and summer pruning were included in the tests.

To make the experiment of greater value several varieties of apples were included. These were the Baldwin, Boiken, Esopus, Hubbardston, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Rome Beauty and Tompkins King. At the beginning of the test the trees were one year old.

From the start part of the trees have been pruned in the winter, while growth was dormant, and part in the summer. Pruning has been light but sufficient to shape the tree properly. Summer pruning has been done from the last of July to the middle of August.

Little difference has been noted between the two methods of pruning with regard to bud formation, the time of coming into bearing of the trees, the size, shape and manner of growth of the trees, or susceptibility to disease or winter injury. The trees of all varieties are equally good, stout, stocky trees today, with large heads, and are typical of their respective varieties.

For the past few years the trees have been bearing, and differences in yields between winter and summer pruned trees have been negligible. Also there has been no noticeable effect upon the size, shape, color or time of maturity of the fruit from trees pruned at different seasons of the year. The experiments are to be continued indefinitely and future records on yields and the like should throw further light on the advantages of one method over the other, if there are any.

On the whole, fruit growers will probably find winter pruning more convenient, particularly after the trees have come into bearing. It is difficult to remove branches when foliage and fruit are present. Then, too, the pressure of other work on the farm is usually not so great during the winter months as during the summer, and more care can be taken to do a thorough job.

A GARDEN LOVER'S "DON'TS"

Things the garden lover should not do are the substance of a dainty little book, illustrated with charming photographs of a Hampshire garden, "Gardening Don'ts," by M. C.

"Don't," it advises, "if you wish to please a friend who has designed a very

artistic garden, remark: 'How charmingly "rustic" you have made it all.'

"Don't, when you see a border of flowers over which many hours of patient toil have been expended, fix your attention exclusively on a sun-dial in the middle of a brick path and ask your hostess if she is sure that it is set correctly.

"Don't be so busy tidying up and cutting off the dead leaves that you forget to admire the living ones.

"Don't forget that in the world of flowers the unrehearsed effect is often the most attractive, and the uninvited guest sometimes as welcome as her more formal sisters."

EUROPEAN RED MITE

Spraying with one of the miscible oils while the trees are still dormant seems to be the most effective way of fighting the European Red Mite, and one thorough application will usually clear up even a badly infested orchard.

Summer applications of lime-sulphur at the usual strength seem to be fairly effective, and where one does not discover the pest in time for the dormant oil treatment two or three lime-sulphur applications should be made, beginning when the blossom buds show pink.

It is better to be beforehand with such a pest for it can pretty well ruin an orchard. At this season of the year the dark reddish eggs will be found clustered along the twigs and smaller branches, being especially abundant where the bark is the least roughened. Careful examination of all blocks at this time, especially any which showed poor color of the foliage.

There seems to be a fairly wide difference in the susceptibility of different varieties. Baldwin is reported from all sections as most seriously injured, but such other standard sorts as York Imperial, Wealthy, Northern Spy and McIntosh are often severely damaged.

The mite, which is one of the latest additions to our orchard pests, has become fairly well distributed, not only in this country, but in the United States; on the Pacific Coast; South, as far as Virginia, and East to Connecticut and Massachusetts.

GARDEN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Propagating Sphere

L. T. H.—Spirea Van Houttei is increased by both green and hardwood cuttings. The greenwood cuttings are made in summer and grown in frames; the hardwood cuttings are taken in the fall and stored outdoors in the ground, butts up, or indoors, in a cool cellar.

Home Made Lime Sulphur

G. B. F.—"The so-called delayed dormant spray is put on just as the buds begin to show green at the tips. This spray is prepared by adding 11 gallons of concentrated lime-sulphur to 100 gallons of water and, in addition, 2 1-2 lbs. of lead arsenate and 3-4 pint of nicotine sulphur. Spray specialists are advising the free use of this spray to combat scale and aphids.

"Homemade concentrated lime-sulphur is prepared by mixing about 40 lbs. of lime in a container with a little water to start the lime to slake. After lime is moistened in this way the entire amount of water, 50 gallons, is added. When the lime is about two-thirds slaked, 80 lbs. of high-grade sulphur are added and the mixture cooked for 45 minutes after the boiling point is reached. Water to take the place of that lost in the cooking is added until the mixture is brought back up to the 50-gallon mark. The mixture is stored in airtight containers until needed. This concentrated solution is then diluted at the rate given above for use as a delayed dormant spray."

Cultivation of Evergreens

M. D.—The Cultivated Evergreens, edited by L. H. Bailey, is a very comprehensive volume dealing with the cultivated evergreens, comprising a large number of articles written by several persons on a projected plan, brought together and edited in one office. Such a book on the horticultural evergreens has been needed for a long time. What was needed was something which would give general information with regard to the adaptation of different conifers so far as it could be determined. Also, information with regard to insects, diseases, and injuries of various conifers, and finally a description of all the commonly known conifers and varieties of them. There are over 400 pages of evergreen information. To show the caliber of these collaborators, it is necessary to name only a few such as O. C. Simonds, the well-known landscape gardener; W. T. Macoun, horticulturist at Ottawa, Canada; Alfred Rehder at the Arnold Arboretum; Frederick B. Coville, botanist of the United States department of agriculture, and many others. There are forty-eight excellent plates, besides nearly a hundred other illustrations scattered through the volume, made especially for this book. The landscape use of evergreens is explained in outline; also considerations of soil, location, planting and pruning, cultivation, identification, and treatment of insects and diseases. There are 434 pages. Price \$5. Macmillan.

Free From Mosaic So Far

In some localities the St. Regis ever-bearing raspberry (Ranere) has done very well, bearing most of its crops in the spring and a portion in the fall. Some growers say that it is because this variety does not succumb quickly to mosaic that it has done so well, and that when it does become infected with this scourge of the raspberry it will not be so profitable. Be that as it may, the ever-bearing types, which in general contain a goodly proportion of blood of the European species, seem resistant to mosaic.

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Calcutta-- A City of Contrasts

By C. D. Esch, M. D., Dhantari, India

Calcutta, which may well be called the "Chicago" of India, is named after the great Goddess Kali who is represented as the wife of the Great God Siva, The Destroyer. The Hindus worship three principal gods. Brahm, The Creator, Vishnu, The Preserver, and Siva, The Destroyer. Kali, the wife of Siva, is one of the most horrible of all the gods of the Hindu Pantheon. She is represented as a black female. Her name signifies that she is black. (Kali is the Hindu word for black). She has an insatiable thirst for blood. She is usually pictured as standing on her husband's chest waving a great sword, her great mouth open wide, her ghastly teeth showing large and fierce, her tongue red with blood protruding from her mouth. She wears no clothing except a long necklace of human skulls and around her loins a string of human arms to form an apron. She is worshipped in many parts of India but nowhere are the people devoted to her as they are in Bengal. And her great temple stands on the bank of the Ganges in the southern part of Calcutta, where daily many thousands of people go to worship. And so the name of the city is derived from this famous goddess and her temple.

In olden times it is stated that robbers and murderers used to sacrifice and pray to Kali before going on their raids. And in places it was common to offer human sacrifice to her,—however at present no human sacrifice is allowed. So instead of these they bring goats, and so sacrifice the animals, for she must have some blood to flow in order to be properly pleased.

Calcutta is about 90 miles from the sea, and only about 10 feet above sea level. This is when the sea is at high tide. The Hoogly river which is a branch of the Ganges seems to have two currents. When the tide is low then the current is strong towards the sea; when the tide comes in again there is a strong current the opposite direction. So part of the time the river flows in one direction and part of the time the opposite.

Many ocean steamers come up the river to Calcutta and so bring much trade to India in this way, especially from the East as from China and Japan. Calcutta is one of the most cosmopolitan cities of the world. Here one sees people of almost every nation and language in the world. The Chinamen are here in quite large numbers—not laundrymen as they often are in the cities of America, but shoemakers and carpenters. They have built up a very prosperous business. Japanese have their sections and shops. Then to be sure the city has a majority of Indians especially Bengalis, as this is the capital of Bengal. Many English are here also, as this has been for centuries the most important city of English administration and influence, and until about 14 years ago was the capital city of India the home of the Viceroy. (Now moved to the ancient capital Delhi). There are numerous Americans, of both north and South America, Italian shops, and Greek restaurants and candy kitchens. The Armenians and Persians are also present. And so we might go on naming all the countries of the world, for there are people here from all in greater or less numbers.

Calcutta is a city of contrasts. The richest and the poorest, the finest mansions and the most miserable hovels, the greatest and most expensive grandeur and the most miserable squalor are all here. I think I have never seen so many miserable beggars. At every turn you meet them—blind, halt, maimed, especially one class that is the leper beggars. One can hardly walk a block without meeting a number of them. I am told there are many people in this city that have no home at all but spend the whole of their time on the streets. As the weather is always warm they can be comfortable most anywhere they may go, at least so far as suffering from cold is concerned. So then in its million and a quarter of inhabitants one has a fair representation of the whole human family in color, in social standing, in riches and poverty, in religion and worship, and in disease and health.

Not the least interesting thing of the city are the numerous means of locomotion used by the people. To be sure more people walk than ride but one is impressed with the different conveyances. The motor car and truck from the greatest to the least is I should say the most prominent vehicle in the city. Taxis everywhere are ready to take you anywhere if you have the means to pay the fare which is about the same as in America. Motor bicycles and push bikes are very common. Then if you feel so disposed you can get a two wheeled cart with a man for a horse which is called a "Rikshaw" for short. Cattle are plentiful, so we see many vehicles. Especially the heavy traffic is mostly moved by means of oxen, and waterbuffaloes. Also ox tongs are by no means scarce. Frequently one sees men riding horseback as well. Then there is what the English call the

tram car or as we say in America the Street car. These go to all the most important streets. There is also growing up a very important public bus system competing with the street car and taking much traffic from them.

Places of interest one can visit are, a well kept zoo, one of the best in the East, the museum, the Queen Victoria Memorial supposed to be the first building in the east of India, Government House grounds, the former residence of the vice-roy. These grounds contain the famous "Black Hole" the great cistern where a large number of Europeans were thrown and left till they nearly all died, during the mutiny about 75 years ago. Then there are great temples of Siva and especially Kalligha or the temple Kali. Then there is a spot of great interest, a beautiful park called the Botanical Gardens, where one can see most any tree or shrub that grows in the tropical world. One of the great curiosities here is the great banyan tree. This tree is very old, the oldest in the known world, a real little forest in itself.

Another thing about the streets of Calcutta which cannot fail to inspire one is the large number of cattle one meets on the streets. Sacred bulls and cows wander about at will down the sidewalks, or if the notion strikes them leisurely saunter across the streets regardless of the traffic on the street; motor cars must stop and tram cars likewise to allow this sacred animal to saunter across the street at his leisure. A man might have to hurry or he might get struck but never a sacred bull. Many times one goes along the street and sees lying on the sidewalk a cow or two in such a position that everybody has to walk around them to the great inconvenience of everybody but none will drive them away.

When this city was planned a large space of land which is called the "Maldan" or we would say in English the meadow, an open space was left unoccupied. It is one vast open green meadow, about a mile wide and considerably more than a mile long. This furnishes an open space for sport and walking, as well as a large amount of pasture for the cattle of Calcutta. One can see large herds of cattle on this meadow, and it is very common to see these large herds of cattle wending their way to their stables through the busy crowded streets. If one meets them one has to step aside or they will walk over one.

Calcutta being low and near the sea, has a damp, hot climate. The rain is quite heavy so that the vegetation of the place is quite profuse. Especially during the spring of the year the city is full of the finest kinds of flowers both on tree and bush.

The thing of greatest interest in the city to the soul winner is the large number of souls without Christ. Much is being done but much more is undone.—The Youth's Christian Companion.

CHINESE STUDENTS AGAIN ACTIVE

Excesses against British missionaries are reported in eastern Kwangtung Province.

Chinese troops are said to have seized property belonging to the English Presbyterian Mission at Chaowchow and to have damaged some of the missionaries' houses.

At Swatow, on the coast, Chinese communist students drove the authorities out of the Anglo-Chinese College which belongs to the English Presbyterian Mission.

Ivan Tretya, reputed to be the oldest peasant in Russia is dead at Roxton, at the age of 138.



LATE VISCOUNT KATO

Premier of Japan and internationally famous statesman who recently died in Tokio from influenza.

LEAGUEPHOBIA ABATING

(New York Times)

However one looks at it, the vote of the House of Representatives, 359 to 1, appropriating \$50,000 for the expenses of an American delegation to confer with the League of Nations about plans for disarmament, is significant of a change of sentiment. It is particularly so coming, as it does, amid the raging of certain Senators against having anything whatever to do with the League. Only one Representative, Mr. Connery of Massachusetts, stood up like Athanasius contra mundum to maintain the old hostility to the League of Nations even when bearing gifts to the United States. It may be said, of course, that Congress would have been ashamed to refuse the League invitation. Repeatedly the House of Representatives and the Senate have gone on record demanding international disarmament and urging the President to summon a conference to bring it about. To have rejected a feasible and promising plan to bring one about would have been an act of glaring self-stultification. Congress can not deny its own, even if it comes in a way to go counter to prejudices that have been artfully cultivated for several years.

President Coolidge saw the thing straight. He perceived that our Government could not in consistency do anything except to fall in with the movement initiated by the League. His message to Congress asking for the needed grant of money put the case so clearly and forcibly that there was no escaping his recommendation. In order to quiet fears of the excessively timid, Mr. Coolidge pointed out that the work in which we were asked to share is only preliminary. We are not as yet committed in any way to taking part in the general conference which may result later. Yet there is no doubt that we shall go to it when the time comes. If we can without wrecking our country work with the League in the suppression of the opium traffic, we surely can do it in the project to make the nations secure without the need of great armaments.

For the present it is enough to have taken the first step. The next one will be all the easier. America is slowly getting over the obsession that the League of Nations is a super-State threatening to destroy our sovereignty. Even the extremists who have denounced it as the sum of all villainies are now compelled to admit that it has already given the world many blessings. Every indication that the old dread and jealousy of the League are passing out of the public mind is to be hailed as ground for believing that in the end reason and justice will prevail.

BRITISH NAVAL POWER

Command of Sea Routes Necessary to Feed Her Population.

It is still necessary for Great Britain to hold command of the seas in order to feed her population. W. C. Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty, declared in ad-

ressing the members of the Constitutional Club.

The decisions of the Washington conference in regard to the dimensions of the world's principal navies have been faithfully observed by England and the other countries involved, he said, but England is not in exactly the same position as other countries. She is no longer an island power, Mr. Bridgeman continued, and she must protect her enormous expanse of empire trade on which she depends for her very existence.

LONDON-TOKIO AIR LINE

Expect to Make the Journey in Four Days.

Negotiations are in progress between the Soviet Government and the Aero Lloyd Air Transport Company of Germany for the establishment of an airplane service between London and Tokio by way of Russia. The proposed route is through Berlin to Moscow; thence to Irkutsk, Siberia, and Pekin, China; thence to Dairen, on the Liaotung peninsula in north-west China, then over to Seoul, Korea, and across to Tokio.

The Soviet Government has plans for the establishment of branch air lines linking the main line with such areas as the Yakutsk gold mine centre in eastern Siberia.

Nightflying takes an important place in the plans, as it will be necessary for the commercial success of the line, to offer travellers a considerable saving of time in comparison with the railway. It is estimated that with day flying only, the trip from London to Tokio would take about eight days; with day and night flying about half that time.

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Dear Sirs:—

For the enclosed dollar please put my name down to get the Witness and Canadian Homestead, for one year on trial. I have been a reader of the Northern Messenger for the last few months. Words fail to express to you just how much your paper has meant to me as a Sunday-school teacher. It is so full of the riches of God's Word and is a paper that no Sunday-school should be without. May the Lord richly bless your Northern Messenger.—Yours in Christ,

D. McCausland.

Roald Amundsen, arctic and antarctic explorer, who is at Los Angeles on a lecture tour, is seriously ill, threatened with pneumonia, his physicians announce.

Advertising of various articles are placed before our readers in every issue. We know from answers to questionnaires that our subscribers have need of bulbs and plants, machinery, radio supplies, roofing, incubators, courses of study, etc., etc. Will you kindly examine our advertising columns and see if there is anything you require. Please be sure to write address exactly as given and mention that you saw the advertisement in the Witness.

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HOW TO BRIGHTEN COUNTRY LIFE

(The Editor, Witness Farm Department)
 Sir:—The following clipping from our local paper will give you an idea of how we are brightening farm life in this district. Let those who approve do likewise.
 R. W. ARMSTRONG.
 Easton's Corners, Ont.

A Regular Occurrence

At the regular meeting of the Easton's Corners Community Club which was presided over by Rev. R. W. Armstrong, a program of Rural Improvement was adopted and committees appointed to put the same into effect. The program is based on certain suggestions offered by Mr. H. L. Trueman, the Agricultural Representative in Grehville County. Sixteen committees were appointed in all. These committees deal with questions on agricultural and social life which are calculated to make country life more profitable and happy. For example the committee on sweet clover has for its purpose the increasing of the acreage of sweet clover in the township of Wolford. They will endeavor to have at least one sweet clover field in each school section and also one for ensilage. The committee will endeavor to have the community visit these fields at least once during the summer; visit the ensilage field at silo filling time and the stable when ensilage is being fed next winter. The task of the committee on alfalfa is something similar. Mr. Wm. King and Mr. Chas. Maitland were appointed conveners of these committees.

Agricultural Improvement

Another committee under Mr. John McGrath will seek to promote the growing of winter wheat and to show that it has a place in the rotation, as a cash crop and as an excellent nurse crop for alfalfa and sweet clover.

Mr. Grant Robinson heads a committee on potato demonstration plots. This committee will seek to show potato growing can be made more profitable by the use of certified seed and by systematic spraying for blight. Demonstration plots will be planted in various parts of the township and the community will visit the field at digging time.

Another committee will study the problem of increasing the profits from the orchard and home garden, and will secure what information they can on orchards, berry bushes, strawberries, vegetables, etc., both as to their culture and marketing. Pruning and spraying demonstrations will also be arranged. Mr. Bruch Weir is convener.

Stock Betterment

Committees on cow testing and sheep and swine raising were also appointed. These committees hope to improve by conducting testing campaigns and promoting such methods as well as produce the best results in these departments of animal husbandry. Their objective is the elimination of all low-testing cows, the production of 75 per cent select hogs and 90 per cent good lambs, with every sheep owner a member of the Wool Growers' Association. Messrs. Jas. Barkley, W. Polley and Stanley Empey are the respective conveners of these committees. The committee on poultry will arrange for a series of poultry culling demonstrations in different parts of the counties. The culling will be done by a poultry expert, with Mr. Lorne Carrol as chairman of the committee.

Mr. Clayton Warren was appointed head of the committee on good ploughing. This committee will seek to encourage clean cultivation by the right type of ploughing, and to make interesting one of the routine jobs of the farm. They will seek to promote a township ploughing match and to encourage as many farmers as possible to enter the County match. The committee on stock judging will follow the same method in seeking to encourage boys to become proficient in the art of stock judging.

For The Women

A committee on Household Science is to be convened by Mrs. Sanfield Empey. Actual training course on various subjects will be provided for girls of the township. A committee on Horticulture will encourage the improvement of home and public grounds by planting of flowers and trees. Mrs. King is convener.

A library committee with Mr. Bruce Weir as chairman will seek to stimulate interest in the public library and to stimulate the reading of literature and technical works.

A Committee consisting of all the conveners and convened by Mr Harold Halpenny will arrange for a township field day on which demonstration and reports of the various phases of the work will be given.

The club itself provides a high class program of literary and musical nature every week and adequately meets the recreational needs of the community.

The program of the evening consisted of songs, recitations and music by the orchestra, after which lunch was served by the ladies.—Smiths Falls Record.

LIME AS AID TO CLOVER GROWTH

(By W. S. Blair)

Through the use of lime and the clover plant it is possible to utilize atmospheric nitrogen for crop production. It has been found that clover has the power, through the aid of bacteria which live in the nodules on the clover roots, to extract nitrogen from the soil air. Tests conducted by Dr. F. T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, are conclusive on this point, showing a gain of 308 pounds of nitrogen per acre to a depth of 4 inches in five years, where clover was grown, turned under, and the land reseeded to this crop.

Bacteria are extremely sensitive to changes in the acidity or alkalinity of the medium in which they live, and lime, because it creates a suitable medium for the nitrogen-fixing bacteria, is particularly valuable in promoting clover growth. These nitrogen-fixing bacteria may readily be found in soils supplied with lime, but may be entirely lacking in soils deficient in lime, which would indicate that the nodule bacteria, whether within the plant root or living in the soil itself, are influenced in their development by the lime in the soil.

Lime has an influence upon the bacteria which bring about the processes of decay and nitrification, and plays a significant part in stimulating all soil organisms that have to do with the liberation of plant food in the soil.

Clover is generally spoken of as a soil builder. This, in part, is due to its collecting of nitrogen, and in part to its physical effect. In respect to the latter it is well known that no crop so thoroughly fills the soil with roots to as great a depth as does this plant. On decaying, not only are air passages provided, but the decaying roots aid in the liberation of insoluble mineral materials, and the humus left from this decay prevents the leaching of soluble plant food and the excessive drying out of the soil.

In a field test at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Kentville, on one-half acre areas, the average of four such plots where no lime was used was 2,480 pounds of hay per acre, and on adjoining plots of similar size, limed, 4,560 pounds of hay per acre. The areas not limed had inferior clover growth with grasses predominating. The limed area was practically all clover.

"A dead animal is the biggest source of infection that exists and it will never be possible to eradicate diseases until more attention is given this problem. The burning or cremating of a dead animal is the best possible disposition."—Dr. G. S. Weaver.

Straw is cheap; use lots of it for bedding during these winter months. Gains will be better if the cattle on feed are allowed to lie down most of the time.

READ THE WITNESS

I think the Witness is at present doing a great work in helping us and others who, like ourselves are on the country farm, to spend pleasant evenings.

CHEAPER HELP

In some way to supply farm help, at a reasonable wage, so that the farmers might have a little time for healthy entertainment and recreation more than at present.

R. O. P. PURE BRED DAIRY CATTLE

The Record of Performance tests of pure bred dairy cattle conducted by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, has grown in popularity year by year since it was commenced twenty years ago. Entries during the past fiscal year, according to the latest Report of the Minister of Agriculture, amounted to 5,760, made up of 1,640 Ayrshires, 2 Brown Swiss, 220 French Canadian, 180 Guernseys, 2,063 Holstein-Friesians, 1,090 Jerseys, 73 Red Polls, and 497 Shorthorns. The number of certificates issued during the year slightly exceeded 2,000 and included 84 bulls that qualified by reason of the production of their offspring. Under the rules recently established an owner must enter all the untested pure bred cows of his herd instead of including only a small number of the highest milkers that formerly

were often provided with exceptional treatment in care and feeding. The latest report of this work, which is numbered 17, now ready for distribution by the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, gives the records of all the cows which qualified for registration during the period April 1, 1924, to March 31, 1925.

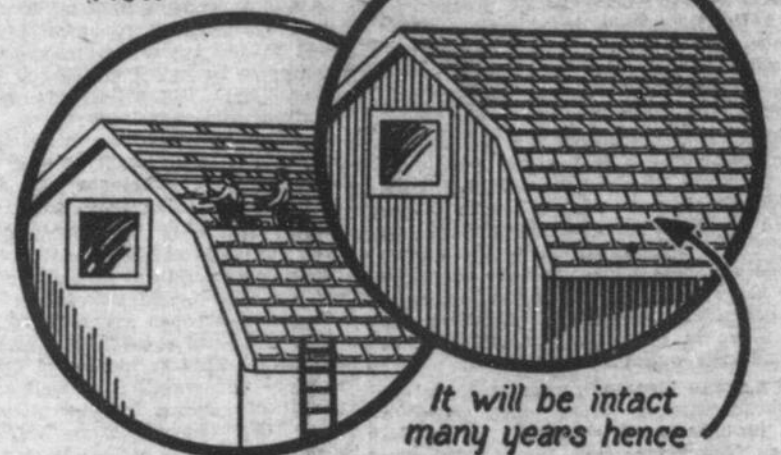
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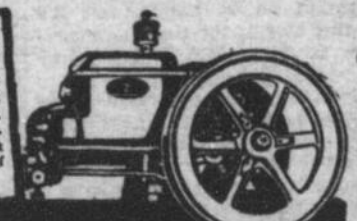
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THE FEEDING VALUE OF ALFALFA

(Ontario Dept. of Agriculture)

One of the valuable features of alfalfa is its richness in the expensive proteins. When cut at six or eight inches in height, we have found it to contain 25 per cent. of nitrogenous matter, that is, one-quarter of the dry matter of the crop was crude protein. The amount naturally decreased as the plants matured, due to the development of the fibre, but in the early blossoming stage we found alfalfa contained on the average 15.5 per cent. of crude protein, or 11.3 per cent. of digestible crude protein, calculated to water free basis. In the hay condition of dryness, Henry and Morrison in "Feeds and Feeding" give the per cent. of digestible protein in some of the common fodders as follows: Alfalfa, 10.6; red clover hay, 7.6; timothy hay, 3.0; corn silage, 1.1; and among the grains, oats, 9.7; corn, 7.5; barley 9.0; and wheat bran, 12.5. It will thus be seen why it is not necessary to feed so much grain or concentrates when alfalfa is used as the fodder.

Furthermore, the alfalfa is valuable for its A and B vitamins and its ash content. It may not be better in these respects than the clovers, but it has a recognized value when fed with concentrates.

The Ontario farmer's feed problem is best solved through the production and use of the greatest possible quantities of high-class home-grown roughage, which obviates the necessity of using a large proportion of expensive concentrates in his rations. Most home-grown concentrates, and many of the roughages, are carbonaceous feeds which, in themselves, even in mixtures, do not make for properly balanced rations and, consequently, there is always a big demand for protein-rich feeds such as bran, shorts, middlings, oilcake meal, cottonseed meal, gluten meal, and other similar feeds. These feeds are always more or less expensive and it is sound farm economics to attempt to produce substitutes for them in so far as possible. The farmer understands the situation, and naturally turns to leguminous crops, particularly the clovers, to cut down his feed bills and, at the same time, enrich his soil. He realizes that his home-grown grains and his corn and roots are low in protein. He knows that protein-rich concentrates are high in price. Therefore, he is interested more and more in an increased supply of home-produced feed high in protein. It is also a fact that these leguminous feeds are high in mineral matter so necessary to production, reproduction and general health in herds and flocks, and the best of them is alfalfa. It is the most palatable of all.

From the feeder's viewpoint, alfalfa stands out among the legumes for hay and for soilage while it gives fair results for pasture and may be used in times of bad curing weather for silage. Alfalfa is of outstanding value as a roughage feed.

Alfalfa hay stands at the head of the hay list in value for dairy cows, sheep and lambs, beef cows, growing young cattle, breeding bulls, and may be used with care for horses, especially when they are idle or comparatively so. Of course, the hay should be well cured, preferably by the coil method, and generally speaking the second cutting is of finer quality than the first.

LOADING SEED POTATOES

How To Prevent Damage By Frost.

(By A. A. Macfarlane-Brown.)

The Division of Botany of the Dominion Experimental Farms has made a close study of winter shipping of potatoes in freight cars and offers the following suggestions in connection therewith.

All types of cars should be heated for at least six continuous hours prior to loading, the false floor and floor racks, where applicable—having previously been thoroughly cleaned. Care should be taken that the bunker space is open, ensuring free air circulation; that the bulkheads are closed tightly and evenly against bunkers or tanks; that ventilator openings in the face of tanks are opened, ensuring unrestricted entry of heated air into the car; that hand holes in the bottom of tanks are opened up and the tanks clear of ice and water; and that wash-cut plugs and drip openings to outside are, without fail, closed and plugged loosely from outside.

The floors and walls of all cars, with the exception of the end walls and central floor racks of refrigerator cars, should be covered with heavy sheathing paper, to a height on the walls of at least three feet, the sheets being folded carefully over all corners and junction points, and allowed to overlap at least six inches. The papered floors should also be bedded with dry hay or straw, leaving, however, the bunker ends free, and exercising due care to prevent its shifting under the racks of false floors. Side racks or scantlings should be used to prevent the load touching the sides of cars, and also to provide an air channel.

When loading sacks the first tier should be placed eared end facing outwards, so that it is 12 to 13 inches from the end of the car and each additional tier slightly farther back. This will permit freer circulation of air, and as the load is built out and up, each bag in the second and succeeding tiers will rest upon two bags beneath it. In no case should the stock be loaded closer than 8 inches from the roof of the car.

The proper method of loading a car with barrels is to lay them on their sides, chalking the first tier from 12 to 18 inches from the end of the car and placing the first barrel against the side of the rack with the next two end to end to it. The second tier should be staggered with the first. Barrels should not be loaded more than four tiers high, preferably three.

The inner sliding doors of stove cars and Eastman heaters should be securely drawn, the stove-pipe door of the former, as well as both doors of the latter and refrigerator cars, should be protected on the outside around all seams by building paper battened with laths.

Frozen fuel should not be supplied to stove cars and under no circumstances allowed to rest in contact with the potatoes. Fuel should be so loaded as not to block circulation from beneath the false floors.

If these precautions are adopted, the danger of potatoes becoming frozen in transit will be greatly reduced.

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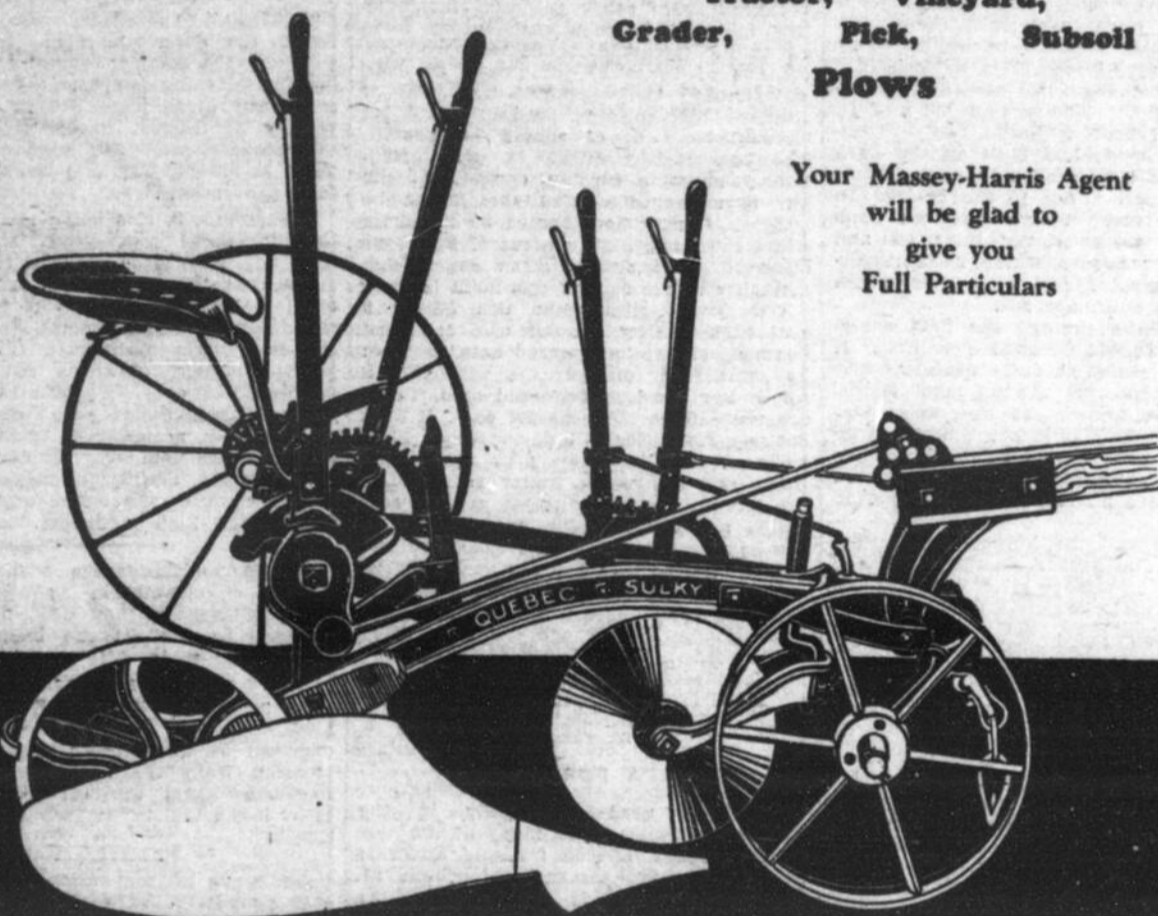
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GASOLINE FLAVORED CREAM

Dairy farmers who operate their cream separators with gasoline engines should take the strictest precautions to avoid a gasoline flavor in the cream and butter. This advice is given in a revised bulletin on butter making just issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. In order to prevent the absorption of gasoline flavor by cream all possibility of the entrance of fumes from the engine exhaust into the separator must be avoided. This can be done by having a tight connection between the engine and exhaust pipe and by directing the pipe through the roof instead of through the wall, thereby making certain that the fumes will be blown away from the cream no matter what the direction of the wind. There should be a tight wooden partition between the separator and the engine and, if possible, the separator should be between the direction of the most prevalent winds and the engine. The operator should take great care to avoid carrying gasoline odors on his hands and clothing, and gasoline should never be placed in a cream can, milk pail, or other dairying utensil.

The Winnipeg Tribune says the Brackcn Government is laying plans for a provincial election in July, 1927, and is repairing its election machinery, to be in readiness for the contest.

The whole question of transportation of coal in Canada whether from the east or the west, will be the subject of an early hearing by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Completion of the Manitoba section of the trans-Canada highway will be undertaken this year, if reports of engineers surveying the proposed route prove favorable. Thirty-five miles of the Manitoba portion of the highway remains unfinished.

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Get the Incubator Ready

(By O. A. Hanke)

This is an excellent time to analyze the poultry situation on the farm and to make early plans. Perhaps an incubator can be set so as to produce a hatch of broilers before the chicks to be raised for replacement of the flock is desired. The broiler market is exceptionally good in March and April, making it possible to realize a good profit on broilers. The recent discovery of a chick ration which makes possible the successful growth of early chicks, has eliminated much of the hazard connected with broiler production.

Perhaps the brooder house needs repairing or the incubators and brooders need to be gone over, or perhaps new brooder houses need to be built. This can be done while the farm work is still slack, even though the weather is extremely cold. The ordinary 8 x 12 ft. or 9 x 12 ft. brooder house can be constructed on skids and built on the barn floor. When completed a team of horses will easily pull it out to the desired location. If these things are not done now, other work crowds later on and then brooder houses which need repairing are neglected and new ones which ought to be built, are not.

The incubator, being the first equipment used, should be gone over first. If it has been stored in some out-of-the-way place, as incubators are on most farms, it should be moved to the cellar and thoroughly dried. If it is a hot water incubator the tank should be filled and the condition of the pipes noted to make sure that there are no leaks which may ruin a hatch.

The lamp and the burner need attention next. The burner should be washed in kerosene to remove all of the dirt and soot. New wicks ought to be used in the incubator each year. An early purchase will assure an adequate supply during the hatching season. An added precaution ought to be taken at this time. Even though a new wick is placed in the burner each year, another wick ought to be pinned to the bottom of this so that there will never be any danger of the wick becoming too short and not reaching the fuel supply. An additional wick pinned on the end of the one in the burner totally eliminates this chance.

The thermostat, if it regulated the machine accurately the past season, will need little attention other than a thorough cleaning of the wafer discs. If the thermostat did not control the machine properly during the past season, there is still time to write to the manufacturer of the machine telling him of the condition. Incubator manufacturers are very desirous of having their machines give satisfaction and are only too glad to co-operate with the users.

When chicks are brooded artificially, as they now are in most cases, the size of the incubator can be adjusted to the brooding operations. If a new machine is to be purchased, the brooding end needs to be considered very carefully. The larger incubator holding from 250 to 500 eggs requires no more attention than the small 100-egg machine, and yet is much more efficient and economical.

The larger size incubator will, under normal conditions, produce enough chicks to supply a 1,000-chick size brooder. The ordinary brooder in a brooder house cannot very well take care of more than 300 chicks. A 500-egg incubator will ordinarily hatch that number. In this manner the number of eggs and chicks which ordinarily require two or three hatches and broodings, are carried through at one time, thus eliminating a lot of valuable time which is ordinarily wasted.

Then, too, if a coal-burning brooder is used, the larger size incubator should be used, because all of the chicks in one brooder house should be of the same age. Young chicks ought never to be placed in a brooder house with older chicks, for the results are unsatisfactory. The young chicks are crowded, do not get sufficient feed, and become stunted as a result. Stunted chicks are more likely to become diseased and they, as a result, spread the disease to the entire flock.

The cost of a brooder house is not at all prohibitive, considering that it can be used for many years and that it does make a splendid store house or early breeding pen. A house 10 x 20 feet in size is ordinarily recommended for a brood of 300 chicks.—Hoard's Dairyman

One of the most valuable assets anyone can have is a fund of common-sense. God alone can help those who have none at all.

WHAT IS "MEAT SCRAP"?

This feed is one of the "jokers" in the poultry feed pack. All kinds of animal and fishmeal, blood meal, horn, hair, and hoof meal, etc., are used in some brands of the product. Most of the low grade scraps contain a large percentage of pork scraps, undesirable material for poultry feed. Many of the extremely high analyzed meat scraps (60 to 75 per cent. protein) get their extra protein from blood meal or "concentrated stick" which is sort of a glue-like product from animal refuse. These materials are of no value to the chickens and may be positively injurious. A good meat scrap must smell sweet and fresh, "good enough to eat." It should not swell tremendously when water is added to it.

An effort should be made to get cornmeal which has not been degerminated. The poultryman who possesses good corn and feed corn and cornmeal that is far above that ordinarily bought, for both vitamin and mineral content. Fish scrap may be used if a high-grade (fishmeal) can be bought but we can see no advantage in using it unless good meat scrap is hard to get and good fishmeal is usually considerably more expensive in this section than good meat scrap.

Laying hens use a large amount of lime and phosphorus both in egg production and in maintaining the body and skeleton. No other material furnishes this material in such satisfactory form as edible (steamed) bonemeal with its content of 40 to 50 per cent. of bone phosphate. Only steamed bonemeal or similar high-quality product such as "knuckle-bone flour" should be bought. The bonemeal produced as waste from button manufacture is commonly sold but is undesirable and should not be bought. It may be detected by its chalk white color and high content of fine bone slivers. These slivers often cause high mortality in the flock if this meat is used.

Unless the poultryman can obtain a real high quality ground oat, such for example, as the "pulverized oats" put out by some feed company, he will do better to buy the hulled ground oats. These are made from the heaviest oats, it does not pay the miller to hull any other kind. Dollar for dollar they give more food value and are much better relished by the birds than the common ground oats which are full of hulls, material which the hen cannot digest and therefore valueless. Rolled oats are too easily picked out of the mash to be satisfactory but reground rolled oats are equal to hulled ground oats if they are fresh and free from worms. Rolled oats sold for poultry feed often are from old condemned stock originally designed for human consumption.—Rural New Yorker.

ALFALFA FOR POULTRY

Alfalfa is used extensively in the mashes for poultry. In many of the egg-laying mashes, offered for sale, there is from five to ten per cent. of ground alfalfa hay, or what is commonly sold as alfalfa meal.

At the Ontario Agricultural College we have fed the second crop of good quality to our laying hens during the winter months. With us, the hay is put through a cutting box, cutting as short as the machine will allow. This cut hay is then fed in racks and the hens allowed to eat what they wish. Roughly, four hundred hens will eat about one thousand pounds a month. They do not eat all the stems; the leaves, of course, are the best feed. This hay is green, is high in mineral content and is relished. Some steep the leaves, then mix the leaves and the liquor along with the ground grains and feed as a moist mash.

We find an alfalfa field is one of the best ranges in which to grow young stock. The chickens relish the alfalfa and grow well. For small chickens, the field should be cut, or some loss will occur from the long, wet grass.

For years we have used cut alfalfa hay for litter for the baby chicks. We have not used any other material for this purpose that has given us as good all-round results. The little chicks eat most of the leaves and blossoms, which are good for them. The stem that is left is all right for scratching material. Cut alfalfa appears to be a very satisfactory litter for chicks.

One should be careful not to use any hay that is not properly cured. Any kind of mouldy litter or feed is bad for poultry.

Every poultryman, if possible, should have a patch of alfalfa for cutting green for the hens, or as a range for chicks. The cured hay is good feed for both the chicks and the older birds.

It is not good practice to raise chickens year after year on the same ground, hence alfalfa fields used as chick ranges should be those that you intend ploughing next year.—Ontario Department of Agriculture.

SCALY LEG

This trouble is caused by the growth and irritation of an insect, that is sometimes found living between the scales and the shanks. You may find just a slight roughness with a few insects, or

the shanks may be twice the ordinary size and of a disgusting appearance. The rough spots consist of scales, dirt, and a few insects. A little pains taken will cure this disease. An ointment of sulphur (1 oz.) and vaseline (10 tablespoonfuls) well rubbed into the rough places twice a week for two weeks, will make life miserable for the parasite and heal the irritated parts. Set no hen with scaly legs unless you desire unsightly shanks in the chicks. A single hen with scaly legs is liable to pass the disease to the other birds in the yard. The legs of the infected bird getting against those of other birds on the roost may cause the spread of the trouble. If you wish to be sure of no future cases, apply the ointment to all birds. Do not have even one case of scaly legs on your plant. It is an indication of a haphazard poultryman.—Otago Witness.

HATCHABILITY OF POULTRY

As in all branches of live stock so in poultry, as Mr. M. Straight, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Sidney, B.C., says, breeding to the ideal is very elusive. It has been found that some hens lay practically all infertile eggs, others 100 per cent. fertile, and some somewhere between. Mr. Straight is endeavoring to ascertain the cause of this. He is of opinion that in anxiety to make egg records hens are not given the necessary rest period between the completion of their pullet year and the commencement of their laying for hatching purposes. For this reason many birds were broken up in November at Sidney, irrespective of their egg records, with the hope of improvement in hatchability and livability of future generations.

An attempt is also being made to show that increased production and size of eggs are more often reached through the males than the females. A tabular statement is given in the report for 1924 of the record achieved by the daughters of the best male mated in the previous year. Fourteen of these daughters averaged 216.5 eggs. Some birds had not finished their pullet year when the report was in preparation. All breeding cockerels are kept over for one year, and those whose daughters make the best winter records are again mated to the dam of the high producers.

Unless poultrykeepers realize the necessity of cleanliness as a foundation-stone of success, they need not hope to be able to conduct the business on a commercial scale.

No permanent poultry-house is complete without a double run, whereby the one can be sewn down and allowed to sweeten while the other is being used. Remember that tainted soil affords an open invitation to disease and parasitic life.

An ounce of prevention is worth several pounds of cure when it comes to poultry disease.

The farmer who desires to have a supply of eggs in winter must raise every year enough pullets to replace a portion of his adult stock, and those must be hatched in the early spring.

A hen however good a layer, should not be put into the breeding pen if she lays a very small egg.

Many farmers still declare that the barnyard fowl is the best layer of all, simply because they have not given the noted purebred egg-laying strain a trial.

Many people maintain that poultry kept in large numbers will not pay. They are quite right if the large plant is in the hands of an inexperienced person.

Culling is one of the secrets of successful poultry-keeping. The older the fowls the lower the egg yield, and consequently the greater tendency to convert their food into fat rather than into eggs.

An estimate has been made that the annual value of the world's poultry crop exceeds £250,000,000.

The only way to get the large-sized egg is to breed from birds that lay them, and to cull out from the pullets any that fail in that respect; also those that do not conform to laying type and during laying maintain constitution.

With the advent of oil (crude, to be used in specially constructed burners needing little if any adjustment) brooding is going to place itself on a safe level where the tides of coal mining cannot affect it.

A heavy load of doubt and uncertainty in mortality or livability of hatches can be wiped out through consistent spraying of quarters with a good germicidal disinfectant.

Try out the fertility of your egg output early in the season and change your mating if fertility is not up to requirements.

To prevent leg weakness when the weather makes it unsafe to let the chicks out on the ground and there is a lack of green food, R. R. Hannas advises that cod liver oil and sprouted oats should be supplied. The oil is given at the rate of 2 per cent either of the amount of grain or of the amount of mash fed. Experience has shown that it is easier to mix it into the grain, and that however used, it is highly effective in preventing leg weakness.

PROSPECTS FOR THE PUREBREDS

The gradual recovery of prices and values of good purebred livestock from the discouraging and disastrous descent from the peak prices of a few years ago is to be expected and was predicted by practically all those familiar with livestock trends. This is evidenced by prices at the livestock sales of the past year and by the brisker demand for good breeding stock.

The inflated, top-heavy prices of half a decade ago, when the sale figures of prize-winning individuals were running into the thousands, were only riding to their own fall and now that the purebred livestock industry has such a spree of price boosting out of its system it is much better off. There seems little evidence now of that reckless bidding that characterized sales in those days. Values are based on production records and past performances.

The proportion of good purebred livestock to poorer grade stuff is so small that it precludes the possibility of an over-supply if properly merchandised and distributed as foundation stock. The livestock of the country needs good blood and the farmers must be able to get good sires and dams at fair prices and thus create a demand for their product. Such a situation is a good thing not only for the purebreds but for all livestock in the country as well.—The Ohio Farmer.

VARIETIES OF CORN MOST SUITABLE FOR GRAIN

(By F. Dimmeck.)

Varieties of corn most suitable for grain in any district are those that will just reach maturity in a normal season. Maturity is the first essential consideration in selecting a variety for grain purposes, whether it be grown for seed or feed. It is obviously useless to attempt to grow the same varieties of corn for grain in Eastern Ontario and Quebec as can be grown in South-western Ontario. Thus the selection of a suitable variety is governed largely by the seasonal conditions of the district.

In South-western Ontario these conditions permit of the dent varieties such as Leaming, Wisconsin 7, Bailey, Golden Glow and White Cap Yellow Dent being grown successfully, as these will mature in an average season. The later flints such as Salzer's North Dakota, Compton's Early, Longfellow and Gold Nugget are suitable for those parts of this district where the season becomes a little cooler and shorter. However, the mere choice of a variety is not sufficient, as most varieties of corn are composed of a number of strains, the result of cross-fertilization which normally takes place in corn.

In the experiments conducted with corn at the Dominion Experimental Station, Harrow, Ont., it has been found that some strains of Leaming and Wisconsin 7 required from seven to ten days longer to mature than others. This shows that in the same district one strain of a particular variety may be suitable while another may prove unsuitable. Farmers should secure seed from a known source each year.

In general for Eastern Ontario and the eoutherly portions of the province of Quebec, early varieties such as Twitchell's Pride, Quebec 28, Canada Yellow and early strains of North Western Dent are likely to be the most productive for grain production.

Alberta's agricultural production for 1925 is valued at a total of \$256,050,367, showing an increase of \$40,617,997 over the total of \$215,432,370, for 1924.

140 Egg Incubator \$17.95
30 Days Trial

Freight and duty paid to any R. R. station in Canada. Double walls with air-space between. Hot water heat. Copper pans. Double glass doors. Shipped setup, complete with all fixtures. Orders shipped from our Canadian warehouses.

140 Egg—\$17.95; with Drum Brooder . . .	\$23.95
180 Egg—\$21.50; with Drum Brooder . . .	\$29.50
250 Egg—\$29.75; with Drum Brooder . . .	\$39.95
340 Egg—\$39.95; with Canopy Brooder . . .	\$57.85
500 Egg—\$59.50; with Canopy Brooder . . .	\$77.40

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Lamp Brooder

Order direct from this ad. 30 days trial—money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you see our 1926 catalog which shows larger sizes up to 1000 eggs.
Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 224, Racine, Wis.

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AUCTIONEERS' SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE
87 Whitaker Bldg., Davenport, Iowa, U.S.A.

THE SPINNING WHEEL

Of all the arts and crafts, there is none so wrapped in romance and lore as spinning. All our childhood pictures of witches and hags and old, old women who lived in tree trunks and other unorthodox places were never complete unless there was a spinning wheel somewhere.

The first process is carding, whereby the wool fibres are combed into parallel alignment. By hand it is a slow process. There are three methods of spinning, and all are interesting because they date back to the days of very long ago.

The wools are of various colors, all of which came, originally, from native plants. Textile manufacture has developed from a hand craft into a mechanical industry, of which the pioneers were Arkwright and Hargreaves.

FOOLSCAP

Did You Ever Know Why It is So Called?

The early English papermakers distinguished their various sizes of paper by "watermarks," which are designs formed in the paper by pressing fine wires into the pulp when in a soft state, thus making the paper a trifle denser wherever the wire is applied.

The three favorite sizes which still exist were "Pot," represented by a pot of beer; "Post," by a postman's horn; and "Crown," by a crowned head.

When Oliver Cromwell took control he vented his wrath against things Royal by turning the King's face into a clown's, and substituting the fool's cap and bells for the crown.

In due season Charles II. returned, and showed his annoyance by digging up Cromwell and hanging him in chains at Tyburn, but he quite forgot to attend to the watermark affair, and "Foolscap" paper remains with us till this day.

"THE HALL BY THE ROADSIDE"

(By Jason Woodman)

What the newspaper and magazine are to the journalist, the courts to the attorney, his pulpit to the clergyman, so may the grange or similar organization be to the farmer, in the opportunity it offers for mental development.

Knowledge, and the power of apt expression are not born in a man. It takes years of experience and study to acquire the one, and long continued practice to develop the other.

The men we put forward to write, speak, and act for us should have a mental training far beyond what the schools can give. If they do not get this training somewhere they will not meet on equal terms in public and business affairs.

The chief objection always urged against country life is its isolation. We are social beings. While it is well for the farmer and his family to meet and mingle with those of other callings, to know what they think and how they live, after all, country people find their greatest social pleasures and truest friends among their own kind.

Negotiations for the construction of a new grain elevator with a capacity of 2,225,000 bushels, and to cost approximately \$2,500,000, have been completed by the central selling agency of the Grain Producers, Limited.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MACHINERY

Deico Lighting Plant For Sale—Plant owner now using Hydro. For particulars apply DOERR ELECTRIC COMPANY, 123 King Street W., Kitchener, Ont. 52-6

MOTOR SUPPLIES

Spare Parts for Most Makes and Models of cars. Your old, broken or worn parts replaced. Write or wire us describing what you want. We carry the largest and most complete stock in Canada of slightly used or new parts and automobile equipment.

POULTRY

Highest Prices Paid. Write for price list. We loan crates. A. STORK & SON, 17 St. Patrick's Market, Toronto. 4-6

DUCKS

Mammoth Pekin Ducks and drakes, \$2.50 each. Also Gill's laying strain Barred Rock cockerels, same prices. ALEX. HORN, Lindsay, Ont. 5-6

GIANTS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

Montreal Poultry Farms. Baby chicks ("Registration" strain), all popular varieties, and Indian Runner ducks, "the duck that lays more eggs than any hen."

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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

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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds; Dark even colored cockerels for sale. W. MONTGOMERY, 64 Huron Street, Woodstock, Ont. 3-6

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

TURKEYS

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

POULTRY SUPPLIES

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

WYANDOTTES

Whiteside's Royal Winners. Partridge Wyandottes—also Partridge Rocks—Red, Rose Comb Cockerels. R. D. HAMILTON, Pepper House Farm, Aylmer, Ont. 1-6

AGENTS WANTED

Radio Offers You \$50 to \$75 a Week. Ambitious men can easily make big money in radio. I show you how to start a business of your own; show you how to buy all popular radio goods at lowest prices which will enable you to sell at handsome profit.

WASHO Best Seller, Great Repeater. Highest Commission. Washes clothes without rubbing. Makes Washday a Holiday. Beats everything. Sample free. P. A. LEFEBVRE & CO., Alexandria, Ont.

LIVESTOCK

DOGS

Beautiful German Police Pups. Wolf grey and silver grey from prize winning, trained imported dogs. Best blood lines. Ship on approval anywhere. Pleased hundreds past 10 years. DR. ALMKLOV, Cooperstown, N. Dak. 5-6

For Sale—Beautiful registered white Scotch collie. HILLCREST WHITE COLLIE KENNELS, R. 2, Chilliwick, B. C. 52-7

FARMERS' WANTS & SALES

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

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

LIVESTOCK

FOXES

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

HORSES

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

RABBITS

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

SWINE

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

WILD ANIMALS

Don't go to Florida to make money. Secure these wonderful books: Mink Farming, 1.00; Raccoon Raising, 1.50; Muskrat Farming, 2.25. Investigate wonderful opportunities. FUR FARMS PUBLISHING CO., Dept. A, Utica, N. Y. 5-3

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE

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

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

"Heaven and Hell", Swedenborg's great work on the life after death and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25c postpaid. W. B. LAW, 485 Euclid Ave., Toronto. 1-6

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

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

HIDES TANNED OF ALL KINDS AND FOR EVERY PURPOSE

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

Bargain Catalogue Listing Latest Novelties, Masquerade Supplies, Decorative Goods, etc., sent free, postpaid. UNITED SALES CO., Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

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

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

FEED

"Feed Beans for sale in car lots or less, \$1.30 per hundred f.o.b., bags included. GEO. T. MICKLE & SONS, Ridgeway, Ontario. 52-6

HONEY

Pure Manitoba Honey—Crate of six ten-pound pails \$9.50. MAISON SAINT-JOSEPH, Otterburne, Man. 44-13

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

BULBS AND PLANTS

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

Gladiolus Bulbs. New and Standard Varieties. I grow, Autumn, Eberius, B. L. Smith, Crinson Glow, Golden Measure, Kirtland, Foch, Groffs Majestic, Sheila, La Beaute, Myrtle, R. Delner, Mrs. Norton, and seventy-five others. Prices reasonable, stock guaranteed. Catalog free on request ALEX. HERD, "Airlie", Duncan, B. C. 5-6

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

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

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

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

SEED

Home grown Variegated Alfalfa seed for sale. Government standard No. 1; price \$10.00 per bushel f.o.b. Milton; bags 50c extra. WM. McFADDEN, Milton West, Ont. R. 1. 5-6

Hay For Sale—in carlots. Apply to THOMAS CARIGNAN, hay dealer, Ste. Cecile de Levis, Co. Nicolet, P. Q. 5-6

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

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Stamp Collectors. Boy's Own Price List over 500 sets. Packets and Premiums to live agents selling our stamps. Send at once. A. F. WICKS, Brantford, Ontario. 4-12

FARMS FOR SALE

110 Acres—Dairy farm, all under cultivation, good buildings with modern equipments, two miles from Winchester. Apply WALTER MOFFAT, Winchester, Ont. 52-6

80 Acres—About 45 Cultivated, small frame buildings, good water; elevators four miles. SYKES, Russell, Man. 3-6

160 acres, 40 broken; station mile and half; with well, fences, buildings; small stream through corner of farm, \$10 per acre, \$500 down. Also homestead joining. JARED E. BROWN, Meanook, Alberta.

At a sacrifice, \$15 acres clay loam, near Cochrane, Ont. 200 acres under cultivation, rest easy to clear; all wire fenced, good frame buildings, fine equipment. Near R. R. and auto roads. Big market for all produce. Reasons for selling. For sale or exchange for revenue property. M. ROTHSCHILD, 228 Redfern Ave., Westmount, Que.

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

100 acres good dairy farm. Twenty miles east Toronto. Sell cheap for quick sale. Apply. SARAH REDDEN, Campbellford, Ont. 3-6

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

12 Acres For Sale—Good Garden land, in Guelph; colonial stone house; all city conveniences; good out-buildings; fruit. Further particulars. Apply owner, 330 Eramosa Road, Guelph, Ont. 4-6

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

For Sale—193 acres, consisting of wood, pasture and plough land, stock and implements. J. G. LINES, R. D. 2, Hillsdale, N. Y. 5-6

Brantford Highway—100 Acre Fully Equipped. Going concern; very productive; splendid buildings; easily worked; dairy a specialty. Also hogs, hens and vegetables. MRS. STORY, 409 King E., Hamilton, Ont. 6-6

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

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

400-Acre Vermont Dairy Farm, Fully Equipped with stock and implements, two dwellings, large sugar bush; recent death of owner causes sale. Inquire A. F. WALSH, Saratoga Springs, N.Y. 6-5

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Post Office and General Store.—Gas and Oil with Pumps. Business Good. 12 miles from Toronto, on highway 38 miles from Hamilton. Retiring. Business good, large store, 10 roomed house. Steam Heat, Electric Light, Closet, Bath. Would exchange small place in country. Box 4, Erindale, at once. 4-6

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

For Sale—Good eight room house in good repair, 1-2 miles from Rodney, close to two railroads and on good gravel road; also barn, garage and chicken house, with 1-2 acres good land, fenced with chicken wire. Lots of fruit. Price \$1,600. For further particulars address BOX 201, Witness Office, Montreal.

Farm, 310 acres, mostly good clay loam; good out-buildings, enclosed. 5 barns, all machinery, horses, etc. Well watered; sugar bush, orchard 1-2 mile from church, school, cheese factory and town hall, R. R. and P. O. Good spar and other mines. Will sell with or without stock and machinery. Cheap to quick buyer. Reason, no help. Mrs. CATHERINE DOHERTY, Mayo, Que. 5-2

BUSINESS CARDS

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

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Artist Brushes, colors, papers, pastels and canvas, also everything that an artist would require. Send for catalogue. ART EMPORIUM, LIMITED, 23 McGill College Ave., Montreal. 45-53

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

CUSTOM TANNING

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The De Brisay Method is the Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses. — ACADEMIE DEBRISAY, Ottawa. 6-59

The Shaw School Course in Poultry Husbandry is highly recommended by Government officials and by students. Particulars free. Write Department 8, 40, Bloor West, Toronto. 1-13

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

PERSONAL

Fits—Trench's World Famous Remedy for Epilepsy. Simple home treatment; 25 years' success. Thousands testimonials. Write at once for free book. TRENCH'S REMEDIES LIMITED, Dept. R, 79 Adelaide East, Toronto, Canada. (Cut this out). 3-30

INVENTIONS WANTED. Fortunes are made from simple ideas. Send for list of inventions wanted, our "Patent Protection" booklet and magazine "The Thinker". SHIPMAN & CO.—THE OLD RELIABLE FIRM REGISTERED PATENT ATTORNEYS. OTTAWA, CAN.

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W. IRWIN HASKETT, (Cut Out and Mail Today) 18 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont. Please send me FREE (1) "Record of Inventions," (2) Booklet of "Wanted Inventions," (3) "Newest Leaflets," and (4) Full information.

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

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME WORKERS

Valentine Party Suggestions

St. Valentine's Day is one of the most alluring times of all the year on which to give a party, there are such splendid opportunities for unique decorations and games. If the young people know each other very well, writes Nina Tachan, in the Country Gentleman, perhaps the hostess can ask them to dress as famous lovers of all times, thus Romeo and Juliet would come together, and Dante and Beatrice, Paolo and Francesca, Paul and Virginia, Columbine and Pierrot, Jack and Jill, Darby and Joan, and, last but not least, Cinderella and her Prince. Of course there are many others, too, that give great scope for variety in costuming.

Then it will be quite easy to get up most amusing tableaux on the spur of the moment, for nothing serves so well to get things started as these impromptu pictures. "King Cophetua and the Beggar Maid" are of course Jill and the Prince, and "Love Choosing Between Riches and Poverty" shows Columbine in a pretty attitude of hesitation between Paolo and Darby, who are contending for her hand. And so this can be continued until interest flags. When the boys and girls go in for refreshments, they can pair off as they did when they came, but after each course the boys can progress to another partner, and a most amusing assortment of couples will result.

But if this plan of masquerade is not found feasible, there are lots of games that can be played that are just as appropriate to the occasion. Progressive games are always fun, for they promote sociability and mirth. At one table for the players find a pile of anagram chips awaiting them. At the given signal each player helps himself to a handful of these letters, and then tries to form from them as many words as possible that are appropriate to a valentine party. "Love," "cupid," "heart," "arrow," "true," "dart," are just a few of the many words that can be made. Or instead of making separate words they can be asked to form valentine sentiments from the letters they draw.

A good scheme for choosing the sets of four who will start these games together is to cut out a number of hearts from cardboard or heavy paper, and write a familiar two-line quotation on each. Cut the heart in four pieces so that each part will contain a quarter of the rhyme. Have two buckets and drop two pieces into each taking care that the first half and the last half of the lines go into different buckets. Let the boys draw from one bucket and the girls from the other, and take as table mates the three people who hold the missing parts to their quotations. For example, the old, old verse:
The rose is red, the violet is blue,
Sugar is sweet and so are you,
is easily divided and very well-known, so that the four who have the parts which make up the complete couplet will play together.

The next table is heaped high with lace paper and red tissue paper, cupids and all the necessary material for making valentines, while scissors and paste pot stand out prominently. The boys are put to manufacturing valentines and the girls are given a small bag or basket filled with hard pieces of candy, either mottoes or sour balls, all of one color and a different shade for each. Then in turn they try to throw their candy into a basket suspended from the ceiling. After seven or eight turns, the girl who has been most successful receives the coveted score on her tally.

The fourth table will fill the prosaic couples with despair, for its only equipment is pencils and paper, and the disheveled appearance of those who are left behind tells the story only too plainly. Some original verse for St. Valentine's Day must be concocted within the allotted time. The prizes can be heart-shaped boxes of candy for the boys, and for the girls heart-shaped handkerchief boxes or pin cushions.

If you do not want to use progressive games there are many others everyone will enjoy, such as the following, from the Woman's World.

A Garden of Valentines:—When the helpers are ready, the Gardener tells them what they must do if they expect to harvest a good crop of valentines. First of all comes the planting. The Gardener seats the helpers in chairs arranged in a wide circle, and, standing in the middle, he asks each one what part of a valentine he wishes to plant. One answers, "A border of lace paper," another, "A pink rose," a third "A funny rhyme," a fourth, "The picture of a little girl," and so on. Then the Gardener begins to talk about his garden, mentioning the names which have just been given to him. Whenever any helper hears the name of the part of a

valentine that he has chosen, he must leave his seat and stand behind the Gardener, holding on to some part of his clothing.

The Gardener begins like this:
"I want to have a particularly fine garden this year, so I saved only the best seed. I had a beautiful lace-paper plant, last year, and the finest little girl's picture in the world, a wonderful bow and arrow, a big gold 'V,' a funny rhyme, etc."
When the names have all been called, the chairs are empty, and there is a long line of boys and girls clinging to one another behind the Gardener's back. Then he cries, "I am going to plant the seeds now." Everyone must run and try to capture a seat; as there is one lacking for the number of players, someone is left out to become the next Gardener. The players choose different names and the game goes on as before.

HAIL, OLD BISHOP VALENTINE!

Have you the good habit of re-reading "The Christmas Carol" at the Yuletide? And do you take down your "Essays of Elia" on February 14th and read what gentle Charles Lamb has to say about the feast of the saint high Valentine? Do you remember that delightful opening paragraph? Perhaps you have overlooked it of late. There is so little leisure in these modern days.

"Hail to thy returning festival, old Bishop Valentine! Great is thy name in the rubric, thou venerable Archflamen of Hymen! Immortal Go-between! Who and what manner of person art thou? . . . Mysterious Personage! Like unto thee, assuredly, there is no other mitred father in the calendar; not Jerome nor Ambrose, nor Cyril; nor the consignor of undipped infants to eternal torments, Austin, whom all mothers hate; nor he who hated all mothers, Origen. . . Thou comest attended with thousands and thousands of little loves, and the air is 'Brushed with the hiss of rustling wings.' Singing Cupids are thy choristers and thy precursors; and instead of the crozier the mystical arrow is borne before thee."

OLD-FASHIONED VALENTINES

When our grandmothers sent valentines a hundred years ago, they did not favor the subtle inventions we use today. A little old-fashioned wreath, hand painted on lace-bordered paper was elaborate enough to convey the message. It was sentimental, too, in spite of a certain formal air of primness and propriety, which the leaflet exhaled. "Thine, and thine only," finally announced one with a pansy, and red, gray, and green leaves mostly growing in pasted glory. Stem, stamens, and pistil are skillfully painted in. The messages were limited in the fine Italian hand in vogue in those days.

"Shall I conquer?" another yellow-flowered affair inquires. One cannot help wondering what the answer was in those days of long ago. The yellow flower must have had some hidden meaning. Every leaflet used the appeal of their added power. One guesses that the carnation meant true love, and so forth. Cupid hovered about, properly attired in little red skirts, and blue draperies. A curiously folded pocket left place for a personal message to be tucked inside.

These old-fashioned valentines are seldom seen now, except in some worn family album. A small collection of them was discovered quite by accident. They are perfectly preserved, and except for their old-fashioned air might lead one to think that they had just been made. An appropriate one shows a prim maiden taking leave of her sailorboy in these words: Farewell: gallant sailor, dear child of the wave,

In the storm none more active, in the battle more brave,
My spirit goes with thee, all faithful and true,
Adoring and loving, my gallant True Blue.

MY VALENTINE

(By Estelle M. Hurl)

February, I choose thee for my valentine,
Although thou art a terrible coquette,
Repelling when alluring,
Uncertain when assuring,
And seeming every promise to forget,
February, my faith in thee I'll ne'er resign.

February, my love for thee will ne'er decline,
For underneath thy winter-like disguise,
Too deep for swift revealing,
Too sweet for long concealing,
The heart of Spring is smiling in thy eyes.

February, I choose thee for my valentine.
C. E. World.

SUNDAYING AT SUNDAY SCHOOL

Sometimes mid the ravenous hurry and flurry of modernism, it almost seems that we are too busy for Sunday.

Of course, writes Hazel B. Girard, in the Michigan Farmer, we would not desire going back to the ancient Blue Laws—but certainly we cannot deny that the parents of old, fashioned a church-going habit into their children that has stood the test of time, and many splendid Christian men and women have resulted.

Perhaps every one of us know dozens of children who, Sunday after Sunday, do not even attend Sunday-school. It is indeed a shame for them to be deprived of the valuable Bible teachings.

Old Bible Stories are grossly neglected for lighter, later day reading, and a bigger mistake cannot be made. Not alone is there the loss of spiritual benefit; they are also being denied the choicest of literature.

Some people argue that going to Sunday morning services, or even permitting the children to go, just completely spoils the day for them. Firstly, comes that accentuated kill-joy task of getting the children ready; secondly, it usually spoils the picnic lunch or the jubilant flivver ride. But need it be so?

The whole situation invariably depends on the mother. If she decides in the affirmative, and all plans are made to fit, everything "cut and dried" the day before, the habit soon becomes an automaton and is accepted as a part of the day's regime. Sunday becomes a day fuller and more beautiful than ever before.

No longer are children expected to listen in on cosmopolitan erudite sermons way "above their heads." Present day ministers seek to teach practicalism more than ever before. Many churches these days are equipped with kindergarten chairs for the children which prevents their little legs from dangling as reflexively as "Simon says—'Wiggo! Waggo!'"

Many ministers who have a vital interest in children, prepare special children's sermons, sermons of their very own. Children listen intently and become inoculated with many truths, the lessons of which remain with them throughout the months and years. Is not that adequate reward for all efforts expended?

Parents cannot send their children to church Sundays when they themselves are home planning something else. The little ones naturally reason that if the services are not interesting enough for Dad and Mother, they are not interesting enough for them, and can we blame them for their childish philosophy?

Few parents would hesitate to accompany the kiddies to Sunday-school and church if they could only visualize the better years beyond for those loved ones—the result of Golden Rule teachings.

For the children who cannot attend Sunday-school, there are many wonderful books of Bible stories. They are written simply for juvenile minds. Those containing colored illustrations are better. The story of the Life of Jesus never fails to interest children. It satisfies and waxes stronger moral and soul fibres.

PROVIDE PROPER LIGHTING

In making the lighting arrangements for a room it is well to bear in mind a few simple facts, says Dr. Chester T. Brown, of Newark, N. J. "When reading or sewing or otherwise engaged in work that requires visual effort, the light rays should not be directed toward the eye but toward the paper or other objective. Everyone has been told at one time or another that one should read with the light projected over the left shoulder. There is no particular virtue in having the light over the shoulder except that this is the simplest assurance that light rays will not enter the eye; and there is no reasonable ground for saying that the left shoulder is better than the right, except that it makes the rule more specific and easier to remember. If it happens to be inconvenient to have the light projected over the left shoulder, let it fall over the right. The paper or book should be held so that the line of vision is perpendicular to it, and so there will be no reflected glare to enter and fatigue the eye."

Dr. Brown also has something to say about reading in bed. Reading in bed, he says, was for a long time generally considered in itself bad for the eyes. "Actually the ill effects can be practically eliminated by proper lighting, but that was hardly possible in the days when the belief was formed. As a rule people who find themselves growing drowsy in the evening after reading a short time may be reasonably sure that the light is poor, or else there are errors of refraction in their vision that require glasses, or a change of glasses, to correct. And often headaches at the end of the day are

due to working in a poor light or without glasses where they are needed. It is better not to read at all than to try to read in a dark corner of an artificially lighted room.

BEAR THESE IN MIND

The National Safety Council gives the following suggestions as to preventing accidents in the home. We wish all housekeepers would bear them in mind. An accident which disables the house-keeper or the mother of the family very quickly throws the whole household out of gear:

Standing on chairs (especially rockers), frail boxes, crates, barrels and insecure step ladders is responsible for many falls. An upturned barrel makes a precarious stepladder, as frequently there is nothing to hold the head from being forced inward. Projecting nails on the inside may inflict bad scratches and worse. Fragile crates, boxes and chairs without solid seats should be avoided.

Serious and even fatal injuries have resulted from falling only two or three feet, and the hazard is especially great for elderly persons whose bones are brittle and nerves less able to stand sudden shock.

Many stepladders are of faulty design or poor construction. It will pay to buy a good ladder and keep it in first-class condition. Many stepladders are provided with a folding shelf for holding a bucket of water. It is pretty dangerous to stand on this shelf, which is not intended to hold the weight of a person. See that the spreaders are in proper position before mounting the ladder.

The straight ladder, utilized more for outdoor than indoor work, must be used with care on smooth floors or pavements, as there is danger of the base slipping. In such cases it should be blocked or else held steadily by an assistant.

Any machine, whether motor driven or not, presents hazards when not properly constructed and handled. Too great care cannot be exercised when purchasing mechanical equipment to see that all possible protection has been provided. Thus all machines should have the gears enclosed so that the fingers and clothes will not get caught in them. This applies to washing machines, ironers, ice cream freezers, churns and other household appliances.

Wringers, especially the motor driven kind attached to washing machines, should have a guard to prevent the fingers from entering between the rolls and in addition should have a release device so that extreme pressure upon the rollers will throw them out of gear. Be careful not to catch your hair in such. Sewing machines should have guards to prevent the fingers from getting under the needle. Electric fans should always be provided with guards.

Any machines having blades or other sharp parts should be handled with great care. Keep the children away from the lawn mower when you are cutting the grass.

GREAT LITTLE LESSONS

Dear Teacher, patient with our childish ways,
Teach us the common things on common days;
While careless hands the dog-eared pages turn,
Teach us the easy things, so hard to learn.
The truth—that needs no learning to declare,
Pure, white-souled truth than noonday sun more fair;
And faith—that midst all doubts and fears and woes,
Sings on the children's lips—"Well—Teacher knows!"
And love—that hath ten million times been told:
Love—that is older than the world is old;
Love—that will live when all the worlds are dead.
When these great little lessons have been said,
Then heaven and earth in one great school will meet—
Learning old lessons at the Teacher's feet.
—Robert J. Burdette.

To prevent rugs from curling, sew to the underside of each corner a triangular piece of corrugated rubber, in which holes have been punched.

When windows stick, rub a little floor wax along the groove in which the sash runs, and after it stands for a few minutes, polish with a cloth. Also good for drawers that do not slide easily.

Apply a paste of salt and vinegar to brass and let stand for ten minutes. Then polish in the usual way.

For a sore or inflamed throat, try gargling with a strong solution of salt and water. This remedy will often give relief.

HOME COOKING

Valentine Dainties

Valentine Salads: Make a well seasoned tomato jelly, with one can of tomatoes, one slice of onion, one bay leaf, one blade mace, tablespoon of vinegar, six peppercorns, two cloves, a teaspoonful of salt, four and a half tablespoons of gelatine, whites of two eggs and three cups of water. Stir all in saucepan over the fire until boiling, then set back on the range, cover and let stand for a few minutes. Scald a jelly bag, then turn in the tomatoes and let drip. Add a few drops of red coloring. Turn this into a ring mould, and when serving fill the centre with finely shredded cabbage and sliced onions or chopped celery, onions and pimentos. Or the jelly may be run into individual heart-shaped moulds and served turned out on lettuce leaves. Serve with mayonnaise dressing.

Valentine Sandwiches: Cut white or graham bread in thin slices and spread with softened butter, then mix enough pimento, raspberry jam or red-tinted jelly with cottage cheese to make it quite red, first carefully creaming the cheese until it is soft and delicate, and seasoning it nicely with salt and a little thick sweet cream. Spread the bread with the cheese filling and press the slices together sandwich fashion, then with a heart-shaped cookie cutter cut the sandwiches into hearts. If the cookie cutter is not available cut a cardboard heart and, after piling up the bread-and-butter slices, place the pattern on the top and cut around it with a sharp knife, through all the bread. Slice the sandwich loaf lengthwise and you will find it easier to cut the hearts.

Other fillings may be used in the sandwiches if preferred.

Valentine Cakes: These may be baked either in small heart-shaped pans, or in a thin sheet and cut with a cookie cutter or after a paper pattern. Here is a recipe that will make very tempting little cakes: 3 eggs, 1 cupful of sugar, 4 tablespoonfuls of cold water, 1 cupful of flour, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder, 1-4 teaspoonful of salt, 2 tablespoonfuls of hot melted butter, 1 teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat the eggs thoroughly; add the sugar and vanilla and beat till like batter, then add the water and beat again. Sift flour, salt and baking powder together and whip into the cake. Last of all fold in the hot butter. Bake in a moderately hot oven. When the little cakes are cool split them through the centre and spread a lemon filling or a tart jelly between them, then put them together and cover some with white and some with pink icing. The plainest of cookies cut heart-shape and iced, some with pink, some white and some pale green will seem a new and delightful treat on Valentine's Day.

Valentine Jellies: (1) Make a cherry jelly with one of the prepared gelatines. Pour it into individual heart moulds. When ready to serve, cut thin slices of sponge cake, put them on individual plates, cover each slice with whipped cream, sweetened and flavored, and turn jelly hearts out on the cream; add a little whipped cream and top off with a candied cherry.

Valentine Jellies: (2) Make an orange gelatine and pour into a flat oblong pan, similar to the pan used to bake cheesecakes. Set aside to mould. Bake a sponge cake in shallow square pans. Now with a heart-shaped cookie cutter, cut out the cake into heart shapes and then cut the gelatine in the same way. Spread the cake with marshmallow whip and then place the gelatine on top. Garnish with whipped cream, piped off with a rose-shaped tube in a pastry bag.

Pink Punch: Boil a pound of bright red cranberries to one pint of cold water, cook together until the berries are soft; strain and add to your favorite fruit punch mixture. The following is good: One and a half cups of sugar, juice of two lemons, juice of two oranges, and juice from one can of pineapple; diluted with an equal quantity of cold water. Chill and serve.

Those Tasteless Cuts

To cook meat on a bed of vegetables is the ideal way for those who do not want to lose the nutriment, and who love flavor. Your stewed or boiled meat may be toothsome, but it may be very flavorless if the piece was a poor one. Even a poor bit of meat cooked in a casserole or in a stewpan on a bed of vegetables, absorbs their flavors while the vegetable and meat goodnesses are cooked, not boiled away into water that is rejected, but into the gravy, some of which will be served round the dish, some kept to make a fine sauce against the dishing up of what is left at the first meal.

Fry your meat lightly before it goes on to the vegetable bed. This shuts in the juices of the meat during the earlier part of the stewing, and gives a subtle flavor to the whole. Cut the vegetables

to look appetising and beautiful, always remembering that we eat with our eyes as well as with our mouths.

Some tasteless meats are rendered succulent by being left for half a day or so in a bath of vinegar, to which is added some scraped onion, scraped carrot, and shredded pickle. This "bath" is bottled, to be used again, and some of it should be used, blended with flour, fried in margarine, to make a sauce for some other dish.

Try, instead of serving cooked cabbage and cooked potato with a meat stew, to serve only an uncooked salad of lettuce or lettuce and apple.

To Marinade An Ox Heart

Soak the heart in cold water, with a little salt in it, for an hour or two, then rinse it in several changes of fresh cold water. When all the blood is cleared from it, cut out all the tough muscles from the centre of the heart, and split it open. Lard it with 10 or 12 strips of fat bacon or pork, each strip well dusted with pepper.

Now for the marinade mixture. Boil together for five minutes 1 pint brown vinegar, a blade of mace, 4 cloves, a bay leaf, 12 peppercorns, and 3 small onions, cut across. Let this get quite cold; put the heart in a deep dish, and pour the marinade over it and let it remain for three or four days, turning it over each day. Drain and brown it quickly on both sides in a deep saucepan containing some hot dripping, and then add the marinade mixture (with a little sugar in it), and stew the heart in the liquor, very slowly, for four hours. Thicken the gravy, and serve hot.

Meat Loaf

This is made by taking one pound of Hamburg steak, one pound of ground veal, and one quarter-pound of ground bacon. Blend these with an egg, a minced onion, a cup of fine bread-crumbs, salt and pepper to taste, and a half a cup of milk. Pack closely into a greased pyrex dish, putting a dozen or more little half-inch squares of bacon or salt pork on top. Bake slowly until the entire loaf is brown, but not too dark. Loosen from the pyrex dish, and lift it out carefully upon a platter. Garnish with parsley and lemon slices.

English Stew

Any man would be pleased to eat a plate of this English stew. Cut two pounds of chuck beef into small pieces and put into a kettle with one quart of cold salted water. Bring quickly to the boiling point, skim, and cook until tender. Add one-half cup of carrot cubes, one-fourth cup of diced turnip, one-quarter cup of celery, and one small onion chopped fine. Season with six allspice berries, six peppercorns, and one-half of a bay leaf. Twenty minutes before serving the stew, add one cup of potato. Thicken with four tablespoons of flour to which enough cold water has been added to make a thin paste.

Scotch Stew

Scotch Stew is made with lamb, small onions, potatoes, and sometimes barley. A veal stew with dumplings appeals to most appetites on cold days. It is made similarly to English stew, only chuck veal cut into two-inch squares, and whole vegetables are used. Consequently, a little longer cooking is required. Vegetables which are generally used are medium-sized or small carrots, potatoes, and onions. Fifteen minutes before serving the stew, cover the surface with the baking powder dumplings. To make the dumplings, measure and sift together two cups of flour, one teaspoon of salt, and two teaspoons of baking powder. Add enough sweet milk to make a "drop" batter (about three-fourths of a cup of milk), and drop by spoonful in the stew. Cover the kettle and cook for twenty to twenty-five minutes. Be careful not to burn the stew while those cook.

Roast Beef

Cover your roast all over with flour seasoned well with pepper and salt; put it in the pan and pour over it about a cup of absolutely boiling water and roast allowing fifteen minutes to the pound. Pare enough potatoes to serve, and boil for ten minutes, drain, and dip them in seasoned flour. Place them about the roast an hour before the roast is to be taken from the oven, and baste them when you turn and baste your roast.

At a dental meeting in Chicago, Dr. A. L. Walters said ham and eggs, and white bread toast were an unbiologic breakfast, and advised people to eat fruit, a poached egg and bran toast for breakfast if they liked their teeth.

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Potato Recipes

Potato Apples: Mix together two cupfuls of hot riced potatoes, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-third cup of grated cheese, one-half teaspoon of salt, a few grains each of cayenne and nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls of thick cream, and the yolks of two eggs. Beat thoroughly. Shape into the form of apples. Roll in flour, egg and bread crumbs and fry in deep fat. Drain on waxed paper, insert a clove at each end of the "apple."

Real Cream Potatoes: Take cold baked potatoes, cut in dice, and place in a pan with just enough cream to cover. Add salt and pepper. Cook until the cream thickens, and serve hot.

Scotch Potatoes: Boil two cups of sliced potatoes and two cups of sliced onion in salted water until done. Turn into a baking dish and pour over them a milk gravy seasoned with salt and pepper. Bake slowly for one hour.

Hongroise Potatoes: Wash, pare and cut potatoes in one-third-inch cubes. Par-boil five minutes and drain. Add one-third cup of butter and cook over a low flame until the potatoes are soft and slightly browned. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add a few drops of onion juice, two tablespoons of flour, and pour on gradually one cup of hot milk. Season with paprika and salt. Add the beaten yolk of one egg. Pour this sauce over the potatoes and sprinkle with finely chopped parsley.

Vegetable Cakes with Tomato Sauce: These are fine for supper, as you can use left-over vegetables from dinner. Mix two cups of mashed potatoes with a minced onion, an egg and two cups of cold boiled cabbage mixed fine. Season to taste with salt, pepper and paprika. Make into little cakes, lay on a shallow baking tin and bake in a very quick oven till lightly browned. Serve with a sauce made by boiling together two cups of tomato juice, a teaspoon of sugar, salt and pepper to taste, and butter the size of a walnut. When boiling, add a teaspoon of flour mixed with enough water to form a paste.

Potatoes a la Carrot: 1 pt. diced potatoes (raw), 1 cup diced carrot (raw), 2 small onions, 1-3 cup butter, salt. Slice onion and saute in part butter. Add carrots and potatoes and seasoning. After stirring well, place in a baking dish and nearly cover with water. When vegetables are tender, add rest of fat and brown, uncovered.

A Maryland Potato Pie: Boil four or five fair-sized potatoes until well done. Mash well as for creaming. Gradually add enough to make a thin batter. (If too thick pies will be hard and dry). Strain this through a sieve to get out any lumps. Measure the batter and to every two cups use one egg and 3-4 cup of sugar, eggs well beaten. Flavor with vanilla or lemon, if you like lemon better, and some people even use nutmeg. Use flavoring to taste. Bake in one crust until a nice brown.

Potato Pie: To one pint of mashed potatoes add 1-2 pints of milk, also 1-2 cups of sweet cream, a small lump of butter, two eggs, a little salt and sugar to taste. Bake in one crust.

Home-Made Ginger Snaps

W.W.: Ginger Snaps—1 cup sugar, 1 cup molasses, 1 cup shortening, 1 egg, pinch of salt, 1 lb. ginger (ground), 1 lb. baking soda. Dissolve soda in hot water. Flour to make stiff dough. Roll in small balls with hands, setting a few inches apart in pan, and bake in a slow oven. These are excellent.

FILLING UP THE BOY

Many mothers find it hard to understand how their children can be undernourished when they get all they want to eat, but it must be remembered that good nutrition does not come alone from quantity; certain foods, no matter how much of them is eaten, do not contain much nourishment. Good health, growth and proper development in children come with the wise use of food. The right kind of food should be provided to build firm flesh and muscles, to enlarge the bone structure, to keep the teeth whole and healthy and to protect the body against diseases which are the result of deficient diets.

The fact that a boy will eat almost any wholesome food makes the problem all the more difficult. The boy is not finicky, he eats anything and everything and the mother naturally thinks he is being well fed. But it does not necessarily follow. The department of agriculture says that a good-sized boy about 14 years old requires around 3,000 calories a day, while his eight-year-old brother needs only about 1,900 and his five-year-old sister 1,600. Since he is still growing, milk is especially valuable. At least a pint a day is desirable. It may be taken in various foods or as drink. The boy in his teens also needs eggs, cooked cereals for breakfast, bread made from whole-grain flours, plenty of fruit, all kinds of vegetables, a limited quantity of meat and sweets only at the end of meals.

Coffee and tea, doughnuts and other foods cooked in much fat are not desirable for the young child or growing children. Neither should he have chocolate bars, ice cream cones or hot-dog sandwiches between meals, nor should he have access to a pantry filled with pies and cakes. A boy hungry enough to need food between meals should be given bread and butter, fruit or a glass of milk, but in no case should his appetite be dulled so he will not enjoy his regular meals. He should be taught to eat slowly and chew thoroughly.

The 1925 report of the Ottawa branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses shows that during the year 25,248 visits to sick people were made. Of this 6,055 were maternity cases. The patients cared for were of all nationalities and religions.

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DRESS FOR YOUR WORK

Work is a pleasure if one is dressed for it. We women can really enjoy work if we have clothes that are nice looking and are also adapted for our own particular kind of jobs.

First of all we must have plenty of house dresses—the kind that launder easily. And now is the appointed time to be laying in a goodly supply. Six common work dresses are not too many. Make them pretty, but put the prettiness or in plain bindings or contrasting colors, anyway that will not make ironing.

The dress aprons answer every need. They are easily made, they are easy to slip on and off, they wash easily, and, above all, are nothing to iron. If one has plenty of the dress aprons—or apron dresses—a separate apron need not be worn. This is an advantage in several ways. It does save laundry, it is cooler and this style of dress is trim looking and comfortable.

Rather heavy cotton crepe, gingham, or a good grade of percale may be used. Get the materials—have different kinds of gingham for each dress—and cut them all out in one afternoon; folding the trimmings in with each one ready for sewing. One dress may easily be made in an afternoon. The two-piece type with the gathers at the low waistline on each side is always good.

One may vary the pattern and make several dresses for afternoon nearly the same if this is desired but of daintier material.

Make bloomers and try wearing them for work and you will never go back to petticoats. A week is long enough to convince one that they are specially good for the woman who hurries in and out—to the henhouse, to the garden, upstairs, to the cellar. One's movements are unhampered. Sateen or a heavy crepe may be used and they may be made in any color desired.

The petticoats were always more or less bedraggled around the bottom and thus harder to wash. The bloomers wash out easily and require no ironing.

If possible, have well cut breeches or knickerbockers for wear when planting your garden, helping with the haying or any other work when skirts get dirty or liable to catch and endanger your safety. Why should the city women, camping, or walking, be clean and trim and the woman whose work needs such a costume go bedraggled and uncomfortable.

Now is the time to see that the wardrobe for everyday wear for summer is completed. Nothing keeps the farm woman so fit during the rush seasons as plenty of the right kind of comfortable clothing.

Another Style in Tufted Bedspreads

A tufted bedspread is more effective than ordinary tufting, but taking longer to do, is made when the work is done over a foundation, then cut down centre, making the work wider and heavier.

Single cotton thread is put through needle in eight strands, then doubled making 16 threads in all. Use a split or piece of stiff leather about one-third of an inch wide, 6 or 8 in. long. Sew over the split following pattern with short stitches underneath cloth, and clip when split is full, then follow on the design. To launder wash, boil and rinse well. When partly dry use a whisk broom to brush the cotton thread up lightly.

SEWING ROOM HINTS

In sewing many small pieces on the machine, as in making children's clothes, plan a succession so that you need not move from the machine to get other pieces, but sew from one to the other without breaking your thread. Baste or pin the pieces together as they should be stitched and put them on a table or basket convenient to your left hand.

Lace curtains do not hold well when hems and seams are basted with thread. Invisible hairpins are far more stable and satisfactory to fasten the hems for the machine sewing.

Skirt or trousers hangers are a convenience when airing rugs or pillows on a windy day. Attach as usual and hang on the line giving it one twist around the hook.

Good-sized patch pockets on the front of the child's gingham knickers make carrying places for the "hanky"—not to mention stones, string, turtles, pollywogs, and other treasures. And, when the dress gets torn, one of these pockets can be ripped off and form a patch properly faded to match the dress material.

Problems of Homemakers.

Freeze the Teakettle

Here is a way to get the lime out of a teakettle with little trouble: Empty the kettle, removing the top. Set out-

side overnight during hard freezing weather. The moisture in the lime will cause it to freeze and become brittle. Thus, early the following morning, it may be taken off the sides in large chunks, depending on how hard it is frozen. This method has been used several times with success by members of the home economics staff of Purdue university, who have found it quite effective.

Renovating Leather

How to renovate shabby leather chairs worries so many women. It is not easy. First wash with soap and water on a cloth, dry with a soft duster, and leave until next day. Just to give a polish up use vinegar and linseed oil in equal parts, rubbed gently in and polished off and you will be wise if you give this treatment frequently enough to save the surface of the leather. If the color wants renewing, each shade wants a different treatment. For brown or dark red morocco dissolve half an ounce of bismarck brown in a pint of methylated spirit, adding two tablespoonfuls of French polish. Rub on with a very soft cloth, and polish afterwards. Or, again, dissolve your bismarck brown in naphtha, and paint over the worn bits with a soft brush, finishing with a coating of weak gum arabic and a final polish with cream.

For green leather dissolve an ounce of borax and two ounces of bleached shellac in a pint of boiling water, strain, heat, and add again a green dye with a few drops of glycerine. Sponge or brush on, and polish up afterwards. Always give the thorough washing first, and use only soft rags.

Tarnished Lace

Subscriber.—Gold lace or embroidery on an evening gown which has become tarnished, may be restored to its original freshness by applying powdered rock ammonia. A soft brush should be used for this. Slippers made of gold fabric may be treated similarly.

Pyorrhoea

Anxious.—It altogether depends on how far the disease has progressed whether pyorrhoea can be cured or not. It is not so much a disease of the teeth as of the bony processes in which the teeth lie. If they have been neglected until they are all broken down with pus, treatment can do little. But if gums and teeth are still in fair condition there is a good chance for recovery. The dentist will clean up the teeth, remove deposits of tartar which are pushing back the gums, drain pockets of pus and make general repairs. The doctor will give medical treatment and build up the general health.

Dandruff

Reader.—Dandruff, says Hygeia, means a scurf on the scalp and is principally a disease of adult years. It is very uncommon among children. The real cause

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is blended from fragrant young leaves and sealed to preserve the flavor. Finer than any Japan or Gunpowder. Ask for SALADA GREEN to-day.



A NEW FAD FOR THE COMING SUMMER

Tiny parasols fashioned like flowers promise to be popular next summer. This one is made so that it can be bent into any position to keep off the sun.

LONGING FOR FAME

"Taint that I want the money
Or fame when I am dead,
But because I get so tired
Of just composing bread.

I'd like the folks in Plainville
To read some magazine
And view with admiration
"A poem by Sarah Green."

Yes, I can cook, but landy,
A body has to cook,
That's just the very reason
I'd like to write a book.

But some is born to writing
And some to cook unseen
I guess I'd better hustle
"A Pie by Sarah Green."

—Annie Pike Greenwood.

Twelve thousand disappointed, disillusioned, destitute Russians who sought riches in the much advertised Tommote gold fields in Siberia, have returned with bitter tales of hardship and suffering. They said that nothing but "marshes" were found where the "gold beds" were supposed to exist.

Canada has officially registered with the League of Nations four treaties with the United States—the first for suppression of smuggling along the Canadian-United States frontier, the second for extradition, the third for further demarcation of the international boundary, and the fourth regulating the level of the Lake of the Woods.

Reports from country districts in the Maritime provinces describe snow drifts 25 feet high in some sections, and while rail traffic has been maintained under difficulties, some highways were practically impassable.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service



A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE DRESS

5222. This design shows the back flare, which is an outstanding feature of the latest models. The dress is suitable for silk, crepe, kasha or charmeuse.

The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make this style as illustrated for a 38 inch size will require 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material with 1 1/2 yard of contrasting material for vestee and collar.

A SIMPLE "SLIP OVER" MODEL

5258. Balbriggan, flannel or wool rep would be suitable for this design. Additional fulness is supplied by plaits at the sides.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 2 1/4 yards of 54 inch material with 1 1/4 yard of contrasting material 40 or 54 inches wide. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 13-4 yard.

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

A "STYLISH" MODEL

5377. This design embodies the latest style features, in the "peasant" sleeve and godets. Crepe de chine, radium silk, velvet or taffeta could be used for this style.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1/4 yards of 40 inch material if made with collar and long sleeves. Without collar and with short sleeves 1 7/8 yard will be required.

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

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

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Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 25-67

For Young People

A Fragrant Valentine

Story for Little Folk By Grace Boteler Sanders.

"I do wish that I could send Grandma Greene a valentine," sighed Virginia Lord. "I know she's lonely since I have gone. Let's see if I have money enough." Pulling her purse from her pocket, she quickly counted the shining coin.

"Two, four, six, twelve cents. I'd like to know what I could buy with that? I wish I could send her a nice, warm shawl. It's cold in Ohio, now, and she's poor. Oh, dear!"

Seating herself in the hammock, she lolled lazily on its crimson pillows, watching idly an oriole which swung in the tree above her.

"A year ago I was shivering around the stove in the cold north; this year I'm in Florida. Ugh! the wind there nearly freezes you. It's fun to go sleighing, though. Every place has something you don't like. There comes Mamma; perhaps she'll give me something for her."

Mrs. Lord, in a dress of beautiful shade, came slowly down the path. She raised her parasol, then stooped to pluck a flower, which she tucked in her belt.

"Going up street, mamma?"

"Yes."

"Wait a minute, please," and taking her mother's arm, she walked to the gate, talking excitedly.

"Mamma, you know I've wanted to send Grandma Greene a present. Next week comes the fourteenth of February. Don't you think it would be nice to remember her?"

"Yes, dear. What did you think of sending?"

"Something useful. A nice velvet bonnet would look lovely on her white hair; or a warm shawl—"

The mother smiled, indulgently.

"How much of your allowance have you saved? Either would cost several dollars."

Virginia's face fell. "I've twelve cents, but—I thought you would help me. It's a good cause."

"Don't you remember what I told you? Our expense this winter has been so great that I can only give you what papa sends each month. If you have spent your money foolishly Grandma Greene must go without the promised gift. I want you to practice self-denial, daughter. Think of others as well as yourself. I must be going now. Good-by, dear."

"Good-by, mamma."

As Mrs. Lord turned the corner, Virginia waved her hand, gaily, but the whole day she was quietly thoughtful.

"It will teach me a lesson," she said, aloud, as she sat on the piazza that evening. "I'll write grandma a letter, tomorrow."

When Mrs. Lord had been advised to seek a warmer climate, of course her fourteen-year-old daughter had been her chosen companion. They were a loving family—father, mother, and daughter. No other relatives had been spared to indulge this only daughter, so Grandma Greene, who lived in a cottage, near, had been adopted by her in early childhood. On her, Virginia had bestowed a part of all her holiday treasures; always leaving some substantial remembrance to brighten the old lady's life.

"I won't give up," said Virginia, "I'll sleep on it."

The song of a mockingbird awakened her early the next morning. The fragrance of the magnolia blossoms floated in through the open window, and all the world of nature, dew-bespangled and sweet, seemed to be rejoicing in the beauty of the morning. The girl gazed for a moment spellbound.

"The very thing," she said, suddenly. "I won't even tell mamma."

In a far-off rural district the postman scowled crossly as the wheels of his light wagon, covered with ice and snow, rolled over the frozen ground.

Grandma Greene was watching for him. The only diversion of her lonely life was the passing of the mail wagon, whose driver never failed to call to the wistful face at the window.

"The postman's coming, Puss," she said to the gray cat, who purred knowingly.

"I do believe he's stopping here."

"The fourteenth of February, Gran'ma. Some one's sent you a valentine, I guess," said a cheery voice.

Grandma was old and lame. The mail carrier not only brought the package to the door, but stood by the fire warming his hands while the old lady cut the strings which bound her valentine.

A subtle, sweet fragrance filled the room. The box was large. On the black velvet lining the snowy blossoms of six perfect magnolias smiled. Waxy, green leaves surrounded it, and from a card, which harmonized with the leaves in color, the sweet face of Virginia Lord smiled.

To this childless old woman, in this desert land of snow, where leaf and twig and tree were wrapped in slumber, this bunch of fragrant blossoms was like a loved voice from a foreign land.

"There's only one left, dear," wrote the

old lady, a few weeks later. "But if you could only know the joy they have given to dozens of the neighbors you would be glad of your thoughtfulness. I sent one to Mary Brown, who, was married yesterday, and she carried it when she became a bride. Cousin Nelly's baby held another in its tiny hands, Sunday. The little one has gone to heaven, and the fragrant flower was buried with it under the snow. I sent one to Elder Brown. He had it on his desk. They say his sermon was a marvel. His text was, 'If God so clothed the flowers.' Poor Jennie Fields is still sick. I wrapped the bud in tissue paper, and sent it to her Friday night. The boy said she burst into tears when she saw it. I sent Professor Jones, who lives at Centre, the fifth flower, and the last is beside me here on the table. As I write it seems to tell me of the thoughtfulness of my little girl, who gives happiness wherever she goes."

Virginia carried the letter to her mother, tears filling the usually bright eyes.

"How much good we might do if we would only try," she said. "There are little kindnesses every day that we might do if we would look for them."

"O mamma! I'm so glad. Experience is not always a better teacher." — The Watchford.

A VALENTINE

(By Laura E. Richards)

Oh! little loveliest lady mine,
What shall I send for your valentine?
Summer and flowers are far away;
Gloomy old Winter is king today;
Buds will not blow, and sun will not shine;
What shall I do for a valentine?

I've searched the garden all through and through
For a bud to tell of my love so true;
But buds are asleep, and blossoms are dead,
And the snow beats down on my poor little head;
So, little loveliest lady mine,
Here is my heart for your valentine!
—Christian Intelligencer

Make a Dancing Snake

When you don't know what else to do, just go to work make a dancing snake. There is nothing very hard about it. Simply take a piece of thin cardboard or thick paper and cut it into a spiral, coloring it if you want it to resemble a snake. Then stick a piece of wire upright in a small block of wood as a base, having the top end of the wire filed into a smooth point, and then hang your snake by the tail to the point of the wire. Next place the apparatus over the radiator or near the stovepipe or in some other place where the heat is rising, and the snake will twist round until it makes you dizzy to look at it. This is the effect of the hot air currents acting on the surface of the paper spiral.

GRANDMOTHER PERKINS' VALENTINE

"Mother, do big people have valentines?" asked little Josie.

"Yes, darling, if anybody sends them," answered mother.

Josie was a sweet, loving little creature. Her golden curls shone as she skipped and played in the sunshine, and Grandmother Perkins often declared it was as good as a dose of medicine just to see the child.

Josie had been talking with Grandmother Perkins and learned why she went to the post office every morning. She had been looking for a letter or paper but always received the same answer from the postmistress, "Nothing today."

"I will make her a valentine," thought Josie, "and it shall be pretty and bright."

Saturday afternoon, instead of going to play with her little friends, she went to her room to search for pictures and lace and bits of paper. She worked all afternoon, as it was hard for a little girl. Toward evening mother went to the window to look for Josie, and as she did not see her she took some clothes upstairs.

"Why, Josie!" she cried; "I thought you were out playing. You know you wanted to go so much."

"So I did, mother; but I saw dear old Grandmother Perkins going down for the mail again today, and she came back without any; so I have been making her a valentine, and I am sure it will make her happy."

"My dear little darling!" said mother. "So you are giving up your pleasure for an old lady. God bless you, dear." She kissed the little rosy cheeks and let the tired head rest on her shoulder. Then Josie knew she had done what was right, for there was such a happy feeling inside. She was doubly repaid when she saw dear old Mrs. Perkins a few days later trotting home singing for joy because she had a valentine.—Linda De Armond, in The Sunbeam.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA

Our stamp albums contain a few philatelic souvenirs of the late Queen Alexandra, all of which come from British North America. Her Majesty's first appearance on a postage stamp, says Fred J. Melville, writing in the London Daily Telegraph, was on the 3 cents orange stamp of Newfoundland issued in 1898 as one of the handsome series of Royal Family portraits known as the Diamond Jubilee issue. The companion stamps depicted Queen Victoria, King Edward as Prince of Wales, the then Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, and Prince Edward as a baby. The "Alexandra" stamp was in use in the colony for many years, and is still easily accessible to collectors except in one scarce variety which got into circulation by accident. A single sheet of 100 of the 3 cents stamps without the perforations was issued at the St. John's Post Office in 1902, and most of the stamps had been distributed before the omission of the perforations attracted the attention of a collector. Pairs of the stamps exist in this imperforate condition in a few collections, and are valued at about £5 the pair.

Ten years later Queen Alexandra was represented along with King Edward on the 2 cents carmine stamp of Canada in the series issued to commemorate the tercentenary of the founding of Quebec.

About 35,000,000 of this stamp passed into currency, and examples are found in most collections. A third portrait occurs on one of the pretty sets issued by Newfoundland for the Coronation of King George V. This series presents a complete miniature portrait gallery of the present Royal Family, including, in addition to the King and Queen, all their sons and their daughter, Princess Mary, Queen Alexandra on the 10 cents deep green, and the Duke of Connaught.

A long set of stamps was in preparation for Rhodesia in 1910 bearing the dual portraits of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, but although all the dies had been engraved and plates made, the death of King Edward led to the withholding of the stamps from issue. On the Rhodesian stamps as issued on Nov. 11, 1910, the portraits of King George and Queen Mary figure within the frame design originally prepared for the pictures of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

A VALENTINE FLOWER

There grew a little flower once,
That blossomed in a day,
And some said it would ever bloom,
And some 'twould fade away;
And some said it was Happiness,
And some said it was Spring,
And some said it was Grief and Tears,
And many such a thing;
But still the little flower bloomed,
And still it lived and thrived,
And men do call it "Summer Growth,"
But angels call it, "Love."
—Thomas Hood.

CAN YOU BLOW HARD?

Place two books of equal thickness side by side on a table (separated by a couple of inches) and lay a sheet of ordinary paper across their tops. Now try to dislodge the paper by blowing through the opening between the books. It can't be done! The explanation is that blowing in the space mentioned results in a reduction of pressure on the under surface of the paper. Air pressure on the upper surface either holds the paper in place or actually pushes it downward between the books. Try this on your friends who think they can blow.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

ENIGMA

Find me a ship that's a blessing,
A fort that's at peace each day,
And then, if you will, please find me
An ant that is sprightly and gay.
Find me a gate that will lessen
Whatever sorrows befall,
A rage that is truly valor,
And a fare that will profit all.
Find a cord that will hold together,
A mate that will make you glad,
A file that will always tarnish,
Find a tune that is ever sad.
Then find a table notorious,
A liar who's singular,
A tail that will really shorten,
And a cent with a generous air.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle

Dickens Anagram — Caleb Plummer, Betsey Trotwood, David Copperfield, Tilly Slowboy, Nicholas Nickleby, Dick Swiveller, Barnaby Rudge, Florence Dombey.

KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL IN WINTER

By Regulating the Stomach and Bowels With Baby's Own Tablets.

Winter is a dangerous season for the little ones. The days are changeable—one bright, the next cold and stormy, that the mother is afraid to take the children out for the fresh air and exercise they need so much. In consequence they are often cooped up in overheated, badly ventilated rooms and are soon seized with colds or grippe. What is needed to keep the little ones well is Baby's Own Tablets. They will regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out colds, and through their use the baby will be able to get over the winter season in perfect safety.

In using Baby's Own Tablets the mother has an absolute guarantee that she is giving her precious little ones something that is absolutely safe and something that cannot possibly do harm to even the newborn babe as the Tablets contain not one particle of opiate or other dangerous drug. They are sold by medicine dealers or at \$5 a box, by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



A LION FOR A PET

A London lion trainer took a young lion for a day's outing recently and the friendly animal discovered a friend in a taxi cab.

MIND
BODY

BOYS' PAGE

SOUL
SERVICE

Boys and Birds Share Jack Miner's Affection

The youngsters for miles around call him "Uncle Jack." He has built a clubhouse for them on his property; in winter the finest skating in Essex is found on his frozen duck ponds. And then there is that baseball diamond.

Imagine playing baseball with bats and balls that Ty Cobb has used! That is one of the thrills that lucky Kingsville boys are treated to. For "Uncle Jack" Miner and Ty Cobb are firm friends, and every year Ty Cobb sends Jack a good supply of the balls and bats that have been used that season by the Detroit Tigers. Surely, if inspiration counts for aught, the world's champs of the coming generation are stealing bases on the Miner diamond.

Birds, music, flowers and boys; these are the life-interests of Jack Miner.

And don't imagine that his interest in those boys stops there. He picks out a good straight umpire and makes sure that they obey his decisions. Beyond that, and barring obscene language and cigarette-smoking for lads under twenty, they can do pretty much as they like. And, as "Uncle Jack" says, "There's many a good game played on that diamond with clean hands and clean mouths."

"Every once in so often," he adds, "a couple of youngsters will get in an argument over the ump's decision. That's human nature." But when they start telling each other who their ancestors were, then he appears, talks with them a bit, and generally the thing is smoothed over without further unpleasantness.

An Ingenious Mower

The baseball diamonds and grounds consist of about four-acres. This has to be kept mowed, of course, and "Uncle Jack" at first found himself face to face with a real job. Not only did the grass have to be cut, but it had to be cut close and evenly as a lawn. He wasn't financially able to get a power mower and he realized what an impossible task cutting by means of a hand mower would be.

But he wasn't foiled. One day he was seen busy with three ordinary mowers and a big roll of wire. He tinkered about with these and a few beams for a while. Next day there was a new farm implement being dragged over the Miner property. A patient Dobbin plodded ahead, dragging the three mowers, all fastened end on end with the wire and poles. It only took three hours to mow the whole four acres.

The youngsters aren't the only ones who get a crack at the ball on the Miner diamond, however. Whenever the Rotary, Kiwanis or Lion clubs, of which Jack Miner is an honorary member, want to stage a get-together holiday, they are always welcome at Miner's. And they frequently use this standing invitation, motoring out to the bird king's playground to draw up teams and have a game.

Jack Miner has quite as good a time as anyone else. He whoops with the bunch, and outcries the Lions when some especially keen piece of play is pulled off. It is rumored that he can hit a mean homer, too, especially when faced by a swift pitcher who's not too tricky.

In Wintertime

But the good times at Miner's aren't snowed under. There's quite as much doing in the winter time. There are no lakes or ponds in Essex County. So the Miner goose ponds are a boon to skaters. There are about five acres of these ponds, and all winter they are kept clear of snow. The ice freezes clear and smooth, usually, and the skating is wonderful.

Every day, except Sunday, up until ten o'clock at night the ice is scraped by flying skates. Men and women, boys and girls, they come from miles around, in buggies and sleighs and flivvers and cars of all types. Here the baseball players of the summer days, have a chance to try their hands at the hockey stick. And they take full advantage of that chance.

And the best of it is that even if the ice breaks, the water is so shallow that there isn't danger of anything worse than a wet foot if it should crack unexpectedly.

On the property adjoining the ball park, a boys' clubhouse has been built at the cost of several thousand dollars. It contains three rooms. One is extra large. When a banquet is held it seats a hundred. Behind this is the kitchen, where boys or clubs can cook their dinners. The third room is a bath and dressing room.

In the country, of course, a bathtub is a bit of luxury. Most of us who have spent any time on the farm can recollect the good old Saturday night scrubbing that used to be as inevitable as castor oil was in green-apple time. But the scrubbing was generally done with knees

hunched up under ch'n, in a little round wash-tub. A bath-tub? Why, it would have been a sinful luxury, and besides it would have been too hard to pick it up and empty it.

The Popular Bath

But for miles around the Miner estate, the boys know that they can have a really enjoyable tub in the clubhouse. Ball players or not, they know that they are welcome. Many come long distances on bicycles and in cars. Whether they come solely for the bath or not, it is impossible to say. Probably they regard the bath as just one of the delights of "Uncle Jack's place."

Whenever the lads stage a "feed," Uncle Jack always manages to get a speaker for the evening. This will be someone who has made a success in life, either, as Jack Miner expresses it, "financially or as a farmer." Often a college professor will talk. The choosing of the speaker is left to Jack Miner, and the boys say that he has never fallen down on them yet. He says that he "aims to get someone every time who will leave the boys better off in mind than he found them."

Often when he wants a little holiday, he takes Mrs. Miner with him and goes on a jaunt to some of the boys' camps. Two favorites are Taylor Statton's camp in Algonquin Park and Bayview camp grounds in northern Michigan. Once they went as far west as Minaki Inn on Lake of the Woods, where the boys under the leadership of the Manitoba Boys' Work Board held their out-of-doors annual camp. In these places his talks are always listened to with enthusiastic interest. The term "Uncle Jack" is slowly gaining popularity among the lads outside his own community. He often hears it in the camps.

Hearing Jack Miner talk, one might suspect that no small part of his popularity among the boys as a lecturer is attributable to the startling originality of some of his illustrations. In one of these he compares Abraham Lincoln and Jesse James.

"Now it's my belief," he says, "that Jesse James was just as smart a man as Abraham Lincoln. Every bit as smart. One of them started right and kept right on. The other started wrong and went right along that way. They both died of a pistol shot."

"Now you may say, 'Well, what's the difference?' Listen. Year in and year out you hear the name of Abraham Lincoln. You hear it more frequently these days than ever. Folks are just learning what a great man he was. How about Jesse James? Year in and year out, you hear the name of Jesse James less often. And when you do hear about it, it's keepers and people like that. —Rod and Gun."

Skating Wings

Taking advantage of the hint afforded by the open coat and umbrella, various devices of sails of wings have been made to be attached to the body of the skater to aid him in sailing without a boat over the ice. One of the simplest of these is the "batwing." This is made by cutting out of stout cloth a piece large enough to reach from the crown of the head to the ankles and from the wrists of the outstretched arms to head and ankles. It is attached to the body by bands at the forehead, waist, ankles and wrists. By extending the arms when on the ice the wind acts on the entire surface of the cloth and imparts considerable speed to the skater. Folding the arms closes the wings and the effect of the wind is diminished. To spare one of the fatigue of his keeping arms continually outstretched, a rod can be carried in the hands and substituted from time to time for the arms.

Sails of various kinds are also used for this purpose. They are of all sizes and shapes—square, oblong, triangular, etc., sometimes large enough to propel two persons, and sometimes intended only for one. Frequently they are made with mast and boom, the mast resting in a socket fastened to the waist, as the standard-bearer carries the colors of his regiment. In other cases they are either carried in the hand or strapped to the body, as their size or the inclination of their users may determine. There is no end to the variety of styles that may be adopted, and an ingenious boy by using his wits can design many novelties that will both amuse and startle his companions and elders. Under favorable circumstances he can travel with astonishing rapidity over the ice in this way. He can literally outstrip the wind and some claim attain a velocity of eighty or even a hundred miles an hour.



A BLIND BOY CHESS PLAYER

Recently in England there was a chess tournament for boy players, and among the contestants was a blind boy, whose game ended in a draw. He plays with chessman fitted with pegs. The picture shows him during the play.

A Blessing or a Curse

Every Tuxis Boy should train hard to keep himself in the very best of physical condition, not only for his own sake, but for the sake of the generations that will succeed him. When a boy becomes a man and marries he passes on to his children not only the inheritance of health and strength which he has acquired, but also his standards and mode of living. If a Tuxis Boy has acquired the health habits suggested under the Program of Health Education in all probability his children will establish similar habits and will be as strong and healthy as their father. This privilege of being a partner with God in the creation of life should bring to all of us a realization of the sacredness of parenthood.

While a Tuxis Boy is not old enough to be thinking much about marriage, he should have the ambition to some day own a beautiful home and be surrounded with a loving family. The instinct that stimulates his imagination to picture such a delightful future is known as the sex instinct and it should be a great blessing in his life. Sometimes it is not. It all depends on how it is controlled. In a well-trained Tuxis Boy, the beauty and wonder of it arouses a tenderness and a protective instinct toward all women and girls. We are inspired with a reverence for motherhood and we begin to appreciate the sacredness of fatherhood.

The best book for the Mentor to read to a Square of Tuxis Boys on this subject is entitled "Keeping in Condition," written by Harry H. Moore. It is clean, inspiring and gives the information that every Tuxis Boy should have in a most readable and wholesome way.

Mr. Moore says: "The Sex instinct may be compared with various natural phenomena. Fire, for instance, is a great blessing to mankind. It warms our houses, and cooks our food. But if it gets beyond control, it may cause ruin. It is a fine thing to have temper; to be capable of becoming angry. It adds a certain desirable quality to the courage and the will-power of man, but a man must control his temper or it may some day control him and, under its control, he may commit an act he may ever after regret."

The Sex instinct must be controlled and directed into helpful activities. The boy who throws himself with whole-hearted enthusiasm into team games, swimming, athletics, woodcraft, his school work, public speaking, arts, crafts and hobbies, music, Church and Sunday School work, gives this great force within him a chance to develop him into the highest type of manhood.

Sometimes this mighty instinct asserts itself so strongly that he is tempted to gratify it by association with immoral women and girls. The boy who thus gratifies his lower nature, debases the greatest gift that God has given him, the capacity to love, and he brings himself to the level of the beast. Sometimes a boy confuses love and lust. Each is centered in the Sex instinct. The trend of one is upward and God-ward, the other savors of the animal life.

"To every one there openeth,

The high way and the low;
The high soul climbs the high way,
And the low soul gropes the low;
And in between on the misty flats
The rest drift to and fro.
And to every one, there openeth,
The high way and the low,
And every one decideth,
The way his soul shall go."

For some boys to live clean means hard fighting. The sex passion so hot and fierce calls forth the biggest fight of a life-time, a fight in secret without

applause, a fight requiring will power and persistence. But to the boy who wins, there is a new force that brings a richer and more abundant life with a greater capacity for love and a physical strength which will enable him to achieve great victories.

Tuxis Boys should regard all girls as future mothers of the race and bow in reverence before their self sacrifice. Many a boy has been inspired to great achievements by a wholesome, winsome girl. A Tuxis Boy will treat every girl as he expects other fellows to treat his own sister.

There is considerable information that every Tuxis Boy should have regarding these great facts of life and one of the best methods to secure this information is to have your father or the Mentor of your Tuxis Square read the Fourth Chapter of "Keeping in Condition." Knowing the facts that are revealed in this book, a Tuxis Boy who is true to his name will resolve that he will give his future wife as clean a life as he expects in her. Just as he believes in fair play and despises cheating in baseball or hockey, so as a matter of fair play, he will adopt for his own life the same standards he demands in the girl he will some day marry.—Tuxis Boy's Manual.

HERE YOU ARE, BOYS!—WRITE — WRITE

The editor of the boys' page is very anxious to have more original contributions from boys submitted for publication. Malcolm Lapointe, a seventeen-year-old "Lone Scout" has already submitted one or two well-written articles. The letters of many of the Salvation Army immigrant boys show considerable literary promise. But we need more, many more, to make the page truly attractive. We, therefore, invite:

Any boy reader in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick to write an article, not over five hundred words on "Maritime Rights."

Any boy reader in Quebec to write a similar article on "The Good Points of the French Canadian."

And Ontario boy to write on "Prohibition vs. Government Control of Liquor."

Any boy living in the prairie provinces to write on "The Points for (or against) the Hudson Bay Railway."

Any British Columbia boy to write on "The Chinese, The Japs, and How we Should Deal With Them."

Salvation Army boys: "What I Aim to Become in Canada."

All Boys: And subject that interests you will interest others. Address: Editor, Boys' Page.

Thefts never enrich, alms never impoverish, prayer hinders no work.—Dutch Proverb.

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A Hero in Wolf-Skin

A Story of Pagan and Christian

By TOM BEVAN

(By special arrangement with the Religious Tract Society, London—
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CHAPTER XV. (Continued)

"Ah! brother," he exclaimed cheerily, "I see thou hast found a seat." Then he turned to the witch, "Let us have a light, good mother; thou and I are used to this half-darkness; our eyes have many of the qualities of the cat's, but our friend will feel more at home if he can see what lies within reach of his hands."

Vulfla arose, took a pine torch from a corner, held it in the brazier and blew rapidly upon the glowing mass until the wood burst into flame; her visitor meanwhile watching with a strange fascination the play of the waxing and waning fire upon her features. When the flaring torch was at length fixed in an iron sconce, Atwulf was able to investigate the eerie habitation in which he was so unwilling a guest. The results of his survey brought him but scant comfort.

The hut was meagrely furnished. A roughhewn table, two stools, a chair, the charcoal brazier, a large cooper cauldron, a few domestic utensils, and a pile of wolf-skin rugs comprising all the useful household effects. The rough walls were decorated in a grisly and horrible manner. In the centre of the one which Atwulf faced was a human skull surrounded by a grotesquely arranged assortment of human bones; flanking these on either side was a bleached and grinning wolf's head. Other walls were festooned with dried snakes' skins, and, on a wooden bracket beneath the torch, squatted a mummified toad. The hearth-pit in the centre of the floor was alive with crawling reptiles, luxuriating in the heat of the warm clay. Atwulf felt his hair rising on his head, and his sensitive flesh crept twist for twist with the writhing mass before him. His soul was sick with horror and loathing, the place seemed suddenly transformed into a foetid den, and a wild desire to rush forth into the pure evening air came upon him.

With spasmodic cry he started to his feet, overturning the stool behind him. He turned to the open doorway. But he had forgotten the wolf. His sudden movements disturbed the rude beast's repose, and the grim "watch-dog" of the witch sprang upon him with a vicious snarl, hurling him against the nearest wall.

"Down, Bran!" shouted the witch. "Troll, look to thy friend. What a fool thou art to carry sick youths about with thee as auxiliaries in thy mad enterprises!"

The dwarf ran towards Atwulf, but the latter thrust him aside, crying—

"Let me get out of this horrible place, I am stifling, man!"

"Ah! a little fresh air," said Troll, calmly. "Come, brother; the scent of the pines will soon revive thee." He took the Goth by the hand and led him through the doorway.

Once outside, Atwulf's chest began leaving like a huge bellows. He drank in the air as a man dying of thirst drinks in cooling water. "If Nifheim be worse than yonder hurt," he cried, "then I pity the souls of cowards that are doomed to dwell there!"

"Tut! tut!" said Troll, irritably, "if thou canst not spend an hour with Vulfla and her creatures, thou wilt fare badly in those ordeals that are before thee. Bran made no movement until thou didst drive thy great feet into him; would thine own wolf-hound take such treatment without a growl?"

"But the witch's household is not made up of Bran?"

"The others will not trouble thee. And what fault canst thou find with Vulfla herself? True, she is not—in many things—as other women are; but in all that concerns thee she will behave as a simple woman; take my word for it, thou wilt meet with nothing but kindness and fair hospitality at her hands."

"The woman is well enough, perhaps, and, could I meet her as a village housewife, I might even trust her, but for her eyes."

"Murrain seize thee, man! What eyes wouldst thou wish her to wear in her head? Didst thou expect to find that a woman, who looks into the hearts and souls of men, and sees the gods in their secret council chamber, to have the blue eyes of an unwooded maiden. I have told thee thou hast nothing to fear. That assurance should be enough for a man possessed of any sense. Come, the color is back in thy cheeks again; let us return to the hut!"

"I will not! Let me tell thee plainly, Troll I did not seek thy company; I do not desire it. I pledged thee my word (fool that I was!) that I would assist thee in some undertakings befitting an honest man and a warrior. I am willing to keep my word and redeem my promise. But I did not promise thee to spend a

night with a witch and the living, loathly tools she works her devilries with—and I will not! Get thee within; I will spend the night in the stable with my steed."

The dwarf's face turned livid with anger, and his lips began to twitch spitefully. An outburst of mannikin fury seemed imminent, when the witch herself joined them.

She laid her hand soothingly on the youth's arm.

"Art thou better?" she asked. "Did Bran hurt thee?"

The tones of her voice, though deep, were as soft as those of his own mother, and Atwulf was able to make a calm reply.

"The air has cleared my brain wonderfully; and the wolf did nothing worse than frighten me."

"I am glad. Wilt thou come in again and take some food and drink?"

Atwulf hesitated for a moment, then he answered slowly, but decisively

"I thank you heartily; but I cannot!"

Troll eased his wrath by spitting out a few contemptuous sentences.

"Thou art a man," he said, "with the heart of a wench; and more fearful of bogies than a weaned baby!"

"And thou," retorted Vulfla, sharply,

"art a hasty little mannikin, that cannot enter for one moment into the mind of another."

She turned to Atwulf again.

"I understand thee well enough," she said. "Thy soul as yet is tender. The life that lies before thee will harden it. I remember the days when I should hardly have chosen a witch's cavern for a lodging-place. But I have much to say to thee, and cannot let thee go. We will have supper out here, and Bran shall remain indoors."

CHAPTER XVI.

Troll is Transformed

That supper under the evening sky, strewn with faint stars, was pleasant enough: Away from her hut Vulfla was, as Troll had predicted, just a simple housewife woman. Sitting with her thus, listening to her quaint and interesting stories of bird and beast, forest and mountain, one could not credit the fearful stories that the ignorant country-folk told about her; but Atwulf, when her eyes held his with a fascination he was powerless to fight against, when he gazed in to their fathomless brown depths, and beheld the strange, uncanny lights that played in them the moment she became at all excited, found it easy enough to believe all. Under normal conditions she appeared to be a woman having considerable goodness of heart, but there were moments when she was undoubtedly "possessed!" then she was no longer a woman, but a dangerous "fury." Atwulf was puzzled, but he could not overcome the instinctive terror of bogies and witches common to all his race. When supper was over, he felt no more inclined to re-enter the hut than before. Covered with some of the wolf-skin rugs that belonged to his hostess, he laid himself down in the shelter of the stable, and slept until the larks awoke him next morning.

Early as the Goth was astir, both the witch and the dwarf were about before him. An ample repast of swine's flesh, oat-cakes, and mead was prepared; and, with the events of the previous evening faded into the dimness of a half-forgotten nightmare, Atwulf ate as heartily as he had ever done. During the meal Vulfla talked with him concerning the Gothic inroads into Roman territory. Recluse though she was, she showed herself to be possessed of keen political insight, and by no means wanting in political knowledge. She showed the Goth wherein both the strength and the weakness of the Roman Empire lay, and she gave him much sound advice.

Then she turned to the young warrior's personal affairs. She rallied him, not unkindly, concerning his behaviour on the past evening, and then she solemnly took up the parable of his future.

"Thou art destined," she said, "to travel far; to see much; to do much; to suffer much. The gods, in whose hands thy life lies, are now but preparing thee for what is to come. Thou wilt dwell in worse places than my hut; thou wilt face beasts more terrible than Bran. Women, tenfold worse than I, will cross thy path; men, with not a tithe of Troll's virtues, will call thee comrade. And woe betide thee! if thou dost quell before them as thou didst before us yesterday; there will be no German hearts in their bosoms to feel for thee. But, faith in thine own self, faith in thine own strength, the memory of thy father's voice and thy mother's face will bring thee alive through all; and a moment's

weakness may mean the final undoing. For mine own part, I wish thee well; and I should like to see thee again when the world has wrought some of its will upon thee."

Atwulf thanked her humbly for her advice and good wishes, and, as Troll had left them some while before to prepare for their journey, he now arose to depart. Vulfla went into the hut, returning a moment or two later with a bundle of charms, which she gave to speed her parting guest.

"Take these," she said, "they are worth a chief's ransom. If thou desirest to thank me for them, strike hard at the Romans; 'tis to a Roman that I owe all that is evil in my life!"

The young warrior promised to do his utmost to repay her. At that moment Troll came forth from the hut. He was transformed!

The valiant Troll no longer masqueraded as a warrior; his martial garments were gone. A doublet of the gayest scarlet, long pointed shoes of the same color, peaked cap and hose of brightest yellow decked his mis-shapen little body. His red hair was most fantastically dressed, and his florid face had been polished until it shone like a November sun. Ribbons of rainbow hues streamered in bunches from knees and elbows, and a wooden, sheathless sword depended from his gilded waist-belt. He presented the oddest spectacle imaginable, and when he called out in a queer, falsetto voice, "What ho! brother mine, art ready to ride with me along the paths of glory?" Atwulf burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter. Even the grave face of the witch relaxed into a smile.

"What glory dost thou expect to win, garbed out in so fantastic a fashion?" asked Atwulf?

"As thou are going to ride with me, thou wilt see," was Troll's reply.

"But this weapon of lath? It will hardly prove as useful as the axe thou didst wield so cleverly yesterday."

"I am open to wager thee that this strip of pine will do excellent service. Get thee astride thy nag; we must be riding."

A few minutes later, the stately young Goth and the odd-looking dwarf rode off together. Bran and his mistress walked with them to the edge of the clearing.

When the witch and her wolf had gone back, the dwarf ceased his mimicry and tomfoolery and addressed himself seriously to business.

"Now, brother," said he, "thou art, I know, burning to ask me a host of questions; such prankings as these are like to bring a frown to thy serious visage. I do not doubt that thou art thinking my wits are as misbegotten as my body. There thou doest me an injustice; we are not set out on a fool's errand, though one of us is decked like a fool. We go upon an enterprise that bristles with danger. We are but two against a host. Weakness cannot overcome strength by force of arms, but the foundations of the strongest fortress may be sapped by patience and cunning. Suppose thou shouldst ride up to the Roman fort and thunder at the gates with that axe of thine; would they open? No! Yet they will be ajar in a moment at the tap of my sword of lath!"

"And I may ride in hidden beneath its mighty shadow!" laughed Atwulf.

"It shall find an entrance for thee in good time."

"And until then?"

"The Gothic giant must hide himself from the giant of Rome. I will find thee safe lodgment with an honest woodsman, who hath a greater horror of witch and bogey than thou hast thyself."

"How then is he a friend of thine?"

"Because I did him a service; I made his wife laugh!"

"Tell me the story."

"Willingly. Firstly, thou must understand that I have a greater desire to make folks grin than to make them weep, and, moreover, I am as skilled in the one art as in the other."

"Then there must be many deaths from laughing on this side of the Danube."

"There would be, if I did not keep a tight reign on my inclinations. Hitherto, brother—and here the dwarf twisted his flame-colored moustache into a swaggering curl—"thou hast beheld but the fiercer side of my nature. Thou wilt grant that it is something to be reckoned with?"

"'Tis a very wild-cat fierceness, good Troll!"

"Thou'rt right. I'd like to see the wild cat that could drive home teeth or claws more quickly. But to my tale. This woodsman, whose name is Egil, married a wench that had been a servingmaid at the Roman fort. Now, she was comely and buxom, with eyes like the sky above us and cheeks like those on a ripe apple. She had a sprightly wit, a saucy tongue, and was most excellent company. 'Twas because of this that Egil married her, for life in the heart of a forest is apt to grow dull and lonely. For a time no happier man chopped wood in all Germany. Then a strange thing befell his wife; she lost the power to laugh! Alone, or in company, she did nothing but weep; and her face grew as long and as gloomy as a midwinter night. Without doubt some one had cast a spell upon her. Well, her husband tried spells and charms, and doctors came from far and near to see her; they could do nothing. They took her to

feasts and merry-makings, they brought in minstrels, jugglers, and clowns; but all to no good purpose; she wept more than ever. The fool, that tickles the sides of the Commander at the fort, came down, and he began to try her with his funniest quips and antics; but she flew upon him and clawed his face so evilly that he could not smile without pain for a month.

"Well, the woodsman saw his wife getting thinner and thinner every day, and thought there was nothing left for him to do, save watch his spouse disappear, drop by drop, in tears! 'Twas a cheerless prospect!"

"Now, one day, I happened upon him, sitting wretched and forlorn on a log that he should have been chopping, and asked the cause of his grief. At first he was frightened—as stupid people are when they see me for the first time—but at length he told me his tale. The fellow was honest, though not over wise, and I took pity upon him, and promised that his wife should laugh before sundown that day. He shook his head and sighed dolefully, for he had but scant hopes that I could make my promise good; but I bade him be of good cheer, and straightway sought his hut.

"I found it, unlatched the door, and walked in. It was lucky for me that I could move about in small spaces, for such a litter I never set eyes on before! Amid it all sat the good wife, with twin waterfalls of brine pouring from her eyes. 'Twas a sorry sight!"

"She glowered at me as I entered; but I wished her a cheery 'Good day,' found a stool, swept the rubbish from it, and sat down before her. She wept; I whistled. She stormed; I smiled. I fixed her so with my gaze that she stopped weeping in order to get more angry. She tried to rise and come at me; but I awed her with my eye. She screamed will ill-humor; I sang her a melancholy ditty out of sheer merriment! Thus we went at it, as 'twere hammer and match, for nigh upon an hour. By this time her eyes were dry, and a patch of color—begotten of bad temper—gathered on either cheek. Then I took to telling her funny stories. She spat at the first, she scowled at the second, she tossed her head at the third; at the fourth her lips twitched, at the fifth her eyes sparkled, at the sixth—I'll tell thee the tale another day—she roared outright! Such a clatter did she make that her husband heard her from his sorrowful throne, and came running in to see what was the matter!"

"I left him to it. But to this day I have but to show my face round the doorpost to set the good wife off into such fits of laughter that her good man has to throw a pail of water over her to bring her to her sober senses. At first he thought I had bereft his wife of reason, but now he knows that I did but retort to her her wits."

"I am curious to see this strange couple," cried Atwulf, laughing heartily at his comrade's comical recital.

"That thou shalt soon do," said Troll, "for yonder lies the woodman's hut."

CHAPTER XVII.

Norna's Escape

The dwarf and his comrade were joyfully welcomed by the wood cutter and his wife. Atwulf had ample opportunities that evening of proving Troll's abilities as a mirth-maker; with quip and crank, caper and antic, diverting song and droll story, he kept them in roars of merriment until long after the customary hour of retiring to rest. The woman did not require the pail of water the little man had spoken of, but she laughed with a hearty abandonment that was an excellent testimonial to Troll's powers. Atwulf himself spent the merriest evening of his life.

About the middle of the next morning Troll set out on foot for the Roman fort, which could just be discerned perched on a bare and rocky bluff about two miles off. He went in the guise of an itinerant clown and story-teller, trusting to his dress for admittance, and to his tiny body and ready wit for escape, when that should become necessary. The Goth's services would not be required until the dwarf's plans were a little further developed. Meanwhile, he was to remain hidden in the hut.

"Stow thyself away into nutshell, O brother," cried Troll at parting. "Let no man see thee until my messenger comes from the fort to say 'the wood is chopped and ready for burning.'"

"And then I am to come and kindle the blaze?"

"No; I'll do the kindling. But I shall want thee to fan the flames a little."

"I shall be ready. Now, get thee gone, and let thy messenger come with speed. Good luck go with thee!"

Troll made a merry retort, waved his hand gaily, and strutted off. Atwulf retired into the hut, and endeavored to make himself as small and as unobtrusive as possible.

(To be continued)

Decision has been reached by a representative and enthusiastic gathering of Brockville, Ont., citizens to hold an Old Home Week in Brockville, the first for 20 years, from July 18 to 24 next.

"CAPTAIN OF HIS SOUL"

By Agnes Lent Hall

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CHAPTER XII

Lumberman Solmes Comes to Himself

Jean Forsythe was quite right in thinking that Ellen would be in the seventh heaven of happiness if allowed to assist in any way in her father's work.

The Easter gift which she had suggested was, as Ellen put it, the most delightful surprise of her life. And so eager was Ellen to master the use of it that eating and sleeping seemed altogether superfluous. As it was, so diligently did she practise, that the first type-written manuscript went off by mail just one week from the Easter morning on which she awakened to find the curious-looking machine staring at her from her bedside.

But Ellen was not the only one to profit by the gift. Her father's desk work became, through her assistance, much lighter. But that was not all. It gained in quality also, particularly in one department, the writing of short stories, which he had found to be decidedly remunerative.

"Daddy," inquired Ellen looking up with a mischievous twinkle, from the manuscript of a short story she was typing for him, "would you like to hear me play variations, always on one indescribably sweet chord, with never a change to another of minor sweetness?"

"Certainly not! It would be indescribably monotonous!"

"Well! Don't you see—?" and then Ellen hesitated, flushing brightly at the presumption of even thinking the thought she was about to utter, when editors were so greedy for her father's stories. "Don't you see that is just what you do? At least I think so! You play variations on one single character! You cut out all your heroines by the same pattern! They are every one views from a different standpoint of the same person,—mother! Now really and truly, aren't they, Daddy?"

Hugh Forsythe looked meditatively at his little daughter for a full minute, then flushed slightly as he smilingly admitted the charge.

"You may be right. I think perhaps you are. But where could I get a better model?"

"Never find so perfect a pattern, Daddy!" exclaimed Ellen softly. "But," and she perked her head on one side like a saucy robin, "the richest chord is most thrilling in contrast with one of less sweetness, is it not? And there is such a variety of heroine patterns! There is Harriet, and Mrs. Jerome, and dear Mrs. Harvey. Why, Daddy, she would be perfectly fascinating in a story! Then, there is me, too," she added with a pretty flush. "If you would use one of 'us' once in a while, you could have an occasional dash of wickedness in your stories, and that would be so comforting," she concluded with such a wistful intonation in her voice that Hugh Forsythe laughed outright.

Too much perfection in people was always discouraging to Ellen. She was kept so busy, poor child, struggling with her own vagrant nature, that she was delighted to know that others were engaged in the same conflict. She even liked to peer into their internal struggles after goodness; such knowledge inspired her, whereas unflinching goodness irritated her.

"So you think my characters too ideal? Lacking spice? A dash of wickedness would improve them?" he questioned feigning, laughing merrily at her mild revolt against flawlessness even in fiction. At the same time he felt that she had put her finger with unerring instinct upon a weak point in his work.

"But you will surely acknowledge, little critic, that the mistake is a very pardonable one in my case, since the real flesh-and-blood heroine of all my stories happens to be my own wife?"

"Of course Daddy, you have not overdrawn—"

"No, you need not apologize! Your criticism is well taken!" he interrupted, whirling round in his revolving chair to get the full benefit of her expressive countenance, while he outlined to her a plan which was rapidly forming in his mind.

"I have a proposition to make, little girl. Suppose we form a company, you and I, Ellen, for the production of short stories?"

"Oh, Daddy!" she gasped, momentarily, awed into silence at the unexpected honor of such a proposal. "Do you think I could help? Would you really let me try?" she asked in a hushed voice.

"That is just what I am suggesting. In fact, I believe I need your help! At any rate with you at my heels there will be little danger of my falling into rut, again," he added gaily.

"Oh, you dear old flatterer! You know it will please me; that is why you are

asking me!" she declared, winding her arms round the "old flatterer's" neck.

But he assured her he was in earnest, so they laid their plans then and there. And to Ellen's delight the first joint production of the new company, a Christmas story with "a real flesh-and-blood heroine," as Ellen termed her, was awarded a substantial prize.

Thus the Spring days sped quickly by in that happy home, Hugh, Jean, and Ellen getting genuine pleasure out of the work that was to give Kenneth his chance.

But notwithstanding the pressure of his own work, Hugh Forsythe always took time to give Geordie three, hour lessons, each week.

And Geordie! What shall we say of him? Well, he was a pupil to delight the heart of any teacher, a scholar by instinct.

But he was far more than that. Nature at his birth had opened wide her storehouse of noblest gifts, and endowed with lavish hand. In addition to remarkable mental powers, Geordie was so quickly developing such an exceptionally winsome personality, that Hugh Forsythe found himself constantly wondering how so rarely beautiful a flower had chanced to bloom on such a knotty stem. Blacksmith Slocum had of course told him something of Geordie's home, of his mother's inability to understand her boy's sensitive nature, and his father's utter lack of sympathy, in fact almost brutal treatment of him.

But certainly when Hugh Forsythe found Geordie the young fellow's face indicated nothing of the rich nature beneath. As the ice-mask holding our northern lakes in leash seems to deny the presence of depths below which will sparkle and dance under a more genial sky, so Geordie Solmes's stolid face, at that time, seemed to disavow the existence of every human passion and emotion beneath its impassive surface. And just as it is hard to believe, looking at the little lake in Winter's embrace, that the mask will ever remove, that, once freed from its fetters by the balmy embrace of Spring, its surface will ripple and sparkle under a sunny sky, rage and foam when torn by fierce winds, or croon soft lullabys on the sandy beach when played upon by the gentle evening breeze, even so it was hard to dream the possibilities that lay hidden behind Geordie Solmes's expressionless face.

Every part of his highly sensitive nature had been congealed by an unsympathetic atmosphere. His blustering, swaggering father, who ruled camp and mill with a rod of iron, his intensely practical, jealous-minded, caustic-spoken mother, both of them, as it were, spoke a foreign tongue to this highly sensitive lad, whose soul, pure and serene, reached out in intense longing after the higher things of life. They, on their part, thought him little better than a fool, whereas all he needed was the kindly, sympathetic understanding of some one like Hugh Forsythe to quicken into abounding life the slumbering depths of his rich boy nature.

But the rapid unfolding of Geordie's nature was not entirely due to the sympathy and help Hugh Forsythe was extending him.

Geordie's home, at this very critical juncture of his life, failed him no longer. Over it, as well as over himself, a great change was coming. A "divine guest," "love," hitherto unknown in that morbidly jealous atmosphere had entered one heart, there to abide. It was the gentle touch of that divine power, a sister's sympathetic love, on Geordie's hungry heart, fully as much as his own awakening to a consciousness of his mental powers, that worked the wonderful transformation in him, for wonderful it truly was.

Harriet at the time of the opening of the new church at the Inlet was a bright, attractive girl, a real pretty girl, of color feature and physique can make one; but she was universally feared, almost disliked throughout the Inlet, because of her jealous, exacting, disposition. She was happy only when she herself was the centre of attraction, when the best of everything was being laid at her feet; if she were not thus kept continually on the pedestal, she resented it, imagined that everybody had conspired to slight her. In short, she had so often become offended at other girls receiving their share of attention that the young people of the Inlet had come to regard her as a regular touch-me-not.

Unfortunately, in all musical undertakings they were practically dependent upon her. But they had learned to handle her like glass on all such occasions, knowing from bitter experience that she would not scruple, if offended, to withdraw, even if by so doing she upset all their plans. As for Geordie, Harriet and he were as

far apart as the antipodes. She simply ignored his existence, except when she required some service at his hands.

But Harriet was not altogether responsible for her ugly disposition. She was born and reared in an atmosphere which nurtured exactly those feelings. Her mother, uncultured and venom-tongued, but ambitious and aggressive, found seed and soil in Harriet's baby heart to make a second edition of herself; and there being no stronger force present in the home to counteract this malign influence, Harriet was rapidly becoming a counterpart of her unlovely mother.

Harriet, however, never dreamed that people regarded her as disagreeable. She actually did not know that she was. Consequently she needed the rude awakening she got the morning the new church was opened. She thought herself, at that moment, so did her mother, absolutely indispensable for the church opening; therefore when Mrs. Jerome and Ellen Forsythe stepped into the breach made by her withdrawal from the choir and more than filled it, her pride was humbled in the dust. Then Dr. White, the preacher of the day, unwittingly followed up the good work those ladies unconsciously began, for by his sermon that morning he helped poor Harriet to a never-before-reached pinnacle of self-knowledge.

For the first time in her young life she caught a true glimpse of her own heart, and she was not only ashamed, but horrified at what she found there, by the light of that searching sermon.

"I'm all wrong!" she confessed to herself humbly, when she reached the seclusion of her own room, after the service. "There isn't a particle of real love and kindness in my heart, just hatefulness! That is all! I hadn't the slightest reason to leave the choir! It was just jealousy and silly pride made me do it!" And as she remembered the humiliation of the morning, a great sob rose in her throat. Then when she thought with burning cheeks that to act as she had had advertised to everybody the envy, silly pride, and all the other horrid feelings she was treasuring up in her heart, she sobbed aloud, "I can never go back! Never! I can never face Mr. Cameron again, or the members of the choir."

But when Mr. Cameron called that evening, he was so sympathetic, understanding her shame without being told, that Harriet promised—it was a great struggle though, for she had never acknowledged herself in the wrong before—to be in her place at choir practice that week, as usual.

And the change in Harriet was a genuine one, of no superficial or transitory character. After a sleepless, heart-searching time during the early part of the night which followed that eventful Sabbath, she fell into a refreshing slumber, rising next morning determined to begin a new life.

"I'm going to study to be unselfish and kind to everybody; and I'll begin right here at home, with poor Geordie! Poor Geordie!" she repeated softly, remembering with a pang of regret that she rarely spoke to him except to reprove or snub him. "Poor Geordie! Why, I hardly know him!" And her face flushed with contrite shame as she thought, "I never showed him a bit of love in all my life! But I'll try and make up for it now," she determined as she rolled her nut brown hair into a massive crown on her shapely head, and tripped lightly downstairs to surprise "Poor Geordie" with a pleasant "good morning" and the never-before-made attempt to prepare and brighten his heretofore lonely breakfast.

Geordie met her cheery "good morning" with a smile so like a flash of sunlight through the lead of a November sky that Harriet stood transfixed for the moment at the revelation of that smile; its light showed her possibilities in Geordie of which she had never dreamed.

That was the beginning of a new home life for them both. Geordie opened up like a bud to the morning light, before her every advance to sunny friendship. Poor sensitive lad, he had been hungering all his life for sympathy and love, and almost the first overtures of Harriet loosened his tongue, revealing the rich vein of sparkling humor which soon brightened, yea, rather transformed the hitherto snappy atmosphere of that home to one of loving warmth.

It was some months, however, before Harriet discovered his great secret. He purposely kept it from her fearing his father might include her in his wrath, when he found out that his son was, after all, securing the education he had positively tabooed. When she did find out that he was pursuing a systematic course of study under the Hermit, she was proud of him, and sympathetic; and Geordie found it a great relief to have some one in his own home with whom he could freely talk, and confide all his plans.

It was well too that she found out his secret, for she not only could, but did make studying far easier for him. The stovepipes were shifted so that he could study comfortably through the long winter evenings; his lamp was always in splendid shape, and, one by one, many little comforts found their way into his hitherto bare, cheerless attic. "It duz beat all, how chummy them two hev got!"

Mrs. Solmes said over and over to herself, as she wonderingly watched the growing friendship between Harriet and Geordie, "Seems as if she can't do too much for him."

But that Mrs. Solmes made these remarks to herself, instead of to others, was a sure indication that something of a change had also come over her, which indeed was true, for she, as well as Harriet, was never the same woman after Dr. White's sermon at the church opening. True, she was not immediately transformed into an outward saint—her bitter tongue had held sway too long to be instantly bridled—but she was steadily growing into a more kindly, spoken woman.

Perhaps, however, her children had more to do with the softening of her ways than anything else. Many a time tears welled up in her eyes as she listened to Geordie's quaint, good-humored description of things that happened at the shop, tears of joy and gratitude that her boy, he who, she had feared at times, was not quite right, was at last coming out in this new atmosphere of home love. Then when she found out about his studying under the Hermit, she was delighted, even more proud of his success than Harriet. But she feared the day when her blustering husband would discover it, for she knew that he had some strange, strong aversion to "schoolin'", would not tolerate it; and that the greatest disappointment of his life was Geordie's inability, as he thought, to assist him now, and eventually succeed him in the business.

Now Lumberman Solmes' business was booming. He was kept so busy overseeing at camp and mill, that he was often not able to take a meal with his family from

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286 Cornhill Building, Boston, Mass.

one month's end to the next. But, seldom though he sat at his own board, he was quick to see the change in Geordie, realized it the first time he was home after the lessons with the Hermit began. Though he did not divine the cause, the change in his son displeased him, angered him in fact, for this new George threatened, unconsciously, to upset his own hard ambitions and present manner of living, things which he had long ago determined should remain fixed.

Three times during that winter he drove down from the mills to the Inlet, intending to remain at home a couple of days, and on each occasion he drove furiously back as soon as he had swallowed his supper. The new George with his refined bright face, gay good humor, and courteous treatment of his mother and sister, stabbed the father to the very heart. Indeed the boy's every move so threatened to waken into vivid remembrance a past which he thought he had buried forever, that he felt he must get out of George's way, or succumb to this new folly.

Thinking he had conquered the foolish weakness, he drove home one afternoon in early Spring. Long after the rest had gone from the supper table, he sat on in his place, his hand over his face and his eyes apparently closed. But they were not closed—far from it—he was hungrily watching George and Harriet on the other side of the room merrily discussing a book they were reading. A wave of memory surged over him, carrying him back into the dim past, the past he had resolutely shut out of his mind for many sin-hardened years. He was in his boyhood home once more, the old manse by the sea; he saw his sweet-mannered, dainty young mother, who was the idol of his father's parish; he saw his elder brother, clever, brilliant Ed, his father's joy—Geordie's eyes, Geordie's smile, Geordie's laugh, brought them all back with a rush

of feeling he could not resist. "It's twenty-eight years ago this month since I ran away to sea," he thought. "Is Mother-living, I wonder?" and a great tear rolled down his cheek.

When it dropped on his hand, he started, gathered himself together and angrily rose to his feet, chiding himself fiercely for his momentary weakness. "Fool that I am!" he muttered, "What's the matter with me I'd like to know!" Then turning to his wife, he said with more than usual gruffness, "I'm going back to Putney Camp to-night," and left the house.

Soon he drove furiously up the street. But his rapid movements never surprised his household. It was his way; he was always dropping in unexpectedly, at mill, at camp, at home. But his dissatisfaction and general crankiness this time with everybody and everything at Camp Putney, made the boss and the gangs there devoutly thankful when he turned his back on them next day.

Back he came to Dromore Inlet next afternoon, certain that he would never again give way to such a foolish rush of feeling, and determined to fathom the change in George—see, since the lad had undoubtedly wakened up, if he could not, now, make some use of him in the business.

Mrs. Solmes and Harriet were both out, so he went straight to the blacksmith shop. Apparently the Blacksmith was alone, he was shoeing a team, while another stood tied at the door.

"Hello, Slocum! Where's George?"
 "In the office!" replied the Blacksmith laconically, nodding his head towards a small room he had partitioned off from the smithy the previous fall, and fitted up as a classroom for the Hermit and Geordie.

"In the office!" sniffed the lumberman derisively, "What's he doing there?" he inquired with a significant glance at the waiting team.

"Attendin' ter hez bizness," replied the Blacksmith coolly, but guardedly. The interview had been sprung on him, and he was marshalling all his forces for the conflict. He knew one was on; he could see fight in the Lumberman's eye.

"And what might the nature of his business be?" inquired the Lumberman with forced composure, for he could hear voices in the room the Blacksmith characterized as "the office".

"Well, it might be a Latin er it might be a Greek lesson, I ain't jest sure which it is ter day," answered the Blacksmith with provoking unconcern.

Lumberman Solmes, for the moment, was speechless with rage. He well remembered how George had begged to go to school, the fall he took him out and sent him up to the camps. He had even suspected this past few weeks that the boy was studying nights, and these suspicions had been confirmed by a scrap of Latin exercise he had just picked up at the house—he did not mind that so much, however; he was glad, in fact, that the boy had sand enough to secretly defy him. But this neglect of the trade he had set him to learn was open defiance of his express command, and he would put an end to it right speedily. Such were the thoughts that flitted through his mind, in that moment of speechless rage. When he found words he cried:

"Latin and Greek! Stuff and nonsense! I sent him here to learn a useful trade, not to—"

"An' he's a larnin' it," mildly interposed the Blacksmith, "larnin' it mighty well too! He'll be the best young Blacksmith this shop hez turned out in my time."

"And if he has any more brains than are necessary to learn the trade, I want him to bring them to bear on his father's business! That's what I want!" irately declared the Lumberman, not in the least mollified by the Blacksmith's clever shaft in praise of Geordie's smithy abilities.

"Natterly ye do!" assented the Blacksmith calmly, "an' I ain't interfeerin' with enny uv yer plans fer Geordie's fucher," he continued with exasperating good humor.

"Well, what in thunder, then"—even Lumberman Solmes in a towering rage, had too much respect for the Blacksmith to use stronger language—"have you got him penned up in that coop studying Greek and Latin for, wasting your time, and keeping your customers waiting?"

"Now see here, friend Solmes," warningly remonstrated the peace-loving Blacksmith, as he dropped the hoof he was shoeing, and approached the Lumberman, "Don't yer make an ass uv yerself sayin' things ye'll wish yer hadn't, an' I'll tell ye how the hull thing cum about:

"Ye see it's this way. You an' me not bein' eddicated, air natterly blind to sech things as genueses, an' so we'd be makin' dray hosses outer racers, Blacksmiths outer skollers. But haply ther's others hez got keener eyes fer dimunds in the

GOOD-BYE, CORNS!

At Last!—Something That Dissolves Them Entirely Out, Not Merely Burns the Top Off—Callouses Soon Made as Soft as Fresh Putty, Without Using Plaster, Cutting or Caustic Liquids, and Chilblains Disappear Like Magic.

The thick, hardened skin of which corns and callouses are composed, of course, contains no nerves or blood vessels. In fact, the upper layers are practically dead. In the case of a corn, it is not the top that causes such pain. It is the little pointed part which extends down into the toe and presses on sensitive nerves. Cutting the top off with a razor or burning it off with caustic liquids, pastes and plasters is wasting time. Also, it is dangerous. Instead of such purely temporary expedients, try soaking your feet in the salitrates water, prepared by dissolving of Reudel Bath Salitrates in a gallon of hot water. This will dissolve the oil and sebaceous matter from hardened, calloused and "corny" skin, leaving it so soft that corns are easily picked out, root and all. As for callouses, they can be scraped right off with the dull edge of a knife. The water can have no effect whatever on sound, healthy skin. Your nearest druggist can supply Reudel Bath Salitrates, or get it for you at short notice, if out of stock at any time.

ruff then you ner me, and young Mr. Forsythe is one uv 'em. He diskivered Geordie ter be a skoller, telled it te hez father, an' down kums the Hermit ter giv the boy a lift; it's the white-souled man he iz, no mistake 'bout that! But the Hermit don't call 'im a skoller, not he, he don't stop ther, he pernounces him a borrun genus, an' hez gone on helpin' 'im, till he hez 'im aboot reddy fer the matric this summer. Ther wuz skoller-sheeps tuk at the Inlet last year, fine young chaps they be too thet tuk 'em, but the Hermit sys them young fellers ain't in it with this un, Geordie hez got 'em both beet, he's bound te take honners all round the board, an' he's no poorer Blacksmith fer all hez larnin'."

(To be Continued)

HAS NEW HAIR KOTALKO DID IT



"I had been losing my hair gradually for a long time. At last I became almost completely bald, with hardly a hair in my head.

"The small photograph is taken from a football group and can be verified by any number of people who know just how I looked when bald. The larger photo shows my appearance after using Kotalko."

This verified statement is by Jack Evans, well-known athlete. He is but one of the big legion of users of Kotalko who voluntarily attest it has stopped falling hair, eliminated dandruff or aided new, luxuriant hair growth. Genuine KOTALKO is sold by thousands of druggists.

FREE Trial Box

To prove the efficacy of Kotalko, for men's and women's hair, the producers are giving Proof Boxes, free of duty, to those who ask. KOTAL CO., A 303, STA. L, NEW YORK

Here's the Way to Heal Rupture

A Marvelous Self-Home-Treatment That Anyone Can Use on Any Rupture Large or Small

Costs Nothing to Try

Ruptured people all over the country are amazed at the almost miraculous results of a simple Method for rupture that is being sent free to all who write for it. This remarkable Rupture System is one of the greatest blessings ever offered to ruptured men, women and children. It is being pronounced the most successful Method ever discovered, and makes the use of trusses or supports unnecessary.

No matter how bad the rupture, how long you have had it, or how hard to hold; no matter how many kinds of trusses you have worn, let nothing prevent you from getting this FREE TREATMENT. Whether you think you are past help or have a rupture as large as your fists, this marvelous System will so control it and keep it up inside as to surprise you with its magic influence. It will so help you restore the parts where the rupture comes through that soon you will be free to work at any occupation as though you had never been ruptured.

You can have a free trial of this wonderful strengthening preparation by merely sending your name and address to W. A. COLLINGS, Inc., 380-C Collings Building, Watertown, N.Y. Send no money. The trial is free. Write now—today. It may save the wearing of a truss the rest of your life.

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS

"Tomorrow afternoon," said a minister to his congregation, "the funeral of Mr. Sc-and-So will be held in this church. I shall make a funeral address on the oc-

casion, and the man himself will be here, the first time in twenty years."—Diocesan Recorder.



Village Barber: "Tommy, run over and tell the Editor of the Bee that if he's done editin' the paper I'd like my scissors." —Life (New York.)

"Gray is very ungrateful."
 "What's he done now?"
 "He won a hundred dollars for a slogan to boost his home town and used the money to move away."

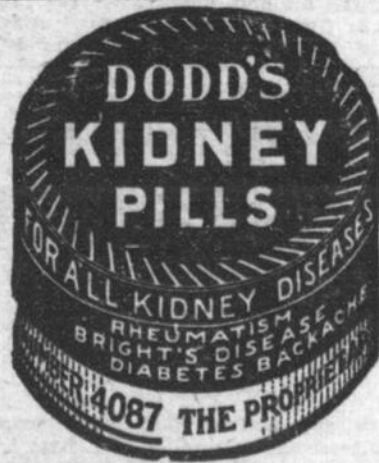
Teacher (to class): "Work this sum. Two eggs at 5c each, a pint of milk at 6c a pint, and half a pound of sugar at 10c a pound. What do they make together?"
 Small Girl: "Please, miss, a custard."

"Do you believe in the theory of evolution?"
 "No."

"Because you consider it irreligious?"
 "Not exactly. But at present it doesn't seem to have any vote-getting popularity?"

When the law finds an insane person, it puts him in the asylum—providing he isn't driving an automobile.

The patient saleswoman brought out the seventeenth hat. The customer seemed impressed, but her doting husband spoke up with decision. "That hat does not become you, my angel!" The saleswoman showed another. "And that, certainly, is not worthy of you, my angel." "I fear we cannot suit your angel," said the saleswoman finally. "We have nothing in the way of a halo."—London Tid-Bits



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, Manassquan, 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.

WHOOPIING COUGH

Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Spasmodic Croup and Influenza

The most widely used remedy for whooping cough and spasmodic croup, the little lamp vaporizes the remedy while the patient sleeps. Introduced in 1879



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Simple Remedy For Bad Stomach Gives Quick Relief

No Need of Strong Medicines or Diet—Famous But Simple Old English Recipe Keeps Stomach in Fine Condition, Banishes After-Eating Distress

If you are a victim of Stomach Troubles—Gas, Sourness, Pain or Bloating—you may have quick and certain relief by following this simple advice.

Don't take strong medicines, artificial digestants or pull down your system by following unnecessary starvation diets.

Never hurry your meal or overeat of anything, but within reason most folks may eat what they like—if they will keep their stomach sweet, clean and active and free from the souring acids that hinder or paralyze the work of digestion.

And the best and easiest way to do this is to follow every meal with a small amount of pure Bisurated Magnesia—a pleasant, harmless, and inexpensive form of Magnesia that promptly neutralizes acidity and keeps your stomach sweet and clean.

A week's trial of Bisurated Magnesia, which may be obtained from any druggist for only a few cents, will easily convince you of the great value of this old English recipe.

Be sure and get a BISURATED Magnesia—not a laxative.



FOREIGN BROADCASTS FAKED

Tabulation of the reports on reception of foreign stations during the international broadcasting tests from Jan. 24 to 30, shows that most of those who thought they heard Europe recalls heard stations in the United States, according to L. A. Nixon, Secretary of the Radio Week Committee.

"Most of the American listeners were innocent victims of radio fakers within a block or two of their own homes," said Mr. Nixon. "I believe that most of the reports were honestly submitted, but out of the total of 5,000 letters, postal cards, and telegrams, I doubt if more than 2,000 really heard foreign programs. By tabulating the reports we can now see where the jokers were located. They were chiefly in New Orleans and Omaha.

"In New Orleans some one apparently inserted a microphone or transmitter in the antenna circuit or ground lead, making the set act as a small broadcaster, and then announced that he was station 2LO, England, rebroadcasting an Australian concert. We had numerous reports on this case from the New Orleans district.

"In Omaha a faker announced that he was Cardiff and later switched to a wave which he announced as that of Aberdeen. There was apparently another fraudulent broadcaster around New York, because many reported that they heard Lyons, France, but this station was not on the air during the tests. One of the listening posts established by a New York manufacturer also heard this announcement of Lyons. We have a cable reporting that no French stations took part in the international program."

The New York Times received many reports that a station in the Argentine was heard last Wednesday at 11.06 p.m., in the vicinity of 485 meters, broadcasting a violin solo, "The Song of India." Mr. Nixon said that he had received similar reports. The broadcast was by "Roxy and his Gang," who stayed on the air until 11.12 o'clock that night, over WEAJ and five other stations in Washington, Providence, Worcester, Boston and Detroit.

"We refuse to confirm anything up to 11.15 p.m. on that night, because of the Roxy program," said Mr. Nixon.

HEARD PERU ON C.N.R. TRAIN

Reception of OXA, situated at Lima, Peru, on a moving transcontinental train of the Canadian National Railways traversing Ontario just west of Lake Nipigon, now appears to be the banner feat of the international test performances which were carried on recently throughout North and South America and Europe. Reception was recorded on a train moving to the east when Jacobs, Ontario, was reached, a point 1,020 miles west of Montreal and 352 miles east of Winnipeg, and situated at an altitude of 1,246 feet above sea level, which is 1,300 feet higher than Montreal.

RADIO CAPITAL OF THE WORLD

One out of every three families in New York city, and one of every five families in the rest of the United States owns a radio set, according to a survey made by the New York Edison Company.

"New York is the radio capital of the world," said Vice-president Arthur Williams, of the Edison Company. "One-fifth of all the radio equipment bought in this country is sold in this country. There are in New York alone more receiving sets than in France and Germany combined and New York has more broadcasting stations than Great Britain, France and Germany.

"There are 22 broadcasting stations in the metropolitan area while Great Britain has only 17 and France and Germany 13 each. The United States has a total of 563 broadcasting stations, far outdistancing the rest of the world, Williams said.

The Edison Vice-president points out that in 1920, there were but 500 receiving sets in the country while there are now more than 500,000.

The World's Most Powerful Broadcasting Station

Superpower has not been used by Station WGY for some time due to a change over in apparatus. A new quartz crystal control has been installed, making WGY the highest powered station in the world using this new method for maintaining a constant frequency wave length in broadcasting.

The 50 kilowatts of power this week will be used on the 379.5 meter wave length only. Programs will go out on 11.88 meters also, but on normal power. This short wave is being used especially for reception and possible rebroad-

casting by the European stations, experiments having shown it best for transatlantic work.

Classics Win Over Jazz

Music, with the classics holding a slight lead over jazz numbers, still constitutes the major portion of the broadcast entertainment from Station WRC, Washington, according to a check made on the station's broadcasting for one week. Approximately 72 1-2 per cent. of the station's time during the week was devoted to broadcasting music, while the remainder was shared by talks, church services, travelogues and time signals.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK



A straight line frequency dial, when used in conjunction with a semi-circular plate condenser, affords the tuning ease of a straight line frequency condenser, separating the low wave-length stations.

An apparently "insensitive" condition of the receiving set may be caused by a loose connection in the antenna or ground wires.

It is a simple matter to examine the ground wire and determine if it is intact. This should be done while the set is tuned to a local station and particular attention should be given to the point of contact of the ground wire with the water pipe. In the event of an insecure contact, a grating sound will be produced in the phones or loudspeaker when the wire is shaken slightly.

Most antennae are equipped with lightning arresters and this is a possible source of difficulty. While the receiving set is adjusted for normal operation, the wire leading from the lightning arrester to ground should be disconnected. If this causes a noise in the loudspeaker it indicates that the lightning arrester is defective.

The 1 1-2 volt type of dry cells used as A batteries should be measured with an ammeter, the maximum for the No. 6 dry cell being 35 amperes. The 4 1-2 volt dry battery, otherwise called a C battery, may be tested with a voltmeter.

Telegraph and telephone lines will interfere with the radio reception if the antenna or lead-in wires are parallel within a range of 20 feet.

Placing the loud speaker on top of the set sometimes results in howling. It is generally advisable to remove it to some distance from the receiver.

The type of antenna, or "aerial," commonly used is known technically as a "capacity antenna" because the "flat-top" acts as one plate of a condenser and the earth as the other, the air between being the "dielectric" or insulating material separating these "plates."

The use of the C or grid bias battery will save the B battery consumption by cutting down the plate current without decreasing the signal strength. It will also improve the quality of the signal. For best results, although it is not necessary, a C battery may be employed for each stage of amplification.

When you are testing out a new set, and you do not know if the filament and the plate circuits are connected up correctly, take a 40-watt lamp and insert it in one of the B leads of the set. This will prevent burnout of the radio tubes, as the 40-watt lamp will light, thus taking up the load.

RADIO IN THE WORLD



"We were licked by the elements and the S O S!" This terse and pointed sentence sums up what leaders of the International Radio Week think of the results of this fourth series of international broadcasting and listening-in tests.

Broadcasting in this country has reached a rather critical stage. Stations are so numerous that there is great difficulty in obtaining performers proficient enough

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Starco Transformers, 3 to 1 and 4 to 1	\$1.75-5 to 1, \$1.90
Embassy Phones, Regular \$5.00. Sale Price	.195
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Radio Freq. Coils, Freshman Type	.35
S. I. F. Condensers, Low Loss	1.35
N.E. Low Loss, Condensers	1.50
N.E. Low Loss, Geared	2.75
N.E. Plain Vernier	1.50
Manhattan S.L.F. Low Loss	3.95
Yankee Type Hand-Drills, complete with 5 Drills	2.00
Screws and Lugs 100 assorted pieces	.15
Filkostats, Regular \$2.00	1.00
Famous Colvan Tubes, 199 and 201a.	1.50
Filkoleaks, Regular \$2.00, 0 to 5 Megs.	1.10
3 Circuit Tuners, Low Loss	2.25
Haynes Griffin Couplers	2.25
Variocouplers, Silk Wire	1.75
N.B. Variocouplers	.50
Variocouplers, Moulded	2.50
Variometers, Moulded	2.50
N.B. Wave Traps	1.75
Tuned Radio Frequency Kits, with S.L.F. Condensers	9.00
Wonder Storage Cells, 2 Volt	2.00
Rectifiers for the above	3.50

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to keep the standard from falling to mediocre. This condition, if it continues, will have the effect of making radio commonplace and unattractive.

It is a drawback to broadcasting that while the owner of a radio set can by advice and parental restraint keep his children from attending questionable shows, he may not be aware that they are hearing vulgar songs and scurrilous jokes through a pair of headphones.

One of the most creditable features of radio to date, is the fact that announcers and program directors in general have realized the responsibility that is theirs in keeping programs decent.

A great many of the broadcasting stations now listed are poorly equipped, both financially and mechanically, and contribute nothing to the listeners' pleasure. Especially on the lower waves of the broadcast band is there difficulty in the operation of a receiving set, due to overcrowding.

The shorter the waves get, as on ranges from about 300 meters down, the more difficult it becomes, especially on a night when the reception is good, to separate the stations from each other.

An amendment to the copyright law has been introduced in the U. S. Senate by C. C. Dill, Washington, which would fix definite royalty payments to authors for the broadcasting of their compositions.

In some cities, such as Chicago, "silent nights" are not only a convenience but a necessity. Even in Chicago, however, the adoption of silent periods was not voluntary on the part of the broadcasting stations as a whole, but enforced by the owners of receiving sets, who protested against being "blanketed" by the forty-odd transmitters located in and about the "Windy City."

Mary Garden, the noted opera star, sang over the radio for the first time on 1st February in a program broadcast by Station WJZ and was well heard in spite of the very poor atmospheric conditions which prevailed.

A new station, WSWs, operated by S. W. Strauss & Company, formerly WC EE, of Elgin, takes its place in the ranks of Chicago broadcasters. Station WSWs is licensed to operate on the old wave band of former station WCEE, 275.8 meters. A division of time will be made with Station WORD at Batavia, Ill.

The first presentation of a new radio feature was offered the listeners of WE AF at 9.40 o'clock on Friday evening, in a tabloid presentation of Shakespeare's, "The Merchant of Venice," accompanied by incidental music.

On Wednesday evening, February 10, the Rochester American Opera Company will make its first appearance over the radio in Gounod's opera "Faust," which will be presented in tabloid form and

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broadcast by WGY of the General Electric Company, at Schenectady, and WHAM, at Rochester, N. Y.

For the special benefit of the cruisers of transatlantic and coastwise liners who were in port or within close range, WEBJ, New York, devoted its entire two-hours on Friday evening to a nautical program.

There is considerable interest in radio in Peru at present, especially in Lima, but it is difficult for local listeners to pick up stations in the United States because the two local broadcasting stations are constantly on the air.

THE FIRST TELEPHONE CALL

On March 10, 1876, a single sentence was heard over the telephone. Now, after half a century, 50,000,000 conversations are heard each day.

"Mr. Watson, come here; I want you," spoken by Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor, was the first sentence.

His first crude instruments had been tested by sounds and single words; the patent had been granted; the principle was established from which a world of telephones has since resulted. But at that time the telephone had not proved its practical usefulness—its power to command.

Bell's words, electrically transmitted over a wire, brought his assistant from another part of the building. And with his coming, the telephone became a dynamic factor in human affairs.

Since that first call untold millions of sentences have been heard over the telephone. Men have traveled vast distances in answer to its calls. The wheels of great industrial enterprises have turned at its commands. Everything that man can say to man has been carried to a distance over its wires, and the thoughts and actions of nations have been influenced through its use.

KEEPING HEALTHY DURING WINTER

Colds, Influenza and Like Troubles Can be Avoided

Have you noticed that some people enjoy good health through the most trying weather, while others succumb to colds or influenza at every touch of wintry conditions, or are attacked by rheumatism or sciatica? The reason is to be found in the condition of the blood. If it is rich and pure the system is able to resist disease. But let the blood become impoverished and the way is made clear for disease to enter the system.

The common sense way to avoid colds and influenza is to keep a plentiful supply of rich, red blood in your veins. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have achieved world-wide fame for their remarkable blood-enriching powers. The new blood which comes from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills tones up the whole sys-

tem and so helps the body to resist winter ills.

If the system has already been weakened by colds, influenza or other winter ailments, then Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the safest medicine for rebuilding the blood and strengthening the body. An example of the value of these pills is given by Mrs. R. O. Stromberg, Cobalt, Ont., who says:—"I had a very severe attack of grippe, or influenza, which confined me to my bed for a week. On getting up again I did not recover my usual strength. I was very weak, had a severe pain in my head, and a constant back-ache. I had to get a woman to do my work for me as I had neither the strength nor the energy to do anything. At this stage, remembering the great benefit I had through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in girlhood, I began taking this medicine, and soon my strength began to return. I am now able to do all my own work again, and take care of my baby boy. I am very grateful for what the pills have done for me, and hope my experience will be of benefit to some other sufferer."

If you need a blood-building tonic begin taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills today. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

AN EVIL POSTPONEMENT

Some years ago, writes Eleanor Mellen, M. D., in the New England Homestead, I had a friend, one of those jolly, comfortable women who simply radiate good cheer and kindness. She had hosts of friends and I never heard of anyone who disliked her. One winter, when she apparently was just as hale as ever, there was much sickness and finally death in her daughter's family. She said afterwards that with so much trouble and sadness for the family to bear, she could not add to their load by saying anything about herself. So she told no one that she had cancer in her breast. When it finally became known to her family, of course operation was done at once, but it had been too long postponed. She did spare her family added worry during that winter, but can they, or anyone else, feel that it was wise conduct or what they would have wished, had they known?

There are many such women. Wives who conceal disease for the sake of saving worry and grief and expense for husband and children. The worry will be greater when the inevitable facts are known, as known they must and will be; the grief will be bitterly mingled with

vain regret, and the stabbing thought that "if we had only known" the dear life might have been spared for added years of health and comfort. As for expense, no other expense is quite as expensive as a funeral.

I know, continues Dr. Millen, of a daughter, who, because her mother is dead and her father would be troubled and distressed by the knowledge, is concealing a possible cancer in her breast. Does she think that it will be better to wait until death is inevitable, and that then it will be more easy for her father to bear the knowledge and the worry? I do not know. I do know that her first duty to herself and truest kindness to her father, is to go immediately, without delay of one more day, to consult a competent physician who can give her good advice, and then to follow the advice given. Will she do it? I do not know; but I know that this is what she should do.

Sometimes women postpone consulting a doctor because they are afraid of the operation that may be ordered for them. They dread taking ether, they feel that their heart is not strong enough to stand it, they dread the period of illness and incapacity that will follow. As for the



VERNON MARCH

Well known English sculptor, whose design for a Canadian national war memorial has been accepted. Over a hundred designs were submitted. It will consist of an arch of triumph, forty-five feet high, with the arch filled with the figures of marching soldiers. It will be erected in Ottawa.

ether and the weak heart, these are matters to be left to the doctor and the surgeons. They will look after the administration of whatever anaesthetic is considered best for the patient and the operation. The person who gives cooperation to the affair, obeys instructions, and inhales deeply as told to do, will go off easily and find it not so bad after all.

The beating of the heart is never out of the thought of those in charge of the operation from start to finish. There are ways of carrying weak hearts through these experiences that are part of the "tricks of the trade" of surgery. The patient may safely leave that care and worry to those who have her in their charge. It is true that one does hear of deaths that take place under an operation. (You who hear of them never know how many of the lot are due to the disease for which the operation was done, and therefore would have occurred any way.) One also hears of deaths by reason of automobile accidents, but we do not cease to travel by these means, in consequence.

Saline injections are often given after serious operations if needed to help maintain the heart-strength of the patient. We read in the papers of blood transfusions, but while that is "news" because more spectacular, it is less frequent and seldom any more efficient. As for the pain following an operation, it is usually not of long duration, and is not permitted if severe enough to retard recovery. This and the illness and consequent inability to be about are not to be compared with the amount of these same things that will surely occur if the disease is allowed to go on, unchecked by surgical interferences.

To all of you women who are concealing something of this sort, who are postponing consultation with a physician or telling your secret to anyone, I plead, do not follow this course a day longer. It is no kindness to those whom you love, and every day's delay may mean the difference between life and death for you. Consultation and examination may bring great relief with the information that your fears were groundless; if they are not, and you have cancer, you will surely die of it unless you are operated upon. I pray you, do not postpone any longer.

She Found Relief For Her Backache

Mrs. A. Caskanett Tells of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Sends a Message of Cheer to Thousands of Canadian Women Who Carry a Load of Pain and Weariness Through Their Daily Work.

Greenock, Ont., Feb. 10 (Special)

"I had a terrible backache and thought it was caused through my kidneys, so I bought some Dodd's Kidney Pills and they helped me so much. Whenever I am not feeling well I get a box. I would not be without them. A friend of mine advised me to try them and I can say they are all right and can recommend them." This message comes from Mrs. A. Caskanett, a well known and highly respected resident here.

It must bring cheer to that great army of Canadian women who daily go about their household duties weighed down by that curse of womanhood, backache.

The relief that Mrs. Caskanett found has come to thousands of other women through the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. That shows that the ache is caused by the kidneys.



She Laughed! Thought It Was a Joke

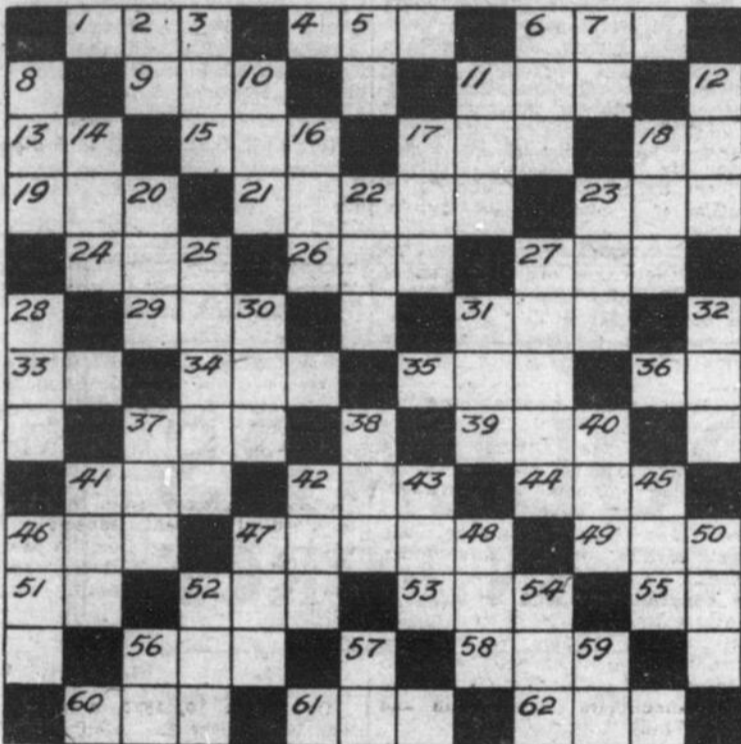
Brooklyn Mrs. K. Kummer writes — "Please take notice that I can write again I have been troubled with what I thought Rheumatism I laughed when someone suggested that I try Carter's Little Liver Pills for I never thought that my trouble was constipation. About three months later I found out that I am a new person. I am thankful to you for the help your pills have done for me and my friends."

Carter's Little Liver Pills remove the constipation poison from the system. Not habit forming. Druggists 25 & 75c red packages.

A determination to make every effort to enforce the prohibition law in Nova Scotia, and the intention to introduce "further or other measures to deal with the liquor traffic," should enforcement be found impossible, are indicated in a statement issued by the provincial Government in connection with the appointment of Rev. D. K. Grant, of Middleton, N. S., as head of the enforcement service under the Nova Scotia Temperance Act.

The rising generation in every Witness home may find a suggestion of live interest on page 4.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 62.



KEY TO CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 62.

Horizontal

- 1 Refusal.
- 4 A contraction of "it is."
- 6 To attempt.
- 9 A bone.
- 11 Victory.
- 13 From.
- 15 A movement of the head.
- 17 A number.
- 18 Thus.
- 19 Friction.
- 21 A famous knife.
- 23 Wickedness.
- 24 Outer part of wheel.
- 26 Part of the foot.
- 27 Inside information.
- 29 Small child.
- 31 Means King, ruler.
- 33 The objective case of "we".
- 34 The point of a pen.
- 35 Man (Scotch)
- 36 A title of address (ab.)
- 37 Firm.
- 39 A river in Ontario.
- 41 A child's plaything.
- 42 More than enough.
- 44 To decay.
- 46 A two-handled open wooden vessel.
- 47 Needs (pl.)
- 49 To knock.
- 51 Denoting nearness.
- 52 To speak.
- 53 To help.
- 55 Short for mother.
- 56 A vehicle for passengers.
- 58 A carpenter's tool.
- 60 Past tense of "run."
- 61 Hostelry.
- 62 A river in Scotland.

Vertical

- 2 A conjunction.
- 3 A metal.
- 5 Exists.
- 6 Unit of measurement.
- 7 Royal Navy (ab.)
- 8 A preposition.
- 10 A shilling (slang), or a boy's name.
- 11 Small (Scotch).
- 12 At a distance indicated.
- 14 Rabbit's skin.
- 16 A period.
- 17 To unite.
- 18 To drink slowly.
- 20 A small piece.
- 22 To court.
- 23 A number.
- 25 A medium of exchange.
- 27 A male voice.
- 28 To make a buzzing sound like a bee.
- 30 A tiny bird.
- 32 To weep.
- 37 Suppressed crying.
- 38 A child.
- 40 A conjunction.
- 41 A famous Egyptian King (ab.)
- 42 A river in Scotland.
- 43 An Ontario Act (ab.)
- 45 A hat (ab.)
- 46 A place where liquid is drawn.
- 47 Used as past tense of "be."
- 48 Short for sister.
- 50 An article to cook in.
- 52 A very bright object.
- 54 Short for father.
- 56 Bachelor of Arts (ab.)
- 57 Not-off.
- 59 I and others.

ANSWER TO PUZZLE NO. 61



MINISTER'S SON INVENTS INVISIBLE EAR DRUM

The Invisible Antiseptic Ear Drum invented by A. O. Leonard, a son of a widely known Methodist minister, for his own relief from extreme deafness and head noises, has so greatly improved his hearing that he can join in any ordinary conversation, go to theatre or church and hear without difficulty. Inexpensive and has proven a blessing to a multitude of people. Write for booklet to A. O. Leonard, Inc., suite 463, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Advrt.

Keeps Baby's Skin Healthy Prevents Chafing & Eczema
DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

SPRAINS!
MINARD'S LINIMENT

Soothe the sore ligaments by rubbing in Minard's Liniment. It penetrates, soothes and heals. It eases inflammation and rapidly brings back the use of the limb.

The Family Medicine Chest 36
MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

for BURNS
FOR SCALDS, CUTS AND BRUISES, FOR COLDS, COUGHS AND BRONCHIAL AFFLICTIONS, FOR STIFF MUSCLES, SPRAINS AND STRAINS AND NUMEROUS OTHER AILMENTS COMMON TO MAN AND BEAST, THERE IS NOTHING SUPERIOR TO THAT OLD TRIED AND RELIABLE REMEDY
DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL

MONTREAL POLICE INQUIRY

Court Reduces Claims for Legal Fees

The amount of fees of the attorneys, Arthur Brossard, K.C., and J. P. Lanctot, K.C., in the late Montreal police inquiry, was reduced by one third by Mr. Justice Duclos in the Superior Court on Tuesday morning. Judgment for the sums of \$10,300 each was in consequence rendered against the City of Montreal as fees of the two attorneys, and the sum of \$4,220 as claim of J. H. Michaud, secretary of the enquete proceedings. The two attorneys claimed fees of \$15,640 each under the recommendation of Mr. Justice Coderre at the close of the probe, and the secretary \$4,220.

In the course of his judgment, Judge Duclos remarks "The inquiry was allowed to drift into an academic discussion of the necessity of prostitution; days and days were wasted in hearing the exponents of various schools upon the relative merits of total abolition segregation, licensing or friendly toleration. This was not only an idle and useless discussion, but it was mischievous in the extreme and detrimental to the best interests of the City of Montreal."

In his judgment, the judge reviews briefly the circumstances leading up to the police probe. The proceedings were launched on petition of fifty-eight duly qualified electors of the city and the hearing which opened on October 6, 1924 continued for sixty-two days to January 27, 1925. On March 13 Judge Coderre submitted his report to the civic authorities.

The City of Montreal thereupon raised four preliminary objections: (1) That the section of the Revised Statutes of Quebec under which the action was taken is

"ultra vires" of the provincial legislature (2) That Mr. Justice Coderre was disqualified from hearing the investigation by enactment of the Parliament of Canada (3) That the plaintiff attorneys had no valid claim against the city and (4) That the judge conducting the inquiry was not acting in a judicial capacity and that his report was not a judgment of the superior Court or on any judge thereof.

The first two objections, are dismissed by Judge Duclos on the ground that nothing in the statutes prevents a judge from sitting as a commissioner and of receiving compensation for such work. On the third objection, namely as to the validity of the claim of the attorneys against the city, the judgment reads:

"The Legislature in its wisdom foresaw that occasion might arise when the council of any city would not deem it expedient to have its administration investigated and exposed to censure, in which case the city, as a body corporate, would be defenceless and at the mercy of those in whose hands the administration of its affairs was, for the time being, placed. Therefore in the event of the city council neglecting or refusing to act, the Legislature substituted for the city council fifty electors who, to that end and for that purpose replace the council and are granted its powers. The fifty electors in instituting proceedings, which it was the duty of the council to initiate, acted for the corporation and obligated it in the same manner as the council could have done. Once set in motion, the inquiry belonged not to the petitioners but to the city, the statute conferring upon these fifty electors the powers and authority of the council."

"In consequence the present cases resolve themselves into simple actions by

advocates against their clients for their fees, which fees must be determined by the nature and extent of the services rendered, their value, the standing at the Bar of the advocates involved and furthermore must come within the scope of their mandate."

The judgment then proceeds to point out that the mandate was exceeded and the probe needlessly prolonged by the production of irrelevant material. For that part of the time needlessly consumed by the probe the attorneys are therefore allowed no compensation which period is fixed at one-third of the entire proceedings by the judge.

The members of the executive committee of the city are unperturbed by the decision of Mr. Justice Duclos, condemning the city to pay the costs of the lawyers and clerks engaged in the recent police probe. When apprised of the decision rendered Ald. J. A. A. Brodeur, while not in receipt of the official report of Mr. Guillaume St. Pierre, K.C., city attorney, stated that the city would appeal the decision.

"Right up to the privy council?" he was asked.

The chairman of the executive committee nodded his head in acquiescence. In this he is supported by the other members of the administration.

More than a third of the Canadian students now in Paris come from provinces other than Quebec, according to a report issued by the university authorities. Seventy-three students from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Nova Scotia registered at the Canadian Commissioner's office during January, 42 of these being from Ontario.

The province of Ontario has approximately 1,500 square miles of territory more than anyone thought it had. An observation for latitude and longitude taken during the course of the control surveys showed the position of Island Lake to be twenty-five miles out of place. As this lake is a governing point on the unsurveyed boundary between the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba the effect of this correction is to add approximately 1,500 square miles to the previously estimated area of Ontario.

An explosion in the Pittsburgh Terminal Company's mine, No. 4, at Horning, near Pittsburgh, Pa., caught 21 men in a passageway 4,000 feet from the mine entrance. Nineteen of them died, only two coming out alive.

The establishment of the Island of Anticosti as a National reserve for fish, game and fowl, under the protection of the Provincial Government, in co-operation with Gaston Menier, the chocolate king and owner of the island, is outlined in the bill presented to the Quebec Legislature.

The existence of rabies having, been reported in certain portions of Ontario and Quebec and all within the vicinity of Ottawa, has resulted in Dr. J. H. Grisdale, deputy Minister of Agriculture, issuing an order declaring that all dogs found at large unmuzzled may be destroyed forthwith and the owner, liable to prosecution under the Annual Contagious Diseases Act.

Our new friends will find a suggestion particularly addressed to them on page 4.

SUN · LIFE · ASSURANCE · COMPANY · OF · CANADA

A BILLION DOLLARS OF LIFE ASSURANCE IN FORCE

1925

ASSURANCES IN FORCE (net) - \$1,021,097,000

An Increase of \$149,460,000

New Assurances Paid For - - - \$193,477,000

An Increase of \$56,011,000

Total Income - - - - - 69,147,000

An Increase of \$6,901,000

Payments to Policyholders and Beneficiaries 35,441,000

Total Payments Since Organization - 219,239,000

Reserve for Unforeseen Contingencies 10,000,000

Surplus over all Liabilities and Contingency Reserve - 28,640,000

An Increase of \$6,532,000

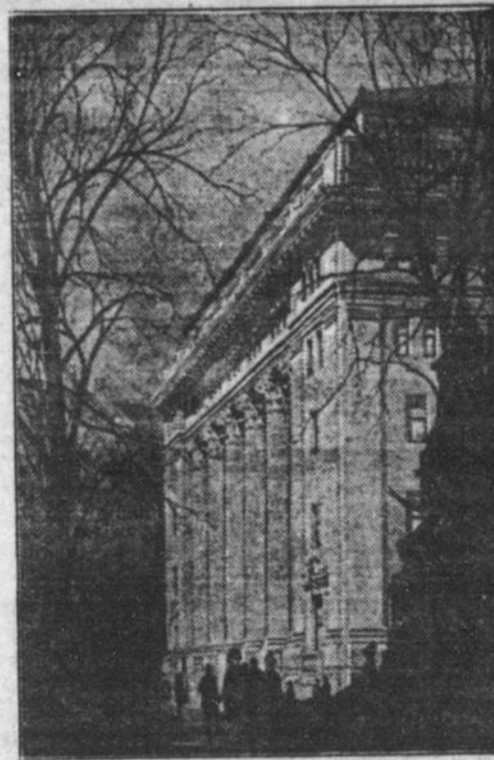
ASSETS at December 31, 1925 - 303,056,000

An Increase of \$28,925,000

Policies in Force, Excluding Group Policies - 411,492

Employees of Firms Protected by Group Policies 42,755

Dividends to Policyholders increased for sixth successive year



EXTRACTS FROM DIRECTORS' REPORT

Your Directors present the fifty-fifth annual report for your approval. The Company's statements have for years reflected its constantly increasing expansion and prosperity, but this year marks an epoch in the life of the organization. It has now passed the Billion Dollars mark in assurance in force, the amount after deducting reinsurance being \$1,021,097,101.94.

Applications for new assurances have been the largest in our history, aggregating \$220,524,526.67. The new policies paid for numbered 57,964, for the amount of \$193,477,057.25, after deducting accounts re-assured. The new business for the year exceeds the total amount of business the Company had in force only thirteen years ago.

The gratifying evidences of growth and expansion (exhibited in the accompanying statement) are paralleled in regard to strength and profitability. Notwithstanding the general decline in interest rates, the Company has been able not merely to continue, but to slightly increase its invested assets having been 5.41 per cent.

Several factors have contributed to produce this result, not the least

important being an increase in the dividends paid by some of the corporations in which the Company has substantial stock holdings.

Even more important than interest yield has been the advance in the market value of our securities. For many years we have specialized in long term bonds and preferred and common stocks of outstanding corporations, both in Canada and in the United States. We are now reaping the rewards of this policy. On actual sales of municipal debentures and other securities which had risen to high premiums, we have realized a net profit of \$2,215,772.41, while the increase in the value of securities still held has been much greater.

The profits earned by the Company during the year, based on the increase in the valuation of our securities as made by the government authorities, has been \$21,866,284.00. We have not thought it wise, however, to take credit for this entire amount, and we have made a deduction of \$3,000,000 from the official valuation placed on our assets. We have, moreover, added \$2,500,000 to our Contingency Accounts, bringing these up to a total of \$10,000,000.

Following the practice of recent years, we have written off \$750,000 from the book value of our Head Office and Branch Buildings, and other real estate.

We have also, by setting aside an additional \$350,000, further strengthened the special reserve to provide for possible greater longevity among annuitants, bringing the total amount under this heading up to \$1,100,000 in excess of government requirements.

During the year we have paid or allotted \$7,662,784.35 as profits to our policyholders. After deducting this sum, and the accretions to shareholders' accounts, and making the foregoing heavy allocations, we have yet been able to add \$6,532,642.75 to our unallocated profits bringing the total surplus over all liabilities, Contingency Accounts and Capital up to \$28,640,000.00.

For the sixth consecutive year we are able to announce an increase in the scale of profits to be distributed to our policyholders in the ensuing year.

To provide for the expansion of our business, it has been necessary to make an extension of the Head Office building, which has now been completed, and will be formally opened on the day of our Annual Meeting. The building is devoted exclusively to the use of the Company, but it is abundantly evident that we must at once provide for further enlarging.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

FARMERS MARKETS

COUNTRY PRODUCE

The receipts of Canadian fresh eggs have fallen off to some extent the past few days, and in consequence of which dealers generally have had to turn their attention to other sources for supplies to meet their requirements and importations are being made from the United States. There was no improvement in the consumptive demand and only a moderate amount of business was done with sales of extras at 46c, firsts at 42c, and seconds at 35c per dozen.

There was no further change in prices for storage eggs, but the undertone to the market was easy at the recent decline noted owing to the fact that the offerings continue to be fairly liberal, there being quite a few lots coming forward from the country holders which are meeting with heavy losses. The consumptive demand here was again very limited and trade was slow with sales of extras in a jobbing way at 33c, firsts at 27c and seconds at 23c per dozen.

There were no new developments in the dressed poultry trade the undertone to the market being steady and prices showed no important change. Supplies of fresh-killed chickens continue to come forward in moderate quantities, for which there was a steady demand and sales of lots weighing six pounds each and over were made at 33c to 35c per lb., and the inquiry for choice lots of fresh-killed fowl was also fair at 25c to 28c per lb. The trade in frozen chickens was steady and prices were unchanged with sales of heavy weight lots at 27c to 29c per lb., medium at 23c to 25c per lb., and light grades at 18c to 20c per lb. The demand for fresh-killed turkeys was quiet at 35c per lb., while the trade in ducks was slow at 20c to 22c per lb., and in geese at 15c to 18c per lb.

There was no improvement in the demand for honey on account of the fact that the consumption at this season is small, but as the offerings were not excessive, the tone of the market remains steady and prices were unchanged, with No. 1 white clover honey in comb quoted at 24c per section, No. 2 grade at 20c per section, No. 1 amber in comb at 20c per section, No. 2 grade at 18c per section, white extract honey in 30-lb. tins at 13c 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.

The condition of the market for potatoes

was unchanged, prices being maintained with only a small trade passing owing to the continued absence of any outside demand. Car lots of New Brunswick Green Mountains were quoted at \$3.15 to \$3.25 and Quebec varieties at \$3 to \$3.10 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track.

THE DAIRY MARKET

The condition of the butter market showed no important change, the undertone being very firm, but the volume of business was again small, the demand at present being only for odd small lots from buyers, who did not provide for their requirements last week. Holders of Townships No. 1 pasteurized creamery butter are still strong in their views and continue to ask 45c to 45 1/2c per lb., and 44c to 44 1/2c per lb. for No. 2 pasteurized, while sales of western No. 1 pasteurized creamery butter were made at 44c to 44 1/4c per lb., and No. 2 grade at 43c to 43 1/4c per lb., and sales of 500 packages of Australian No. 1 pasteurized creamery butter were made at 43 1/2c per lb. for delivery here by the middle of the month. The wholesale jobbing market was stronger yesterday and dealers generally advanced their prices 1c per lb. to 46c per lb. for finest creamery butter in solid packages and to 47c per lb. for 1-lb. blocks.

A steady feeling prevails in the cheese market, but the volume of business passing continues small, there being little demand from any source for supplies and spot prices were nominally unchanged with early makes quoted at 21c to 21 1/2c per lb., and current receipts at 17 1/4c to 17 3/4c per lb.

THE GRAIN MARKET

There was little or no demand from foreign buyers for grain here, and trade in this respect was dull. The demand from local and country buyers for coarse grains was again limited, but the tone of the market was steady, and prices were unchanged, with car lots of No. 2 Canadian western oats quoted at 62c, No. 3 C.W. at 58c, No. 1 feed at 55c, No. 2 feed at 53c, Ontario and Quebec No. 2 white at 53c, No. 3 white at 51 1/2c and No. 4 white at 50c per bushel, ex-store.

Foreign exchange department, Bank of Montreal, shows sterling 4.86 1/8 (par value 4.86 2/3).

New York funds 15-64 premium.

LIVE STOCK PRICES

COMMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 4

Live stock for sale on the two Montreal markets during the week amounted to 951 cattle, 669 calves, 3634 hogs and 123 sheep and lambs. In addition 1566 cattle were received on through billing for export. A larger percentage of good, killing steers and heifers were included in the offering than in some time, but trading was generally slow. Female cattle were the best sellers and prices on butcher cattle were lower, quality considered. Common kinds sold about steady. Good steers sold for \$7.25 and medium ones from \$6.50 to \$7.00. There was a keen demand for the few veal calves offered and all sales were made in small lots to local butchers. The best calves sold from \$11.50 to \$12.00. Hogs were a strong factor throughout the week. There were less than 1200 hogs for sale on the two markets Monday morning and as this was not sufficient to supply the small buyers, trading was brisk. Receipts after Monday were light and prices remained steady at Monday's level. Selects sold at \$15.00. Sheep and lambs were not much of a factor during the week. Receipts were light and the few lambs offered were of poor quality.

At Toronto choice heavyweights sold from \$7.00 to \$7.50 per hundred with the majority ranging from \$6.00 to \$7.00. Short-keep feeders sold up to \$7.00 per hundred in small lots with lighter steers from \$5.50 to \$6.50 per hundred. Milkers and springers were steady from \$8.00 to \$10.00 each for the best. Calves remained firm at last week's 50c advance. Tops brought generally \$14.00 and a few \$14.50. Light supplies in the hog department caused an advance of 25c per hundred. The market reached \$14.25 off cars on Tuesday and held this level to the close of the week. Lambs were 50c higher on Monday and Tuesday from \$14.00 to \$14.50 for choice, but closed very drabby at \$13.50 per hundred for tops with some unsold.

At Winnipeg beef steers and heifers advanced fully 25c. Stockers and feeders moved more freely with prices showing a full up turn of 25c over the previous week's close. There was a better enquiry for weighty steers but very few offered were suitable for export. A handful made \$7.00 to \$7.50. Calves were stronger: good to choice heavyweights made \$6.00 to \$9.00, and heavies \$3.00 to \$6.00. The hog market continued to show strength. Thick smooths opened at \$13.10 and closed at \$13.25. Sheep and lambs were fairly slow. Best killing lambs made \$11.75, common \$9.00 to \$10.00 and sheep from \$6.00 to \$7.00.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Premier Baldwin Hopeful of Being Able to Make Early Announcement

Premier Baldwin stated in the House of Commons that he hoped to make an announcement shortly as to the date on which the Imperial Conference will be held. He said the Government was communicating with the Dominions and India with a view to fixing a date that would be the most suitable to all concerned.

The Premier made this statement at question time, in reply to a query on the matter.

Replying to another query in connection with the proposed conference as to whether the Imperial Conference would include an economic conference held simultaneously, Premier Baldwin said "obviously" it would.

BIRTH RATE IN BRITAIN

Serious Falling Off Reported Last Year

Britain has the lowest birth rate in the world according to figures just published. Even the French low record is being passed and there has been a 25 per cent. reduction in the size of families recently.

These startling revelations are made known in the provisional figures issued by the Registrar General which are causing considerable anxiety.

During last year the birth rate in England and Wales fell to 13.3 per 1,000 which compares with Russia with 46.2 per thousand and France 18.7. While the birth rate dropped from 24.1 where it stood in 1913 the marriage rate is the same as during that year. Thus the number of children per marriage decreased by one quarter.

PEACE RIVER BLOCK

British Columbia Premier in Determined Effort to Regain Territory

While maintaining that the principles of Confederation were right, British Columbia's experience in the Dominion has not "been fully satisfactory," and the union of the provinces as a whole has not been fully successful, Hon. John Oliver, Premier of British Columbia, told a meeting of the Canadian Club at Vancouver. The Premier recalled some of the almost forgotten incidents of the history of the province, and declared that by a remarkable piece of legislation which could not

Financing for Farmers

At certain seasons of the year farmers require a special banking assistance for the financing of their business.

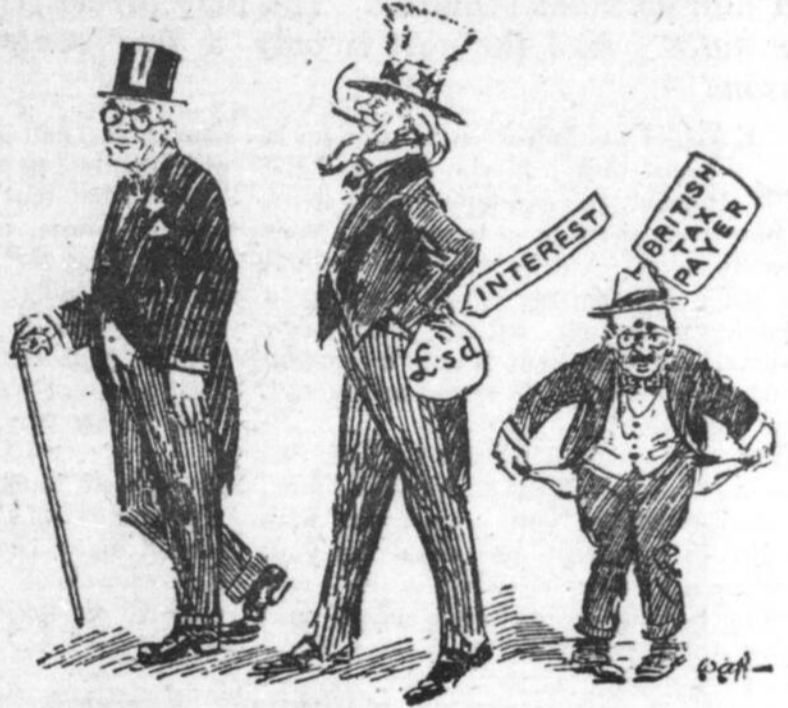
There is a branch of the Bank of Montreal situated near you. That branch has been established to serve your special as well as your general banking needs. The local Manager will be pleased to advise you in financial matters and to place the facilities of our organization at your disposal.

Make yourself known at our nearest branch.

Bank of Montreal

Established 1817

TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF \$750,000,000



A SIDELIGHT ON THE WAR DEBTS

Ex-Ambassador Harvey: "John Bull is done." (And John Bull thinks he has been done).

—From the Daily Express, Cardiff.

have been understood by the members of the Legislature the terms of union by which the province had entered Confederation had been altered and the Dominion had gained 9,000,000 more acres of territory than was contemplated by the terms of union in 1871. These facts, the Premier intimated, would be the basis of a request being made to Ottawa for a return of the Peace River block. He was confident, he said, that while British Columbia, through the enactment of legislation, which he stated was not understood in 1883 had abrogated her legal rights, that she had the best possible case from a moral standpoint.

STORES FOR ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

Scheme for Swelling Cash Returns Acceptable to Majority of the Presbytery

Consent of the Montreal presbytery of the United Church of Canada to the erection of a commercial building for stores and offices directly in front of St. James Methodist Church was asked for, and obtained, by the St. James board of trustees at Thursday's meeting of the presbytery in Emmanuel Church.

Such consent was not obtained, however, without stiff opposition from opponents of the scheme of the trustees to capitalize the asset of a strategic piece of property at the front door of the church for the purpose of supplying needed revenue.

Two hours' bristling debate ensued before the vote on the application of the trustees was taken. Opponents of the commercialization of the property brought in an amendment, declining to give the consent of the presbytery at this time, and recommending the trustees to take a vote of the congregation on the question. By an overwhelming majority the amendment was defeated, and the application of the trustees granted.

NEW SOUTH WALES PREMIER

Says Government Will Not Permit Interference in Domestic Affairs.

Referring to the memorial now being signed protesting against the bill abolishing the Legislative Council, Premier J. T. Laing, of New South Wales, declares that the Government did not recognize the right of the Department of the Sec-

The Montreal "Witness and Canadian Homestead" is printed and published at No. 223 Craig St. W., in the City of Montreal by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of the City of Montreal. Subscription rate, \$2.00 a year.

retary of State for Dominion Affairs in London, or any other institution, to interfere in the domestic affairs of a self-governing state. The memorial is to be sent to Lieut.-Col. L. C. Amery, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

Premier Lang expressed the opinion that the Legislative Assembly was unnecessary, and the accession of the federal Labor party would be the best way to abolish all state parliaments. His idea in giving the adult suffrage for municipal councils, he said, was to expedite the arrival of the era when the municipal councils would replace the state parliaments.

Those who have but recently made the acquaintance of the Witness and young men and young women in the families of its old friends will find suggestions particularly addressed to them on page 4.

A portrait of the late Fred Fisher, V.C., of Westmount, first Canadian Great War V.C., has been supplied the officers of the Black Watch, in which regiment Lance-Corporal Fisher was enlisted. The portrait will be hung in the V.C. gallery of the Black Watch Memorial Home, Dundee, Scotland.

EXTRA MONEY For Farmers and Dairymen Throughout Canada

Ship us your empty bags of all kinds that are in good or in mendable condition. We pay the freight and also highest prices. Prompt settlement. Write us and we will send you shipping tags. No quantity too large or too small.

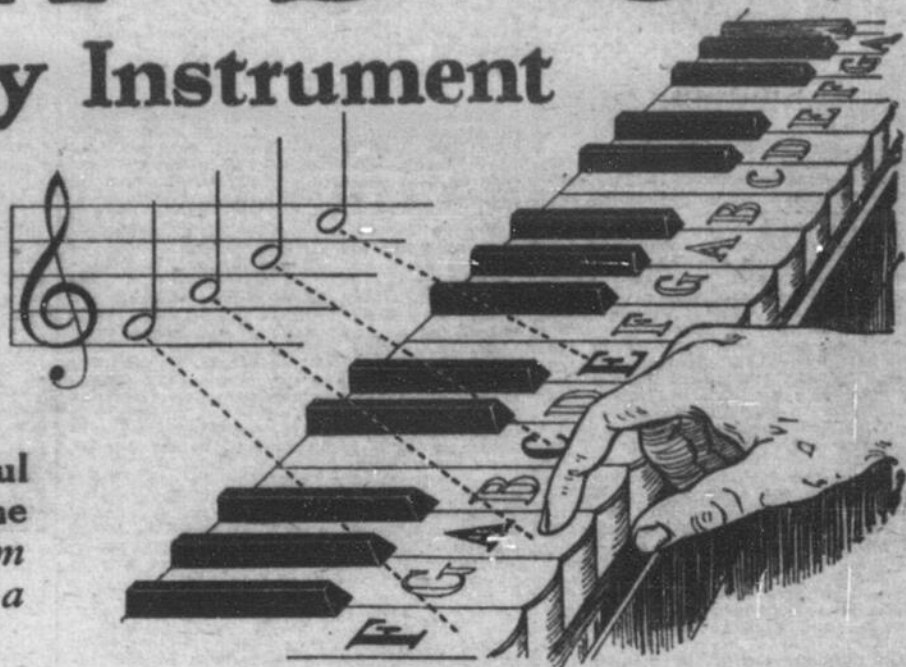
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Write to:

SENDEL & GORDON, 21 Duke Street, Montreal, Que.

Easy as A-B-C!

You Can Play Any Instrument In a Few Months This Delightful New Easy Way!



Quickest because natural and pleasant. Grateful students say they learn in a *fraction* of the time old dull methods required. You play *direct from the notes*. And the cost is only a few cents a lesson!

LEARNING music is no longer a difficult task. If you can read the alphabet, you can now quickly learn to play your favorite instrument! That's actually *true*. A delightful new method has made it positively *easy* to become a capable performer within just a few months. And the cost is only a *fraction* of what people used to spend on the old, slow methods!

You don't need a private teacher, this new way. You study entirely at home, in the privacy of your own room, with no one to interrupt or embarrass you. Practice a lot or a little, as you like—according to your desire to get ahead—and *enjoy every minute of it!* For, strange as it may seem, the new method is *agreeable* as well as *rapid*.

You Needn't Know a Thing about Music to Take This Pleasant, Rapid Course

Even if you don't know one note from another now, you can easily grasp each clear, inspiring lesson of this surprising course. The things you must know are presented in such a concise, graphic way, that even a child can understand them—yet not a minute is lost on unnecessary details. You instantly "get" the real meaning of musical notation, time, automatic finger control and harmony.

The lessons are delightfully *human*. You *like* them. You get ahead fast because everything you have to do is so *reasonable* and so *pleasant*. Even scale practice, the old bugaboo, is reduced to a minimum and made interesting! And almost before you realize your progress, you begin playing real tunes and melodies instead of just scales. Thus the course *interests* you all the time—*inspires* you—*encourages* you.

No Tricks or Stunts— You Learn from "Regular" Music

Yes, the new way teaches you to play from *notes*, just like the best musicians do. There are no trick "numbers," no "memory stunts." When you finish the U.S. School of Music

course, you can pick up any piece of regular printed music and *understand* it! Think what that means. You'll be able to *read* music, popular and classic, and *play it from the notes*. You'll acquire a life-long ability to please your friends, amuse yourself, and, if you like, make money (musicians are highly paid for their pleasant work.)

The Surest Way to Be Popular and Have a Good Time

Do you sit "on the sidelines" at a party? Are you out of it because you can't play? Many, many people are! It's the *musician* who claims attention. If you play, you are *always in demand*. Many invitations come to you. Amateur orchestras offer you wonderful afternoons and evenings. And you meet the kind of people you have always wanted to know.

Never before have you had such a chance as this to become a musician—a really good player on your chosen instrument—without

the deadly drudging and expense that were such drawbacks before. At last, you can start right in and get *somewhere* quickly, cheaply, thoroughly.

How You Learn Any Instrument so Easily This Way

The amazing success of students who take the U. S. School course is largely due to a wonderful, newly perfected method that makes reading and playing music almost as simple as reading aloud from a book. You simply can't go wrong.

First, you are *told* how a thing is done, then a picture *shows* you how, then you do it yourself and *hear* it. No private teacher could make it any clearer. The admirable lessons come to you by mail at regular intervals. They consist of complete printed instructions, diagrams, all the music you need, and music paper for writing out test exercises. And if anything comes up which is not *entirely plain*, you can write to your instructor and get a full, prompt, personal reply!

Whether you take up piano, violin, 'cello, organ, saxophone, or *any other in-*



Learn to Play by Note

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Piano | Harmony and Composition |
| Organ | Sight Singing |
| Violin | Ukulele |
| Drums and Traps | Hawaiian Steel Guitar |
| Mandolin | Harp |
| Clarinet | Cornet |
| Flute | Piccolo |
| Saxophone | Trombone |
| 'Cello | Voice and Speech Culture |
| | Automatic Finger Control |
| | Banjo (5 string, Plectrum Tenor.) |

strument, you find that every single thing you need to know is explained in detail. And the explanation is always *practical*. Little theory—plenty of *accomplishment*. That's why students of this course get ahead *twice as fast—three times as fast*—as those who study old-time, plodding methods! Read some of the letters on this page and see for yourself. They don't guarantee that *every one* can become a good player in three or four months; but they are written by people who didn't know any more about playing when they started the U. S. course than you do now. (Note that if you *do* know something about music now, the U. S. School of Music grades you and instructs you accordingly.)

Send Now for the Free Book that Makes You a Special Offer

The whole interesting story about the U. S. School course can not be told on this page. So a booklet has been printed—"Music Lessons in Your Own Home." You can have a copy absolutely *free*, for the trouble of filling out the coupon below—and in the booklet you will find a special offer that makes the U.S. course available to you at a very low price—if you *act promptly*. With it will be sent a Demonstration Lesson, which explains better than words how delightfully quick and easy this wonderful new Method is. There is good reason for this big reduction, as you will see on reading the booklet, but since the special offer reduces the lessons to a *few cents each*, we want only people who are seriously interested to take advantage of it! If you are really anxious to become a good player on your favorite instrument, mail the coupon *now—today*. Instruments supplied when needed, cash or credit. U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, 3132 Brunswick Bldg., New York City.

Please write name and address plainly so that there will be no difficulty in booklet reaching you.

U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC
3132 Brunswick Bld., New York City

Please send your free book, "Music Lessons in Your Own Home," with introduction by Dr. Frank Crane, Demonstration Lesson and particulars of your Special Offer. I am interested in the following course:

.....

Have you above instrument?

Name
(Please Write Plainly)

Address

City Prov.....

PROOF!

"My friends are delighted with my playing, and I am sure I have learned more since I took your course than with a personal teacher three years. Yours is a wonderful way of teaching music. Your grateful pupil,"

Katherine J. Seawood,
North River,
Conception Bay,
Newfoundland.

"I am very much pleased with the lessons and my progress on the mandolin. It is really wonderful. Everyone tells me they can hardly credit it, to think that I am learning by mail."

Mrs. M. Wortley,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

"I am more than pleased with the progress my daughter is making and am confident that when she has finished she will be an accomplished musician."

W. B. Pomeroy,
St. Anthony,
N. E. Coast,
Newfoundland.

"Your course is wonderful. People are surprised to hear me play so easily after such a short time of study."

Andre Archambault,
3605 Rue Christophe Colomb,
Montreal.