WITNESS
and
Canadian Homestead

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THE WITNESS is working through its readers in every province, and they through it, to

make Canada a land to love

The Week's Outlook

The Act Courageous

AFTER shivering on the brink for months and months Mr. Howard Ferguson has taken the plunge. Ontario must choose between prohibition and the present Conservative government. Mr. Ferguson has used all his art in painting a glowing picture of the conditions that will prevail under his magic measure of government liquor sale. But his picture will deceive only the ignorant and the unwary and those who wish to be deceived. Mr. Nickle's courageous attitude throws the true light on the situation. What Mr. Ferguson proposes is to surrender the great bulwark of the prohibition defences in Canada to the liquor interest. It is a proposal which could not be made to appear anything less than hideous to those who know the liquor evil for what it is, and who appreciate what this surrender would mean. Mr. Nickle boldly resigns. His resignation, in the face of the great pressure that must have been used against it, is an act that deserves more than empty praise. The hope for Ontario, and for Canada, is in the exalting of principle above party. There should be no suggestion that the temperance movement is the tool of any party or any group. The ideal thing would be for sincere prohibitionists of all parties to line up behind Mr. Nickle's banner in such a way as to make three-cornered liquor victories impossible. Mr. Ferguson hopes to submerge Ontario by means of its traditional Conservatism. Let those who do not want to be submerged prevent that catastrophe by supporting those true Conservatives, like Mr. Nickle, who are determined at all cost to conserve all that is good and right.

Right Versus Might

MR. Ferguson has decided to make the plunge. The liquor forces are to make one more attempt to capture Ontario, the key stronghold of the dry defences in Canada. Let those doughty warriors who first captured Ontario from King Alcohol, and then held it against his furious counter attack—let them realize that they have much stronger forces arrayed against them than ever before. The hopes of all liquordom are centred on this election and, so far as they can be applied, its resources also. Mr. Ferguson's calculation is that there are many voters whose traditional Conservative leanings will outweigh their anti-liquor convictions. He is depending on that fact for success. The great opportunity of the prohibitionists is to defeat the tricksters with their own weapons. Prohibitionists in ridings that are usually Conservative should line up solidly behind independent Conservative candidates pledged to retain the Ontario Temperance Act. It is of little matter to the province—and to the dominion—whether or not a Liberal, a Progressive, or a Conservative cabinet rules at Toronto. But it is of vital importance that Ontario should not surrender to the wet onslaught. Prohibitionists, therefore, should make it plain to all that they are working, not against a party, but against a policy of betrayal. The Witness is glad to note that one Toronto constituency has taken the action suggested above. It is imperative that others do likewise—and at once. It is the open boast of the liquor men that their plans are all made, their troops in position ready for the signal to advance. Having no restriction as to means they are waiting for der tag. There is reason for anxiety and for activity. But there is not the slightest reason for despair. Ontario can be held. The forces that would overwhelm her are mighty: but right is on the side of the defender. And right will prevail if the issues are kept clear.

"Amendments"

ONLY money and the organization that money can always invoke can win Ontario to the repudiation of its Temperance Act. That act is not indeed what Ontario wants. Offer Ontario a "bone dry" law with some assurance that it will be real and see how she will jump at it. The Ontario Temperance Act is the best the constitution allows the province to make. The one thing she does not want about it is to make it any weaker than it is. Beware of amendments. We remember once hearing a dream dreamt by a surveyor in the bush after having taken someth'ng for the toothache. He dreamt that his canoe came to the steps of the black marble palace of Satan, who invited him in in the most courteous manner, and, among other things, showed him his commentary on the ten commandments, which were, he declared, very good but needed amendment here and there. Be very particular about amendments. See who it is that wants them! Satan was a very covetous gentleman. He was a moderationist. He had apparently great wealth at his service. He is said to offer you anything you want—roads, education, what not, for your soul.

The Difference

MR. Ernest Grant, research secretary for the Methodist church of the United States, has just completed an investigation of the liquor situation in Canada. His findings are summarized thus:

> Government control in Canada has meant an increased consumption of liquor; greatly increased use of alcoholic liquors by young men and women; a swollen liquor bill; a great economic loss which has halted prosperity and acted as a burden on the general population; increased vice and crime imposing on the governments' expenses which have burdened the taxpayers; a corruption hitherto unknown in Canada; an illicit trade as great as that under any prohibition law.

Contrasted to this, Mr. Grant finds that:

> "The experience of Ontario with prohibition was the same as that of the various American States. Prosperity increased, labor was more productive, drunkenness and crime fell off and the general health was greatly improved."

The "moderationists," of course, will produce witnesses whose conclusions will be the direct opposite of Mr. Grant's. But the ordinary citizen requires no special investigator to tell him what he can see for himself. Prohibition was enacted in most of the Canadian provinces because the majority of the people had become convinced that liquor was an economic handicap, a physical poison and a moral curse. It later became apparent that the liquor flow had been far from stopped by the laws of provincial scope which had been passed. The criminal bootlegger appeared upon the scene. The liquor interests, disguised in the garb of "moderationist" respectability, began to adopt most subtle and very clever tactics. "Banish the bootlegger" was the cry. Prohibition was denounced forsooth, because it did not sufficiently prohibit. All that was necessary was to replace the bootlegger by the government bottle. In many cases these campaigns were successful. What has been the result? No one disputes the fact that there is more drinking under government selling than under prohibition. No one denies that whiskey is just as intoxicating when bought from a dispensary as from a bootlegger. No one, at least no one residing in liquor selling provinces, will claim that Government sale banishes the bootleggers. On the contrary it makes their operations more daring, more elusive, much easier and about as profitable as in dry provinces. But, not satisfied with the ordinary profit in buying and reselling ordinary liquor and evading the tax, some have taken to selling "synthetic" stuff that is frequently speedy poison. Let no one imagine that such poisoning is confined to dry territories. There were half a dozen deaths from poisonous bootleg whiskey in Ontario last summer. There were almost as many about a month before, at Levis, in Quebec. The difference was that the Ontario bootleggers are now awaiting trial for manslaughter, the Quebec murderers are unknown and forgotten. Will Ontario vote to make the task of the poisoning criminal bootlegger, whether by fast poison or slow poison, all the easier?

Chasing Bugbears

TO the London interviewers who seem to be as saucy and as silly as those in New York, Mr. Mackenzie King was evidently put to it to be polite. To questions about his backwoods life he showed surprised amusement. To questions about Canadian loyalty he was sharp. We have no Governor-General question. Canadians settle such at home. We have no annexation question. "I have never met a living soul who has even mentioned it." We have no quarrel with the Locarno treaty. All the dominions want to see it work out saisfactorily. We have no revolutionary proposals. We would rather let evolution play its part when it is doing so well. It seems necessary that the good English people kept in continual ferment by cables to and from New York should thus have the comfort from time to time of a family gathering.

An Imperial Crisis

SPEAKING upon the supreme problem that confronts the Imperial Conference which assembled yesterday in London or whose solution depends the whole fabric of "the most amazing empire the world has ever seen," Mr. Lloyd George says that the answer of the dominions at the testing crisis was the determining factor in the great war without which the Allies would have been crushed long before the United States made up her mind to intervene. This is important testimony from one who, more than any other man, was on the watch tower to appraise events. "An order from Downing Street," he says, "would not have produced one division where the unwritten loyalty of the dominions furnished the equivalent of forty." In this conference three out of the five dominion prime ministers "depend on voters of other than British races, who view with distrust the supremacy of Britain in the Empire." The conference is no doubt a critical one for the empire; but, as General Hertzog, who represents at its strongest the demand "that cooperation between the member states of the Commonwealth be placed on a more certain and satisfactory basis," whatever that oracle may mean, concluded his interview with the words: "Given goodwill, courage and faith, we ought to be able to accomplish much that will ensure permanency and harmony in all our relations in the future." What further immunities or enfranchisement any dominion may seek we do not know, except that whatever any of them urges will have the backing of Ireland. But we do know what Canada can do toward unity. It is in further reciprocity in the way of trade. The finest tradition of the party now in power is that of successive reductions of tariff toward other parts of the empire and particularly toward Great Britain, to whom, on the principle of reciprocity, she still owes very much. We note with pleasure that Mr. King is putting emphasis on the trade treaty with South Africa. We know also that very much can be done to rehabilitate the mother country at the time of her present distress by giving an eager mind to

The Gathering Of the Clans

"A BONNIE BUNCH OF BOYS."

British colonization on the liberal lines indicated by Mr. Forke, the new minister of immigration. While some of those questions to whose treatment by the Conference, Mr. Lloyd George, with many more in Britain, looks forward with more or less concern may prove incapable of categorical solution. Canada's immediate contribution to imperial solidarity may still be great.

A Pressing Problem

IT may be indeed that we have here indicated a line of exploration that will shove aside even General Hertzog's dreams of coordinating the Commonwealth with a written constitution, dealing as it does with something more immediate and tangible. Armed warfare has indeed stopped, but destructive economic warfare goes on worse than ever, there being more tariff-making nations, all building walls. At the country house of Colonel Ashley, a member of Mr. Baldwin's cabinet, a private conference is going on between British and German business men, the object of which, as no one questions, is to meet economic conditions under which both nations have become desperate. For Germany is beginning to produce at unsaleable prices, and looks forward with great concern. Nations, when the time comes that they have to pay, find two things; that they can only pay in exported goods, and that, owing to tariff tolls on all sides, they have no sale for their goods at the prices they cost to produce plus the duties they have to pay. France has only just now come to the resolution to pay her enormous debts. She is making a spasmodic effort to stop the fall of the franc. She cannot do that without selling goods, and, should she succeed in saving the franc, she will presently find herself like the rest, unable to sell her goods abroad at a profit on cost price, and therefore unable to produce for export. This deadlock of a continent full of nations, large and small, each frantic to sell, each refusing to buy, has made the nations facing each other at Geneva feel foolish. The idea has taken serious hold that Mr. Caillaux was right in telling them they must stop that folly, and they are seriously contemplating the possibility of abolishing all the partitions and enjoying free interchange among themselves.

A Momentous Question

WHAT will Great Britain do in face of this move? The way it strikes most manufacturers out of England—and even unprotected English ones—is the fact that the immediate effect would be to flood their markets with competitive goods. It is surmised that what is being in privacy discussed is how so to divide the market as to obviate a cut-throat competition. What has this to do with the Imperial Conference? Much. The question must be: Will Britain be an insider or an outsider of the proposed whole or partial European zollverein. Will her affiliations be with Europe, where her large trade-interests lie, or with her dominions, where Sir Alfred Mond says her larger prospective ones lie. Are these prepared to give her the freedom which Europe proposes, and which Europe is in train to carry out in greater or less degree? That is the question Sir Alfred Mond came to lay before Canada. It may already, for all we know, be ripe enough to absorb much of the discussion at the Conference.

Changing Conservatism

SIR Alfred Mond has returned to England. While in Toronto he warned Canadians that they must soon choose between membership in a commercially united continent or a commercially united Empire. Now he is telling Englishmen that they must make a similar choice: between membership in the rapidly evolving European customs union or in an Empire united for economic purposes. Possibly because of his Canadian addresses and possibly because of the present predicament of the Canadian Conservative party, there has been a considerable interest in Sir Alfred's proposals in the past two weeks. Certain Conservative well wishers are pointing out that the party has won only one national victory in the thirty-five years since Sir John Macdonald's death. They are also saying that the period of the party's decline is identical with the period of its opposition to the British preferences. Two years ago Colonel Ponton, of Belleville, one of the most respected of Canadian public men, urged upon Ontario Conservatives the necessity of the economic consolidation of the British Empire. At that time his proposals met with an apathetic reception. Canadian Conservatism seemed firmly wedded to the idea of narrow nationalistic protectionism. But two national defeats and the spectacle of a world resolving itself into larger and larger economic units have made certain of the party supporters see matters in a new light. There is talk of pushing for an Empire Free Trade—Empire Protection policy. It is true that this would bitterly antagonize some of the present supporters of the Conservative party, whose economic views are in line with Mr. Bourassa's. It is also true that such a proposal would meet with opposition from British free traders both from an exporting and a consumer's point of view. We are not now discussing the defects of the proposal or the difficulties in the way of its adoption. What the present tendency shows, however, is that there is an awakening sense of the advantages that would accrue from unrestricted intercourse between one quarter of the world's peoples. If there are different ways of reaching the greater goal, by all means let us hear of them.

Conservative Realignment

CONSERVATIVE papers, after the party's defeat, demanded a nation-wide convention to choose a new leader with a new platform and new party alignment. The Conservative national association decided to call it. The party caucus, consisting of the Conservative members of Parliament lost no time in forestalling this purpose by appointing a committee of members to carry it out, anxious apparently to keep the control out of revolutionary hands. In various parts of the country there is evidence of a desire to make the Conservative party a contender for the progressive and younger Canada vote which it finds it lacks. There is even talk of throwing overboard narrow nationalistic protection in favor of a broader policy designed to weld together the Empire in economic unity. In a democratic national convention truly representative of all those of Conservative leanings throughout the dominion, it is certain that some sections will demand changes. Change is not, of course, congenial to conservatism and is naturally not wanted by the more short-sighted of the magnates. Hence the counter-move for a hand picked convention designed to assure a stand-pat policy, and possibly the return of Mr. Meighen. Questions of leader and of policy are intimately associated as the leader cannot escape being, with perhaps the advice of his intimates, the shaper of the party policy, which even in the Conservative ranks, though holding back, has to move forward. Last year Mr Meighen, on his own authority, announced a war policy which was unacceptable to most of his own followers, and to all others than the French Canadians for whose votes he was bidding at the time. In view of later events it is likely that the promise he made to them will be considered as cancelled. Still it shows the need of more frequent party conferences. The presidential nominating conventions afford the American parties the opportunity of overhauling the party platform once every four years. In Britain, national conventions are held yearly. But in Canada only the death of a leader or a party disaster gives an opportunity of democratic influence over the party policy. It is an unhealthy state of affairs. It is better to take stock more frequently.

Dissenting Readers

TWO letters appear in this paper which, while resembling each other in the fact that they are both from old and valued readers, none the less valued, rather more, because they disagree with much that they read in it, are opposite in purport. One is renewing his subscription the other withdrawing from the list and telling us why. Needless to say that the one that says yea is the one we like best; but we have too much respect for and are too much beholden to one who shows himself to have been long an interested reader to allow his, as some advise, to answer itself by revealing how difficult it is, perhaps for any of us, to pass fair judgment on those whose views rasp on our own. It would take too much space, were it called for, to put the Witness on its defence in all the numerous counts of this indictment. The simple statement that the present writer has never had occasion to take personal part in election campaigns except in supporting Conservatives against Liberals for temperance reasons will cover some ground. Opportunity seldom occurs for going onto the field on that issue in the province of Quebec. Still our correspondent's excellent memory will recall to him how from Mercier to Taschereau the Liberal government of the province has had no severer critic. And the ground of its rebukes has oftenest been on questions of temperance. When Sir Oliver Mowat, Liberal, was prime minister of Ontario he undertook to give the province as strong a measure of prohibition as the constitution would permit. When he faced that issue he found the liquor interest in control of the constituencies of many of his followers and he escaped to the Ottawa cabinet, leaving Sir George Ross, who had been the champion of prohibition at Ottawa, to face the music. Ross balked when he found that to insist would break up his party and throw it out of power. The Witness, of course, condemned him and would have supported the Conservatives against him had they shown any real intention of doing that wherein the Liberals had failed. Later, it was Sir William Hearst, Conservative, who later brought in the Ontario Temperance Act for which achievement the Witness has him high on its scroll of honor. We count Mr. Bracken of Manitoba a good man and a willing friend to prohibition. We could not blame him for carrying out the mandate of the plebiscite in a system of so-called government control. But we did find fault with him for promising that plebiscite to the liquor men before his election and have greatly blamed his government for the travesty of control thereupon inaugurated. Mr. MacGregor writes from Manitoba and probably knows better than we whether there was, or is, any hope of doing better under the Conservatives. We doubt if that hope has occurred to anybody. As for that ambiguous vote in Alberta we condemned the duplicity of the ballot and the feebleness of enforcement, but have no inkling of any Conservative party that would do any better. We believe all the prairie provinces would vote for prohibition if they thought they would get it, though they have a considerable element who do not understand prohibition, or at all events are not hard to manage in a contrary sense. It is, of course, always easy to call names such as "partizan" and "narrow" and easy to reciprocate them, but they are uncomely and futile.

Asquith

HISTORY reveals great figures that in long procession rise, pass over the summit of its stage and then pass down. England is noting today with high respect the subsidence of one of those figures which, whether measured by quality or by accomplishment, will loom larger than most in history's moving picture. Always progressive but never precipitate; no worse misfit could have been invented than to call a party led by him radical, as was persistently done with the purpose of offence by his opponents. He was opposed to woman suffrage during the years of its offensive insurgency, but became a hearty convert when woman won her spurs in the war. But long before that he was the first to appoint women to government office, as factory inspectors. Though he had pronounced misgivings about Irish home rule, he had Lone about the right of the people to rule. It was in the dogged determination with which he forced his Home Rule bill through the Lords, requiring, as it did, the permanent taming of that august body, that he won his greatest legislative achievement, indeed the most important of his day and generation. For that matter, long before he reached parliament he became famous as counsel for the Irish nationalists before the Parnell commission. He was moderate in his sympathy with the claims of Labor; yet he was the celebrated counsel for the defence of John Burns and Cunninghame Graham in connection with the Trafalgar Square disturbances; and when he became Home Secretary under Gladstone secured a measure that made it no crime for Labor to ventilate itself under Nelson's column. He was the father of the Employer's Liability Act, which he had to make free use of the closure to get through the Commons by reason of obstruction, and of other threats to get the Lords to pass it shorn of their destructive "contracting out" amendment. Lord Oxford is still only seventy-four. He has never ceased to give evidence of the high culture which won him honor in his university days, and is today the chancellor of that great university.

Clashing Characters

SINCE the days of the South African war Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith (now Lord Oxford) have represented, if not led, clashing political groups. Mr. Lloyd George vigorously opposed that war; Mr. Asquith firmly upheld it. Since that there have been periods of excellent teamwork, periods of armed truce, periods of open hostility. The difference seems to be primarily one of character. Mr. Asquith has been described as the last of the Oxford school of Whigs, distrustful of the people's ability to rule themselves, confident of the ability of the landed aristocracy to rule well. Mr. Lloyd George, on the other hand, is first last and always a people's politician. He is sensitive to the moods and hopes of the common people. He is sympathetic with the popular spirit of the day. Hence the difference in the attitudes and actions of the two men. In the period between the South African and the great wars, Mr. Lloyd George was an irrepressible dynamic force. Mr. Asquith the moderating influence in the Liberal party. A relationship which worked well in peace time became impossible in the great conflict. Mr. Asquith's reserve and somewhat hesitating caution handicapped him at a time when instant decisions were necessary and action was imperative if the Empire was to be saved. For weeks before his overthrow his name had become a byword and a jest. Music halls rocked with laughter at jokes about "old-wait-and-see," reviving a Tory joke of the days of his notable victory over the House of Lords. Soldiers fighting for civilization in France, impatient of the bungling, the inefficiency in management, heard gramophone records grind out comic songs about Mr. Asquith saying "in a manner sweet and calm, why, another little drink wouldn't do us any harm." Mr. Asquith's overthrow was inevitable at such a time and under such circumstances. It was accomplished by a conspiracy for which two classes of Liberals never forgave Mr. Lloyd George. Sterling characters like Sir Edward Grey could not countenance conspiracies even to win the war. There were also narrow partizans who would risk smashing civilization rather than risk smashing the Liberal party, according to the late Sir William Robertson Nicoll, who says the hatred of the latter group was never so intense as when it became certain that the war was won, and that Mr. Lloyd George would get much of the credit for it. Yet, for all this, a peace was apparently effected. Asquith and Lloyd George, working together helped to overthrow the first Baldwin government. After its return to power, however, the quarrel broke out afresh. Mr. Lloyd George's policy: the land for the people and the people for the land—was too drastic for the last of the Whigs. It was stated that these would expel Mr. Lloyd George at the first opportunity. The general strike gave them their chance The Asquithians held with Mr. Baldwin that the general strike was an unconstitutional threat to the nation; and that the only path to peace was the unconditional surrender of the strikers. Mr. Lloyd George denounced the strike yet held that it must be settled by negotiation. Both sides won moral victories. The temper of the people showed that the nation would never countenance the general strike, which speedily ended. But the intervention of the churches, demanding precisely that negotiation urged by Mr. Lloyd George was the chief factor in bringing peace.

Contrasts

SOME Labor sympathizers have been saying that Mr. Asquith only managed to throw aside his calculating caution when coercive measures against Labor were necessary. That is not precise. As Home Secretary, Mr. Asquith's first ministerial act was to use troops to restore order during a mine strike. On that occasion more persons were killed than during the entire general strike of this year. If the troops were needed it was because all the local police had been sent to keep order at a horse racing meet. A contract is also recalled between Mr. Asquith's attitude toward the Ulster militarists of 1914, then in open revolt against parliament and His Majesty's government, and toward the general strikers of 1926. The general labor strike was held to be unconstitutional as distinguished from illegal. Mr. Asquith would have no dealings with

what was an obvious menace to free government. Much different was his action as prime minister in 1914. The action of numerous British officers, in sending a virtual ultimatum to the government, which was passing the Irish Home Rule bill, was a direct breach of military law, and an open threat to constitutional government. Some staunch Liberal writers have held that Asquith's failure to act on that occasion was inexcusable. Yet impartial people will not consider it so. Mr. Asquith then realized that diplomacy was more effective than force in dealing with rebellious peers and army officers at such a time, whereas Mr. Lloyd George realized this on both occasions and favored what Sir Wilfrid Laurier called sunny ways, whether dealing with insurgent soldiers or striking trades' unionists.

A Call to Arms

WITH what notes does the alternate leader wind his bugle, and challenge the party to advance? He began his speech in reply to Lord Oxford's arraignment of him as an abetter of the general strike by a graceful tribute to the greatness of his old chieftain, which must have pleased all who were anxious to see his star in the ascendant. He ridiculed the idea that he had ever favored a general strike. He pleaded for unity within the party. But, what was of the greatest possible importance, he closed with a ringing challenge to Liberalism to follow him in a crusade against the drink traffic, a challenge which the old chieftain was in no good position to make. That a very astute leader should hope to conquer upon that adventure is a wonderful revelation of the actual state of the English mind. In that, added to land reform, another ripe issue, upon which he must leave the past to bury its dead, he has a tremendous appeal. "The land for the people; the liquor for the sea," a flaming banner that should rouse the fighting spirit and stir the imagination of those solid classes who have at all times been the backbone of the Liberal army and through whom it has won all its triumphs.

Inscrutable China

ONE of China's paradoxes was the chronicling in the same day's paper of the surrender to the Nationalists of the old fortified city of Wuchang and of a telegraphed message from Mr. Mortimore, of Chentu, advising missionary ladies and nurses to return to their posts, conditions being reasonably safe. In Szechuan, the far inland province of which Chentu is the missionary centre, reasonably safe is all that missionaries have for a long time looked for. We had Dr. Simpson's description of conditions there a week or two ago. The day after these apparently incompatible reports came the usual statement from Shanghai that missionaries are still fleeing from that region. These stories from the upper Yangtze must not be confused with a statement of the release of missionaries long imprisoned in Sianfu, capital of Shensi, by a Nationalist rabble, one lady succumbing to the hardships suffered, or with the outbreak of an anti-foreign mob of students and others at the old opium port of Ningpo not far from Shanghai. In the absence of government such things are everywhere. What one wonders at is how, while a great civil war is raging at key ports on the Yangtze, letters and despatches pass with apparent regularity up and down the river, and how it is thought necessary for foreign authorities to advise women not to travel beyond the reach of their gunboats, as though the travel routes were still open. The explanation lies largely in the fact that it is a principle with the missionaries to stick to their posts as long as that is possible. Along with the announcement of Mr. Mortimer's advice there issued a message to all the congregations to pray for the missionaries both in Honan and in Szechuan who are in peril.

China's Renaissance

WU CHANG is the last to fall of the three neighbor cities at the mouth of the Han and at the head of the ocean navigation of the Yangtze, which together form the commercial heart of China. Its fall, important in itself, may mean much. The surrendering soldiers, apparently a mere rabble, preferring marauding to work, stipulated to be taken on to the national force. That is a process that would go on further with further successes. On the other hand should Sun Chuanfang, the war lord of the invaded provinces, who has denounced Chiang, the Cantonese chief, for marching under the red flag and not under the republican flag of China and has ordered him out of the provinces he has invaded, score a success over the invaders, the transferance of troops might turn the other way. It would have seemed more purposeful if Sun had got into motion before Chang had captured those big cities. Sun has suffered a very serious mishap in one of his munition transports having blown up with a loss of much material and twelve hundred men. There is no side of this struggle for mastery, to which to lend full sympathy. Nor in going over the struggles out of which the present Europe and America have emerged is it easy for the impartial historian to accord unreserved admiration to any. Still, there is reason to hope that China, as in the case of Japan, but under much more difficult conditions, will, under the impulse, material and moral, of the west, pass through a much more rapid transformation than the west has done. The great danger to the world just now is of British officers on the spot, even of a jingo government department in London, being rushed by the clamor of unreconstructed and frightened white residents into avoidable violence. No immediate personal or trade interests can be worth a world war, especially if the latter be admittedly intrusive. It never furthered the cause of Christianity to have gun boats behind it. What did most to sway the heart of China toward Christianity was the martyrdom forced upon it by the Boxer rising. Another very interesting part of Mr. Mortimore's message was that the students at the mission colleges who had forsaken their classes under the impulse of the anti-foreign movement are returning to them. The young generation, which is no more off the hooks in China than it is in Chicago and San Francisco, to come no nearer home, cannot but know that China got all its modern national notions from the foreigners and largely from the mission schools, and will naturally count it an ignorant thing to be intolerant of the institutions that spoke them into life.

China's Viewpoint

CHINA'S chaotic condition is not without its amusing aspects. The shadow government at Pekin persists in issuing its decrees with as much solemnity as if they had any real force. Recently it ordered the arrest of China's mystery man, Michael Borod'n, bolshevik representative at Canton. Neither Borodin nor Canton will pay the slightest attention to this order. The incident is the more remarkable considering the fact that Pekin allowed the Russian to spend some weeks there without interference, then ordered his arrest as soon as he was safely back in Canton. The so-called mystery man is an engaging personality. Recently he answered newspapermens' questions in a way that lifted one corner of the veil from Chinese affairs. He laughed at the idea that the Canton government was "red." He admitted that he wished it was, but regretted that it was composed of all sorts of men from communists to conservatives. Sun Yat Sen, he said, had laid down a program which was being loyally followed in Canton and by all other Chinese nationalists. As stated that program explains both the amazing spiritual unity of young China and the present day divisions and disorders. First must come the removal of unequal treaties with foreign powers; then the unification of the country; lastly the evolution of some unstated form of state socialism. Borodin himself agrees with the Sun Yat Sen principles in that he believes that the unification of China is impossible until after the one-sided treaties had been rescinded. In this he proves his eastern origin. To western minds, it seems absurd to abrogate the treaties which are designed to give legitimate protection to foreign lives and property until there is some power in China capable of fulfilling these functions. But the Chinese outlook is different: no central government can function in China until it has means at its disposal to support itself. The present customs treaties restrict customs revenues to such an extent as to make this impossible. Therefore there is no hope of a united China till the unequal treaties go. Whatever may be thought of such reasoning there seems to be no escaping the fact that it expresses the Chinese attitude. That being so, the duty of the western world is to meet the wishes of China as far as is humanly possible. Germany and Russia have both rescinded their former agreements with China. Both are carrying on business enterprises, missionary activities, and neither seems to be handicapped as against other foreigners. The complaint, indeed, is that Russia enjoys a favored position as compared with others. Surely some form of joint international action is possible which would remove from Chinese minds the idea that the others are unwilling to do likewise. Any doubts as to the immediate cancellation of the treaties as soon as there is, in Pekin, a government in fact as in name, should be speedily dispelled.

Faith And Order

THE Ecumenical gathering of all Christendom which took place at Stockholm last year has been spoken of as a turning point in the history of the Church. At is were represented all sorts of Christians, the church of Rome excluding itself. That was a "World Conference on Life and Work." It was a great success because its subject matter was unitive. We could wish that the same principle had been pursued for the second one which is to be held next summer at Lausanne in Switzerland. There is an old saying capable of very deep meaning: "If a man will do His will, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God." This second conference is to be on faith and order. Every care is to be taken that it shall not degenerate into controversy, though one would say that that is an unattainable counsel of perfection. The honest and zealous attempt at the Council of Nicea to formulate phrases that would unite the whole church only fixed lines of separation which have lasted till now, and, worse than that, set up in the church generally the view that dogma was the thing by which men must be saved. If people could only be saved by correct thinking all generations of the church must have gone down to perdition. It remains, however, that there can be no more exalted study than that of what men should believe as long as men can pursue it in mutual love. At a conference to that end the representatives of the churches would need to be their theologians. Of course there is now no such Utopian hope as that of uniting the whole Church on a formula. The anxious question will be on what terms Christians may permit themselves to cooperate. Men want to learn each other's minds if haply they may be drawn nearer in spiritual fellowship, if not in intellectual agreement. As it is confessed to be points of faith and order that keep Christians apart, there is a natural longing to find that residue of creed on which all can agree and what barriers of order can be ignored. The Saviour left no formulation of doctrine except that supreme epitome of Christian life and universal creed, the Lord's Prayer. He seemed carefully to parry questions, the answers to which might be used as dicta of faith. He offered Himself as the Way, the Truth and the Life, and still says to the Church: 'Hast thou been so long time with Me and hast thou not known Me?'

Shallow Soundings

AMONG the many eminent Englishmen who have visited the United States and given the world their opinions on that country, its people, and its institutions, there is none who commands respectable English opinion more magisterially than does Mr. St. Loe Strachey, late editor of the London Spectator. Mr. A. G. Gardiner wrote of him and of The Spectator fifteen years ago:

> "If you turn out of the Strand into Wellington street you can hardly fail to notice a certain house which is painted white. There are many houses which are painted white, but the whiteness of this house is more white than the whiteness of any other house. It is like a house dressed in a surplice —a house that stands in conscious rebuke of a naughty world, wearing the white paint of a blameless life. The impression will be deepened when you read the legend inscribed in modest characters across the front, "The Spectator," and realize that over the threshold Mr. St. Loe Strachey must pass daily to the pained contemplation of the wickedness and folly of men. That contemplation is lightened by one thought—the thought of his own rightness . . . The world is very evil. Radicals and Socialists and other strange breeds without the law encompass him on every side. The hosts of Midian prowl around. Providence in its inscrutable purpose has permitted these strange weeds to grow in the garden. . . He cannot doubt the wisdom of Providence, but . . . he is puzzled by their presence . . . In this perplexity, however, Mr. Strachey is sustained by the sense of his own unswerving rectitude."

An Englishman And Prohibition

THIS is severe, is even bitter, but the truth which it contains goes far to explain Mr. Strachey's superior attitude toward, and his indictment of prohibition and prohibitionists in the United States. In his forthcoming book "American Soundings" Mr. Strachey explains that he does not intend to take sides on the prohibition question—and then, if the advance extracts from his book are a fair sample of its contents—proceeds to take sides, or to take one side, with an energy which shows that he has never sought even to understand the other. He declares that perhaps the most serious offence of prohibition has been to build up a class consciousness in the United States.

> "Defiance of the prohibition law," he says, "has come to be regarded, and to a certain extent with reason, as one of the luxuries of the rich. They are the people who break the law with impunity . . . Though it is true that the police occasionally raid a fashionable restaurant, or even a club, nobody dares suggest that the police should be given power to dissolve a smart social club and confiscate its property, if it is found that it is a resort where, in various secret ways, men contrive to obtain the liquor which the Volstead Law was made to prevent them from obtaining. It is notorious again that at many of the fashionable hotels there are means . . . of obtaining spirits or champagne . . .But . . the police have never asked, and will not ask, for power to close the said hotels and sequester their buildings."

Again, according to Mr. Strachey, prohibition

> "has had a special and curiously perverse reaction on young people of both sexes—though here it should be noted that this particularly bad result is for the most part confined to the youth of the rich professional and well-to-do classes . . .
>
> "No one seems to regard the employment of the bootlegger as an act of moral turpitude, and yet the bootlegger is a man who cannot exist without either bribing the policeman to be a criminal of the worst kind, or else being willing to draw his revolver on the instruments of the law. . . . You cannot pick and choose in such matters . . . an effective taboo in one region of conduct is tending to weaken even those essential taboos on which society rests . . . It is for these reasons that the failure of prohibition, or at the best, its only very partial success, affords important lessons to the world. Put side by side with the unquestionable success of a worldly-wise handling of prohibition, such as we see in the Province of Quebec, American prohibition shows very badly."

Important Testimony Ignored

Now the first thing that strikes one regarding Mr. Strachey's "American Soundings" is that they have been entirely confined to the shallow waters of one section of society and have made no endeavor to plumb the depths which are the real strength of American life. Apparently he makes no mention of the verdict of hundreds of employers of labor who declare that prohibition has helped in the field of industry in a thousand different ways. He says nothing of the change of opinion wrought in the ranks of labor where prohibition was first apposed as "class legislation" but where later, in many instances, it is now looked upon as one of the greatest boons ever accorded to labor. He is altogether a stranger to the testimony of the churches, of that Puritan element which is the most solid, the most enduring, and in many respects the most powerful force in the United States. Moreover, he seems altogether ignorant of the fact that contempt for law in the United States did not come in with prohibition. Long before its coming Theodore Roosevelt had an epigram to the effect that half the people of the United States spent their

time making laws which the other half spent their time in inventing ways to circumvent. It is the queer dualism of the American character, a legacy on the one hand from the Puritan and on the other from the revolutionary. Mr. Strachey does not seem to be aware that just as "no one" (that is no one in the circles in which he moved) "seems to regard the employment of the bootlegger as an act of moral turpitude," so there is, and for decades has been, the same easy virtue regarding "graft", bribery and political corruption. The fact is that Mr. Strachey is really so good and so honest himself, that he cannot imagine that some of the charming business men whom he met and who deplored the law-breaking tendencies of prohibition, were habitual dealers in schemes which would greatly shock Mr. Strachey. As to the effect on youth, the reform just seized upon a generation in revolt against tradition and convention and restraint the world over. It is true that at first the novelty of law-breaking did attract and give a thrill to immature and adventurous youth, but, according to school and college principals and teachers, this tendency has greatly decreased during the last three or four years, the young men and women finding that the pocket flask and the cocktail militate against success in scholarship and athletics. Mr. Strachey himself acknowledges that these abuses were "confined to the youth of the rich, professional, and well-to-do classes."

MR. Strachey's conceptions of the province of Quebec are based upon the same complete misinformation which misled President Nicholas. Murray Butler, in dealing with the same subject. The well-known sobriety of the province of Quebec is due not to her Liquor Commission but to the simple, frugal, docile character of her "habitant" people and to the prohibition which is established by law through by far the greater part of her territory and enforced by all the spiritual and social authority of the parish priests. Carousing organizations which choose Montreal as their Mecca would tell a different tale. In these prohibition districts contentment and good order is the rule, but where the beer-house and the government liquor store are planted they immediately become the centre of degredat'on, misery and want, and, in spite of the boasts of the Commission and its friends, it is in these latter communities the illicit distiller and the boot-legger are most active.

Mr. Strachey is a good man, and fearless in any cause of which his conscience approves. We hope that he will soon visit this continent again, and that when he does he will not confine his "soundings" to the sparkling shallows already so much charted by the president of Columb.. university; but with his best log line, will try the depths where dwell the simple folk—those, unknown "who maintain the state of the world." He will be surprised how many effective supporters of prohibition he will find, and doubtless he will not be slow in acknowledging his error.

Ten Nights In a Ball-Room

A PERFECT stranger, middle-aged, motherly. The crowd threw us together. Half to herself, half to the writer, the woman commented on the ordinary commendable temperance meeting that had just concluded.

"These prohibition meetings are all very well. They tell us how much richer we will be when we get complete prohibition and what the church should do and what the press is not allowed to do. What I want to know is how to guard my children from present day dangers. I want them to have a good time and I let them go to parties. Now, what I want to know is how to keep them from places where they serve liquor in the punch."

Some will smile; but it is the problem of today in a nutshell—the need for education and social protest. It used to be possible, perhaps it is more difficult today, to bring children up conscience proof against such undisclosed seductions. Certainly no prohibition is equal to resolute principles as a protection. Still, one of the cardinal teachings of Christianity is "Lead us not into temptation." That is an answer to a great deal that is said about developing the backbone by the permission of seductions.

It is time for the temperance searchlight to be turned upon the evils of alcohol as they exist today. In "dry" regions the drunkard in the gutter is no longer on view as the text of warning. The slumming young lady of today has never seen such a sight. Not even in "wet" regions is such a scandal allowed to discredit the law, which must at least claim to be a temperance law. Society is faced with, and has to face, more insidious perils. The earthquake of the war which snapped the leading strings of the younger generation all over the world, to the confusion of their elders, makes the element of education to responsibility, as compared with prohibitions, far more imperative than before.

T. S. Arthur's story of Ten Nights in a Bar Room, which ran in the Witness sixty or seventy years ago, was a representative of the literature that eventuated in the great movement to "Banish the Bar." In book form, on the stage, and later on the screen, it continued to exercise a powerful effect. What seems to be needed now, if it could be written without too lurid suggestion would be "Ten Nights in a Ball Room." The story of the dance halls of today, even the most respectable ones, with their natural sequel, is one that, if faithfully dealt with, would be banished from most homes. The adolescent of today must not be treated too gingerly; but it requires great grace to handle the subject in its intihate perils without doing harm.

The coarser forms of the drink evil may have slunk out of sight, but the mother who talked of the innocent looking punch bowl, that is, what now goes by that name, used that as a type of many things that every young girl or growing boy comes in contact with. The punch-bowl may serve as the example of the ways in which the enemy gets in his little finger. Punch is punch whether it is lemonade, grape juice and ginger ale, or whether it is lemonade, grape juice and gin. The young guests may know or care, or they may not. The mother's implied fear, perhaps with knowledge, was that it was so easy to slip from the innocent looking punch bowl and the jolly motor ride, to the hip-flask party and the indulgence in that pastime, with a multitude of meanings, known today as "petting."

The dangers that must be faced today, whether in the wet parts of Canada, the sami-dry provinces, or the prohibitionist United States, can be described by anyone who talks to the young or can listen to them talk among themselves. The "gang" at school or college who consider it clever to carry the hip pocket flask; the town circle which serves liquor at its affairs to prove its Bohemian status; the business man who keeps a cupboard full of liquor for his out of town visitors—these are the kind of things the younger generations must face and should know about.

There is a way to combat these evils. The younger generation itself could paint some tragic pictures, write some telling stories. Those high schools that have been staggered at the results of escapades that started as innocent mixed parties plus liquor flasks, and ended with broken hearts, ruined lives, ineradicable scars—these schools contain those who could write the effective lessons for the present day. Young university men can point to classmates who started as happy-go-lucky freshmen, and ended with careers thrown away, and professional status lost, all through the growing grip of the jovial flask and the party vintage. The youngster in the business firm whose "boss" thinks it good policy to serve liquor to visitors could tell a tale of demoralization of the staff and of the growing blight on the business.

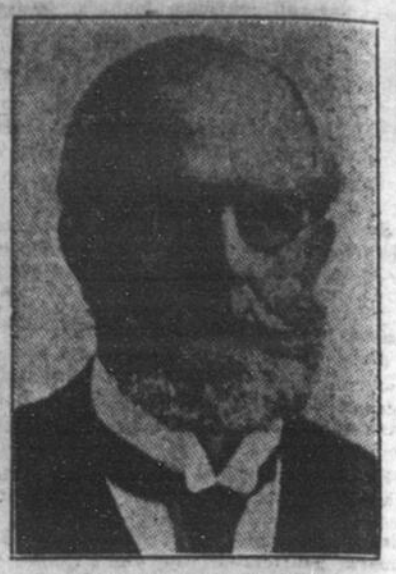
Ten Nights in a Barroom was a great factor in banishing the bar in all its hideousness. Who will write something like "Ten Nights in The Ballroom," not to decry innocent amusements, but in order to bring home to young and old the dangers of alcoholism, garbed in its modern ball-room costume?

—With apologies to Tenniel.

It is a Religious Issue

Rev. James Endicott, moderator of the United Church of Canada, addressing the Conference on Dominion and World Service at Massey Hall, Toronto, declared that the enforcement of prohibition throughout the Dominion was a religious issue and called upon all members of the church to fight until the battle was finally won. "I am wondering whether anyone is coming forward any more," he exclaimed, "to say a favorable word for prohibition. What has happened? Perhaps we have got weary in the last few years. We have had a blow which we did not expect and we are not good stayers at our job perhaps. It ought to be known across the country that the matter is a religious question for us and that nothing is ever settled that is not settled right. We are sworn uplifters and while we may lose fifty battles there is one battle which we intend to win and that is the last battle."

When Christians realize that a traffic inspired by greed is enmity against God and man, they will arise in their might—not as conscripts but as individual volunteers—and cast it forth—working with and through whatever organizations or papers they find most adventurous and effective.



SIR WILLIAM MULOCK

He is mentioned as the likely successor to the Hon. Henry Cockshut as Lieutenant-Govern of Ontario.

LABRADOR BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Long Debated Question to Reach the Privy Council Next Week.

Who owns the Labrador peninsula—Canada or Newfoundland?

This long-debated question will, at length reach the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on October 21. Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty, former minister of justice, is leading counsel for the Dominion of Canada in the appeal, and Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, who arrived in London a few days ago, will be in attendance as general adviser on behalf of the province of Quebec.

This dispute over the ownership of the Labrador hinterland has been under discussion for nearly 20 years. It is more than eight years since a movement was first made towards securing a ruling upon the subject from the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London. An agreement to refer the dispute to the Privy Council was signed in London on the first Armistice Day, 1918, the signatories being the Ministers of Justice of the two countries immediately concerned.

Newfoundland claims the territory as far back from the coast as the watersheds—which comprises, roughly, an area of 120,000 square miles. Canada claims that, apart from a fringe along the coast, the territory is hers.

In April of last year an attempt was made to settle the matter by conferences in Montreal between representatives of the two governments, but without success.

The London Daily Graphic, London's first daily picture paper, published its last issue on Saturday morning after an existence of thirty-six years. Its disappearance is the outcome of the recent purchase by its proprietors, Allied Newspapers, Limited, of the Daily Sketch, with which the Daily Graphic is to be amalgamated.

I CARE

GRENFELL LABRADOR MISSION NORTHERN MESSENGER LAUNCH FUND

Previous contributions acknowledged and paid to official treasurer	$ 983.90
Further Contributions	17.00
Reader "Ontario"	10.00
Total	$1,010.90

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	$ 77.50
Further contributions	428.04
Reader "Ontario"	5.00
Total	$510.54

FRIENDLY HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR BABIES

Previous contributions acknowledged and paid to official treasurer	$334.03
Further contributions	6.90
Reader "Ontario"	10.00
Total	$350.93

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	$ 9.60
Reader "Ontario"	5.00
Further contributions	90.47
Total	$105.07

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

Previous contributions acknowledged and paid to official treasurers	$4,647.57
Further contributions	34.36
Total	$4,681.93

LETTERS from READERS

A SWEEPING INDICTMENT

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—As the subscription period for the Witness, which has been coming to our home in my wife's name, has nearly expired, and we do not purpose renewing it, I have thought it well to set forth the reasons for not doing so.

We have never liked your political partizanship, but at times have thought your interest in prohibition outweighed your narrow attitude of mind in the realm of politics.

However, it now appears to us that while you are interested in prohibition and social reform, so long as these efforts are made under the leadership of Liberal politicians, you would prefer the world to go to hell rather than see its legislatures and parliaments controlled by the Conservative party.

During Sir Wilfrid Laurier's regime he told us he would, if given a majority under a plebiscite, enact a national prohibition law. He received, as you know, a very substantial majority for prohibition; but he did not enact that promised law.

Did the Witness use its influence to have him defeated at the polls for this betrayal? Does the Witness follow the same course in its attitude toward the Conservative Premier of Ontario? Does it not, on the other hand, demand his political head for what it terms a betrayal of promise? Did the Witness request the people of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or its own beloved province of Quebec, to rise in their might and defeat the Liberal Governments of those provinces when the elections arose from time to time, because of their attitude toward the enforcement of the law for the prevention of the illegal sale of liquor? Have we seen any frantic appeal on the part of the Witness for the defeat of the two Farmer Governments in Manitoba and Alberta?

The Alberta Government went into power on a prohibition platform when they were first given the reins of government was obliged to submit to the people a plebiscite so drafted that the result was for Government control. And yet the only clause which the Government was obliged to submit to the people according to the laws of Alberta, was one which, being included with the others in the plebiscite, was voted down by the people.

Has the Witness ever commended the wisdom of the electors, who have repeatedly elected Mr. Hocken, of Toronto, an outstanding prohibitionist? It is not within the memory of the writer if this has been done; but then Mr. Hocken is a Tory. It would appear that the editor of the Witness can find no virtue in one bearing the label of Conservative, not even when that person has all the other qualities which the Witness claims for itself, viz., Imperialist and prohibitionist. To his mind they seem to be lacking in all the higher ideals of citizenship, and utterly unworthy of occupying the seats of government.

My wife and myself have spent our lives in the forefront of the battle for prohibition in different provinces, but have come to the conclusion that a great deal of energy and effort has been nullified by the actions of such men as the editor of the Montreal Witness, who can see no good in anyone who does not conform to the mind of a Liberal politician.

The heart's cry of the Witness seems to be—Give us a Grit Government in some disguise or other—if not Grit in name, at least let it be Grit in nature, such as Progressive, or United Farmers; but in the name of all that is sacred and holy, deliver us from those morons who sail under a Conservative banner.

Man. M. McGREGOR.

BROAD-MINDED

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—I like the Witness. Permit me to say while the paper has a Liberal coloring and my sympathies are on the other side, yet I must say your editorials are really full of common sense.—Yours sincerely, H. A. MEEK.

Longford Mills, Ont., Oct. 5, 1926.

ELECTION BOOMERANGS

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—Seldom has a political leader had such good cause as has Premier King to thank his opponents for their aid in bringing him victory. It is very doubtful if his government could have won out at the polls had his request for dissolution been granted at the end of June. But the Conservative Board of Strategy, with characteristic ineptitude, made the way easier for the Liberal victory, through the inordinate eagerness of the new Premier and his Mannequin Cabinet to secure the emoluments and perquisites of office and to control the election machinery.

But the formation of this Cabinet was only one of a series of blunders. The Hamilton declaration of war policy, at first resented by Toronto Orangemen, but afterwards forgiven apparently, had its effect in places not so party-ridden as Toronto. It failed, moreover, to win the approval of the Quebec electors, whose ears it was intended to tickle. Then, too, a blunder was made in attacking the late Minister of Customs, for most people still respect the well-known rule: "Nil de mortuis nisi bonum," irrespective of the truth or falsity of any charges made.

The Customs scandal loomed large as an effective weapon of offence at the beginning of the campaign, but even the Sir Galahad of the Customs probe, whose appointment as Minister of Customs and Excise was hailed with enthusiastic approval, found his sword-arm weakened and his "silver-shining armor" besmirched with oil, as the campaign went on.

The slanderous charges of the Nicholsons, the Doucets, et al, and accusations of falsehood, cowardice and disloyalty against the Liberal leader, proved to be boomerangs, and several of the chief accusers received their well-merited deserts. In defeating the man from Lunenburg, whose name was too closely associated with rum-running, the independent voters did the Liberals a good turn, which was reciprocated by the defeat of the Algoma representative whose "bawdy house" speech contributed materially to the election of the two Liberals in Ottawa, by a turn-over of 2,800 and 3,500 votes.

Yet the strongest opponent of Mr. Meighen's policies must find a touch of tragedy in the retirement into private life of an able administrator, with great capacity for public service, largely because he is lacking in the serenity of temper possessed by the exiled Duke in the Forest of Arden who was able to extract sweetness from adversity.

In his retirement there is also an element of tragedy for his party, for although the Conservative front row in the House of Commons was strengthened by the election of 1925, it was still lacking in a good second to Mr. Meighen. Too many of those on either side of him, as well as behind him, with his mental alertness, his incisiveness in debate, his skill in marshalling arguments beyond their grasp, were too apt to become imitators of his sarcastic jibes and his censoriousness, and to stress trivialities, such as the danger of importing Autralian eggs, which was the burden of wail from South Oxford.

In spite of his faults, which may become chastened by the discipline of repeated defeat, Mr. Meighen's character and attainmetns are such as to command the respect of Parliament, which can ill afford to lose him. It is to be hoped, therefore, that his withdrawal from public life will be only for a brief period. ONLOOKER.

Ottawa, Oct. 9.

TO TEST PROHIBITION

Eight States to Vote On Modification of the Volstead Act

Voters of eight states, with an aggregate population exceeding 30,000,000, will ballot directly on the wet and dry question on November 2. The two larger states in this group, New York and Illinois, will vote on a referendum similar in intent and almost identical in language. The referendum reads:

Should the Congress of the United States modify the Volstead Act to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment so that the same shall not prohibit the manufacture, sale, transportation and exportation of beverages which are not in fact intoxicating as determined in accordance with the laws of the respective states?

An earthquake of a severity pronounced comparable to that of the one that laid Yokohama, Tokyo and surrounding cities waste in Japan, September 1, 1923, was recorded at stations all over Canada and the United States on Thursday.

Marking the inauguration of the first term of the United Theological College, a banquet to the professors and students was given on Friday night in the college dining room by Mr. Charles Gurd, one of the governors. Seventy of the 77 students enrolled for the term were present, together with the governors, senate and faculty of the college, as well as many visitors, bringing the gathering up well over 100.

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A Veteran Padre Muses

"THE MIGHTY WORK IS OURS"

So wrote Henry Van Dyke of one who would see the Christ. He did vigils, made pilgrimages, sought cloisters and cathedrals, but all in vain. Came to him a message which he interpreted to take his place among toiling men, and this he did in mine and forest, entering into their lives with cheer and kindly acts. Followed a later day when rafting stone and timber down the stream he looked upon the "distant city, temples, houses, domes and towers," and "cried in exultation: 'All the mighty work is ours.'"

Driving with a deacon of my church some years ago, he told me of his early experiences in the brick and tile yard from which he was seldom on the road except for prayer meeting and church. Passing by under-drained fruitful farms, brick homes, school houses, business structures, I said to him: "There is your work." Little it may have been seen from the sticky, smoking yards back on the side line.

Taking dinner with Charles M. Sheldon in the early days of his journalism and authorship, he illustrated to a party of us his talk with a home experience. The house help was leaving. Asked the reason, she indicated weariness with the routine of every-day service. It was pointed out how invaluable her help was to the minister in his study and visiting, his preaching and lecturing. With the new vision she determined not to leave.

And shall we all, as I hope to counsel my Czecho-Slovakia friend, look out from our place of toil, knowing, too, that in faithful kindly service we likewise shall see and hear the Christ.—J. P. G.

LEAGUE OFFICIAL HURT

Albert Thomas of France, Chief of the International Labor Bureau, who was rather severely injured in a motor accident while travelling from Lyons to Geneva.

TURKEY MOBILIZING TROOPS

A Reuter despatch from Constantinople says the newspapers there assert that Turkey has mobilized four army corps in the "threatened region."

The despatch does not explain where the "threatened region" is or give any further details.

PRINCE OF HEDJAZ IN LONDON

The Emir Faisal bin Abdul Aziz son of Ibn Saud the new king of the Hedjaz is a visitor in London. His visit is for the purpose of thanking England for recognizing his father as King of the Hedjaz. Afterward he will carry out the same mission in France and Holland, and, possibly, Russia.

"I want to get to know the English well," he said to a reporter. "I want to see and do the things that are most characteristic of you. I am looking forward to visiting Oxford and Cambridge."

Under the supervision of Dr. George Humphrey, the Department of Philosophy of Queen's University will give a series of mental tests to all freshmen and sophomores in the university within the next few weeks. As a result of the test, it is hoped to gain much information which will be of value in assisting students to pick courses suited to their various types of mentality.

There are many people who want to be on the right side, but are hoodwinked by the moderationist propaganda in their newspaper. If these people had a newspaper like the Witness their eyes would be opened. Such people will listen to an absolutely independent paper like the Witness

A City of Romance

Algiers on The Mediterranean--Its Beauty and Its "Inferno"

We reached Lisbon in a blaze of sunshine, and the view of the city as we approached it was fine. Many took the long drive to Mont Estoriel, but were smothered in dust. Our party of five chartered a capital car for a three hours' drive through the city, calling at the Cathedral—then the Church St. Vincente, which is their Westminster Abbey—where all their kings rest, some in huge decorated coffins with glass fronts, so that we could gaze down on the wretched repulsive mummies. The ribald Englishman directs you to them as the "Pickled Kings." The Lisbon churches are quite wanting in the noble dignity of Milan or Florence, being full of tinsel and indifferent statuary.

The natives struck us as an undersized ill-thriven lot, and we didn't see a single healthy, good-looking woman. The kiddies were cheery, bright little beggars, crying "Give us an English penny." Our stock was soon exhausted. The Bull-ring did not appeal, and it smelled of the animals and other things malodorous.

Where East and West Meet

Two days later we reached Algiers, the city of a thousand romances, and also of unnumbered tragedies in the days of old. The French have transformed it into one of the loveliest cities on the Mediterranean, and today it is the finest winter weather-resort for Europeans, and there is quite an English colony, with an English church, etc. We found it intensely hot, but it is a dry heat that suits one's health wonderfully.

East and west meet here in no uncertain fashion, and the streets are crowded with Europeans and Arabs, who, in their striking costumes, and the women in white (their faces concealed by the yashmak) present quite a kaleidoscopic panorama of color and native life.

The Muezzin's Call

The front of the city, facing the sea, is one long line of massive, handsome buildings, behind which, up the hill sides, you see the innumerable minarets and domes of the mosques, from which, five times a day, the muezzin loudly proclaims "Allah, il Allah," etc., "God is God alone, and God is Great." How would it do if (in all reverence) from every church and chapel in England daily this great truth was declared? Most of the lovely shops are in colonnades, and you note the various theatres, huge Post Office, and Government buildings—then the many squares, a mass of palms, pepper trees, and magnolia trees, affording welcome shade, beneath which you gratefully rest, and listen to the bands, and imbibe delicious ice drinks. We had splendid lunch at the Restaurant Universal, facing the sea, with its white horses rolling in, under an awning, right out in the street, and the sight of those ice pails and bottles therein was thrilling! After this we engaged a motor and an intelligent chauffeur, and went right over the hills for a glorious view over the city and the bay. We drove through the magnificent botanical gardens, stayed to see into several mosques, and saw the worshippers bow their faces to the very ground in real worship as they repeated portions of the Koran.

The Archbishop's Palace

We were taken over the Archbishop's very interesting palace, which three centuries ago was the palace of the Bey of Algiers. The Moorish decorations and tapestries are fine, and the life-size painting of a former cardinal fairly stands out as if he was stepping out of the frame. It is a great work of art. We saw the quarters where the 150 ladies of the harem formerly resided, also the specially luxurious bedroom of the chief favorite of the moment. We saw the secret cupboard where, by moving the shelves, was disclosed a stone staircase leading to an underground passage right down to the sea, a quarter of a mile away, so that in case of a revolution the Bey could beat a retreat.

We had ascertained that this day was the one day in the year where, at the Great Mosque, Arab ladies from the harems were allowed to visit this one mosque, and then while worshipping discard the concealing "yashmak." We took off our shoes before entering the Holy of Holies with reverence, and, I should add, with a keen curiosity, which was duly satisfied. There was a dignity and a womanliness that won our respect, and not once was there the least shadow of a "glad eye." Later we saw over the carpet factory where carpets of rich design were being made by quite young people—three or four to each frame, with a framed design in front to copy from. The merry delightful faces of the children bore witness to the kindly feeling noticeable right through the factory, and the French Government keep a close eye upon employment of children there.

Night Life

After dinner we chartered the same car for a couple of hours to go and see the real night life in the native quarter. We had chanced on an Arab interpreter, who turned out to be one of the heroes of Verdun, and one of Cook's men. We went on foot down and down through dark and narrow alleys that reminded us of the Nether Regions. You speak of Dante's "Inferno"! We went through at least half a mile of narrowest streets, down shelving pebbly steps, every turn disclosing totally black, long descending streets that made us shudder. Thousands of thronging Arabs, some in fruit shops chaffering, others cooking their suppers, the myriad smells, the street calls and cries, the beating of tomtoms, and the wild hand-clapping in unison in the many native dance shows; the endless sellers of daggers, carpets, and beads, all pressing their wares, cripples beseeching alms, and children nudging your elbow for an English penny; the swinging oil lamps, and the desperate dark corners all speaking of mysterious deeds and how easily, if alone (and we didn't see a single white person), one could be lured aside, and later disappear, and never be traced.

Moorish Dances

Finally our guide knocked mysteriously at a heavy dark door, and no light visible. In silence the door opened of itself, and we saw no one, but marched forward through various passages and upstairs, and there found a handsomely-furnished Moorish suite of rooms. There were young women from the Berber and Bedouin villages, all nicely attired in Arab dresses, and each came forward to shake hands, prior to giving a display of their celebrated dance, Du Volante, and other Algerian dances. We waited to be first served, with great courtesy and smiles, with coffee, served in a sort of golden cup and saucer—and very good it was, too! I reclined meanwhile on the sofa-divan, and enjoyed my coffee and watched the dances so characteristic of the East. They presented each of us with necklaces of lovely scented jasmine flowers. A man played the mandoline, and there were the usual cymbals and drum, and each in unison clapped and clapped still quicker until the dancers tired, and we made our adieux with more hand-shaking and compliments. We drove back to the steamer in the delicious cool night air.—Huddersfield Examiner.

ACTING PREMIER OPTIMISTIC

Bright Days Ahead for the People of Canada.

Hon. James A. Robb, acting premier, addressed the members of the Telephone Association of Canada at a banquet of the Montreal Club, and stated that the tremendous growth of the telephone industry in Canada during the last few years is an excellent indication of the growth and prosperity of the country.

Mr. Robb's entire speech was optimistic in tone predicting, as it did, bright days ahead for the people of the Dominion from coast to coast.

"The fact," he said, "that from 350,000 000 to 390,000,000 bushels of wheat will be shipped of this year's crop speaks of the development and growth of Canada.

Mr. Robb referred to the trade balance of Canada stating the country sold $400,000,000 worth of goods more than had been bought during the year.

"What Canada needs most now," he said, "is the sentiment that the time has come for everyone to get together and thus accomplish the best possible results for the good of the country."

Russia and Latvia soon will begin negotiations for a neutrality pact similar to that now existing between Russia and Lithuania. If the pact is arranged, it will be the fifth treaty of this kind concluded by the Soviet Government with foreign countries, the others being Turkey, Germany, Afghanistan and Lithuania.

INDIA'S ATTITUDE TO THE CHRISTIAN MESSAGE

A Tribute to Viscount Willingdon

"In India when people meet each other they don't begin to talk about the weather or politics, their first theme is religion," said Rev. R. C. Bensen, a missionary on furlough, in the course of an address at Wednesday night's session of the Convention of the Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, in Westmount Baptist Church.

Outlining political conditions and causes of the present situation, from the close of the Great War to the present time, Mr. Bensen took occasion to pay a tribute to the administration and influence of His Excellency Viscount Willingdon as Governor of the Presidency of Madras. The life of Mahatma Ghandi and the progress and failure of his non-cooperative movement were sketched, with the results of the movement as affecting missionary effort in India.

There are hosts in India who are unbaptized followers of Jesus Christ, said Mr. Bensen, who emphasized the intensely religious temperament of the people. "Go into the rice fields to talk to the farmer, and he will unhitch his oxen, send them home, and discourse for hours about God and the soul." Any missionary who goes to India with the message of Jesus will have multitudes come to hear him.

In conclusion, Mr. Bensen referred to the work carried on at the several missions of the Society in India.

CANADA CURBS RUM FLOW

(N. Y. Evening Post.)

Regardless of the opinions of individual Canadians and Americans on the advisability of the Volstead Law, the announcement that the new Liberal Government of Canada will take steps immediately to prevent violations of the treaty with the United States, signed in 1924, will make a favorable impression on both sides of the border. The treaty provides for the refusal of clearances to vessels carrying cargoes, the importation of which into either country is prohibited when it is evident from the tonnage and general character that the vessel cannot make the trip to the destination proposed in the application for clearance. Despite this provision in the treaty, the disposition of Canadian customs officials to treat the prohibition law of this country as a jest led to the free issuance of clearances to masters of small craft carrying liquors of all kinds ostensibly for delivery in Mexico, the West Indies and South America when it was plainly apparent that the carrying vessels could not possibly make the distance. But what was originally a jest soon became a serious matter. Conniving at violations of the laws of the United States led to the demoralization of the customs officials of the Dominion. The new Liberal Government seeks to remedy this situation by strictly enforcing the provisions of the treaty. This action will do much to curb the flow of bootleg whisky from our neighbor on the north and to promote a better feeling between the two countries.

Temperance in China

At the Summer Meeting of the Foreign Missionary Conference held at Kuling, China, Mrs. Herman C. E. Liu, Chairman of the Secretarial Council of the W.C.T.U., read a Paper on the introduction and present position of Temperance in China. There are about ten thousand members in connection with the work, but only a very small percentage, about 200, being women. The fact is, very few women in China are educated. Two of the workers, Miss May H. W. Chang and Miss Margaret P. L. Van, have just returned from a trip in the province of Chekiang, and they itinerated through Ningpo, Yugao, Shaoshing, Pangchow, Huchow, etc., and everywhere they went they were warmly welcomed. They scientifically told the students with charts and tracts why drinking, smoking, and gambling should be prohibited, especially when they were young; to the little children they told stories, and to the mothers they showed the responsibility of a mother as a moulder of future generations. Local unions were organised and written and oratorial contests were held, thousands being brought to a consciousness of the great need of social reform in China.

France will have to import about 70,000,000 bushels of wheat or substitutes to meet domestic needs this year, the Department of Agriculture estimates on the basis of a French forecast of a 248,605,000 bushel crop. Last year's crop totalled 330,842,000 bushels, leaving a negligible carry-over.

Vernacular news dispatches from Hakodate, say a severe storm on Yetorofu Island, Oct. 13, did heavy damage. Eleven seamen were drowned and a number injured. Six steamers and two motor boats were beached. Yetorofu Island is a short distance due north of the Island of Hokkaido.

Despatches received at Paris say that Abdel Krim, former Riffian war chief, who for many years carried on warfare against the Spanish and French in Morocco, has arrived on the Island of Reunion, in the Indian Ocean. After his surrender to the French it was decreed that Krim should be sent in exile to Reunion, which lies 485 miles east of the Island of Madagascar.

"Everything that can possibly be done on the Hudson Bay Railway before winter stops work, will be done," said Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways, when he reached Winnipeg on Friday on his way to Regina.

You know a young fellow in your neighborhood who, mentally and morally, stands "head and shoulders" above the crowd. Introduce the Witness to him. He will thank you for so doing if not now at some later time.

Interest has been created in political circles by a statement printed in the Geneva tribune that important personages representing almost all the countries of Europe, and including eleven foreign ministers, are actively supporting a movement to create a pan-European union.

An estimate that there are at present 154,000 adherents of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, was given by Rev. Dr. J. A. MacGillivray, supreme head of the Church in the Dominion, in an address to the concluding session of the annual Synod Conference of Montreal and Ottawa Presbytery at Ottawa on Wednesday.

DOING THEIR BEST TO LAND HIM

—North, in the Washington Post.

THE AUTUMN

(By Kathleen E. Lawrence.)

I love the fragrant autumn,
With leaves of red and green;
It is my favorite picture,
The lovely autumn scene.

And every year when the autumn comes,
And the world is at its best,
I go to the woods and leave my toil,
To take one happy rest.

And there beneath the stately trees,
Where the breeze goes whistling through,
The world seems all a radiance,
And my life seems all anew.

There I forget my troubles,
And forget my worldly care,
Because the autumn's so lovely—
Has plenty of sunshine to share.

And in the woods where the moss is green,
'Twill be rest to your weary feet;
The breeze will dry your tears
And give you a cool retreat.

So whenever you find the world unfair,
And your sunshine seems to blight,
Go into the autumn forest,
And the world will seem all right.

For autumn is the loveliest time
That the Lord hath ever made,
And when that time of year comes round
I wish 'twould never fade.

But it will fade as all things do,
The seasons will roll on;
A sudden blast of winter comes,
And lo! sweet autumn's gone.

—and I'll Tell the World — My Neighbor!"

Having got well launched on its ninth decade of adventurous service your paper has been doing something toward reorganization and amplification of both staff and equipment; all with the hope of developing a still larger service to its readers and country.

And while still on the threshold of this new era it has need to be re-sold—to use the expression of the business experts—resold to the people of Canada. For one thing even the unique, however exceptional or dissimilar, may in time come to seem commonplace to those most familiar with it.

It is not only the man who has fallen out with his wife who should

fall in love with her again

But the man who has come to regard the state of marriage as the commonplace, and wakes up one fine day to notice some new or hitherto unnoticed quality or attraction in his wife and falls in love with her anew will readily catch the idea we are trying to convey.

Each individual reader of the Witness will enjoy his paper better if he reconsider it from a fresh angle. What, for instance, is the value of a paper which discusses every great issue as disinterestedly as the judge renders his judgments from the bench, as devoted to truth as the professor on his platform, as eager for the healing of the popular ills as the doctor for the healing of his patients, as constrained to lead the people along the better way toward the better day as the preacher in his pulpit.

Without subsidy, the Witness does all this, not in the protection of the court house, the university, the general hospital, the church, but out in the marketplaces and in the arenas—political, economic, social, religious—of a wrangling world. It touches the everyday life in an everyday way—a way that is unique among the papers of Canada. And what other paper can give so wide and free a service; for such as are subsidized are dependent and such as are independent are apt to be more or less controlled by a spirit of commercialism.

We cannot "sell" the Witness anew to our readers. They must discover it anew for themselves. And if they discover it anew, if they fall in love with it again, they will "tell the world."

Then let those who find fresh satisfaction in its service first tell their own families, then their neighbors, for in many cases these are not taking the Witness because of some illusion or delusion regarding its place among the journals of Canada. And tell particularly that young man or young woman who is beginning to think and assert independence that he or she will find a challenge to constructive thinking in this independent paper. And do not forget the newcomer within the gates. Each reader knows those in his or her own locality who have most need of or would most appreciate such a paper—SELL it to them for their sake, for the community's advantage, for Canada's sake.

But again let us reiterate with all the emphasis we can: **If you know a paper which is more disinterestedly, more devotedly, more courageously championing the cause of the people as a whole and the general welfare and if you can only take one paper, then drop the Witness and take the other paper, for the good must never be the enemy of the better, and the best is none too good; but the best can be bettered with your support.**

But it stands to reason that if you do not know a paper which is better planned to serve your every day interests in a better way then you will want to co-operate with us to develop the Witness till it becomes not only the paper of the largest sphere of service but with the means of the greatest possible service in that sphere.

GROWTH!

Some do not take it because, forsooth, they "can't read everything" or because "it is so partisan" on this or that issue and therefore "all its talk of *independence* is mere hypocrisy."

The real trouble in both cases is that such people do not understand what an independent paper is. Naturally they cannot see either its importance to them or to their country.

In the first place a sincerely disinterested and wholly independent paper adventuring greatly and ably for the general welfare is more worth while than any subsidized organ; even as the interest of any group must be secondary to that of the people as a whole. But true as is that statement it in no way depreciates the organ which is essential to the life of the organization. "I could not love the organization so much loved I not humanity more," so to put it. An independent paper can get a better perspective, is better able to see and discuss vexed questions more normally than any paper circumscribed, if not actually prejudiced by its organizational interests. An independpent paper is free to act regardless of costs. An organ belongs to the organization or is subject to it and seldom dares to take any stand on any major question except that dictated by the dominating factor of the organization.

The need of an organ for its organization is obvious even to the shortsighted; but it takes a man of wide horizons and sympathies to appreciate the need of a paper whose sympathies are larger than the boundaries of any organization and which looks beyond today into the future.

The idea that a paper cannot be sincerely independent that takes the opposite side to any of its readers would be amusing were it not so sadly prevalent. A paper which caters to its readers or advertisers is a sycophant; in botany it would be called a fungus, in zoology, a parasite. And a paper that is afraid of what its readers or advertisers may say or do is a coward. Such papers may be entertaining, and even instructive, where their interest is not at stake. But that is just the trouble. The reader does not know just where their efforts to instruct are not prejudiced or colored by the interests of their publishers. If a paper cannot be trusted for sincerity it is a poor thing to make an intimate of, to bring up a family upon. However big and however cheap, it is a bad bargain. But this argument is only for those who themselves are true and courageous. Birds of a feather flock together. Those who themselves are mouse-colored will prefer a paper of like complexion and such as are natural bigots will prefer a paper which reflects their bigotries.

An independent paper that is devoted to the general welfare takes the side of each vexed question which it thinks most calculated to make for the general welfare. It is the hardest and least supported of all journalistic emprise. If such a paper lives it proves that there are a sufficient number of people who like it sufficiently to subscribe to and cooperate with it. That the Witness has continued for three generations, that it has had so large a place in every constructively progressive movement in Canada for over eighty years speaks well for Canada and for its readers in particular, for without them it could not have lived.

Things must grow if they would live. A paper is no exception. If on a lottery a paper can double its circulation within a twelve month, shall a paper which would die rather than win by degrading the morals of the people do less. That is for its readers to say—and their friends would find the accompanying trial offer and coupon of advantage to them.

Write Your Name in the Square Below and Mail this Copy to a Friend

X _____

"DOING IT UP BROWN!"

To tell the average man that he is missing something good without telling him where and how to get that good thing is, generally speaking, to "miss the mark." If you tell your friends that the Witness is a worth-while paper, draw their attention to the following offer and convenient form. When passing on this copy to a friend, write your name on the blank to the left, so that he will know who thinks of him.

Tell Your Friends that they may have THE WITNESS and CANADIAN HOMESTEAD On Trial to the End of 1927 For $1.35 and the sooner the subscription is received the more they get.

John Dougall & Son, Publishers,
WITNESS BLDG., Montreal.

Dear Sirs:—

A friend has sent me a copy of the Witness and Canadian Homestead and I wish to take advantage of your TRIAL OFFER to send it to me from receipt of this order to the end of next year. Money order enclosed herewith.

Address .....

Name .....

CANADIAN AFFAIRS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

WORLD EVENTS

Asquith Retires From Liberal Chieftainship

Resignation Due to Dissensions And Disputes With Lloyd George

Lord Oxford and Asquith, whose criticisms of the policy adopted by former Premier David Lloyd George during the general strike last May, revealed serious discord within the Liberal party, on Thursday resigned his leadership of the Liberals.

His resignation probably will be followed by the election of Mr. Lloyd George, now Liberal parliamentary leader, to the leadership of the party, although there are other aspirants, notably Sir John Simon, one of the critics of the former premier in recent months.

In his letter to the Liberal party announcing his resignation as leader, Lord Oxford indirectly attributed his action, which he described as irrevocable, to the dissension which had arisen between himself and Lloyd George. He declared that he was firmly convinced of the correctness of his own attitude toward the general strike, but that he could not and would not take part in internal political controversy.

He referred to Lloyd George's refusal to meet in council with the Liberal leaders in order to formulate a policy during the general strike and declared that party unity could not be effectively maintained under a system of rival authorities with separate organizations and separate funds. His reference was to Lloyd George's leadership of the parliamentary Liberal party which has stood by the war premier in his controversy with other leaders of the party.

Health Now Restored

Lord Oxford referred to the fact that he had been in ill health for some time past. "Though my health is now restored," he wrote, "I feel that the anxieties and responsibilities of leadership ought not to be undertaken or continued by anyone who cannot be reasonably certain that he can stand the strain."

Lord Oxford, who was raised to the peerage only last year for his distinguished services to Great Britain, does not contemplate retirement from public life, and said that he hoped he might still be of service to the state and to Liberalism.

The withdrawal of Lord Oxford as leader of the Liberal party constitutes the latest chapter in the dramatic political controversy which has been going on between him and Lloyd George for fully ten years, dating from December, 1916, when Lord Oxford, then plain Mr. Asquith, was forced out of the premiership to be succeeded by Lloyd George.

After the war the two patched up their difficulties more or less and worked together within the Liberal party. They differed on many questions of policy, but a definite break did not come until last June, when Lord Oxford wrote a letter in which he virtually read Lloyd George out of the Liberal party. In this letter the Liberal leader charged Lloyd George with following policies during the general strike which were contrary to those of the party. A heated controversy immediately broke out between the Lloyd George and Oxford wings of the Liberals.

Lloyd George, however, stood by his guns and declined to be read out of the Liberal party. He defended his attitude in seeking a peaceful solution of tfhe general strike. The controversy waxed hot for several weeks while the rank and file of the party sought desperately to patch up the difference between the leaders. The parliamentary Liberal party supported the leadership of Lloyd George by a vote of 20 to 12 and the party itself took measures to placate both leaders without offending either.

Although the dissension had made little public appearance of late weeks, there have been sufficient rumblings to indicate that all was not completely peaceful within the party.

EXIT LORD OXFORD

The Earl of Oxford and Asquith, who has resigned the leadership of the British Liberal party as the outcome of his long-standing fight with Mr. Lloyd George, which started when the latter ousted the then Mr. Asqu'th from power during the war and succeeded him as Prime Minister with a coalition government.

A man is never his own worst enemy as long as he can keep his temper.

LLOYD GEORGE DEPRECATES SPLIT

Says Liberals Must Fight Liquor traffic, One of Crying Evils in The British Isles

An appeal for unity in the Liberal Party was voiced at Barnstable on Saturday by Right Hon. David Lloyd George,

It was the former Premier's first address since the retirement of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith as leader of the Liberal Party and as the spokesman of a group within the party which has long been opposed to the policies advocated by Lloyd George.

Mr. Lloyd George deprecated the split in the party. He referred to Lord Oxford as "that great Liberal leader, Lord Oxford, one of the most illustrious of the party's brilliant array of leaders."

The liquor traffic was described by Mr. Lloyd George as one of the "crying evils" which the Liberal Party must fight in the British Isles.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OPENS

Many Important Questions of Interest to the Empire to Come Up for Discussion.

Dominion participation in the Locarno pact, the future diplomatic intercourse of the Dominions with the outside world, and other questions as important are to be threshed out at the assembly of Great Britain's private League of Nations—the Imperial Conference, that opened yesterday. One-fourth of the area and population of the world, comprising the British Empire, is represented.

Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland, and the Irish Free State are represented by their Premier, India is represented by several Indian princes and by the Earl of Birkenhead, Secretary of State for India. The Crown Colonies, such as the West Indies are represented by Colonial Secretary Amery, the under secretaries of Colonial and Dominion Affairs, and his assistants.

Australia and New Zealand are on record as not wanting to appoint any diplomatic representatives. They stand for unity in the Empire, with all units on an equal basis. South Africa is concerned principally with the equality angle, but Ireland is expected to support any effort to decentralize either the power or the voice of the Empire, for years centred in London.

Questions to be Discussed.

Among the questions to be discussed are radio communications, Empire airplane routes, defense—by navy and air force—the peopling of the Dominions with British emigrants, and economic affairs—preferential tariffs in favor of Empire goods, and even the exchange of British film in an effort to break the American world monopoly.

It is planned that the conference will adjourn about November 9, when Parliament meets. Included in the activities is a strenuous entertainment program, dinners, at which important speeches of policy will be made after the secret sessions of the delegates and above all the displays by army and air force at various centres that will show the Dominion representatives something of the heart of the Empire defense resources.

Most people don't need a trouble light in order to find trouble.

But you have at least one friend who probably would jump at the trial offer on

page seven.

It is ever true that he who does nothing for others, does nothing for himself. —J. W. von Goethe.

AMERICA WELCOMES ROYALTY

Queen Marie Acclaimed by Throngs in New York—Leaves for White House

Queen Marie of Rumania, accompanied by her son, Prince Nicholas, and daughter, Princess Ileana, arrived at New York on the Leviathan on Monday for a trip to Canada and the United States to learn something of the secret of North America's prosperity and contentment that will help Rumanians. A hearty welcome on behalf of the United States, the state of New York and the city of New York, was given to the royal party. Runners on Governor's Island fired a salute of 21 guns as the municipal boat Macom, bearing the queen and official representatives drew near the battery, when the queen and her party were taken through Lower Broadway, banked with multitudes of cheering New Yorkers to the city hall.

QUEEN MARIE OF RUMANIA

Ceremonies at the city hall included a salute, with troops standing at the "present," while the 62nd Coast Artillery Band played the Rumanian National Anthem. More than 400 persons, many of them socially prominent, were on the reception committee at the city hall, where Mayor James J. Walker granted the royal party the freedom of the city.

The day's schedule allowed only a few hours in New York as the special train to carry the queen to Washington was waiting at the Pennsylvania station, under orders to start shortly after noon.

The royal party were formally received upon their arrival in Washington by Frank B. Kellogg, representatives of the army and navy, diplomatic corps and soldiers, sailors and marines assisted in the welcoming demonstration at the station.

White House Reception

Her Majesty, Prince Nicholas and Princess Ileana were received at the White House by the President and Mrs. Coolidge Tuesday afternoon, and dined at the White House in the evening. The first official act of the queen was the placing of a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier Tuesday morning.

QUEEN MARIE'S ITINERARY

Will Visit Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto Vancouver.

The itinerary of Queen Marie of Rumania and her party, who reached New York on Monday, on their tour of the American continent has been made public.

Her Majesty's Canadian journey will include visits to Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Leaving New York on October 25, the Queen will proceed to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

The detailed Canadian itinerary follows:

Arrive Toronto 2 p.m., October 26.
Leave Toronto 12.30 a.m., October 27.
Arrive Montreal 8.30 a.m., October 27.
Leave Montreal 12.30 a.m., October 28.
Arrive Ottawa 4 a.m., October 28.
Leave Ottawa 11.30 p.m., October 28.
Arrive Winnipeg 6 p.m., October 30.
Leave Winnipeg 12.30 a.m., October 31.

The Queen will then travel through the Western States and will arrive in Vancouver 12 noon, November 5, leave Vancouver 12.30 a.m., November 6

Shanghai An Armed Camp

Cantonese Army Advancing From South

Shanghai, considered the prize port and pivotal point in numerous campaigns conducted by rival Chinese generals for five years, on Sunday became an armed camp once more, ready to wage defensive warfare against the advancing Cantonese army, which has been blazing a path of death and destruction from the south.

The defender of this gateway port of China, General Sun Chuan-Fang, who controls the five eastern Chinese provinces, has faced two major reverses, the loss of a munitions ship at Kiuk'ang and the defection of Hsia Chow, civil governor of Chekiang province, who was reported in revolt at Hang Chow.

General Sun, whose whereabouts have been a mystery since he left Kiukiang, where he had been directing his troops in an offensive, is now reported in the Poyang Lake region.

With the aid of defensive units Shanghai experienced a tranquil Sunday, and there were no outward evidences of warlike developments, except along the Hang Chow Railway, southern approach to this city, where General Sun's troops were prepared to make a final stand in defence of Shanghai. On Saturday the troops tore up railway tracks and placed artillery along the right-of-way, anticipating attack.

On Sunday this force was supplemented by 2,000 troops, who moved in from Soochow. Hang Chow, which was cut off from communication with Shanghai, was still surrounded by a wall of silence on Saturday. Information which filtered into Shanghai indicated that General Sun's troops had dynamite under all bridges approaching Hang Chow, ready to touch it off should the Southern troops force their way towards the city, which is 157 miles south of Shanghai.

From Hankow, reports were received stating that the advancing Southern army today began the demolition of the ancient walls of Wuchang. This procedure, the report said, will be followed in the case of every city captured in the northern advance.

CAUSE OF FIGHTING IN CHINA

Ultimatum by Marshal Sun Chaun-Fang to General Chan Chang Explains

The text of the ultimatum of Marshal Sun Chaun-Fang, ruler of China's five eastern provinces, to General Chang Kai-Shek, Commander-in-Chief of the Cantonese Government forces, which preceded the former's declaration of war, has been received in San Francisco. The ultimatum followed the invasion of Kiangsi, one of the provinces of Sun Shaun-Fang and its terms shed light upon some of the intricacies of Chinese politics.

The ultimatum of Sun Chaun-Fang says:

"Without the least reason you have marched to the Yangtse, unlawfully seizing provinces and cities. I had declared armed neutrality, and, much to my disappointment, you are pressing me into battle. I fail to understand why the north and south should hate each other so deeply, nor why it is your delight to see the innocent suffer. China does not belong to any particular party.

"Worst of all, you desire to transform the Chinese national flag into the Soviet flag. Unless you withdraw all troops from Kiangsi, Hunan and Hupeh within 24 hours, I shall not be responsible for the consequences. This is a challenge to fight to a finish.

"The most startling thing is the discarding of the national tri-color flag by the Canton troops in favor of the red design. Judging from the above, you are not only treacherous to the country, but to the party as well. What you call revolution is evidently to destroy the republic and sub-divide the country into the north and south

General Elections in Ontario

Ferguson Decides to Appeal to the Province on Policy of Government Control of Liquor

After holding office three years and four months, the Ferguson Government has decided to risk an appeal to the country on a policy of Government control of liquor sales, coupled with local option. The Legislature was dissolved on Monday, and a general election has been called for December 1, nominations to be on Nov. 20.

With the dissolution of the House came a Cabinet reorganization arising chiefly from the resignation of the Attorney-General, Hon. W. F. Nickle, who declined to endorse the Government's liquor policy. Under date of October 15, Mr. Nickle wrote to the Premier announcing his attitude. He holds that the Ontario Temperance Act has "contributed substantially to the well-being of the province." He adds that, in his judgment, "it is a mistake to again legalize in the province the sale for beverage purposes of ardent spirits and intoxicating liquors." Mr. Nickle continues: "If it were a matter of expediency, we might find a common path. We differ too sharply on principle for this. The correct procedure for me is obvious—to tender my resignation, which I do, as Attorney-General in your Government, that each of us may go his way unembarrassed."

To this Premier Ferguson replies under Monday's date, expressing regret that Mr. Nickel finds himself unable to concur in the policy of the Government in dealing with the temperance problem and at the same time expressing belief in the sincerity of Mr. Nickle's stand.

The Cabinet held a long meeting on Monday, which lasted until well after midnight. Important steps announced, following the meeting, were the acceptance of Mr. Nickle's resignation, the appointment of Col. W. H. Price, Provincial Treasurer, to succeed him, and the appointment of three new men to the Cabinet, namely, Hon. Dr. J. D. Monteith, as Provincial Treasurer; W. F. Finlayson, as Minister of Lands and Forests, and David Jamieson, as minister without portfolio.

The Proposed Changes

Under the proposed liquor law doctors' prescriptions will be wiped out; a commission appointed to handle Government sale of liquor; bars will not come back; areas of the province will be protected by local option; poison liquor vendors will be imprisoned; revenues from liquor sales will be used for reduction of taxation; machinery will be established to learn the wishes of both "dry" and "wet" areas, regarding imposing or lifting of the ban on local liquor sales.

The commission will have authority to issue to all citizens over 21 years of age, who desire to purchase spirituous or malt liquors for their own use, an annual permit, upon which shall be entered each purchase, and which may be suspended or cancelled at any time for abuse or misconduct.

Government sale will not be imposed upon areas that have banished the sale of liquor under local option, but in other portions of the province dispensaries for the sale of spirituous and malt liquors in sealed packages may be established by the commission. The commission may also, upon the request by petition of a reasonable number of ratepayers in such portions of the province, request ing the sale of beer by the glass at tables in standard hotels, notify such municipality of its intentions to permit such sale, and unless the municipality passes a by-law against such sale, permission will be granted.

NO THOUGHT OF ANNEXATION, SAYS KING

In the course of an interview with more than sixty reporters in London on Monday, Premier Mackenzie King scoffed at suggestions of Canada's annexation by the United States; declared that his policy in Imperial matters was one of "evolution," and stated that Canada would not raise at the Imperial Conference the question of the Governor-General or his actions.

PREMIER WELCOMED BY BYNG

On their arrival at London on Sunday, Premier King and party of Canada were welcomed by Lt.-Col. L. C. Amery, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs; Col. H. V. B. De Satge, Ceremonial Secretary in the office of Dominion Affairs, who represented Permier Baldwin; Lord Byng, former Governor-General of Canada; Sir Hamar Greenwood, Lord Clarendon, Under Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs; Premier L. A. Taschereau of Quebec, Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister-Designate to Washington, and a considerable number of the Canadian colony in London.

Premier King spent his first Sunday evening in London in attendance at the Westminster Abbey service. He was accompanied by Hon. P. C. Larkin, Canadian High Commissioner in London.

HON. MR. RALSTON IS CANDIDATE

Hon. J. Layton Ralston, K.C., recently appointed Minister of National Defence in the Government of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, was chosen on Friday by the electors of Shelburne-Yarmouth, in convention at Barrington Passage, to contest the seat, in the by-election made necessary by the elevation to the Senate of Hon. P. L. Hatfield, member-elect of the constituency as a result of the elections of September 14th. Every district of the dual constituency was represented, and the invitation to Hon. Mr. Ralston was unanimous. Nomination day is November 2nd.

THANKSGIVING DAY NOVEMBER 8

Monday, November 8, is the date set for the observation of Thanksgiving and Armistice Day, being the first day of the week in which November 11 occurs.

A special observation in accordance with arrangements for Armistice Day, sanctioned by His Majesty the King, invites the people of Canada to mark the occasion by keeping silence for two minutes at 11 o'clock, on Thursday morning, November 11.

GUELPH WELCOMES GUTHRIE

Hon. Hugh Guthrie was given the warmest welcome of his career at Guelph on Wednesday morning on his arrival home from Ottawa after his selection as House leader of the Conservative party.

The London, Ont., Board of Education at a meeting on Thursday ordered that in future no other flag than the plain Union Jack be flown from public schools.

FRENCH CANADA PRO-BRITISH

Will Never Permit Annexation to United States, Says Premier Taschereau.

"Never so long as there is a French-Canada will there be annexation of Canada by the United States," declared Premier Taschereau of Quebec to the British United Press on Thursday last.

"I do not believe there is any real movement in that direction. There are 3,000,000 French-Canadians in Canada and they are a very happy lot.

"They have much love for British institutions where we have found liberty in everything we cherish. I believe we are the most free people in the world."

Premier Taschereau is in London primarily to attend the hearing of the appeal to the Privy Council on the question of how far Newfoundland's rights extend in Labrador, and for a definite delimitation of the eastern boundary of the province of Quebec, which appeal is coming before the judicial committee of the Privy Council shortly. He is staying at the Berkeley House.

INTERNATIONAL DEBT CONFERENCE

Hints that an international conference on debts is being considered by France and Great Britain were given out by diplomats at Paris on Wednesday.

It was stated that impressions received by the French Government indicated that England might adjourn the question of immediate debt action in order to examine the whole debt problem.

Diplomats are speculating as to whether such action would result in plans for an international conference at which the debt question would be examined again with an idea to linking further settlement with the Dawes plan and the Versailles treaty.

Ten British boys, the advance contingent of another 100 who are coming to Canada to take up farming under the Hoadley scheme, arrived in Montreal on Saturday morning.

Every man's skeleton in the closet is his temptations; and it makes a clamorous rattling sometimes.

What You Can Do

FOR ONTARIO

Through The Witness

DURING other anti-liquor campaigns the prohibition forces found the Witness of great assistance.

The former practice was to distribute the paper through a large number of short-term subscribers.

This last-minute announcement of an election just five weeks away makes this impossible.

However, to meet the emergency:

The Witness will be available for special campaign distribution in lots of 100.

The price will be $2.00 per 100—which is just 2-5 of the regular retail price per copy...For example, 100 copies each week for 4 weeks aggregate 400 copies calling for $8.00. The price includes postage or expressage as we find most advantageous.

Churches — campaign committees — clubs — INDIVIDUALS —. here is something that you can DO. Do not delay—make your plans at once. Your early action may turn the tide in your district.

LET QUEBEC BE THE WARNING

What better could your church or society do, at so trifling cost, than that each member pass the WITNESS on to some friend or neighbor that the result of Government Control in Quebec may be understood before Ontario ventures on the terrible experiment. An ounce of intelligent prevention is better than a pound of government "control."

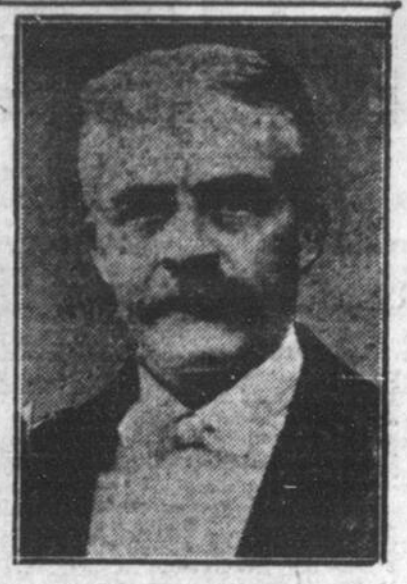
JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Witness Bldg., Montreal.
For distribution by our

.....
(say whether church, society, or personal effort.)

please send copies of the Witness each Wednesday for the next ..... weeks beginning at once. I am enclosing $..... in payment thereof at the rate of $2.00 per package of a hundred.

Name .....

Address .....



COL. W. N. PONTON, K.C., OF BELLEVILLE

The revival of interest in Col. Ponton's proposal, made two years ago, that the Conservative party should urge the economic consolidation of the British Empire, has caused his name to be mentioned as leader of the United Economic Empire group at the coming Conservative convention, and as possible Conservative leader. Col. Ponton has never been particularly active in politics, but, by virtue of his fraternal associations, is well known throughout Canada. His proposal has added interest in view of the European move towards continental commercial union.

COUNT TOGO ILL

Japan's greatest naval fighting man, Admiral Count Heihachiro Togo, outstanding figure of the Russian-Japanese war, is bed-ridden as the result of a nervous trouble. Because of his advanced age, 79, his physicians are somewhat anxious. It was Admiral Togo's strategy which out-manoeuvred and defeated the Russian fleet in their spectacular engagement in the Sea of Japan, May 27, 1905, which was the turning point of the war.

PROPOSED OPERATION ON MUSSOLINI

A Geneva dispatch to the Daily Express says that Dr. Sauerbruch, eminent Bavarian surgeon, has been summoned by telegraph to consult with medical men in Rome with reference to a proposed operation on Premier Mussolini. The Berne newspaper Bund says that Dr. Sauerbruch has left Munich for Rome.

A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says a round-the-world flight by way of the north and south poles is being discussed among members of the Amundsen-Ellsworth Polar expedition which flew across the North Pole last May in the dirigible Norge.

PAYMENT TO HOHENZOLLERNS RATIFIED

Ex-Kaiser and Relatives Now Richest Family in Germany.

Amid the customary Communist uproar, somewhat damped by the special precautions taken by the police, the Prussian Diet on Friday night finally ratified the financial settlement between the state of Prussia and the Hohenzollern dynasty, which probably makes the ex-Kaiser and his relatives the richest family in Germany and perhaps in Europe. The obstructive manoeuvres carried on by the red antagonists of the measure were powerless to impede its adoption. The final vote recorded was 258 deputies for and only 37—the Communists' voting strength—against the generous indemnification accorded its former ruling house by the Prussian Republic.

Sixty-five Socialists abstained from the ballot, their party having washed its hands of the whole business when the popular referendum calling for complete expropriation of the Hohenzollerns' property, which it engineered jointly with the Communists, was defeated in June.

CHURCH EXTENDS WELCOME

Official expression of loyalty and devotion and a welcome to Canada were extended to His Excellency Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, and Lady Willingdon, by the United Church of Canada at noon on Friday at Government House. The delegation of ministers and elders was headed by Rev. Dr. George C. Pidgeon, former moderator of the church.

An Ottawa staff special despatch to the Globe says, under date of Oct. 14: "The Dominion Government is prepared to subsidize to the extent of $2 per ton the shipment of another 4,000 tons of Alberta coal to Ontario.

How lightly young people quarrel with one another. Older ones know better than to hurt and be hurt.

Prohibition Laws---The Argument For Enforcement

By John G. Sargent, U. S. Attorney General

(An address before the New York Bar Association.)

The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution is the law of the land. The Volstead Act is the law of the land. The beneficial or injurious effect upon the life of the people of the deprivation of the use of alcohol as a beverage brought about by these constitutional and legislative enactments I shall not attempt to discuss here.

Whether the proprietors and managers of our great manufacturing industries who say that their business is improved and the efficiency of their forces increased by the absence of liquor be right or wrong; whether the managers of transportation systems who say that the presence of liquor among their forces constitutes a menace to the public safety which can not be tolerated, speak truthfully from their experience or are actuated by some ulterior motives not apparent; whether the statisticians and economists who say the moneys of the wage earner go to buy for himself, his wife, and children, better housing, more clothes, shoes, food, books, entertainments, insurance, automobiles, and comforts generally, than formerly when a large part of such moneys was spent for drink which did the drinkers no good, but debauched and brutalized them and unfitted them for their business—whether these advocates in speech and writing have truth and reason or only cant and sophistry with them; whether in these times when every avenue of highway traffic in the country is filled to capacity, or more, with heavy, powerful, and swift-moving vehicles, each an engine of destruction to everybody and everything in its vicinity unless guided and controlled by the hand of a driver with the steadiest nerve and quickest and surest judgment, the absence of anything that will weaken that nerve, slow up and becloud that judgment, is a public necessity—none of these things do I here attempt to discuss. They are for other forums and other speakers to deal with according to their individual conviction, or interest.

In this country the will of the people, expressed at the ballot box, creates the duty of the citizen upon the subject voted upon.

The Alleged Break-down of Law

We hear and read just now a great deal about crime waves; law violations and the way to suppress them; the success or failure of the law enforcement agencies; the necessity for more or less prosecutions; the need of greater penalties; of more courts and more laws; of the formation of many associations, groups—by whatever name they may be called—to study the question of the alleged breakdown of law enforcement; but in all of it but little, if anything, is said of what I regard as the real root of the trouble.

Many offences against the law are committed from motives of jealousy, of anger, of revenge, of passion, and ill will toward society. With offences inspired by such motives we have here nothing to do, further than to note that in our training as lawyers, our conservatism, it has long been settled that it is the duty of every citizen to do what he can to repress the commission of such offences by aiding so far as his knowledge goes, in the detection and punishment of the offenders, and in correcting the conditions which make them offenders.

No one engages in the liquor traffic from any such motive. Every person who sells liquor does it solely and only because someone will pay a price high enough to make a profit sufficient to offset the chance of detection, conviction, and punishment. To put it differently, every such sale is the direct result of the offer and payment by the purchaser of a bribe to commit the offense. Is there any escape from this as a logical conclusion?

Personal "Liberty"

Now, why do otherwise decent, respectable citizens engage in such bribery? Because, they say, the law interferes with their personal liberty, in that they have an inherent right to drink whisky or any other liquor if they choose; that it is nobody's business but their own whether they shall or shall not injure themselves, and therefore no one may decide for them whether the use of liquor is or is not injurious.

In this connection I am reminded of a case I once tried, in which the State Board of Health sought an injunction against the use for drinking purposes of the water from a stream polluted with typhoid germs. Counsel for some of the defendants used this same argument and said, "If I choose to drink this water, and take the risk of sickness and death, that is my affair. It's a personal choice which neither the State nor any representative of the State can lawfully make for me, or interfere with when made."

I presume when applied to the use of typhoid-polluted water instead of whisky the argument sounds differently to many; but let that pass. The proposition here is:

"There is no right to interfere with my choice of what I shall drink. Therefore I am justified in drinking what I please, law or no law."

"I am justified in drinking what I please, law or no law. Therefore, I am justified in bribing another man to violate the law in order to furnish me the means of drinking what I please."

I respectfully submit the syllogism is unsound, the conclusion does not follow.

Settled by the People's Vote

That a traffic which for generations has been recognized and discussed and written about by economists, sociologists and jurists as an evil may be marked for extinction by the law-making power and agencies of the country is not only settled law, settled beyond the stage of even being longer open to question, but it has been settled and rests on foundations of soundest reasoning.

Whether the policy of invoking and exercising the power in this particular matter when and as it has been exercised was wise or unwise is no longer open to discussion. It has been done. It is an accomplished fact. In the words of that great Democratic President, "It is a condition, not a theory" which confronts us now. Not only is the law settled, but to all appearances, if we can judge of the minds of the people of the country by the votes of their representatives, the determination that it shall remain settled and be obeyed is hardening day by day.

Now, what are the portion of the community who would prefer a different policy, a different law, going to do about it? When I ask this question I refer to that portion of the substantial, self-respecting, decent citizenry, who in all other things are law abiding; the citizenry who have the welfare of orderly and well ordered society at heart; the citizenry who in all other matters—and indeed in many things which flow from their conduct in this respect—demand the protection of the law, and its agencies.

A Strange Mental Process

I do not ask the question in the sense of "How are they going to help themselves?" for I am not speaking from the standpoint of a crusader gloating over the plight of vanquished opponents. When I say, "What are they going to do about it?" I put a question for the purpose of trying to help find an answer. Can any such citizen say, "I will pay a bribe to anyone who will violate this law of my country"?

Let's carry the matter a little further. If he does say that, or saying or not saying or thinking it, does offer and pay the bribe, and so induces someone to violate the law and make a forbidden sale to provide what he desires to drink, can that citizen logically find fault with the man he has bribed, when that man in turn offers and pays part of his bribe to someone to violate another law to get something he wants, or to enable him to escape the consequences of the unlawful act the citizen has paid him to do?

What but logic is there in the mental processes of a man who has been paid a reward for law-breaking by substantial, wealthy, respected members of the community, in thinking and saying, "They pay me to commit crime. I will get more pay for committing crime by robbing them of their money and jewelry. They are willing to pay me for the bribery, perjury, violence, and murder I must commit to get to them what they want; why should I hesitate at violence and murder to get from them what I want?"

Is it any wonder that banditry, murder, bribery, and corruption flourish? That the morally deficient, the criminally inclined more and more boldly go about taking what they want, where they can find it, by any means necessary to get it, when they have constantly before them the spectacle of the very class of people whom they despoil, and kill if necessary, offering to pay and paying them and others to take the risk of breaking other laws?

The Economic View

Let me suggest to you an economic view of the situation. Without counting the time of judges, district attorneys, marshals, and other salaried officials, most of whose time and strength is needed for other purposes, the Federal Government expends nearly thirty million dollars a year upon suppression of the liquor traffic; state governments as much or more. Every dollar, every cent of this comes, must come from taxation. Saying nothing of the loss to the community in earnings of those serving sentences in jails and penitentiaries, twelve million dollars in fines and forfeitures are collected in the Federal courts; in the state courts as much or more. This, besides the fee and expenses of counsel, and the bribes paid dishonest officials, all paid out of the profits of the business, and therefore all paid in the last analysis by the ultimate consumers, all a part of the bribe paid for the commission of the offence.

Is what they get out of it worth it? Could they not put the money to better use? And every dollar of this tremendous outlay, every occasion for its expenditure, every reason for the tax to raise it, will cease the minute the market for the product ends; for no one sells liquor from motives of revenge, of jealousy, of anger, of ill will to society, but only for the profit offered him by those who tempt him to violate the law.

Quebec Prohibition Federation

Annual Convention

The annual convention of the Quebec Prohibition Federation was held in St. James United Church, Montreal, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 12—13. The number of registered delegates was a little over 100. The President of the Federation, Mr. J. R. Nutter, occupied the chair at all the business sessions and at the Luncheon, and Mr. J. H. Carson, an old veteran of the cause in Quebec, presided at the public meeting on Tuesday night.

An exceptionally good program had been prepared for the Convention. Rev. W. W. Peck, M.A., L.L.B., of Toronto, the Educational Secretary of the Prohibition Federation of Canada, gave two splendid addresses. At the public meeting Mr. Peck spoke on "The Present Day Argument for Prohibition." He indicated among his arguments: the moral, the business and the scientific. These arguments were illustrated in a most telling manner with the most recent facts and figures. At the luncheon at noon on Wednesday, which was largely attended, Mr. Peck addressed himself particularly to the business men. He spoke on "The Business View of Prohibition."

Prohibition And Business

Dealing with results of liquor consumption in the life of a business man he said: "In this modern world the clouded mind cannot hold the lead in the business world and alcohol has been proven by scientists to be a narcotic drug which does not act as a stimulant as some people are inclined to believe."

Statistics showed that the United States was having unprecedented financial success during the last six years that prohibition was in force, Mr. Peck said, and the Robb budget showed that Canada was not making a similar record. It followed that Canada was in need of general prohibition.

Prohibition is not only a matter of good business but a matter of public safety, he asserted. In the old days a man could go on a spree and Dobbin, his faithful horse, would take him home, but motor cars won't do that.

In the case of British Columbia, where prohibition gave place to Government sale, it was promised that part of the proceeds of the liquor trade would be paid to the Government and that this would lessen public taxation. Exactly the opposite was the case, Mr. Peck said. Instead, the property tax had been gradually increasing. He instanced his personal case as proof; whereas in 1919 the tax amounted to $62.90 by the end of 1925 that figure had crept up to $143.81.

Comparing the business failures of Ontario and Quebec he showed that the province with prohibition in force has a great many less such failures than the other province. He traced this comparison from 1922 to 1926 and in each case Quebec had the greatest total. Taking this year, over a period from January 1 to October 1, Ontario had 414 business failures while Quebec had 6,780. This was out of proportion, since Ontario had 572,000 more people than Quebec.

Educational Campaign

On Tuesday afternoon a full temperance menu was provided. First there were remarks by the President, Mr. J. R. Nutter, then reports by the Treasurer, Mr. W. S. Jones, and Rev. Dr. E. I Hart, the General-Secretary. The Finance Committee announces a budget for the ensuing year of $6,750 which is small enough when one considers the great temperance needs of Quebec and that it is the most strategic of all the provinces in Canada in importance in its influence upon the continent. The budget should be at least $20,000. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent annually by the liquor interests in carrying on their propaganda in Quebec. This insidious and wide-spread propaganda must be met by a thorough, intelligent and widespread educational campaign by the temperance people of the Dominion.

Mr. R. L. Calder, K. C. the well-known and capable Counsel in connection with the Customs' scandal investigations, gave a most interesting explanation of the Quebec Liquor Act. Some of his remarks, however, regarding liquor conditions in the province were challenged and quite a lively discussion ensued.

The L. T. L. boys and girls, under the direction of Mrs. L. Wood of the W. C. T. U. went through some exercises that formed a pleasant change from the routine of the program. These exercises reflected considerable credit upon the performers as well as upon those who had trained them.

French-Canadian Pamphlet

On Wednesday morning Rev. W. T. Halpenny, M.A., B.D., of the French Mission of the United Church in Montreal, gave a most illuminating address upon "Le Goufre," the new French Canadian pamphlet on Government Control in Quebec. Apart from the recommendations which appear at the end of the pamphlet, it is a most striking indictment of the present system of liquor regulation. This pamphlet should receive the widest circulation among the French-speaking people of the province. It is hoped that soon an English translation will be available.

Rev. Thomas Marshall, late General Secretary of the New Brunswick Temperance Alliance told of the great fight and victory of the temperance people in the recent New Brunswick Provincial Elections when the Government was overthrown. It was an exceedingly interesting story and shows what determined temperance folks can do in the political arena when they are well organized. Mr. Marshall believes in the pledged voter as well as the pledged candidate.

Temperance And The Press

At the closing session of the Convention there were two most timely addresses. Mr. R. L. Werry of the Montreal Weekly Star spoke on "Temperance and the Press." He pointed out that the average editor, no matter what his personal feelings were, would print the news about cases in which liquor is concerned, "regardless of personal views or whether 'the trade' is hit or helped thereby." Owing to their training, the speaker said, the majority of newspaper editors were notably judicial and impartial in their mentality. For this reason the public's interest, preference and rights were generally given consideration over the editor's viewpoint or private inclination.

Temperance And The Church

Rev. J. I. Hughes, M.A., B.D., of Huntingdon, dealt with the subject "Temperance and the Church." He said that the liquor traffic was the greatest menace to human life and the most malignant destroyer of happiness in the Province of Quebec, and for that reason the Church ought to denounce it and fight it with all its power. He told of how in one community a church building was moved to another street because a saloon had been located near it. He said that the Church, should never move away for such a reason, but remain and fight the saloon until it was obliged to move, not to another street, but out of the neighborhood altogether.

One of the most gratifying items in connection with the business of the Convention was the passing unanimously of the report of the Joint Committee on the amalgamation of the Federation with the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance. It is hoped that these two bodies will soon be united thus completely fusing the temperance forces of the province.

JAPANESE PRINCE SETS FINE EXAMPLE

The "Kyo-Sai," the quarterly magazine of the Awoki Temperance Reform Foundation (Japan,) gives the following interesting story: :On his recent world trip while visiting Paris, the Prince Regent of Japan was entertained with every good thing that France could supply, including the rarest wines and champagnes of the country. The Prince Regent was kindly requested by one of his attendants to take a little taste of the liquor, but the Prince Regent is reported to have said: "We have in Japan a law which prohibits all minors from indulging in alcoholic beverages, and the spirit of the law is that all men should refrain from drink. This is the reason why I do not touch any liquor, though I am of age." The editor reporting the above incident states: "Can we not hope that every American visitor in Japan will say something to the same effect for the simple reason that it will promote the Temperance cause in Japan."

England and Wales were more sober in 1925 than in 1924, according to the licensing statistics for 1925, issued as a blue book. The total number of convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales in 1925 were 75,077, as against 79,082 in 1924.

ANTI-BRITISH STRIKE OFF

South China's anti-British strike is at an end, at least officially, and the gates of Shameen, the foreign quarter of Canton, were re-opened on Friday after being closed 16 months.

Although the anti-British boycott has been declared off also, Chinese merchants still are refusing to handle British goods. Strike pickets have been withdrawn and Chinese servants of foreigners are allowed to resume their duties. Similar action was recently ordered at northern ports.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

TO CORRESPONDENTS

J. B. C., Nova Scotia: Miss Charlotte Whitton, the brilliant Canadian authority on Child Welfare matters was for some years private secretary to the Hon. Thos. A. Low, ex-minister of Trade and Commerce in the King Government. A letter addressed to him at Renfrew, Ontario, would probably get you the information you desire.

We thank Miss Eunice C. Dahlen for the words of "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny", which appeared in the Witness last week.

Fanny G., Ont.: The best home-made fire extinguisher is 4 oz. of pearlash dissolved in hot water and added to a pail of cold water.

Don. G. M.: Individual and tribal property of American Indians is estimated to be worth $727,746,397.

Rob Roy, McG.: In Scotland there are fourteen monuments to Robert Burns, poet.

Edward P: Mary Queen of Scots and Elizabeth were second cousins. Henry VIII., Elizabeth's father, and James V., of Scotland, Mary's father, were first cousins. The notion that Elizabeth and Mary were half-sisters probably arises from the fact that the queens spoke of each other as "royal sisters."

Mary M.: Lake Nemi, which is to be drained in the hopes of recovering Roman ships sunk there, lies about 20 miles south of Rome and fills an extinct crater. The ancients called it the Mirror of Diana and there was a famous grove of Diana on the bank.

R. C. S., Alberta: In Great Britain the largest station is Waterloo, where, in twenty-four hours, 1,400 trains are dealt with at twenty-three platforms. The busiest junction is Clapham Junction, through which upwards of 2,000 trains pass every twenty-four hours.

Elsie G.: Glycerine, which is a by-product of soap manufacture, never freezes.

L. P., Ont.: Toasted bread formed a favorite addition to English drink in the 16th and 17th centuries; hence the custom of drinking "toasts."

L. C., Quebec: It is claimed that Hackney, London, possesses what is probably the smallest consecrated church in the land. In it are seats for "10 poor ancient widows," who live in 10 tiny almshouses.

COLLEGE COURSE FOR LIBRARIAN

A. K. M., Quebec: Is it necessary to have matriculated from High School to take a University Course to become a librarian, or can one with a High School finishing certificate take some extra course and be qualified for librarian?

Ans.—It is not always absolutely necessary to take a full university course to become a librarian. Much depends on the class of the library. Both McGill and Toronto Universities have short courses, full particulars of which may be had by writing the Registrar.

TIERRA DEL FUEGO

A. B. C., Toronto: Tierra del Fuego, the name by which a group of islands off the southern tip of South America is known, is a misnomer, it being a land of frost rather than of fire. It received its title, meaning "land of fire," from its discoverer, Fernando Magellan, who noticed, night after night, while passing its northern coasts a succession of small fires that he supposed came from mysterious natural caves. In reality, says a writer in Adventure Magazine, they were beacons lighted by the natives.

SINKING OF THE TITANIC

P. L. M., Manitoba: When south of the Banks of Newfoundland off Cape Race, at about 10:30 o'clock at night, Sunday, April 14, 1912, while running at a high rate of speed, the Titanic struck a large iceberg. The vessel was found to be filling, and all the passengers were ordered on deck with lifebelts on. The boats were filled first with women and children and were got away. Soon after, the Titanic went down. The Titanic carried 1,308 passengers, and a crew of 898, making 2,206 persons in all, of whom 703 were saved—493 passengers and 210 of the crew. The master of the ship, Captain Smith, was drowned. Of the 815 passengers lost, 661 were men, 101 women and 53 children. Of the 493 passengers saved, 126 were men, 315 women and 52 children.

A LONSDALE ROMANCE

L. A. M.—There is a romantic story, remembered perhaps by very few, connected with the wonderful dinner-set of Sevres china at Lowther Castle. It had been stolen in Paris during the Revolution, and subsequently purchased by the Earl of Lonsdale, grandfather of the present earl.

There were three pieces wanting, and for these the earl searched for many years without success. At last—his age was 80—he heard that they were catalogued in a sale at Christie's. He sent a friend to purchase them, and, being very feeble, waited outside in his brougham. The missing pieces were purchased. Lord Lonsdale took them home—and died that night!

ORIGIN OF CAPITAL LETTERS

Bobby T.: 'Caput' in Latin really means a head, and so a chief, and thus it comes about that we speak of "capital" letters to describe those that are used to mark the chief or most important words in a sentence.

When writing started, all the words were written in the same hand, and as far as our own alphabet was concerned, mostly in what we now call capital letters. Gradually, however, it was found that one could write more quickly by joining up the letters. Next it occurred to us to emphasize the beginnings of important words by writing them in the old manner, and so we got our "capitals."

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY

According to Richard's History of "Her Majesty's Army," the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, though not coming within the limits assigned by the title Her Majesty's Army, is designated to be a "daughter" of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, in that in 1638 one Robert Keayne, a member of the latter corps emigrated to America and immediately organized an Artillery Company on the lines of his old corps" and "in 1638 the company received a charter from the Governor." Richards says of the Honorable Artillery Company of London: "It may be designated as the first of the auxiliary forces of the Crown"; while another chronicler, Capt. Woolmer Williams, says: "The antiquity of the Honorable Artillery Company is unequalled by any other military body in the world. Its original charter was granted in 1537." Its officers include the King of England and the President of the United States.

The regimental mottoes are: Arma, pacis pulchra, and Dieu et mon Droit. Its respective uniforms are: Cavalry, blue hussar uniform; artillery, blue with scarlet facings; infantry, scarlet with blue facings, and bearskin cap. In the latter case the chief distinction from the Grenadier Guards is silver instead of gold lace. On the crest of the corps is a pikeman and a musketeer.

WORDS SUPPLIED

Here is the story of how the little shoes saved a man from the curse of drink. They are for M. L. W., Saskatchewan, and were sent in by a "Witness reader", Annapolis, N.S.

"THE LITTLE SHOES—THEY DID IT ALL."

"One night, on the verge of ruin,
As I hurried from the tap,
I beheld the landlord's baby
Sitting in its mother's lap.
'Look here, dear father,' said the mother,
Holding forth the little feet,
'Look, we've got new shoes for darling!
Don't you think them nice and neat?'
You may judge the thing was simple—
Disbelieve me if you choose—
But, my friends, no fist e'er struck me
Such a blow as those small shoes.
And they forced my brain to reason—
'What right,' said I, standing there,
"Have I to clothe another's children,
And to let my own go bare?'
It was in the depth of winter;
Bitter was the night and wild;
And outside the flaring gin-shop
Stood my starving wife and child.
Out I went and clutched my baby,
Saw its feet so cold and blue;
Father! if the small shoes smote me,
What did those poor bare feet do.
Quick I thrust them in my bosom;
Oh, they were so icy chill!
And their coldness like a dagger
Pierced me. I can feel it still.
Of money I had but a trifle,
Just enough to serve my stead;
It bought shoes for little baby,
And a single loaf of bread.
That loaf served us all the Sunday
And I went to work next day:
Since that time I've been teetotal
That is all I've got to say."

Edna K., Athabaska: Here are the words you asked for:

GIRLS THAT ARE WANTED

The girls that are wanted are good girls,
Good from the heart to the lips,
Pure as the beautiful snowdrop is pure,
From its heart to its sweet leaf tips.

The girls that are wanted are home girls,
Girls that are mother's right hand,
That master and mistress can trust to,
And the little ones understand.

Girls that are fair on the heartstone
And pleasant when nobody sees;
Kind and sweet to their own folks,
Ready and anxious to please.

The girls that are wanted are girls with sense,
Whom fashion can never deceive,
Who can follow what's useful and pretty,
And dare what is silly to leave.

The girls that are wanted are careful girls
Who count what a thing will cost,
Who use with a prudent, generous hand,
But see that nothing is lost.
The girls that are wanted are girls with hearts
For servants, mothers and wives,
Wanted to cradle in loving arms
The strongest and frailest of lives.

These verses are for little Marion, British Columbia:

COMPANY

I fink if muvver'd come a little while
An' sit close here an' sing a song to me
Of somfing nice and comfy—(angels p'r'aps!)
I'd go to sleep as quick as quick could be!

I fink if muvver'd let me hold her hand
For just a tiny minute in the gloom,
I'd quite forget the funny shadow-fings
Wot hide in all the corners of the room.

O' course I'm big—for five is velly old—
To want for someone close beside my cot;
I'se half as'amed! But darling muvver knows
The funny feelings litle girls have dot!

L. A. D. asks for the poem by J. G. Whittier entitled "school days." Here it is.

IN SCHOOL DAYS

Still sits the schoolhouse by the road
A ragged beggar sleeping;
Around it still the sumachs grow,
And blackberry vines are creeping.

Within, the master's desk is seen,
Deep scarred by raps official;
The warping floor, the battered seats,
The jack-knife's carved initial.

The charcoal frescoes on its wall;
Its door's worn sill betraying
The feet, that creeping slow to school,
Went storming out to playing.

Long years ago, a winter sun
Shone over it at setting;
Lit up its western window-panes,
And low eaves' icy fretting.
It touched the tangled golden curls,
And brown eyes full of grieving,
Of one who still her steps delayed
When all the school were leaving.

For near her stood the little boy
Her childish favor singled;
His cap pulled low upon a face
Where pride and shame were mingled.
Pushing, with restless feet the snow,
To right and left, he lingered—
As restlessly her tiny hands
The blue-checked apron fingered.
He saw her lift her eyes; he felt
The soft hands' light caress.
And heard the tremble of her voice,
As if a fault confessing.
"I'm sorry that I spelt the word;
I hate to go above you,
Because,"—the brown eyes lower fell—
"Because, you see, I love you."

Still memory to a gray-haired man
That sweet child face is showing—
Dear girl, the grasses on her grave,
Have forty years been growing.

He lived to learn, in life's hard school,
How few who pass above him,
Lament their triumph and his loss,
Like her, because they love him.

Miss Effie McIntyre, Fort William, has been good enough to forward the following old song asked for some time ago in the Witness.

THE OLD RUSTIC BRIDGE BY THE MILL

I am thinking to-night of the old rustic bridge
That bends o'er the murmuring stream;
It was there, Maggie dear, with our hearts full of cheer,
We strayed 'neath the moon's gentle beam.
'Twas there I first met you; the light of your eye
Awoke in my heart a sweet thrill;
Though now far away I'll my thoughts fondly stray
To the old rustic bridge by the mill.
Chorus:—
Beneath it the stream gently ripples,
Around it the birds love to trill;
Tho' now far away, my thoughts fondly stray
To the old rustic bridge by the mill.

I think how I waited and watched there for you,
And hoped you were coming to me;
While the whispering breeze, moved the sad willow trees,
And I wondered how long you would be.
Then we met in the twilight, when no one was nigh,
Our promises sweet to fulfill;
With our hearts full of love 'neath the pale stars above,
At the old rustic bridge by the mill.

I keep in my memory the love of the past;
With me 'tis as bright as of old;
For deep in my heart it was planted to last,
In absence it never grows cold.
It think of you, darling when lonely at night;
And when all is peaceful and still—
My heart wanders back in a dream of delight,
To the old rustic bridge by the mill.

Ava J. Wilson, drummer of Summerside, P.E.I. corps of the Salvation Army, Miss Addie M. Ryan, Port Burwell, Mrs. Clara McHaffie, Cowansville, and Miss Maria Davidson have forwarded the following for W. L. McN., Toronto. The words are from "The Glad News", by the Whyte Brothers. Part of this hymn is also in "The Gospel Tent" Hymns, taken from "Triumphant Songs," by permission.

HE LOVED ME SO

By faith the Lamb of God I see,
Expiring on the Cross for me;
He paid the mighty debt I owe;
He died because He loved me so.
Refrain:—
He loved me so, He loved me so,
He died because He loved me so.

For me the Father sent His Son;
For me the victory He won;
To save my soul from endless woe,
He died because He loved me so.

So glad I am that He is mine;
So glad that I with Him shall shine;
I'll trust in Him, for this I know,
He died because He loved me so.

O Lamb of God, that made me free,
I consecrate my all to thee;
My all,—for this I surely know,
He died because He loved me so;

And when my Lord shall bid me, come,
To join the loved ones round the throne,
I'll sing, as through the gates I go,
He died because He loved me so.

A. C., Ontario, writes:—Please print in the Witness the entire hymn of Paul Gerhardt beginning "Give to the winds thy fears—" This year is the 300th anniversary of this great hymn-writer's death. Can you tell the circumstances of the writing of this hymn and of some of his other great hymns?

GIVE TO THE WINDS THY FEARS

Give to the winds thy fears,
Hope and be undismayed,
God hears thy sighs and counts thy tears;
God shall lift up thy head.
Through waves and clouds and storms
He gently clears the way;
Wait thou His time, so shall the night
Soon end in joyous day.

He everywhere hath sway,
And all things name His might,
His every act pure blessing is,
His path unsullied light;
When He makes bare His arm
What shall His work withstand?
When He His people's cause defends
Who, who shall stay His hand?

Leave to His sovereign sway
To choose and to command;
With wonder filled thou then shalt own
How wise, how strong His hand.
Thou comprehend'st Him not
Yet earth and heaven tell,
God sits as Sovereign on His throne—
He ruleth all things well.

Thou see'st our weakness, Lord,
Our hearts are known to Thee;
Oh, lift Thou up the sinking hand
Confirm the feeble knee.
Let us in life and death,
Boldly Thy truth declare
And publish with our latest breath
Thy love and guardian care.

The legend connected with this hymn recalls the delightful tales in the lives of the Saints. Its origin is not unworthy the record of its subsequent exploits. Gerhardt was exiled from Brandenburg by the Grand Elector in 1659. The said Grand Elector wished to "tame his pulpits." Gerhardt refused to preach save what he found in God's Word. Notice to quit being thereupon promptly served upon the intrepid preacher, he tramped forth a homeless exile, accompanied by wife and children. His wife and children at night sought refuge in a wayside inn. Gerhardt, unable to comfort them, went out into the wood to pray. As he prayed the text, "Commit thy way unto the Lord, trust also in Him and He shall bring it to pass," recurred to his mind and comforted him so amazingly that he paced too and fro under the trees, and began composing a hymn which, translated into English by John Wesley, has deservedly become a great comfort to all English-speaking peoples. Returning to the inn, he cheered his wife with his text and his hymn and then went to bed rejoicing in confident hope that God would take care of them. They had hardly retired when a thunderous knocking at the door roused them all. It was a mounted messenger from Duke Christian of Meresburg, riding in hot haste to deliver a sealed packet to Dr. Gerhardt. The good doctor opened it and read therein a hearty invitation to preach the Gospel "as your heart may prompt you." So, adds the chronicle, the Lord took care of His servant.

THE FENCE AND THE AMBULANCE

(By Joseph Malins)

Robert T.: Soon after the poem "The Fence and the Ambulance" was reprinted in America a United States Medical Congress was held in Boston where a speaker urged a Campaign to prevent the spread of Tuberculosis and suggested as its slogan "The Fence versus the Ambulance" as inspired by an "old poem by an unknown writer. The above was the poem written by Joseph Malins only a few years before. The case was taken up at Baltimore where the Anti-Tuberculosis Association posted the poem broadly through the city, with a call for a $10,0000 Campaign Fund. Hundreds of those not responding were telephoned to for a gift to "Help to Build the Fence." The City Billposters placarded the City with that call free of cost, and for two weeks each tramcar carried on its front the same call—"Help to Build the Fence". The result was that the desired collection gift of $10,000 really reached $16,000 which was expended on a great and successful Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign throughout the City.

'Twas a dangerous cliff, as they freely confessed,
Though to walk near its crest was so pleasant,
But over its terrible edge there had slipped
A duke and full many a peasant.
So the people said something would have to be done;
But their projects did not at all tally:
Some said: "Put a fence round the edge of the cliff."
Some, "An ambulance down in the valley."

But the cry for the ambulance carried the day,
For it spread through the neighboring city;
A fence may be useful or not, it is true,
But each heart became brimful of pity,
For those who slipped over the dangerous cliff;
And the dwellers in highway and alley
Gave pounds, or gave pence—not to put up a fence,
But an ambulance down in the valley.
"For the cliff is all right if you're careful," they said,
And if folks even slip and are dropping
It isn't the slipping that hurts them up there,
But the shock here below when they're stopping."
So, day after day, as these mishaps occurred,
Quick forth would these rescuers sally,
To pick up the victims who fell off the cliff,
With their ambulance down in the valley.

Then an old sage remarked: "It's a marvel to me
That people give far more attention
To repairing results than to stopping the cause,
When they'd much better aim at prevention.
"Let us stop at its source all this mischief!" cried he,
"Come! neighbors and friends, let us rally!
If the cliff we well fence we might almost dispense
With the ambulance down in the valley."
"Oh, he's a fanatic," the others rejoined:
"Dispense with the ambulance! Never!
He'd dispense with all charities, too, we suppose!
But no! We'll support them for ever!
Aren't we picking folk up just as fast as they fall?
And shall this man dictate to us?—Shall he?
Why should people of sense stop to put up a fence,
While their ambulance works in the valley?"
But a sensible few—who are practical, too—
Will not bear with such nonsense much longer;
They believe that prevention is better than cure:
And their party will soon be the stronger.
Encourage them, then—with your purse, voice and pen!
And (while other philanthropists dally)
They will scorn all pretence, and put up a stout fence
Round the cliff that hangs over the valley!

* * * * *

Better guide well the young than reclaim them when old:
For the voice of true wisdom is calling,—
"To rescue the fallen is good; but 'tis best
To prevent other people from falling."
Better close up the sources of temptation and crime
Than deliver from dungeon or galley—
Better put a strong fence round the top of the cliff
Than an ambulance down in the valley!

WORDS WANTED

Will some one please send in the words of the song entitled "Pal of My Dreams." The chorus ends up like this:

"I hear you calling to me now, it seems,
Oh, how I miss you, pal of my dreams."

"I don't like to own it," the blue pansy told
The pansy beside her all purple and gold,
"But I'm getting sleepy—I—must—take—a nap!"
Then they both cuddled down in Nature's big lap,
The pansy in purple, the pansy in blue,
And there they will sleep till the winter is through.

—Selected.

Some time during the night of October 4—5 the safe of the High School of Montreal, 713 University street, was broken into and $200 in cash stolen.

The celebrated Gobelin tapestries belonging to the Duke of Rutland have been put up for sale to the highest bidder. They hang in the gallery at Belvoir Castle in Leicestershire. Only once in the last 150 years have they changed owners

A LITTLE THING

It seemed such a little, little thing,
But it darkened the sky and eclipsed the sun;
Just an unkind word and joy took wing,
Just a scornful smile and our hope had gone.
Or perchance 'twas a greeting that veiled a sneer,
Made our footsteps lag, and our hearts feel sore,
Or a lack of response from one held dear,
And our lips could sing their song no more.

It seemed such a little, little thing,
But it awarmed our hearts with an inward glow,
Just a cheery word made its echo ring,
Through the livelong day and gladness grow.
Just a grip of the hand, just a loving smile,
An encouraging look when hope had died,
And our world lit up and made life worth while,
And we reached our goal with a swinging stride.

The Miracles of Christ In the Light of Science

By Frederic C. Spurr

Until the birth of modern science, "miracles" were regarded as an essential part of Christianity. The appeal to them was an integral element in all Christian teaching from the days of the apostles to the middle of the nineteenth century. And then, gradually, a change came. Doubt began to creep into the minds of many who vehemently announced themselves as Christians while claiming the right to question the literal truth of the Gospel narratives. This process has developed until at the present time there is a widespread opinion that belief in miracles is a "burden to faith," and that "spiritual Christianity" would be better without them. Some would discard them altogether, others seek to reduce them or to interpret them in ways which empty them entirely of their former content. Still others, and perhaps the greater number, are in a state of mental confusion and seek relief in avoiding the subject altogether.

The Reign of Law

The causes of the change are various. First, men have fallen under the empire of physical science. The old idea of caprice has yielded to the modern idea of an orderly world. The "reign of law" is regarded as now quite established. There can be no place, so it is said, for any divine "interference" in a system of things which is rigorously conditioned by invariable "laws." Science knows nothing of the supernatural; it knows only the natural and how the natural functions. How then, can we find a place for a "miracle" which is assumed to be a contravention of law?

Secondly, men have entered into a fuller knowledge of the religions of the world, of which there are many. Miracles accompany every religious movement at least in its earliest stages. Portents and prodigies are multiplied. Priests and mystery men appear as the mediums and guardians of great and wonderful happenings. These wonders, it is said, arise naturally out of primitive man's love for the marvelous joined to his ignorance of natural laws. Imagination transforms misunderstood natural forces and gives to them a supernatural appearance. Legend enters and completes the story. The gospel miracles, it is therefore concluded, belong to this order and must be regarded accordingly.

Thirdly, experience has played its part in creating a new attitude toward miracles. "Miracles do not happen now," said Matthew Arnold, therefore they never did happen. We see no dead raised, no water turned into wine, no sudden quelling of the tempest, no miraculous healing of the sick. With us, diseases run their course, lepers rot and die. Since nothing of a miraculous nature occurs in our time, why should we be compelled to believe that it occurred in the first century?

In this situation we ought to do some clear thinking. It was never more necessary than today, since uncertainty always brings paralysis. There can be no doubt that Jesus appealed to His "works" as signs and evidences of His mission. In an unchallenged passage He claimed that His works, wrought by the Spirit of God, were evidence that the kingdom of God had "come upon" that people (Matt. 12: 23.) "The works that I do bear witness of me that the Father hath sent me" (John 5:36). And Nicodemus spake for the best conscience of the people when he recognized Christ as a teacher come from God "for no man can do the signs that thou doest except God be with him" (John 3:2.) The point need not be elaborated. We ourselves who believe in Christ first did so and continue to do so because of the "signs" He gives to us that He is indeed the Saviour of the world. Otherwise what do we mean when we speak of "Christian experience?"

Seeking After Signs

It is also clear that our Lord did not place His greatest emphasis upon these outward signs of which we speak under the name of "miracles." On the contrary, He emphatically discouraged the seeking after signs. "He sighed deeply in His spirit and said, 'Why doth the generation seek a sign?'" (Mark 8:12.) Again and again He imposed silence upon the subjects of His healing mercy. It is clear that our Lord's emphasis fell upon men's spiritual insight and obedience as their way to knowledge and salvation; and that He reproached mere signmongers and charged them with moral denseness: "Ye know how to discern the face of the heaven, but ye cannot discern the signs of the times" (Matt. 16:3.) Clever at forecasting the weather, they were dull at understanding the meaning of the events which were then crowding upon them and it is to these that our Lord refers them, bidding them in these to see the hand and hear the voice of God. A tremendous principle is here. Vast numbers of people, like the Pharisees, are looking for God in the exceptional and missing Him in the ordinary things of life. They can believe He is in the lightning but not in the light; in miraculous recovery from disease but not in the splendid maintenance of health; in a blinding epiphany from heaven, but not in the silent leavening of the lump; in startling answers to prayers but not in the secret strength which comes to the soul without observation; in a dramatic conversion but not in the soft and gradual opening of the spirit to Christ. And all such need to be reminded that if they fail to discern God in common life, no sign from heaven will convince them of His presence. Another important thing to observe is that our Lord trusted to no miracle for His own deliverance from difficult situations. Once for all He settled that principle on the cross.

The Soul of The Universe

Critics of the miracles of our Lord proceed upon the assumption that "nature" is nothing more than the sum total of the physical forces of the universe; that it is a closed system, purely material, that it cannot be interfered with. This, roughly put, is at the bottom of that thinking which repudiates the miracles. It may not express itself in this brutal way, but that is, in effect, what it comes to.

Such an assumption is entirely wrong and wholly out of date. It is not in line with the best scientific and philosophic thought of the time. It takes no note of the marvelous discoveries which have destroyed the supremacy of the atom and have compelled belief in the spiritual foundation of all things. No wise Christian believes in anything like a capricious interference with nature. But he does believe that nature contains infinitely more than man has yet discovered in it. Further he does not believe in God being an "interferer" in His own world. He believes God is in the universe. God continues to work in the world. The universe is not a dead concern like an engine run by a mechanician who has made it but is totally different from it. It is a living universe. It bears all the marks of life. And the soul of it is the living God.

We have to believe that nature as man knows it and nature as God knows it may be very different. For man is only of yesterday and he has slowly been groping his way to an understanding of the universe in which he lives. Often baffled, often taking the wrong way and compelled to retrace his steps, continually correcting and enlarging his findings, he has not yet arrived at anything like a complete understanding of the forces of nature. But he knows now that he is no longer the prisoner of matter. His experience has taught him that. He can combine forces, displace and rearrange them. He can produce entirely new effects by means of new combinations. By means of his instruments—creations of his mind—he can pierce mountains, conquer the air, liberate his thought to the end of the earth in a second of time. He is a worker of what his ancestors would regard as miracles could they return and behold him at work. His mastery of matter is due to his mind. Matter, once his master, is now his servant. The spiritual and the mental have overcome the physical. But all this has been wrought within the bounds of law. No new laws have been set in operation. No natural laws have been transgressed. All that has happened is the discovery of what has been there all through the story, but which is now for the first time understood and applied.

The Mission of Christ

Now if this progressive mastery of matter by means of mind is an established fact within the sphere of this world, shall we deny a similar operation in the larger universe? Shall we admit the freedom of mind here and deny it there? If so, by what right? It is not only reasonable but compulsory that we believe in the supremacy of mind and spirit in the universe as a whole. But since the earth is an integral part of the universe we cannot in our thought segregate it as an entity and treat it as a closed cask impervious to the influence of what presses upon it from the whole. Not only can our mind, within its limitations, effect changes in material substances without ever going beyond the stern boundaries of law; the larger Mind must also be able to do the same but in greater degree and over a wider area. And if that Mind is friendly toward us, desires our complete good, and provides for our perfect health, may we not conclude that it will, if necessary, make rearrangements which, while expressing law and order, transcend the common or known working of that law?

Christ came to harmonize man with God. The main proof of his claim was Himself. He possessed the harmony. He did always the things that pleased the Father. But he offered to men "works" to match His claim. These works were not for His benefit but for ours. They were works of mercy and kindness designed to lift, bless and help men. But wrought under the impulse of love, they were always framed within the boundaries of law: law as He knew it. Further, they were not "ends" in themselves. They were benevolent in that they made no distinction between good and bad people. Christ saw need and met it, independent of any other consideration. But the full purpose of them was not achieved until they had become the means of fulfilling His greater work, namely, the harmonizing of the human spirit with God. The miracles succeeded in part only, if they brought physical and mental relief to the needy, even as the distribution of food and medicine to a miscellaneous crowd succeeds if hunger be appeased and pain banished. But the success Christ sought was greater than this. He came to bring men to God, hence He connected His cures with the forgiveness of sins and His benevolences with the plea that men should "seek bread that endureth to eternal life." The miracles then were signals, signs to call attention to realities in the spiritual realm.—The Baptist.

A radio school of the Bible, with regular enrollment and periodic examination of students, will be conducted by Dean William L. Pettingill, of the Philadelphia Bible School, an inter-denominational institution for the free training of young men and women for the ministry. Enrollment of students has started, and the first lecture was broadcast by Dr. Pettingill at 8:45 p. m., October 7, from Station WRAX, Philadelphia, on a 268 meter wave-length.

Prayer

O God, upon whom we cast our care, for Thou carest for us, grant us needed supplies of grace that we may live as children of the light and labor patiently unto the end. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

The Word of Life

The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.—Prov. 4:18.

Not as though I had already attained, either were already perfect: but I follow after, if that I may apprehend that for which also I am apprehended of Christ Jesus.—Phil. 3.12. Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord. —Hos 6:3.

Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father.—Matt. 13:43. We all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord.—2 Cor. 3:18. When that which is perfect is come, then that which is in part shall be done away. For now we see through a glass, darkly; but then face to face: now I know in part; but then shall I know even as also I am known.—1 Cor. 13:10-12.

Beloved, now are we the sons of God; and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is. And every man that hath this hope in him purifieth himself, even as he is pure.—1 John 3:2, 3.

COULDN'T PACK IT UP

A young minister was leaving an English town, and was bidding an old lady good-bye. "Well, sir," she said, "you'll be busy packing up your belongings, I expect?" "Yes," he replied. "I have only a few things to get into the boxes now." "There's one thing you won't be able to pack up, sir," said the old lady. "You'll have to leave that behind." "I didn't know —whatever is that?" questioned the minister. "You can't pack up your influence, sir," she answered quietly. That is true, whether influence is good or bad. "The seeds of good we sow, both in shade and shine will grow"—it is well to remember it; and it is just as true that "the evil that men do lives after them." What kind of influence will you leave behind when God's call comes?—Christian Herald.

MEDICAL SERVICE IN PAPUA

Visitors to the villages of Papua never fail to observe and to comment on the physical ailments of the natives. Many of these maladies are unpleasant both to see and to smell, but how much more undesirable to possess! Sickness is very common, and, especially in the more malignant cases, tends to confirm the peculiar spirit of sadness inherent in the people, their heritage from old generations of cruelty and superstition, which abide under the sparkle of smiling lips and tear-stained eyes.

Through many years of devoted and loving service, the great company of mission workers has been mending afflicted bodies, enlightening gloomy minds, and liberating fettered spirits. Now the cry is resounding for the Church to fling herself into a healing ministry, to interpret Jesus of Galilee through the wonders of medical science. It has recently been said in public that "native superstition and modern medicine are an absolute antithesis." There is much truth in the assertion. But we do well to remember that Truth is on the side of what will redeem. In practice it is found that the healing of the body, while it may nullify the force of superstitions, brings men very near to Christ and His life of liberty. One who had been healed of a terrible tropical sore said to the writer, "Our belief that sickness is caused through magic, by the violation of a 'tabu,' is the mistake of our ancestors, the deceit of our elders."

THE SECRET OF OPTIMISM

If I am happy in spite of my deprivations, if my happiness is so deep that it is a faith, so thoughtful that it becomes a philosophy of life, my testimony to the creed of optimism is worth hearing. My optimism does not rest on the absence of evil. I can say with conviction that the struggle which evil necessitates is one of the greatest blessings. It teaches us that although the world is full of suffering, it is full also of the overcoming of it. My optimism rests on a glad belief in the preponderance of good and a willing effort always to co-operate with the good, that it may prevail. I try to increase the power God has given me to see the best in everything and everyone, and make the best a part of my life. To what is good I open the doors of my being, and jealously shut them against what is bad. Helen Keller.

According to information received the Government will establish a better service to the West Indies with modern vessels, ensuring more frequent sailings and calls at more ports.

AT THE LAST

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS FOR SUNDAY, OCT. 31

Prov. 23:29-35.

There is to be a last time. There is to be an end of time as far as this world is concerned, for the world itself, as we know it, will cease to exist. "The day of the Lord will come as a thief, in which the heavens will pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall be dissolved with fervent heat, and the earth, and the works that are therein shall be burned up." (2 Peter 3:10.)

It is not given to us to know when our world will cease to exist, but we do know that our last opportunity to choose between good and evil in this life will come before very many years, and may come at any time. And we do know that some practices and some habits which attract us are liable to become very harmful if indulged in freely. And we should know that if we allow sensuality in any form to become a ruling power in our lives it will bring its own punishment in the end.

The habitual use of alcoholic liquors is only one of many forms of sensual indulgence that bring misery in the end, but it is the particular indulgence which has worked the greatest havoc. Ruined health, ruined characters, ruined lives, and ruined homes are the natural product of the vat and of the still. And millions of men and multitudes of women have learned by bitter experience the truth of Solomon's assertion that "at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." Money gone, health gone, employment gone, character gone, hope gone; and nothing left but remorse, and the awful craving for more of the poison.

Yet men and women who are well educated and clever and successful, and are recognized as leaders in society, defend and practice the use of this treacherous poison and claim that any legal barrier against their enjoyment of it is an unwarrantable interference with their personal liberty.

Even though there may be in their own family connection or among their friends some who are already feeling the galling chains of bondage to a depraved appetite, these people persist in using and defending the accursed drug. Yet many of these persons profess to be disciples of Him who left His throne in Heaven and came to earth to be despised and rejected, and then suffered inconceivable agony to save those who are being ensnared by the pernicious example set them, and are being dragged down to eternal destruction.

"If must needs be that occasions of stumbling come, but woe unto that man by whom the occasions come." (Mat. 18:7.)

Persons who use intoxicating liquors sometimes justify that practice by quoting texts from the Bible, such as 1 Tim. 5:23, which seem to approve of wine drinking, but the conditions are so different that these texts do not apply to our case.

It should be noticed always that drunkenness is associated with gluttony in the Bible. It is condemned as a voluntary act of self degradation. There is no hint anywhere that a moderate user of wine might become a drunkard in spite of himself; which, we know, is very often the case with the drinkers of intoxicating liquors in this western world.

Circumstances alter cases. That is one of Paul's practical teachings, and it was not a new truth when Paul taught it. Jesus had taught it very clearly. He acknowledged again and again the divine authority of the laws given by Moses, and yet He declared that some of these laws were out of date. He said, "Ye have heard that it was said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. (Lev. 24:20.), but I say unto you, Resist not him that is evil." (Mat. 5:38-41.) Therefore it is not safe to argue that if a practice was allowed in Bible times it must be lawful now. There is no condemnation of slavery as an institution in the Bible. On the contrary, the practice of slavery is frequently referred to in terms which seem to recognize it as quite lawful. Yet all civilized people now know that slavery is wrong. Circumstances alter cases.

It is quite possible that the institution of slavery as it existed among eastern peoples in old times may have been on the whole better for the slaves than a freedom which would have left them without any regular means of support." While the law of Moses recognized slavery as a lawful institution, it gave slaves some rights.

One text which has been very commonly quoted as a prohibition of liquor selling has no such significance when properly transiated. "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that puttest thy bottle to him.", (Heb. 2:15.) should read as in Revised Version: "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that addest thy venom thereto (or that pourest thy fury thereto), and makest him drunk that thou mayest look on their nakedness." It is not the giving of drink, gut giving it with a spiteful purpose that is condemned in that text.

"Look not thou upon the wine when it moveth itself aright," (or, as the Revised Version has it) "when it goeth down smoothly." This is a warning against stimulating the appetite for wine by looking at it. If we really desire to resist temptation we must turn our eyes and our thoughts away from that which tempts. (See Mat. 5:27, 28 and Mark 9:47, 48.)

"Every man is tempted when he is drawn away by his own lust (desire) and enticed. Then when lust hath conceived it bringeth forth sin, and sin when it is finished (or, fully developed bringeth forth death." (James 1:14, 15.)

"I will seek it yet again." That is the great curse of sensual sin, that even after a man has learned by bitter experience how greatly his sin injures him, and even after he has lost to a great extent the capacity for enjoyment of his sin, still he cannot resist the temptation to seek it yet again. The desire for it has become so deeply rooted in his nature that he cannot get away from it. His only hope is in Christ, who can conquer every foe for us if we submit our will to His and trust Him.

Golden Text: At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder.—Prov. 23:32.

SCRIPTURE READINGS

Monday, Oct. 25—Prov. 23:29-35; Tuesday—Prov. 23:19-25; Wednesday—Heb. 2:4-17; Thursday—Amos 6:1 6; Friday—Dan. 1:81-9; Saturday—1 Cor. 8:9-13; Sunday—Psalm 87:1-12.

The Consecrated Cookstove

By Frederick W. Stewart

Almost any good thing is subject to abuse. If the chief inducement for coming to church is to get a big meal at small cost, or if good food is thrown out as waste, this is wrong. Old H.C.L. has put a veto on most of this miscredited generosity. If a church relies on the proceeds of its chicken suppers to eke out the salary of its pastor, or if, in serving a "pay" supper, it gives less than a good money's worth to its patrons, the matter is questionable. If women are forced to give an undue amount of time to the serving of tables, the thing is overdone or badly organized. If the church kitchen has become the regular meeting place of the scandalmongers' club, then it is the devil's business and not the Lord's. Should we padlock the church kitchen and have done with it as unworthy, as was done with the lotteries with which our fathers supported their churches 100 years ago?

For answer, let us consider more broadly this matter of eating together. There may be in it something good that has been overlooked.

We are fundamentally gregarious and must have the society of our fellowmen, but as soon as we come into the presence of another, unless it is an intimate friend, most of us set up barriers to free and happy social intercourse. A surprising number of us are shy, or, as they say it today, victims of an inferiority complex. Even a loud and bold manner may be an attempt to hide the unwelcome fact. Or when two of us meet we are so wrapped up in our own interests that it is with difficulty we find common ground for fellowship. It may be that there is a tinge of jealousy, or envy, or suspicion, unrecognized perhaps, yet enough to slacken the frank flow of good-will. Some of us are doubtless lazy, we won't make the effort to be interested or interesting.

Yet if there is one thing in which a church should excel, it is fellowship. When a little company of believers first began to practice it, an astonished world looked on and exclaimed, "See how these Christians love one another!" Fellowship is still in style, and a church would do well to use every legitimate effort to cultivate it. It will prevent church quarrels, increase zest for common enterprise, multiply the fruits of endeavor, give joy and comfort in united efforts for the kingdom, and increase the effectiveness of mutual worship. Without it there can be no true church.

Fellowship may be strengthened by removing the petty barriers that hinder its free expression. Eating together will help attain this end. Drinking together used to do it, and that was one of the incentives to drinking. Smoking together does it, and so men have "smokers." But if the church may not drink or smoke, let it eat. You and I meet at church; the barriers are up between us, and we make little progress in acquaintance and fellowship, beyond a few banalities. Then the call to supper comes, and we put our feet under the same table, while some ministering angel puts alluring chicken pie before us. What happens? Straightway as I begin to do my duty by the supper and find it a pleasurable occupation, I relax socially. I discover that you are at the same pleasant business and that you too have relaxed. Our enjoyment becomes mutual, heightened because it is shared, and the barriers are down. We discover a surprising amount of common interests; your best story reminds me of one; my big adventure calls out yours; we belong together to the best church in town and have a capital man for our pastor; we are mutually proud and happy; and when the hour of fellowship ends, we rise from the table, happy to have discovered each other, and inwardly vowing to cultivate each other's friendship. It was the chicken pie that did the trick. Was it worth while? Even a doughnut and a cup of coffee would have worked wonders.

This is no wild flight of the imagination, as a glance over the social history of mankind will reveal. When a distinguished visitor comes to town, why do we banquet him? To give him a square meal? He has probably had already more of them than is good for him. We do it in order to say to him, "We want you to be one with us!" When your college class has a reunion, why do you have a class dinner? Because your wives are not treating you well at home and you must take the opportunity to get something to eat? That is a slander. You did it to renew and to express the old class spirit, which is fellowship. Round the table the walls of separation which time has built between you fall as flat as the walls of Jericho, and time disappears; you are boys again together.

Out in the hurly-burly of ordinary life, where Christians and pagans mingle in recreation, in business, in politics, and in social contacts, it is often difficult to put into practice all the Christian virtues presented in Sunday's sermon. So many of the conditions of life are fixed by those who have no ideals. One needs a robust and experienced Christian character to stand up to it all and not be overwhelmed with discouragement and defeat. No finer place exists for gaining that experience in Christian living than in those very circles which are Christian. Every committee, club, class, and organization of the Church should be a circle. And such should be the church kitchen.

Mrs. Morrissey has just joined the church. She is young and inexperienced in the Christian life, and so is not ready to be a deaconess or to serve on the devotional committee. Instead she is put on the kitchen committee. It is the night of the church's largest annual supper, and Mrs. Morrissey is on hand with the rest. What does she find? Half a dozen more capable women are serving ungrudgingly and gladly under a less experienced chairman, because it is her turn to have the place of honor. Through the more leisurely hours of preparation there is a constant flow of talk, but not a word of malice, scandal or backbiting. As the pace quickens, there is jostling of elbows, but no irritation; just a constant atmosphere of good-will. At a critical moment, some one scorches a principal dish. Every one gets angry? Not a bit of it. Some kindly genius steps forward and with a smiling countenance saves the day and every one is happy.

The newcomer has had a brand-new experience. This kitchen committee is composed of Christian women who carry their religion into so commonplace a thing as getting a supper. Mrs. Morrissey has had a vision, and is thoroughly ashamed of her own slander-loving tongue. For one whole day it had not wagged in its accustomed way. And her temper! How did those women keep so sweet-spirited through all the mad rush? Surely the Christian life is something more than talk and platitudes. It is the real thing, for these women not only talk about it in the prayer-meeting room, but live it in the kitchen. Mrs. Morrissey has had an experience of growing in grace, and will stand her ground the better when she serves on a supper committee away from the church.—The Baptist.

Ordinarily children are much what their parents make them. If home is bright, cheerful and full of glow, full of the spirit of mutual love and kindness, the children will grow up bolted and screwed to that fireside.—H. W. Beecher.

OUR LITTLE DIME

(By Charles A. Wing.)

We spend a little money for things I will admit,
Some things we take a fancy to, we do not need a bit,
It may be just a lemonade, a soda, or a lime,
But when we get inside a church, it's hard to give a dime.

We go out for a picnic and rent a boat all day
To fish or row around the lake and drive our cares away.
But when we get inside a church, and sitting in a pew
We think how much we've spent this week, we guess a dime will do.

We're glad to pay a dollar to get a real good laugh
And for a little lunch each day we gladly give a half.
But when we get inside a church we're thinking all the time
What a great thing we are doing when we drop our little dime.

Perhaps we play a little bridge or give a little tea,
It surely costs us something, what e'er the case may be.
We do not seem to worry, we do not seem to care
Providing when we get to church we have a dime to spare.

So long as we are living, we have nothing much to fear,
But it starts a person thinking, when the end of life draws near,
And I wonder if our conscience will not smite us at the gate,
Or is heaven only worth the dime we put upon the plate?

—The Baptist

Bright yellow, red and orange,
The leaves come down in hosts;
The trees are Indian princes,
But soon they'll turn to ghosts:
The leathery pears and apples
Hang russet on the bough;
Its autumn, autumn, autumn late,
'Twill soon be winter now.—William Allingham.

Eat at your own table as you would eat at the table of the king.—Confucius.

"When a church seeks a pastor
They often want
The strength of an eagle,
The grace of a swan,
The gentleness of a dove,
The friendliness of a sparrow,
And the night hours of an owl,
And when they catch that bird
They expect him to live
On the food of a canary."
—From the Record of Christian Work.

Many of the fruit growers of Quebec have this week despatched to England the pick of their apple crop for competition at the Imperial Fruit Show, which opens on October 28.

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Storing The Family Vegetables

There are two principle reasons why we should have plenty of vegetables in winter. In the first place, a supply of vegetables will mean a great saving in the grocery bill. The foods we are obliged to buy in winter are of an expensive type. Secondly, the body soon rebels at a diet which does not include a variety of vegetables. There are few substitutes and they are costly. There is much garden produce which can easily be saved in addition to that which has been canned. Onions and squashes must be fully mature. They should be kept in a dry well ventilated room above freezing. Dampness and low temperature will cause their decay. The cellar is no place for them.

Many vegetables may be stored outdoors in trenches, pits and root cellars; but the most convenient arrangement for the home supply is the indoor storage room. This avoids the inconvenience of opening a snow covered, ice bound trench or mound in mid-winter. The slight labor and expense incidental to separating a compartment of the cellar from the heater, is justifiable, when we consider the purpose.

A wall of masonry is best, but a double thickness of boards with an insulating space between will do. The size of the room will vary with the amount of vegetables to be stored. The conditions essential to successful storage are a temperature just above freezing, good ventilation and sound vegetables to begin with. A window, hinged at the bottom, will provide for proper temperature and ventilation, if it is manipulated according to the weather. A 2-inch space under the door will permit an outlet.

Potatoes must be kept cool with a slight degree of moisture. Use either cellar, pit, outdoor cellar or cave methods. No potato should be more than four feet from air if stored in barrels, boxes, crates or bins. Potatoes murt be dug before the ground is crusted with frost. Frosted potatoes will spoil, one after another, and it is impossible to sort out frosted potatoes. From ten to fifteen bushels is the amount that usually is stored for a family of five persons.

Remember, potatoes are ruined by freezing. Potatoes should be kept absolutely dark to prevent greening by light. Never buy potatoes in sacks that show wet places due to a frosted potato.

Carrots are best stored in sand in cellars, caves or pits; or in tightly covered boxes or crocks. Be sure that such containers are clean and free from the soft rot which would spread through your entire store of carrots and spoil them. They must be kept cold and evaporation must be prevented, otherwise, they become wilted. Carrots can remain in the ground until the weather is quite cool; then be pulled, the tops cut off and then stored. Store from one to three bushels. If you store carrots in the cellar and it is extremely dry, cover them with a little moistened sand.

Celery may be rooted in earth in a cellar or cave and will keep fresh until Christmas or later. The soil, earth or sand in which the celery is set should be two or three inches deep. This soil must not be allowed to become dry. It can remain in the ground until the weather is quite cool.

For the average family store five dozen good plants or bunches.

Another way to store celery is to bank it to the top with earth; cover the tops with boards, straw or leaves and allow it to remain where it has grown until wanted for use. Another way is to dig a trench twleve inches wide and deep enough to correspond with the height of the celery, then lift the celery and pack it in this trench with some soil about the roots. When the weather becomes colder, cover the trench with boards nailed together in the form of a V-shaped trough and over this inverted trough put a layer of soil. The ends of this trough should be left open for ventilation until freezing sets in, then close these openings with straw, old bags or soil. If the freezing ceases and there is a spell of warmer weather, open the ends slightly for ventilation. When the celery is first stored in the trenches the soil about the roots of the celery should be watered, and if the weather is very dry, after the celery is put in the trenches, pour some water in round the roots to keep the celery crisp and fresh.

Cabbage can be wrapped in paper with the outer leaves left on for immediate use and stored in ventilated barrels or large crates in the cellar. But as few cellars are cool enough to keep cabbage in good condition, it is more advisable to store it in a long shallow pit in the garden.

Cabbage is not injured by moderate frost while in the pit but should not be disturbed while frozen. The pit should be long and narrow. Pull the cabbage, stem, root and all, and then lay with heads down. About three heads in width can be placed in the pit. Cover lightly with soil and as the weather becomes colder add a little more soil until there is a layer six or seven inches thick over the cabbage. Keep the ends of the pit partially open to provide ventilation until the weather becomes very cold.

Twenty-five heads can be profitably stored. Late varieties of cabbage are the only ones fit for storage. It is advisable to dig a shallow ditch round the pit so that all surplus water can be carried off.

Chicory or endive may be stored in a box or bed of moist sand in the cellar. Put roots in an upright position with the sand coming just to their tops. Water the sand occasionally. Sometimes a covering of straw is added to blanch the tender growth or shoots, which is the part used as food. Later in the fall lift the roots out and carefully trim off the leaves without injury to the heart.

For the average family five dozen roots should be stored.

Chicory or endive is grown in the same way as carrots or salsify. It is useful in the winter, for it furnishes the needed green that is then so scarce.

Beets must not be placed in very large piles in the cellar as they are inclined to mold. They can also be buried in pits in open ground. Beets can remain in the ground until very cool weather, when they should be pulled, the tops cut off and stored in the cellar. Store about a bushel.

To store salsify or vegetable oyster, pack roots in box with moist sand in cellar, or as they are not injured by remaining in the ground all winter they can be stored thus. Enough for immediate use may be dug in the autumn and the others dug as desired or in the spring before they begin to grow. When stored in the cellar after the salsify is pulled, trim off the tops and then stand them in an upright position with the sand even with the tops. From seventy-five to one hundred roots may be stored.

Parsnips can be stored just as salsify or be allowed to remain in the ground until wanted. Those that are to be stored in the cellar can remain in the garden until the weather is quite cool, then prepare and store like salsify. One bushel in the cellar and one in the garden will be sufficient for the average family.

Parsnips are best kept frozen in the garden or fresh in the cellar, as freezing and thawing destroys them.

Turnips must be stored where temperature is low or sprouting will result. Moderate freezing does no harm while in the storage pit but they must not be disturbed while frozen. To store, pull; cut tops off and store in sand in cellars or caves, or in pits, or in tightly covered boxes or crocks. From one to three bushels will suffice. The object in storing turnips is to keep them cold and prevent evaporation. It is a good plan to store a portion in the cellar so as to be available during the time that those buried in the pit are "frozen in" and not so easily accessible.

Onions require a cool dry place. An attic is excellent. Before storing, cure them by exposing to the air for a few days in the shade. Dryness is absolutely essential. A well-cured onion should be firm and not readily dented at the base of the tops by the tip of the thumb when held in the hand. For the average family put away three bushels.

To store cauliflower plant in shallow boxes of soil in a light place in the cellar. It must not be too mature. Store as many as possible, for if kept well watered they will mature for winter use.

Brussels sprouts should be planted in soil in cellar, but must not be too mature. The family taste should dictate the quantity stored. Keep watered and they will mature.

Ground cherries or husk tomatoes may be stored for some weeks in the husk in a dry place free from frost.

Kohl-Rabi, winter radishes, and rutabagas are best stored in sand in cellars, caves or pits. They must be kept cold to prevent evaporation. Store according to the family tastes. Kohl-rabi must be tender when stored.

Horse-radish may be kept in the ground where grown all winter. It must be kept frozen, as thawing injures it.

Pumpkins are best kept on shelves in a very dry place, but can also be kept on shelves in furnace room. Before storing they must be ripened and cured and free from bruises.

Ten ordinary-size pumpkins will serve the average family. They need not be kept especially cold.

Squashes are susceptible to cold and moisture, so store in a dry place where temperature will be between fifty and sixty degrees Care must be taken that stem is not broken. Ten ordinary-size Hubbard squashes will suffice. Whenever squashes or pumpkins in storage show signs of decay, the sound portion should be immediately canned.

Store tomatoes in a cool cellar or cave. They can be wrapped in any absorbent paper, preferably without printing upon it, and laid upon shelves to ripen. The paper absorbs the moisture given off by the tomatoes and causes them to ripen uniformly. If the cellar is dry or well ventilated, tomatoes can be kept a month or six weeks in this manner. They may be kept until Christmas if the vines with the green tomatoes hanging on them are pulled and hung in the cellar. Pull the vines before they are frosted.

Store all that you can pull up. Most of the tomatoes that are put into storage will ripen and be most acceptable as soon as they color up. If these tomatoes, when cooked, are very acid, the acidity may be overcome by using baking soda.

Transplant parsley into flower pots late in the fall. Keep in windows where they will receive plenty of sunshine.

Garlic should be thoroughy cured as are onions; or it may be braided by the tops into strings which are hung up in dry places for curing and storing.

Lettuce may be rooted in earth in a cellar or cave. Water occasionally and put up what you have in the garden.

Dry beans and peas should be fully ripened before shelling. Pick pods by hand as they ripen and spread pods to become thoroughly dry. They may be shelled by spreading pods on a sheet and beating them with a stick. They can be cleaned by pouring them from a height of four or five feet upon the sheet and allowing the wind to blow the particles of pod out of them as they fall. Store as many as you can gather.

FUCHSIAS

Whoever has a greenhouse two yards square or a window free from dust, may grow one or more fuchsias. In fact, it has become known as a window plant, and there are few others so graceful, elegant and pleasing. The culture, moreover, is simple. Bud-dropping is the only serious defect that can be avoided by care in watering.

Plants that have been at rest during the winter may be started in January, and large early-flowering specimens produced by cutting down the old plants and shaking the roots out of the old soil as soon as they have broken, or started to grow, repotting them in a good, rich compost, with sufficient drainage. Cuttings for bedding plants should be struck as soon as the shoots are long enough.

Cuttings should be inserted in pots filled either with loam and leaf mould or peat and silver sand, in equal parts, to within an inch and a half of the top. Place over this three-quarters of an inch of silver sand, and level the surface to make it firm; then insert the cuttings—about 1 inch long is the proper length—and plunge the pots in a bottom heat of 60 degrees, either in a pit or propagating house; if in the latter, cover them with a bell glass. In three weeks they may be potted into 3-inch pots and replunged in the same bed. A box of sand on a radiator or shelf above a kitchen range can be made serve the purpose. As soon as the roots reach the sides of the pot the plants should be shifted to fresh pots, and the process repeated until they receive their final shift into 6, 9, or 12-inch pots towards the end of June. The size of the pot must be regulated by the period when they are wanted to bloom. If in July a 6 or 9-inch pot will suffice; if in September or October a 12-inch will not be too long.

During the period of growth the plants will require stopping at least six times, care being taken never to stop the shoots immediately preceding or directly after shifting to larger pots. If the pyramidal form of growth, which is perhaps the best of all forms for the fuchsia, is adopted, the plants from the very first must be trained to a single stem, and all the side shoots stopped to make the pyramid thick and perfect. If the bush form is wanted, the whole of the shoots should be stopped at every third joint, until branches enough are secured to form the bush, and then be trained into the desired shape.

A regular ,moist, genial temperature must be maintained during the entire period of growth, never exceeding 60 degrees by fire heat. During bright sunshine the glass should be slightly shaded; the delicate leaves are easily injured, and the plant should never receive the slightest check by being allowed to flag.

Fuchsias, while having their preferences, will grow in almost any soil. Garden loam and leaf mould, in equal proportions, with some broken charcoal and sand, do very well. Feeding them with weak manure water is preferable to mixing manure in the soil. After they are well rooted they should never be watered with clear water. A carefully shaded conservatory or window garden, guarded form the ingress of bees, is the best place for them when in blossom. In such a situation they will continue to bloom for three months, if the seeds are kept constantly picked off.

At the end of the season the water supply should be reduced and the plants brought to rest. They can be stored in any dry frost-proof place for the winter; and in spring can be re-started by being brought into warmth and syringed. They may then be pruned hard back to encourage a fresh lot of roots from the base.

It Takes a Joint of Beef to Make A Bottle of BOVRIL G

LEAF HOPPERS INCREASE

If leaf hoppers continue to increase as they have the past two years, potato growers are up against one of the most serious problems that have confronted them. Control methods have not been worked out but certain growers have successfully combated them, while others using apparently the same methods have been unsuccessful. I have talked with growers who used nicotine sulphate without success and with those who used nicotine dust without success, writes Jules Dimoik, writing to the New England Homestead. On the other hand, he continues, I saw two small patches where the nicotine and bordeaux had given perfect control and another where the grower claimed that nicotine dust had killed every last hopper. Considering that so little is really known about combating this new enemy to the potato, I am sure that it would be of great value if we could gather the observations of growers in fighting the pest. I wish farmers would report some of their experiences.

DID YOU?

Did you read the offers made in last week's "Witness" by the advertisers using space in this paper? As mentioned before we only approach firms of the highest standing for their copy, and the greatest care is taken to exclude all fraudulent advertising. You can, therefore, be sure of obtaining good service from these firms, and we trust that when you are wishing to purchase you will seek their advice. Their offerings this week are worthy of your notice.

Buy at the best price

With Long Distance at your elbow you can quickly ascertain if the price quoted you for something you need to buy is the best price obtainable.

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Garden Questions and Answers

Gladiolus

B. G.—The gladiolus is easily grown from seed, but do not come true. R pened and planted out of doors in the spring, small bulbs or corns will be formed, which should be dug up and stored, and will, if planted the next year, give bloom. The chances are that your seedling gladioli will be less fine than the parent plants, but you may develop a good new kind. You would probably do better if you cut off the spikes of bloom before they go to seed, and depend upon the corns for propagat'on. When taking up your two corns in late October put them each in a paper bag with the old fibres and some soil adhering, and store them in a dry room where the temperature never falls below 40 degrees. In the spring prepare for planting by carefully rubbing off all the old roots and fibre, and separate from the large bulb which is formed each year any small ones you find adhering to it. Save also all the debris, among wh'ch you will find many small scale-like particles, and after picking out the old roots and large particles of soil, draw a drill two inches deep in a bit of rich soil in your reserve garden, and sow the scales th'nly. You will find in the autumn a crop of bulbs that will astonish you. Some of the stronger ones may even show flower late in the autumn. Some will flower the second and some the third year.

How Long for Rooting?

Amateur.—Go over the potted bulbs in the cellar once a week, examining the root action. This may be done by placing the fingers of one hand over the top of the pot, turning it upside down and giving it a sharp tap. This will cause the ball of soil to leave the pot intact. If the roots are well developed, having penetrated the soil to the bottom of the pot, they may be brought into a room where the temperature averages from 50 to 60 degrees. When the flower buds are well developed, but before showing color, they may be introduced to a higher temperature, says, 70 degrees, where they w'll bloom to perfection. To prolong their life while in the full height of their beauty, they must be supplied with plenty of water, going over the pots daily.

The time required for root'ng varies according to the variety. So do not believe those who say "Oh, just keep them in the dark a couple of weeks." Generally speaking, Paper White narcissus may be brought into the house for forcing at the end of six weeks; Roman hyacinths, eight weeks; Dutch hyacinths, twelve weeks; tulips, eight to ten weeks; daffodils—narcissus—and jonquils, twelve weeks; crocuses and snowdrops, fourteen weeks.

If these instructions were followed we would get fewer letters why flower buds blighted or failed to grow high enough out of the pot, and fewer complaints of poor bulbs.

When potting always place a label contain'ng the name of the variety in each pot. It might also bear the date of potting, as this will be useful datum for next year's operations.

Hyacinths are undoubtedly the most accomodating of all bulbs, for even with only indifferent treatment they rarely fail to bloom. Should the first venture in growing bulbs in pots go no further, everyone interested should certainly try at least a dozen hyacinths.

October is a good month to pot the named varieties of Dutch hyacinths. The smaller-flowered Roman hyacinths should have been potted as early as they could be procured, and certainly not later than September, to have them in flower for Christmas.

Storing Sweet Potatoes

S. T. G.—Sweet potatoes requ're warmth and dryness. They may be stored in crates or on shelves in a warm, dry room; also can be spread on the floor in the room above the kitchen where they will have plenty of heat, especially for the first two or three weeks after they are dug.

When the sweet potatoes are dug they should be allowed to lie in the sun and wind for three or four hours, so as to become perfectly dry. They must be well ripened and free from bruises if they are to be successfully stored. Can be kept on shelves in a very dry place and they should not be kept specially cold. Sweet potatoes keep best when they are showing just a little inclination to sprout. However, if they start growing the quality is greatly injured. If you are in doubt as to whether the sweet potatoes are matured enough for storage, cut or break one and expose it to the air for a few minutes. If the surface of the cut or break dries the potato is mature. But if moisture remains it is not fully ripened. In places where there are frosts early, sweet potatoes should be dug about the time the first frost is expected, without considering maturity

Pick Pears Early

S. P.—All fall pears should be picked when they are firm and of a good color but still quite unripe and not ready for eating. For best results wipe them clean and wrap each pear in oiled paper. Store them in a cool dry place on shelves or racks. This will give you prime fruit for Christmas and for weeks later.

Casein in Spray

C. A.—Casein is merely a form of skimmilk which adds greatly to the adhesiveness of the spray. Moreover, its use is a matter of economy, because the spray mixture containing casein will go 30 or 40 percent further than without it.

COLORS THAT ATTRACT INSECTS

(By Ruby Denton.)

Bees, and some other insects, seem to be able to distinguish between colors, especially red, blue, white, and yellow. It has been proved by experiments that bees are most strongly attracted to blue, but everyone knows with what affection they also hover over the blossoms of the white clover, red clover, and the green'sh yellow flowers of the linden tree, so we know that bees patronize blue, red, white and yellow flowers, but the blue flower is the favorite. You will see them buzzing around the sky-blue blossoms of the larkspur. You will also find them busying themselves around the brilliant blue flowers of the viper bugloss, which is that thistle-l'ke plant seen in the fields in summer. Bees that buzz around the blue larkspur cannot be enticed to any other flower while the larkspur is in bloom.

One might think that the bees were attracted by the quality of the nectar of the flowers rather than their color, but experiments have been made by putting drops of honey on pieces of paper of different color, and the bees have always showed a decided preference for the honey on the blue paper. In one experiment w'th a bee, a bouquet of many kinds of flowers was arranged. The bee alighted on the blue larkspur after hovering over and touching many of the other flowers. Another bee was then introduced to the same bouquet, and this bee also chose the larkspur. The experiment was repeated again and again with many bees of different kinds. All voted for the larkspur as their queen of flowers.

The greatest variety of flowers have white blossoms, and there is a greater number of sweet smell'ng flowers among the white than among any of the other colors. The smallest variety of fragrant flowers is found in red, yet butterflies show a decided preference for red, but they also seem to be fond of pale blue flowers. Moths like white and yellow blossoms, and beetles prefer yellow flowers.

It may be the color of a certain flower that a bee likes, it may be the perfume, or it may be the nectar. It is certainly nectar that the bee wants, but he seems to be able to distingu'sh from a distance a blue flower, and knows that it holds the kind of sweet that he likes best. It has been proved that a bee knows blue when he sees it, a butterfly knows red and orange, beetles can recognize a yellow flower, and flies have a decided preference for white flowers.—Our Dumb Animals.

FOOD FOR THE BIRDS

Not only will the judicious planting of fruiting vines and shrubs feed your bird favorites with you all the year round but it will also serve to draw them away from your cultivated fruit. Mulberries and shadberry bushes will draw them away from your strawberry beds and cherry trees; Elders and Virginia creepers will protect your grapes.

Autumn offers an opportunity for setting out such trees shrubs and bushes and the following lists will prove suggestive.

Summer Food Supply

Blueberry (Vaccinium) for catbird, cedar-bird, crow, grouse, jay, kingbird, robin, sparrow, woodpecker.

Barberry (Berberis) for Cedarbird, crow, grouse, kingbird, quail, robin, sparrow, woodpecker.

Brambles (Rubus) for blackbird, bluebird, jay, robin, sparrow.

Cherry and Plum (Prunus) for blackbird, catbird, cedarbird, crow, grosbeak, jay, kingbird, oriole, robin, thrasher. vireo, woodpecker.

Choke-berry (Aronia) for finch, grosbeak, jay, junco.

Dogwood (Cornus in species) for blackbird, bluebird, catbird, cedarbird, chichadee, crow, grosbeak, jay, junco, oriole, quail, sparrow, swallow, thrasher, vireo, woodpecker.

Elder (Sambucus) for blackbird, bluebird, catbird, cedarbird, chickadee, crow, grosbeak, jay, junco, oriole, quail, robin, sparrow, swallow, thrasher, vireo, woodpecker.

Grape (Vitis) for blackbird, cedarbird, crow, grouse, jay, quail, robin, sparrow, swallow, thrasher, woodpecker.

Nettle Tree (Celtis occidentalis) for blackbird, bluebird, cedarbird, crow, robin, woodpecker,

Red Mulberry (Morus rubra) for blackbird, bluebird, bobolink, catbird, cedarbird, crow, cuckoo, grosbeak, grouse, jay, kingbird, oriole, phoebe, quail, robin, sparrow, tanager, thrasher, vireo, woodpecker.

Shad-bush (Amelanchier) for blackbird, bluebird, cardinal, cedarbird, crow, finch, grackle, grosbeak, grouse, jay, oriole, robin, tanager, woodpecker.

Spice-bush (Benzoin aestivale) grouse, quail, sparrow, woodpecker.

Tupelo (Nyssa sylvatica) for catbird, jay, quail, robin, thrasher, woodpecker.

Virginia Creeper (Ampelopsis quinquefolia) for bluebird, chickadee, crow, grouse, kingbird, quail, robin, sparrow, woodpecker.

Affording Food For Winter

Honeysuckle (Lonicera) for finch, grosbeak, jay, junco

Mountain Ash (Sorbus) for bluebird, cedarbird, finch, grosbeak, grouse, robin, sparrow, woodpecker.

Snowberry and Indian Currant (Symphoricarpus) finch, grosbeak, jay, junco.

Sumac (Rhus) for blackbird, bluebird, cardinal, catbird, cedarbird, chickadee, crow, grackle, grosbeak, grouse, jay, kingbird quail, robin, sparrow, swallow, thrasher, vireo, warbler, woodpecker.

Thorn (Crataegus) for crow, grouse, jay, robin.

Viburnum (any variety except americanum) for bluebird, cedarbird, crow, grouse, quail, robin, sparrow, thrasher, warbler, woodpecker.

Winterberry (Ilex vertivillata) for bluebird, crow, quail, robin, woodpecker.

Evergreens That Furnish Food

American Holly (Ilex opaca) for bluebird, crow, quail, robin, woodpecker.

Burning Bush and Spindle Tree (Euonymus) for bluebird, robin, sparrow, woodpecker.

Canadian Hemlock (Tsuga canadensis) for crossbill, grosbeak, siskin.

Red Cedar (Juniperus) for bluebird, cedarbird, chickadee, finch, grosbeok, kingbird, phoebe, quail, robin, sparrow, thrush, warbler, woodpecker.

Wintergreen (Gaultheria procumbeheus) for cedarbird, finch, grosbeak, junco.

"Often opportunities are greatest in the least advertised places. Canada has not been advertising. Its own young people have been coming to the States and hence there are many splendid opportunities in Canada for men and women with the right purpose, motives, and ambitions. Were I a young man today I should be inclined to go to Canada."—Roger W. Babson.

It is interesting to note that despite the greatly augmented immigration of the present season the employment situation in Canada at the present time is better than it has been for years.

CANADIAN APPLES FOR OVERSEAS FIRESIDES

Canadian orchards are hung heavy with luscious red apples, symbols of Canada's sunshine and her bright warm summer days. The crop this Autumn is the best in years and boxes and barrels of choice hand picked and hand packed fruits are procurable, at reasonable prices from any grocer.

And could anything be more appropriate to carry your kind thoughts and good wishes to the fireside of your friends overseas, this Christmas, than a box of these ruddy cheerful-looking apples. The matter of shipment is as simple as the mailing of a card.

The Canadian National Express will call for your apples, transport and deliver them, by quick service, to any station in Great Britain, Ireland and most European countries.

The transportation charged from Montreal and Quebec up to November 15th or from St. John and Halifax, thereafter, by direct steamer to Points in Great Britain, Ireland and the Channel Islands is $3.00 per Standard box and $6.00 per Standard barrel, including refrigeration.

For rates to Canadian Ports, through rates to Continental Stations and other particulars consult any Canadian National Express Agent.

$150 Postage on Parcel Air Mail

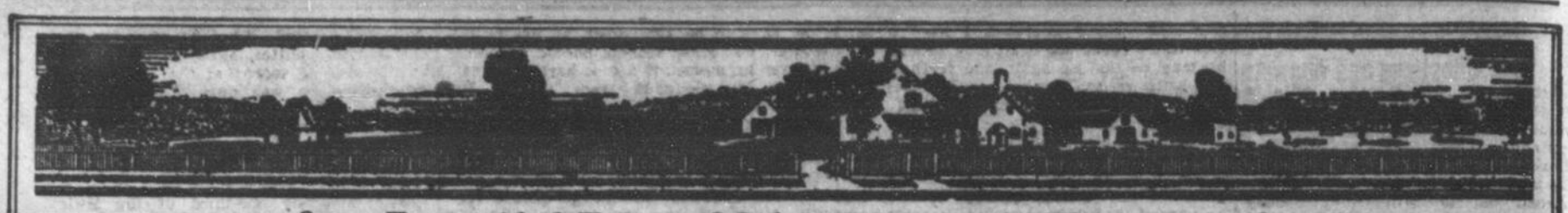
What is believed to be a new record for high postage paid on a single parcel was established at Philadelphia last week, when a package was sent to San Francisco by air mail carry'ng $150 in stamps.

Postal regulations prohibited local clerks divulging any description of the package, its contents, or recipient, but the parcel was nearly covered with cancelled $5 stamps. The air mail postage across the continent is $4 a pound.

The package went to New York and thence by plane westward.

An outward manifestation of Canad'an sympathy with France in her dark days which have followed the war, was given in Paris last week, when Hon. Philippe Roy, Canadian Commissioner in France, acting on behalf of the Montreal "Save the Franc Committee," presented the French Government, through its Premier, Raymond Poincare, 1,198,226 francs. The entire sum was raised by voluntary subscription. The money will be placed in the Autonomous Amortisation Fund.

The business of the Mexico City Banking Corporation, a United States banking institution established in Mexico City for the past 23 years, has been acquired by the Bank of Montreal.



Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

The Bacon Hog

By Wade Toole and R. G. Knox, Ontario Dept of Agriculture

(Continued from last week.)

Feeding for Bacon

Pigs intended for bacon should nurse from six to eight weeks. At the Ontario Agricultural College all litters are left with the sows until they reach eight weeks old. Weaning is done gradually, and there is no better feed than skim milk and middlings with which to start the newly weaned pigs. However, finely ground oats and middlings are often used, and even a mixture of one-third middlings, one-third finely ground oats and one-third barley is often used to good advantage. In the making of bacon it must be remembered that the right type of pig may be ruined by heavy feeding on barley, corn and other heating and fattening feeds just after weaning and before he is properly grown. Rations should be made up with the idea of promoting growth rather than finish. The best growing feeds are: middlings, shorts, finely ground oats, skim milk, buttermilk, whey, tankage (alfalfa, red clover, green) rape and roots. The bacon hog must be grown first, then finished. Heavy feeds too early in life tend to round the rib, shorten the side and lay excess fat on the back and ham as well as make for a flabby jowl and a wasteful middle. Many well bred hogs of good type are spoiled by early pushing with the wrong kinds of feed. Middlings, oats, milk, whey, tankage, and the clovers are high in protein, and so build bone and muscle rather than fat. Exercise helps to build muscle also, and should be freely given to young pigs. Generally speaking, it is well to grow the pigs until they are four-and-one-half to five months old and then finish them as quickly as possible by gradually adding barley in place of middlings, a good finishing ration being composed of two-thirds barley and one-third finely ground oats. If skim milk is not available, tankage up to 8 or 10 per cent. in the ration will prove profitable, particularly in winter feeding. The plan should be to grow the pig before he is finished, and to finish under 230lbs. at the farm. The all too prevalent idea that pigs make cheaper gains when around 200lbs. is erroneous. Pigs, like all other animals, make most economical gains when young. It does not pay to hold them over the market weight either in gains or in market price. Once over the 220lbs. at the market and they are docked $1 per hundred pounds. All young pigs should get exercise, and, in summer, green feed will reduce the cost of pork production up to nearly 25 per cent. All pigs should have mineral matter. The following has given good results at the O.A.C.: Four bushels charcoal or wood ashes, 8lbs. salt, 2 quarts of air-slaked lime, 10lbs. steamed bone meal, and 1lb. sulphur. Place this in a box in a corner of the pen.

Cause of Softness

Softness is one of the chief causes of loss in Canadian bacon. All soft bacon sells at a discount. Pigs fed heavily in early life, particularly on fattening feeds, and at the same time confined in pens without exercise, produce a soft bacon. Experimental work has proven this fact as well as that pigs grown to 100 to 125 lbs. weight on mixed feeds well balanced with skim milk (about 2½lbs. milk to 1lb. of meal) or tankage up to 10 per cent. in the ration may be finished on corn or barley and still produce a firm, high-quality product. Close confinement in pens from weaning until marketing has a tendency to produce a soft, flabby product. Dairy by-products tend to offset the trouble arising from lack of exercise, but both exercise and skim milk are better than either alone. Unthrifty hogs and all unfinished hogs as well as hogs carried too long on a maintenance ration to keep them from becoming too heavy while holding for a rise in prices generally kill out soft carcases of lower than select grade.

Feeding corn alone for an extended period produces poor gains and a soft, undesirable carcase. Barley and oats produce a firm, satisfactory bacon. Extensive experiments show that roots and green feed, including pasture, clovers and rape, have no injurious effect upon the quality of the bacon.

In summer finishing, for the last month or so, more rapid gains are made where green feed is carted to the pigs inside as compared with allowing the pigs to graze, but it takes just about double the work.

Marketing immature, unfinished pigs should be discouraged. They kill a low percentage carcase and are generally soft and so do not grade select. Unthrifty hogs generally produce soft carcases. Exercise and thrift go together, and thrift and firmness are inseparable. Feeding on meal and meal alone has a tendency to produce soft bacon. Mixed feeds are safter than exclusive meal rations. Beans produce soft pork. Buckwheat fed alone has a similar tendency. Fed in a mixed ration, it is all right and gives good gains. Certain oily by-products should not be fed in large quantities but only as a small portion of the ration.

Exercise, rapid growth from weaning up to the finishing age on a mixture of feeds, and a satisfactory degree of finish evenly distributed make for quality of product. Starving, stunting, holding, crowding with heavy feed when young, lack of variety in feed, holding for a higher market all make for a low-grade product.

It has been found that pigs must reach about 100lbs. in weight before they will stand the rigors of an Ontario outdoor run in winter. Young pigs just weaned will not make satisfactory gains outdoors from late November to late March, but where the pigs are farrowed fairly early in the fall and have reached 90 to 110 pounds in weight, they seem to do fairly well in outside lots if they have a dry shelter in which to sleep.

BEWARE THE GENTLE BULL

Usually it is the "gentle bull" that maims and kills, says the Indiana Farmer Guide. A bull that is known to be vicious is handled, as a rule, carefully and without taking chances. But a bull that never has caused any trouble gains the confidence of those who work about him. Then some day—without the least warning—the "bull instinct" asserts itself.

One should never attempt to handle a bull on a halter. When there is only a strap or a length of rope between a bull and oneself the animal has all the best of it. On the other hand, the most vicious bull may be handled safely and controlled without difficulty through the use of a bull-staff. This bit of herd equipment, which costs only a few dollars, has saved many a life from being sacrificed. In the case of bulls that have always kept the peace it is considered too much effort to use the bull-staff. This is the start of trouble for which the "gentle bull" usually is blamed but for which he is not quite so responsible as are those who take a chance.

Concrete Construction On The Farm

By M. C. Betts and T. A. H. Miller

(Continued.)

Dusting

Disintegration of the surface of concrete indoor pavements into fine particles is known as dusting and invariably is the result of poor workmanship or materials or both. Some of the causes of dusting are: Too fine and soft a sand; too lean a mixture; insufficient mixing; improper consistency; overtroweling when finishing or using dry cement to hasten the drying of the surface.

There are various treatments designed to harden the concrete and to eliminate "dusting." These may be divided into proprietary and home treatments. Recent preliminary tests by the Bureau of Standards, United States Department of Commerce, have indicated that very good results can be obtained by such treatments.

Two home treatments that have proven very successful and are inexpensive to apply are given below:

Sodium Silicate Treatment

Commercial sodium silicate (water glass) usually varies in strength from 30 to 40 per cent solution. It is very viscious and has to be thinned with water before it will penetrate the floor. Ordinarily it will be found satisfactory to dilute each gallon of the silicate with 4 gallons of water. The resulting 5 gallons may be expected to cover 1,000 square feet of floor surface one coat. As the porosity of concrete floors varies greatly, the above is only an approximate value which may be used for estimating purposes. The solution should be made up immediately before it is used.

Before the solution is applied the floor surface should be cleaned of all grease spots, dirt, and other foreign matter and thoroughly washed with clear water. To insure the greatest penetration the floor should be thoroughly dry, especially at the first application; if practicable it is well to allow it to dry for several days after the first scrubbing. The solution may be applied with a mop or hair broom and should be brushed back and forth over the surface for several minutes to obtain an even penetration. An interval of 24 hours should be allowed for the treatment to harden, after which the surface should be scrubbed with clear water and allowed to dry. Three applications will usually suffice, but if the floor does not then appear to be saturated a fourth will be required.

Aluminium Sulphate Treatment

A solution of aluminium sulphate should be made in a wooden barrel or stoneware vessel. The quantity required may be estimated on the basis of 1 gallon of solution to each 100 square feet of area. For each gallon of water, 2½ pounds of powdered sulphate will be required. The water should be acidulated by adding 2 cubic centimeters (about 5½ teaspoons) of commercial sulphuric acid for each gallon. The sulphate does not dissolve readily and has to be stirred occasionally for a period of a few days until the solution is complete.

The floor should be cleaned of grease and dirt and then thoroughly scrubbed. When the surface is entirely dry, a portion of the sulphate solution may be diluted with twice its volume of water and applied with a mop or hair broom. After 24 hours another portion of the original solution, diluted with an equal volume of water, should be applied in the same manner as the first. After another interval of 24 hours there should be a third application, using 2 parts of the sulphate solution to 1 part of water. At each application the liquid should be brushed back and forth over the surface for several minutes to obtain a uniform penetration. After the third application has dried the surface should be scrubbed with hot water.

Repairs to Walks and Floors

Repairs to concrete pavements usually consist of replacing broken parts, patching holes or worn spots, regrading shallow sinks caused by settlement, cutting out humps caused by expansion, resurfacing to improve foothold, and changing slopes to shed water. If, as in patching holes or regrading shallow sinks, a thin coat of only 1 or 2 inches thickness is necessary, it should be composed of 1:2 mortar. If a greater thickness is required, the mixture should be 1:2:3, the coarse aggregate being of a size equal to about ½ the depth of the depression, but not in excess of 1 inch. The old concrete should be trimmed away until sound material is reached, or at least deep enough to allow for 1 inch of new concrete. The edges of the adjacent good concrete should be kept nearly vertical. The old concrete should be soaked with water, the excess water being removed, and then given a coat of grout, a mixture of cement and water having a consistency of cream. While this is still moist, the new concrete should be placed and rammed. After standing for from 5 to 20 minutes the patch should be rammed again to minimize later shrinkage. The surface should be worked with a wooden float so as to conform to the surrounding concrete, special care being taken to produce a good finish at the edges of the patch. The new concrete should be covered and kept moist for several days. A pavement that has worn smooth can be roughened by picking the surface with a sharp tool.

Paving that has been cut to permit of work involving the removal of earth beneath it should not be replaced until the back fill has been thoroughly settled and rammed. Pavements are usually measured by the superficial square foot of a certain thickness.

A good rotation of crops is necessary to maintain soil fertility economically. It is no less necessary to insure the most economical use of man and horse labor and to provide the best feed for live-stock.

By the results of the college students' judging contests in the National Dairy Show, at Detroit, Mich., the Ontario Agricultural College cattle team took second place, competing against twenty-seven colleges from all parts of America.

Holland has 10,100 windmills, each of which drains 310 acres of land, at an average cost of 1s. an acre a year.

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CHRISTMAS In England

It must seem an age since you spent a Christmas at the family fireside in England, and it will seem even longer to the people at home.

Yuletide reminds us that time is fleeting and we must hurry if we are ever again to have the pleasure of a family re-union of home.

Cunard and Anchor-Donaldson steamers from Halifax or St. John, N.B. will take you home in time for Christmas this year. The voyage across is economical, comfortable and entertaining and you will travel with pleasant companions, mostly bound on the same errand as yourself.

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Would you spend a thousand dollars if it would add fifty percent and more each year to your income on the investment?

I can ship you a pair of prize-winning strain registered silver foxes and a ready made fox pen eight feet wide with a forty foot run, freight and express paid, for $1,000, $500 when ordering and balance when shipped. Get into this popular and money-making industry now.

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BREAKING AND TRAINING COLTS

(By V. G. Stambaugh.)

The breaking and training of colts is of prime importance, because their future value and usefulness depends to a great extent on whether or not they are well broken. By a broken colt is meant one that is safe to handle in the stable or on the road and that will promptly obey the orders of the driver or rider.

Memory and habit are the two main factors with which we have to deal in training horses. A horse acts through instinct and habit, and one of its greatest characteristics is uniformity of conduct. What a horse is once trained to do he will nearly always do under like conditions.

The first thing in training a horse is to get his attention. The second is to make him understand what is wanted. The education of the horse is based on reward and punishment. The reward, a pat on the neck, etc., should immediately follow the act of obedience. The punishment, to be effective, must immediately follow the act of disobedience.

Few horses are inherently vicious. Many horses are made vicious and unreliable by the carelessness or unnecessary brutality of their trainers. If a horse kicks because the harness hurts him, or shies at something of which he is afraid, punishment is not justifiable. If, however, after being stopped, a horse starts before receiving the command to do so, he should be punished. Horses are naturally obedient, and when thoroughly trained their conduct is uniformly good.

Never ask of a horse something he is unable to perform and then punish him because it can not be done. If during the first year of his work a colt is hitched only to loads that he can pull, he will develop into a good work horse, while if he is overloaded a few times he may become balky and worthless.

All horses can not be treated alike. A high-strung, sensitive horse must be treated gently, the dullard sharply. The same force applied to the sensitive horse that is necessary to make the dullard act would be likely to cause the high-strung horse to rebel, while gentleness would obtain obedience.

To train horses successfully a man needs to exercise great patience, gentleness, and firmness. If you are training a horse and lose your temper, you had better put the horse into the stable until the next day, for further work at this time will be worse than useless and may undo the work already done.

Horses are broken at ages ranging from weanlings to old horses. The instincts in a horse which are opposed to obedience to man increase in strength with age. This accounts for the difficulty encountered in handling range horses that are allowed their freedom until their instinct of independence is so strongly developed that it is proportionately difficult to teach them that it is their duty to obey some force other than their own instinct.

First Steps in Breaking

It is a great advantage to begin the education of the colt as early as possible. The plan generally followed is to break the colt to being led and handled before it is weaned, and to break to harness between the ages of 2 and 3 years. Colts should not do heavy work until they are 4 years old, and should be accustomed to it gradually.

Before a colt is broken to being led it should be taught to stand tied; this applies to unbroken horses of all ages. To do this, put a strong halter on the colt; then take a rope about 14 feet long, double it, putting the loop under the horse's tail as a crupper, twist the two ropes together about three times, then let one rope come forward on each side of the horse, and tie the ends together in front against the chest just tight enough so that it will not drop down; then run a surcingle loosely around the horse behind the withers, tying into it the crupper rope at both sides. Have an additional rope about 12 feet long, run it through the halter ring, and tie it at the breast to the rope that forms the crupper. Tie the other end of the rope to a solid post, allowing about 3 feet of slack. Leave the colt tied for an hour. Another method is to have a loop in one end of the rope, run the lead strap through this loop, and tie it with a little slack to the rope that forms the crupper, the other end of the additional rope, of course, being tied to a solid post.

While tied the colt should be gentled and accustomed to being handled on both sides, on the hind parts, and on the legs. To do this, hold the headstall in one hand and with the other hand gentle (that is, pet and rub) the colt, first on the neck and head, then on the back and sides, and last on the legs.

To gentle the hind parts take a stick about 4 feet long, wrap a gunny sack around one end, and tie it. Allow the colt to examine it with his nose. Then rub it all over his body.

With this arrangement the colt's hind legs may be rubbed without placing one's self in danger of his heels. If he kicks at it do not hit him, but allow him to examine it again, and proceed as before. This lesson should continue until the colt will stand being approached from either side and rubbed all over. The second day he may be tied up again and further gentled with sacks, blankets, and noises until he has no fear of them around him, under him, or upon him.

Another method of gentling a horse is to tie the halter rope to the tail. This forces him to go in a circle. When he gives in and stands quietly he may be harnessed, saddled, mounted, accustomed to strange sights and sounds, and handled with safety. This is one of the best aids in use in gaining a horse's submission.

Breaking to Lead

The horse is now ready to lead. Loosen the rope from the post, step off from the horse, and tell him to "come," following the command with a pull on the rope. As soon as the horse advances pet him, then step away and repeat. He will soon follow without the pull on the rope. Half an hour's leading and this lesson is over.

The next day the crupper should be put on at the beginning of the lesson, but should be discarded after a short workout and the halter alone used so that the colt will not depend on the crupper rope. These lessons should be continued until the colt leads satisfactorily. If a colt is still running with his mother, it is a good idea, as soon as he is broken to lead, to tie his halter rope to the mother's trace if she is being worked. The tie should be made at about the union of the backband and the trace and short enough to prevent the colt from getting in front of the team. This will acquaint him with the general conditions and noises pertaining to work, and on account of the mother being so near he will soon become familiar with such surroundings and lose his fear of them.

To break to lead without crupper ropes use a strong halter with a lead rope. Step back about 6 feet from the colt, opposite his shoulders, cluck to him, and pull on the rope. The colt will be forced to take a couple of steps; reward him; cross in front to a similar position on the other side and repeat the command with a pull. Continue the lesson until the colt follows. Never pull straight ahead on the colt; he can outpull you. Use diplomacy rather than force.

RED CLOVER FOR CENTRAL QUEBEC

(By Gus Langelier)

In Central Quebec, and in fact in all Eastern Canada, from Ontario to Prince Edward Island inclusively, the value of hay is higher than that of any other crop. As there is no doubt that red clover and timothy form by far the largest part of the hay grown in this part of the country, it is very important to use seed which will give the best possible results.

Any careful observer, going through a field of red clover, can see that there are many types, some standing erect and others prostrate, some with glabrous and others with hairy leaves, some with few and other with more leaflets, some with a larger proportion of stem to leaf than others, and so on. And besides these outward differences, there are those of hardiness, persistency, time of maturing, and yielding ability.

Two very important points in red clover are hardiness and time of maturing. It is evident that a strain which will have only a small proportion of plants living the spring after it is sown will not produce much hay, also that a variety maturing much earlier than timothy cannot yield as many pounds of digestible nutrients per acre as one which will be ready to cut at the same time as its companion.

It has been shown at Cap Rouge that clover seed from Southern Europe does not give plants hardy enough for Central Quebec, and it seems reasonable to suppose that, as a general rule, clover seed produced to the South of where it will be sown for hay will not give as good results as that from the North. Farmers should thus, as much as possible, procure seed grown under conditions similar to those under which it will be sown for hay.

AFTER-HARVEST WORK AGAINST WEEDS

(By Herbert Groh.)

The time to start fighting weeds is in the spring, and among the prerequisites to success is the early sowing of clean plump seed, of suitable varieties, in a seed-bed that is well-prepared as regards drainage, fertility and tilth. By starting the crop vigorously we enable it to hold its own to the end with the minimum growth and seeding of weeds. However, in spite of the best of care there will always be weeds demanding some extra attention. In cultivated crops this can be given the season through, and especially before harvest; in grain and hay there is little opportunity until the crop is off. If not delayed then too long, many of the weeds of these crops can still be taken in hand, and some of them with the greatest of timeliness.

Some weeds like ragweed and Russian thistle push up rapidly about this time. Where grain has been seeded weed growth may have to be kept down by use of the mower, but other stubble should be worked over by means of a disc harrow or cultivator, or ploughed very lightly. Besides preventing the seeding of weeds this also makes conditions favorable for the germination of seeds already in the surface soil, which can be destroyed in the later fall ploughing. Some seeds—wild oats for example—do not germinate readily, if at all, the first season, but any farmer who has practised after-harvest cultivation knows that considerable germination of many weeds can be induced in favorable years.

After-harvest ploughing of weedy hay fields is also desirable at the first opportunity that occurs. Such persistent perennials as couch grass, Canada and sow thistles, the hawk-weeds, ox-eye daisy, etc., are probably at their weakest after using up their reserves in the attempt to mature seed, which timely cutting of the hay should prevent. Ploughing at this season is not always the easiest done, but the dryness of the ground, if it does not prevent thorough work, is all to the good in weed destruction. Couch grass indeed, might as well be left alone unless the ground is somewhat dry. The ploughing at this time need not be deep; for couch grass particularly it should be only deep enough to get beneath the matted surface rootstocks. After ploughing the object will be to drag the root stocks into the drying sun by means of a spring tooth or other implement. Thistles and sow thistle will not be so readily dragged out, and can best be dealt with by the use of a duckfoot cultivator to keep all growth cut off as it appears. The amount of fallowing thus possible after the removal of a crop should go a long way toward cleaning a field, or at the least preparing for a cleaning hoed crop the following year. A rotation which allows of this procedure every three to five years will hold weeds reasonably well under control.

Many of the worst weeds of crops are also commonly weeds of waysides, pastures and waste places and should be cut by means of mower, scythe or spud, or hand-pulled after a rain, if only to prevent their seeding. Places which can be broken up and cleaned may be later reseeded if so desired, using strong-growing grasses and clover which will fully occupy the ground. Besides removing a menace to crops—and often to good-will among neighbors—a little puttering about in odd corners of the farm works wonders in making the old place more likeable. After midsummer such weeds rapidly become conspicuous, and may well claim some of the hours or half-days when wet weather has upset other plans.—The O. A. C. Review.

GROUND ALFALFA HAY FOR DAIRY COWS

O. E. Reed and J. E. Burnett, of the Dairy Section at Michigan State College, have published the results of a feeding trial recently completed by them in which the relative merits of ground and whole alfalfa hay for dairy cows was tested out. This feeding trial was extended over a period of three months with two lots of six cows each, the double reversal method being used. One lot received the ground alfalfa during the first and third 30-day periods, with whole alfalfa hay in the second, and the other lot received whole alfalfa hay during the first and third 30-day periods and ground alfalfa during the second. A rather coarse quality of first cutting alfalfa was used throughout the experiment. The results of this trial showed no great variations between the feeding of ground and unground hay than would be expected if the same ration had been fed throughout the entire experiment. Their conclusion, therefore, is that the grinding of alfalfa hay for dairy cows is neither necessary nor profitable.

A WORLD'S CHAMPION TWO-YEAR-OLD

Superintendent M. H. Gardner, of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, announces the breaking of the record for fat production in the junior two-year-old class by Carnation Walker Hazelwood 834565 with the remarkable production of 1,220.26 lbs. butter, 25,532.1 lbs. milk, average test 3.82 per cent fat. For the honor of world's championship in this division Carnation Walker Hezelwood displaces Finderne Mutual Fayne, whose record of 1,200.64 lbs. butter has stood as a world's championship performance over all breeds since June, 1915, or more than eleven years. No other championship record on the books of the Advanced Registry Office has stood for such a long period as this one, with the single exception of that of Finderne Holingen Fayne, a sister of Finderne Mutual Fayne, in the junior three-year-old class. Carnation Walker Hazelwood was able to annex the world's championship only by the most consistent production right through the year. Her 7-day record at the start was not unusual, being 23.65 lbs. butter from 426.6 lbs. milk with an average test of 4.2 per cent. Her average for the whole year was 23.46 lbs. during each of the fifty-two weeks and she made an official 7-day record, 351 days after calving, of 22.64 lbs. butter, 461.9 lbs. milk. She was producing more at the end of the year than she was during the first few days on test, so that she was continued on for nearly a week beyond the 365th day, cutting out the same number of days at the beginning of her test.

Approximately one-third of the Swiss railway system has been electrified and electric traction is steadily increasing.

Military authorities plan to use the old Valcartier camp for training artillery units, which have heretofore trained at Petawawa. It will also be used to hold an artillery school of instruction.

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Poultry Devices

Prevent Soiled Green Feed: Take a length of chicken wire of two-inch mesh about a yard square, and fold in the shape of a bag, knitting together the loose wire at the sides. Into this place two or three cabbages from which the stems have been cut and which have been halved. Hang the netting to one of the walls of the hen house. Another plan is to hang a cabbage by a string attached to the stem so that the centre of the cabbage is about a foot from the ground. The birds will pick off every eatable bit of cabbage leaving the skeleton hanging and very little of the cabbage is wasted by being spilled on the ground.

A Winter Sun-Bath: During the winter months when the hot frames are not in use they can be made to be of service by making other frames of three sides placed in front of the openings through which the birds pass in and out of their house; and on wet days, when the birds are not allowed out they will appreciate the opportunity of taking their dustbath in the frame and so get the benefit of what warmth there may be from the sun's rays between the showers.

Prevent Egg-Eating: It is not easy to cure birds of egg-eating. It is much better to prevent it by making the nests with the bottom on the slant. On the lower side let there be an opening of not less than two inches from the bottom so that the egg will roll into an adjoining compartment as soon as laid, out of the reach of the hen. Nests built in this fashion permit of eggs being collected without disturbing the hens that may be then laying in the nests.

A Shepherd's Crook: To catch a particular bird in the flock generally causes considerable agitation before success is attained. Take a firm piece of wire about five feet long and turn up one end as a shepherd's crook—the part turned being about four inches in length, and when turned about three quarters of an inch distant from the main wire, except at the point—which should be bent a little more. To catch a bird run the wire along the ground till the crook end is in front of the bird wanted; then raise the wire an inch or so, when the bird's leg at her next step is held by the crook in the wire. While the flock move on she remains sitting, too surprised to be frightened.

Prevent Dirty Feathers: If one inch wire netting is stretched between the dropping-board and the roosts, the birds cannot walk in their droppings, nor can birds that have been crowded off the perch foul their feathers; and in the event of a bird dropping an egg during the night it will remain on the wire unless broken by the birds cracking the shell, and should this happen, the birds will not get the habit of egg-eating, as the contents will then run through the wire and out of reach. The wire netting can be nailed to the supports of the roosts, and if these are fixed by hinges to the back partition, will move up with them when the roosts are raised against the wall during the day. The dropping board can be more easily cleaned if the droppings have not been trodden down by the birds.

Green Feed in the Runs: Construct a box without bottom with lumber of serviceable thickness and of a width of eight or nine inches. This framework is sunk into the ground two or three inches. Make a frame lid, across which chicken wire of one inch mesh is stretched and fasten to box with hinges. Dig up, manure and prepare the ground inside the frame for planting rape seed. Lettuce, cabbage or other succulent legume may be sown as a change from rape. Sprinkle as required. When the rape grows as high as the wire the birds will nibble all they can reach through the wire, while the plants will continue to grow. When growth of the rape or other legume appears to have finished, open the lid and allow the poultry to finish the green feed and pick up grubs around—then dig up the ground inside the box and make a new seeding as before. A second box should have been prepared in time to have it ready before the first is played out. The boxes may be made of any size and shape according to lumber at disposal. It is important that the mesh of the wire should not be more than an inch, as with wire of larger mesh the birds are able to put their heads through and pull up the plants by the roots. A framework of narrow laths with one-inch spaces may be placed over a seeding of lettuce or rape, and raised four or five inches from the ground. This permits the birds to nip off as much of the green feed as comes through between the laths and prevents the hens from scratching up the roots.

(The above devices have been used by the writer and found very serviceable. —C.H.)

CABBAGE FOR HENS

(By James W. Allen)

I attribute my success with hens to cabbage and milk. I keep a flock of about 400 layers, which averaged 178 eggs this last year. I feed cabbage daily in winter—give the hens all the cabbage they will clean up in an hour. While I believe in meat scrap and use it, I use less of it than commonly advocated, but I do keep milk before the hens all the time. All of my growing stock get milk to drink and powdered milk in the mash.

My feeding and management is no different otherwise than what all other good poultrymen are accustomed to follow. The scratching pen affords exercise, and the grain in the dry, clean litter makes the hens work for what they get. An idle, lazy hen lays few eggs. It is the working kind, those busy all the day, that make money for their owners. I make it a business to cull out those that take to the roosts early and those that stay on the roosts late in the morning.

FATTENING THE SURPLUS COCKERELS

(By George Robertson.)

An improved quality article of diet increases consumption. If all table poultry were properly conditioned before killing it would quickly result in greatly increased consumption.

It is a short-sighted policy on the part of any poultry raiser to sell table poultry in a thin condition; he is not only losing the profit which he might secure through an increased weight and an improved quality of flesh, but he is actually discouraging the use of poultry by the poor quality he is supplying.

In experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm it has repeatedly been shown that the crate feeding of poultry pays. It has also been demonstrated that a wide ration, that is one rich in carbohydrates, gave better results than a narrow ration—one rich in protein. It also has been demonstrated that for the greatest gains in both quantity and quality of flesh, milk in some form is essential. This is especially emphasized in a series of feeding experiments carried out at the Kapuskasing Experimental Farm, where in every instance where milk was fed as part of the ration the gains were much better in both quantity and quality than where the ration contained no milk. This series of experiments also brought out strongly that in parts of the country where corn can not be grown that home grown feeds, wheat, oats and barley, may be used with good results, but that the ration is made more efficient by the addition of corn, especially where it is fed in conjunction with milk.

According to tests held in the United States against other breeds, Anconas produced the most eggs for the amount of food consumed, which is the real economic test, and in addition, laid the largest eggs.

Proper ventilation in brooders is one of the most important details that the amateur should give attention to. Thousands of chickens are killed owing to lack of fresh air in the brooders, and many more get setbacks in health from which they never fully recover.

Starting An Egg Factory

By Caric Harding

(Continued.)

The breed of birds that are to be carried has been chosen; the hatchery from which the day-old chicks are to come and the date on which they will arrive have been decided upon; it is now necessary to discuss the construction of the colony house in which the chicks will be artificially brooded, as well as the kind of brooder which will give the little birds the warmth they require.

In comparing the artificial brooder with the natural method of raising chickens with the hen, it may be as well to point out that with the brooder there are no lice to worry about, the chicks are not trampled to death by careless mother hens, and there is less trouble with colds developing into roup and other diseases.

Brooders and Colony Houses

For a bunch of chicks numbering 250, which number it would be necessary to begin with, if 100 laying pullets are desired, the portable brooder inside a movable colony house is to be recommended, for when the chicks have grown out of babyhood and no longer require heat, the brooding stove can be taken out and in its stead a fireless hover placed, while at a later date the hover can be removed and roosts placed in position. In this way a colony house can be used to take care of the pullets until they are placed in the laying house in the fall of the year.

The Colony house should be built on runners so that it can be easily moved to fresh pasture at a few yards' distance every two or three days. It is so important to keep the young chicks away from contaminated ground that we suggest that the colony house should be built small enough to be easily moved, even though we would prefer giving them more commodious quarters.

Brooder stoves are manufactured for burning coal or oil and for electricity. The latter is rather expensive. We have a preference for the coal burning stove, but in parts of the country where coal is not easily obtained the poultryman will naturally make use of a stove that burns oil. The poultry supply houses have illustrated catalogues showing the latest patterns of brooders and with each brooder sold, are regulations for its management that any one can understand.

The brooder selected should be installed in the colony house a few days before the day-old chicks are due to arrive, so that the attendant can be sure of having the temperature under full control.

The temperature under the brooder should be about 98 deg. F., at first, and may be gradually lowered until at the end of a few weeks, it will be necessary to provide heat for the night only and at the end of a further period the stove may be removed and replaced by a fireless hover. The time when these changes are made will depend on the outside temperature and whether the brooding is done in early or late spring.

Benefit of Direct Sunlight

But a few years ago we were instructed by our elders in poultry raising that unless we got our chicken on the earth early in life rickets would develop. We know now that it is not from contact with the earth that the chicks get strength, but from the direct rays of the sun. Note that the direct rays are mentioned—rays passing through glass are of little benefit except for warmth. Hence it would be advisable to construct a small runway outside the colony house with durable sides and covered with wire, over which could be placed a frame of glass to keep the runway dry. This glass framework to be removed for a part of the day, so that the chicks could take the benefit of a bath in the direct rays of the sun.

Chicks have a propensity for crowding into corners with the too frequent result that many are smothered, so to avoid misfortune on this score poultrymen usually nail one-inch mesh wire across the corners of the colony house.

Just before the hatching of the chick it absorbs into its body, the yolk of the egg from which it is hatched, and this provides food for the chick for 48 hours or more, so that they should not have any other food until that time has elapsed, although water should be placed within reach from the very beginning.

As soon as sex can be determined the cockerels should be placed in a separate house and at the age of from ten to twelve weeks will find a ready market as broilers at good prices—the returns from this source being very useful in paying the feed bill for the remaining pullets.

Prospective poultrymen will not find here full directions for "starting an egg factory." These articles are written to create an interest in what we believe to be one of the best ways of making a start in the very much worth-while poultry industry, and we recommend readers to send to the Publication Branch of the Board of Agriculture at Ottawa, and to their Provincial Colleges of Agriculture for pamphlets and bulletins on poultry, and also to make use of our Question Column for help in studying this work.

Failures in poultry raising are mostly due to beginners attempting to do all branches of the work on very limited knowledge and experience, instead of confining their efforts to one branch to begin with and extending their operations as their knowledge and experience grow; and we feel sure that farmers who start an egg factory by purchasing and raising day-old chicks will realize in a few months that "there is something in poultry," and will be sufficiently interested to continue the good work till they eventually find, as others have already done, that poultry work is one of the best paying branches of farming.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

We shall be pleased to answer in this column any questions the answers to which may be of interest to poultrymen generally. Address:—

Poultry Editor, Witness and Canadian Homestead, Montreal, Que.

M. H.—Is it advisable to use bran as feed for chickens?

Ans.—Some poultrymen are of opinion that bran is injurious to the intestines of fowls, but this has by no means been established. You may safely continue its use.

Subscriber, Port Hope.—Will you kindly tell me where Carbolineum can be procured?

Answer.—The wood preservative carbolineum, is manufactured by the Carbolineum Company in Milwaukee, Wis. If you have much trouble with mites it would be as well to rub a little blue ointment around the vent and sprinkle the feathers of the legs, wings and body with a good insecticide powder, as well as painting the roosts and surrounding woodwork.

R. T. N., Toronto.—I have a few cockerels, fairly well grown and fleshy. Can I improve their condition by fattening before sending to market?

Answer.—If you put your cockerels though a finishing process with a fattening ration for 15 or 20 days you should have more weight of meat to sell, as well as five or six cents more per pound and the sales will be more readily made on account of the better appearance. Place the birds in separate crates and feed a ration of moist mash—not too sloppy—three or four times a day. As you have but a few and it may not be worth while to prepare a special mash for them, we would suggest that you add to two parts of the ordinary hopper mash one part additional of corn meal, which should give your birds the finishing touch required. After having had grain and some range they will not take kindly to the mash, so it is advisable not to give them anything except water for the first 24 hours after being placed in crates, that they may become hungry enough to eat whatever is given them. In crate fattening it is necessary to clean the crates frequently.

MASH FEEDING FOR LAYERS

Too much mash feeding is a mistake when one is bringing on pullets for laying. It makes for quick growth all right, and big birds, too, but the muscular system becomes flabby and soft, and the birds grow softer feathers. Soft, flabby birds are just what is wanted for the table, but the lean, muscular pullet is the one to lay eggs. The scratching of grain out of litter provides plenty of exercise, and prevents the formation of surplus flesh and fat. Also too much meat is a mistake when bringing pullets on. It makes big combs, and pushes the birds into lay a month or six weeks too soon, which means that the strain of laying is forced on to an immature frame and development. The pullet which fills out harmoniously in every part and comes into lay at from six to nine months, according to breed, is the one that lasts, and makes into a strong, good hen, worthy to produce stock.—Otago Witness, N. Z.

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MAKING A POULTRY HOUSE PAY

(By Mrs. Beatrice Henry.)

When I started raising chickens I used a house with a dirt floor. It was usually damp and my hens were troubled with colds in the fall, winter and spring. The house was also dark and ventilated with one small opening at the back. The door was at the front end. I never had much success with my flock up to that time. To correct the dampness we put in concrete for the floor. That was satisfactory. My husband found an old house in the village that was being torn down, and one day brought home several big window frames in perfect condition as to wood and glass.

"Put them in the poultry house," I said to him. "All of them?" he asked. "Yes, let's get a house that is full of sunshine; then maybe our hens will lay." So these windows were put in—two rows on one side, one at the top and the other lower down. They did make a well-lighted house, but in winter when the hen-house door was kept shut, the air in the house was bad. We still had poor ventilation. One day my husband and I attended our farmers' institute. One of the speakers was a poultryman and he urged more ventilation in the hen-houses. "No drafts," he said, "but lots of fresh air. Chickens used to roost in trees; keep them dry; give them fresh air and they will keep warm," Going home that night we talked over the lecture. "Let's pull out those upper windows and screen over with muslin," my husband suggested. "If it's not too much trouble for you," I replied, "we could try it."

That's what we did. We changed our feeding slightly and soon our hens began to lay. We now have a well-lighted house, never damp, and our hens are healthy. In summer we take down the muslin. The roof was extended about two feet so that rains do not blow in. It is not a perfect house, but it serves its purpose in every way. The discarded glass frames were used for a small cold frame which we use for vegetables. Our experiment gave us both winter eggs and certain vegetable greens that we had never before been able to grow. Dampness is the greatest enemy of winter eggs, and it can be ended by dry floors and proper ventilation.—Farm and Home.

SCALY LEG IN POULTRY

(By Dr. B. F. Kaupp.)

The scaly leg parasites live, for the most part, under the scales covering the anterior part of the shank and the upper parts of the toes, though I have seen it in 3-pound frying chickens attack the back part. Finally in advanced stages the entire shank is affected. By their presence and by biting the parts it sets up an irritation that results in the formation of scales. This piling up of scales is a gradual slow process. By biting there is formed a tiny blister filled with serum on which the parasite lives, and this blister later ruptures and the serum dries and adds to the forming scabs until finally after weeks or months, the legs become in an awful condition. It is not common to find these scales on the bottoms of the toes. The scabs stick very tight, and when pulled off they expose an irritated, bleeding skin, which presents a somewhat honeycombed appearance.

Egg Depositories

In examining these crusts by a hand lens or a microscope, the interior surface is seen to be excavated by an infinite number of small holes, each seeming to be moulded to the shape of the body of the female parasite, for it is here that the pregnant female lays its eggs. In these excavations or galleries may be found the parasite eggs, young parasites and the adults. These excavations make the scabs spongy in appearance under a magnifying lens, and resemble a piece of bread. Birds may become lame, laying hens fall off in the production of eggs, and it is quite possible to see a toe fall off. The disease is accompanied by some itching sensation, which is more intense at night or during warm weather, as is shown by the birds making pawing strikes and picking the affected parts with its beak.

This form of scabies may last for several months or more than a year. The bird may gradually show signs of failure of its general health, and even become poor in flesh, stop laying, lose its appetite and finally die, if not relieved.

Control

After making a positive diagnosis that scaly leg parasites are present, the next matter of importance is what we are going to do about it. To prevent the healthy fowls from becoming infested it is necessary that the diseased birds be separated from the well ones and the diseased ones treated. The poultry house should then be thoroughly cleaned and the litter burned. The house should be sprayed with a good disinfectant or dip, using one-third pint of dip to each gallon of water. The solution should be used with a force spray pump, so as to drive the liquid into the cracks and crevices in all parts of the house. The perch poles and the inside and outside of the house should be painted with pure dip, using a paint brush in putting it on, after which the perch poles may be replaced and the nesting material replenished.

The medical treatment should have for its purpose the removal of the scales and the prevention of their reappearance. They may be removed by the finger nail or by a brush dipped in a one per cent. solution of coal tar dip, but this, unless carefully done, may cause pain. If the shanks are soaked in this solution for a few minutes the scales may be easily removed.

A Good Ointment

There are many ointments that may be used very effectively. Among these are the carbolic acid ointment, made by mixing together one part of crystalized carbolic acid and 10 parts lard; or, the creosote ointment, made by mixing together one part creosote to 20 parts lard; or, benzinated oil, made by mixing together one part of benzine to 10 parts sweet oil; or ten parts of light mineral oil to one part sulphur. Or balsam of Peru may be used. This latter may be applied once a day for three or four days. With any of the former treatments or ointments, one application is made, and on the following day the parts are rubbed with a woollen cloth to remove the crusts, after which a very tiny amount is again rubbed well into the parts.

Fowls will often do well on a small place for several years, and then fall off and become unprofitable, just as the owner thinks he has learned it all. The usual reason is either that the stock has become run out by too much confinement, or that the fowls have used up some of the things about the place which they need. They have killed the grass, used up all the sharp gravel, or perhaps the soil has become infested with disease or the coops with lice. The remedy is to note conditions, supply what is needed, and introduce fresh stock.

MACHINERY

$950 Bargain in Delco-Light for $350. Large batteries, motor, iron and bulbs complete and in good working order for immediate sale at $350. WM. COHOE, Burgessville, Ont. 41-6

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. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfaction or refund in full our motto. SHAW'S AUTO SALVAGE PART SUPPLY, 923-931 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont. t.f.

POULTRY

POULTRY, EGGS, FEATHERS WANTED

Live Poultry (Old Fowls, Broilers, etc.), New-laid Eggs, Dairy Butter. We are a Safe House to ship to. GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO., Limited, Montreal, Que. 37-7

Wanted Hens—All Weights—Crates Loaned free; established forty years; poultry remittance on acceptance. WALLER'S, Spadina, Toronto. 38-12

PIGEONS

For Sale—1,000 Fancy Pigeons. Price list free. JEWELL PIGEON LOFTS, Danville, Ill. 37-6

MISCELLANEOUS

Higher and More Profitable Production can be secured by the use of pedigreed breeding cockerels and R.O.P. hens with official records 200 to 300 eggs and over under Dominion Government inspection. Satisfied customers' our motto. White Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Anconas, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Australian Black Orpingtons and Chanticleers. Apply at once before prices advance, to E. A. LLOYD, Secretary-treasurer, R.O.P., Poultry Breeders' Association, University of B.C., Vancouver, B.C. 36-6

Pullets—Selected Rhode Island Reds, March Hatched, $2.50 each; April Hatched, $2.25. White Leghorns, 11 mos. old, $1.75. each. Ship any number. C. O. D. on approval. W. J. DAILEY, Lexington, Mass. 40-6

LOOK! COCKEREL OR GOOSE FREE

With an order for 2 or more birds I will give an extra one free. Pure bred Black Minorca Cockerels $2.00 each. Barred Rock Cockerels off pedigreed and pure bred males $2.50 each. Toulouse geese both sexes $4.00 each. This is good for one week. Will ship C.O.D. ELTON McLELLAND, Kincardine, Route 4, Ontario.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Immediately—Experienced married couple to work on farm. State qualifications, experience, wages expected, in application. Permanent work for right couple. Box 16, Witness Office, Montreal. 37-6

Salesmen—We offer steady employment and pay weekly to sell our complete and exclusive lines of guaranteed quality, whole root, fresh-dug-to-order trees and plants. Attractive illustrated samples and full co-operation, a money-making opportunity. LUKE BROTHERS NURSERIES, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED

Agents Either Sex to Take Orders for Christmas Cards in spare time. Highest Commission. No experience necessary. Sample book free. Write "MANUFACTURER", P.O. Box 931, Montreal. 27-18

MALE HELP WANTED

IF I SEND YOU A SUIT,

made to your measure in the latest style, will you wear it, show it to your friends, and take orders for my super-value tailoring? Can you use $3.00 an hour for your spare time? Write TODAY for Free Suit Offer and Free Selling Outfit. WILSON BRADSHAW, Dept. 124-Y, Box 1015, Montreal, Que.

LOGS WANTED

Wanted to Buy Cut Logs, in the following Woods: Spruce, Pine, Ash, Basswood, and Birch. Also pulp wood and manufactured lumber. Write us how much you have of each kind and how much you can get out this fall and winter. GARVEY LUMBER COMPANY, Troy, N.Y.

FARMERS' WANTS & SALES

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

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

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

Dual-Purpose Shorthorn Bulls, a few nearly ready for service, out of our great herd sire "The Duke" who weighed 2500 pounds and whose dam gave 13,599 pounds of milk, making nearly 600 lbs. of butter in a year. All out of carefully selected heavy milking dams. Priced very reasonably for immediate sale. T. J. RUTHERFORD, Bayside Farm, Owen Sound, Ont. 41-6

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. 39-6.

German Police Females—Black, fifteen mos., soon due in season, $35.00 Wolf grey, ten months, $35.00. GRANDVIEW KENNELS, Box 77, Bridgeport, Ont. 41-6

Foxhounds, two year-old male Red-bones, and one female English bred, good hunters, open trailers, reliable stock. GEO. HITCHCOX, Oakville, Ont. 42-2

Newfoundland Pups and Chinchilla Rabbits, Pedigreed and Registered. Prize Stock. F. HEARNE, Doncrast Kennels, Leaside, Ontario. 42-2

FOXES

Fox Trapping—Guaranteed method, very simple, no experience needed; make $100 or $200 more at home in a season for only $2. WALTER FRASER BANCROFT, Ont. 37-6.

Silver Foxes—Registered, Inspected, Scored. Extremely Profitable Side-line. Inexpensive initial cost. Photo Booklet Mailed Free Act promptly. LARGES, Summerside, P.E.I. 38-6

Silver Black Foxes—Superior Government Registered, 1926 pups. Finest fur producing foxes in the world. $600.00 per pair, F. O. B. Charlottetown. W. W. MUTCH, Box 303, Charlottetown, P. E. Island. 40-6

Registered Silver Black Foxes. Ancestors from some of the best P. E. Island strains, Prolific Breeders, $600.00 per pair, delivered. Will ranch foxes on shares for parties buying my foxes. All foxes inspected and tattoo marked by Canadian National Live Stock Inspectors. Registration Papers with each fox. WILLIAM BATES, Ridgetown, Ont. 41-6

Blue Fox Pups For Sale—Highest quality, pen bred. Write for particulars. MARPLES FOX FARM, Hilliers, V. I., B.C. 41-6

Tumbo Island Fur Farms.—Highest quality pen-raised and Island run Blue Fox pups and adults. Raised on our own Islands in British Columbia. No customs duty or commissions. Mink, muskrats, chinchillas and other fur-bearers. Write for prices and particulars. 1395, 64th West, Vancouver, B.C. 42-6

RABBITS

Pedigreed Chinchilla Fur Rabbits, young and mature stock for immediate delivery. Registered Silver Black Fox pups for fall delivery. For prices and literature write. ENTERPRISE RABBITRY, Summerside, P. E. I. 18.26

Make Big Money Raising Chinchilla Fur Rabbits. Small expense, big profits. Free Catalogue. E. S. MILLER RABBITRIES. 315 Donald, Winnipeg. 29-12

Chinchilla Rabbits—High grade stock. Trios, 5 mos. old, $25.00; also a few bucks, 6 months old. T. S. DEMPSTER, Hemmingford, Que. 38-6

For Sale—French Silver Rabbits, bred from Gibbs' Rockhurst Rabbitry pedigreed stock. MRS. W. SMYTH, Duncan, V. I., B.C. 41-6

SWINE

Pure Bred, Big Type, O. I. C. pigs 10 to 12 weeks old. World's Grand Champion strain $12.00 each. Papers included. VERNON R. LAFLER, Middlesex, N.Y., U.S.A., 41-6

WILD ANIMALS

Catch from 45 to 60 foxes in from 4 to 5 weeks' time. Can teach any reader of this newspaper how to get them. Write for particulars. W. A. HADLEY, Stanstead, Que. 21.24

Trappers' Poison Goes' Liquid Poison Capsules

kill fur animals on spot. Twenty-first season on market. Free circular when this paper mentioned.
EDMUND GOES, Station C, Milwaukee, Wis.

Purebred Silver Black Patch and Red Foxes. Write me before buying. T. R. LYONS, Waterville, N.S. 42-6

Beaver, Muskrat, Raccoon and Chinchilla rabbits. Write BALA FUR FARMS, 777 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

For Sale—Young Male Minks, dark, ranch raised. CLARK STORIE, Sand Point, Ont.

For Sale—Nova Scotia muskrats, absolutely first class quality for breeding purposes, $10 pair, properly crated, f.o.b. express office here. ALEX. McDOUGALL, Big Beach, Cape Breton. 42-6

BULBS AND PLANTS

Surplus Stock of Darwin Tulips, 10 Varieties, 35 cents per dozen, delivered. A. DAWSON, Chesley, Ont. 41-4

MISSING RELATIVES

MacKay—Hector, formerly of Scottsville, Lake Ainsley, N.S. Left there about 54 years ago. Left Roxbury, Mass., about four years ago. Last heard of in Vancouver, B.C. His brother, NEIL MacKAY, Greenbush, Scituate, Mass., U.S.A., enquires. 37-6

Fletcher—Oswald, emigrated to Canada about 30 years ago. Was enlisted in a Canadian regiment during the war. His aunt, Mrs. S. E. FLETCHER, No. 53 Court, No. 2 house, Farm street, near Guilford street, Birmingham, England, enquires. 41-2

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE

Irish Linens, reliable goods at moderate prices. D. B. CUNNINGHAM, Clinton, Ont. 41-6

Silo, capacity 49 tons, only used twice; also corn cutter. Terms to suit. Apply JAMES WADDELL, Christieville, Que. 38-6

Big Collection Tricks, Magic, Amusing Experiments, Recitations, Monologues, Toasts, Riddles, 10c. Catalogue included. F. STONE, Box 474, Fredericton, New Brunswick. 40-6

FARMS FOR SALE

Improved and Unimproved Farms for Sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta; easy terms. Write for printed list. UNION TRUST COMPANY, Winnipeg, Man. 39-6

Southern Willamette Valley, America's best homeland. Offers you comfort, happiness, prosperity. Plow, seed, plant, every month. Listings free. BARTLETTE JOHNSTON, Farmer-Realtor, Cottage Grove, Oregon, U. S. A. 41-6

For Sale—170-acre farm, rolling, fertile, sand soil; good buildings, roofs, silo, and outbuildings; running water at barn; pasture meadow with water; some heavy timber; close to school; mile from village and concrete road leading to Hershey and Harrisburg, Pa., U.S.A. BENJ. E. HETRICK, Granton, Pa. 41-8

Two productive farms with good buildings, implements and stock. Large furniture and undertaking business. Reasonable prices. Box 106, Sweetsburg, Que.

New House, Garage, 18 acres; nine miles north Poughkeepsie; no improvements; $4,600, $1,000 down. CECIL MASTEN, Hyde Park, N. Y. 42-6

Beautiful farm home, one of the finest farms of 198 acres, with 100 acres of level creek bottom tillage, 25 acres of timber and one of the best business chances in Western New York; on this farm is a gas station, general store selling groceries, oil, gas, flour, feed and hardware, meats, etc., also included is a good trucking business, store and trucking business runs about twenty-five thousand per year; fine 10-room house, large gable roof, basement barn, horse barn, henhouse, granary and store; all buildings in good repair, and insured for $14,000; beautiful maple shade, on hard road, mail delivered, telephone, good water; price twelve thousand, part cash; will include farming tools, fine young team, 6 cows, 50 acres of hay, 20 acres of grain, corn, potatoes, Oldsmobile ton truck, stock in store, about 30 cords of wood, oil, gas, etc; possession at once as we must sell on account of poor health. EARLE L. DOLPH, R. 5, Cuba, N.Y. Phone 19-F-5. 42-6

For Sale—59 Acres, half mile from county road; good seven-room house, fair barn, chicken house, smoke house; 60 apple, 15 pear trees; for particulars address WM. FREILAND, R. 2, Marydel, Md. 42-6

10 Acres Garden Land on Paved Provincial Highway, 1 mile west of Oshawa city. House, barn, 1 acre orchard, electric and telephone available. 'Bus service to Toronto, Oshawa, Cobourg and Peterboro every hour. Price $4,000 cash. $1,500. Owner, Box 37, Oshawa, Ont.

FARMS WANTED

Want Good Farms for Cash Buyers. Describe fully. Write E. G. MACPHERSON, Moose, Jaw, Sask.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

For Sale 575 Acres of Farm and Timbered, Lands Water-Power and Saw-Mill situated on country road, good farm buildings, steel roofed, a good cattle or sheep ranch there being plenty of water. Timber on lands would pay for place. Will be sold cheap on easy terms part cash balance arranged, and with or without live stock and this year's crops. For price and terms apply to B. R. NEWTON, Arden, Ont. 41-6

Desirable Home, practically modern, with about three acres of land, fruits, barn, henhouse in Bowmanville. $3,500, part cash. Owner, Box 482, Bowmanville, Ont. 41-6

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE

For Sale—Gold Watch; Elgin, 18 size, 7-jewel, 20-year Banner case, best condition, $11. CARL LEHRBASS Inwood, Ontario.

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. Money cheerfully refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Big value bundles at $1.00 $2, $3 and $5 postpaid. The Remnant Store, New Glasgow, Que. t.f.

15 Beautiful Christmas Booklets and Cards, with envelopes to match. No two alike. 75c postpaid. A real bargain. R. K. SIMPSON, Barnesville, Kings Co., N.B. 42-6

Real Navy Serge; splendid for school wear. D. B. CUNNINGHAM, Clinton, Ont. 41-6

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Victor Gramophone Records. Three for One Dollar Postpaid. DAVIDSON, 457 Marion Street, Port Arthur, Ontario. 39-6

HONEY

Very Fine Quality Honey in five-pound pails 60c each or crate of 12 pails for $7.00 JOHN MYERS, 17 Mercer St., Stratford, Ont. 37-6

STAMPS

Free, 15 stamps to applicants for my best one and two cent approvals. GERALD COMSTOCK, 98 Woodward Ave., Sherbrooke, Que. 38-6

One Hundred Different Stamps for the Names of two collectors and 2c postage. 10 French Colonies, 10c; 10 different Foreign coins, 15c. TOLEDO STAMP COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio. t.f.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Send Your Favorite Negative (returned) and 10c for sample enlargement. PHIL LUNSTEAD, Cape Cottage, Maine. 41-6

BUSINESS CARDS

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES

Artist Brushes, colors, papers, pastels and canvas, also everything that an artist would require. Send for catalogue. ART EMPORIUM, LIMITED, 23 McGill College Ave., Montreal. 48-52

EDUCATIONAL

The De Brisay Method is the Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses. ACADEMIE De BRISAY, Ottawa. 8-52

NURSING

Wanted—Student Nurses. High School graduates. $20 per month while in training. Write OSSINING HOSPITAL, Ossining, N.Y. t.f.

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME WORKERS

WHY IS MOTHER CROSS?

Very often because she has every provocation; very often under no provocation at all, but because she is tired out.

I have often seen mothers violently irritable with their children, and the poor mites have looked at them in utter amazement, being spanked today for something they were praised for or laughed at for yesterday. But yesterday Mother had had a good night's sleep; today she is suffering from a bad night.

Sleeplessness or unrefreshing sleep, says a writer in the Dublin Herald, is at the bottom of half the irritability, half the bad tempers and "rows" in our homes today.

In the present state of housing, where many people sleep in the same room, it is almost impossible for any of us to rest as we should.

Human beings require quietness and stillness and privacy in order to get really rest at nights, and not one in a hundred has any privacy at all today.

Mothers lose the habit of sleep before their first baby is born as a rule, because sleep in the last few months of pregnancy is not very comfortable.

Then when the baby arrives, unless it is trained well right from the beginning, it is allowed to disturb its mother's and father's rest. This is bad for the father, because he goes to work tired out. It is perhaps worse for the mother, because she has no way of working off her irritability except on the baby or the children round her during the day.

There is no need, if your baby is fit and well, for it to waken you between eleven at night and five the next morning.

The last bottle or feed should be given at eleven, and baby put into his cot. The first one should be given at five in the morning, and nothing in between.

Even if baby cries, he should be given a little cooled boiled water, because he is probably only thirsty. And a baby's stomach, like an adult's, needs to have a rest at the right time.

It is night feeding that has ruined the digestions of half the people before they reach school age. It is night feeding that gets baby into the habit of waking in the night and rousing his mother and father.

When a woman has got into a state of nervousness through bad sleeping, for the sake of her family she should try to conquer the habit.

Most women with a family use their evenings wrongly. When the baby goes to sleep they usually go in for an orgy of work, getting tired out after the day's irritating tasks.

The ironing should not be done at nights, nor should scrubbing and cleaning, because if you go to bed too tired you cannot possibly sleep.

Knock off at least an hour before bedtime and get a good hour's reading or doing nothing, and just before bedtime go for a breath of fresh air, even if it is only to the top of the street.

CURING RAW NERVES

We hear a great deal about the nervous overworked farm woman who has to care for four or five babies, wash dishes, milk from 20 to 30 cows, and do all her own work. Some of my sisters will be glad to hear from one who solved the question. "My nerves got beyond control," writes Mrs. Hicks to the Rural New Yorker," and the doctor ordered a complete change. We could not get an American girl to do the work that I had been doing. My home was in fair condition, and we had running water in the kitchen, but our idea had been to get the mortgage paid and the farm stocked. We were progressing rapidly at the time my health failed me. Husband got discouraged and decided to have an auction and sell everything. I would get the change from the routine of housework on a large farm, but knew that giving up the home we had worked so hard for would never satisfactorily solve the question. That afternoon I went to the city library and studied everything I could find about nerves. It did me more good than all the doctor's medicines I had taken in six months. I went home with a determined will and new courage—an inside courage that one can get only from a mental shake-up. I began to realize what my babies meant to me, to our home and country. It was up to me to pilot the ship safely to harbor, and with God's help and sunshine I would never fail them.

The next afternoon I went to the city again, but on a far different errand. This time a fireless cooker, an oil stove, oilcloth, paper tablecloth, napkins—everything that would make work easy in the kitchen. I was frightened at the price until husband reassured me how much pleasanter it was than paying the doctor. We were both 10 years younger when we arrived home. Baby sat on the doorsteps and I snatched her up into my arms. The doctor said I must not lift anything heavy. I could laugh at him now. Husband has always had too much to look after out-of-doors, without helping me, but one afternoon he brought the men into the house. We made a dining-room out-of-doors on the porch, where we could look across our meadows and enjoy our one hot dish from the "fireless." With plenty of cold milk, real butter, berries, fruits or frozen dessert, wasn't that a receipe in itself for tired nerves? The old carryall was put up in the field, and a small plot of ground was laid out for me. There I tended 1,500 strawberry plants, and the babies slept away a couple of hours each day. It was real life, and the first money goes toward an electric lighting plant. After that I can modernize our home. There will be no more nervous breakdowns, for I have learned to care for myself, to enjoy life, learned the meaning of home and babies, and that it is not always the amount of work a woman does, but the spirit in which it is done."

IRRESPONSIBLE YOUNG PEOPLE

One point brought out during the progress of a recent Red Cross roll call in the United States, has been interesting, though not pleasant to contemplate. Women volunteers were called upon to conduct the house-to-house canvass, and the managers, in one suburban town of note, stated emphatically that they wanted older women for this work; they did not want young girls or the younger women They said that the young women will not assume any responsibility, and are not to be depended on where system and thoroughness are necessary. In previous years such workers had caused much dissatisfaction. This seems rather a serious arraignment, both of home training and of our modern educational system. We think, however, that reactions from old-fashioned ideals have made this attitude quite prevalent, not merely among the young people of the "idle rich" class, but also among those who must look forward to working for their living. It does not seem to promise a helpful generation to come, but life has the power of enforcing respons bility, even in the case of those who would shirk it.

LITTLE THINGS

"Last summer while on my vacation I learned how to make a very beautiful curtain full and tassel," writes Janet Cation Thurston in "Successful Farming". She continues: "I came home, made them for the seventeen windows in my home and proudly exhibited them to my friends. Instead of going into raptures over them as I had done, three friends remarked the same thing, "What are you going to do with your old ones?" One said. "I haven't had a pull on my shades for five years. My son pulled them off when he first learned to walk." The others had similar excuses. Since then I have observed many homes without this commodity which improves the looks of the house, adds to the life of the shade, keeps it from becoming soiled by finger marks and which, including a screw, may be bought for five cents.

We have just repapered our home and found several broken places in the plaster from doorknobs striking it, since we had neglected to replace door bumps. These cost three cents each.

When you get a new piece of furniture, you will find it may be moved easily, while the old bureau can scarcely be budged. This is due to the improved casters which are on the market nowadays, selling around thirty-five to fifty cents a set. Treat the old piece of furniture to a new set of casters and see how glad your back is every cleaning day.

Take an hour off and find out where screws are missing and what sized ones are needed. Last year I bothered with a doorknob which came off repeatedly because it lacked a screw and I never mentioned it to the family mechanic at the right time.

The most important thing is Silence. In the Silence Wisdom speaks, and they whose hearts are open understand her. The brave man is at the mercy of cowards, and the honest man at the mercy of thieves, unless he keep silence. But if he keep silence he is safe, because they will fail to understand him; and then he may do them good without their knowing it, which is a source of true honor and contentment.—Tsiang Samdup.

Once more, speak clearly, if you speak at all;
Carve every word before you let it fall.
—Holmes.

MOTHERS AND FATHERS, TAKE NOTE

The severe employer or business chief—even though added to severity he possesses a quick temper—is not the one who is most unpopular with those who are responsible to him. "He is severe and a stickler about certain things," said one young man to a new employee about their chief the other day, "but he's fair. I've had one or two 'run-ins' with him myself, but you'll find this about him: He never raises a row just on general principles. He always has something definite to criticize or he doesn't kick."

Sometimes a business employer wonders why he is unpopular with those who are responsible to him. He feels sure that he doesn't criticize or reprove more than other men in his position. He doesn't ask or expect his employees to work more hours than is customary, and he honestly thinks that he is considerate. To be sure he stirs things up occasionally, but then every employer has to do that. Why, then, is he disliked?

The reason is because he takes occasion to stir things up, not when work has been lagging or when some one is definitely at fault, but when he happens to feel in a bad humor. When his digestion is good and he has had no domestic worries he lets all sorts of faults slip by unnoticed. Moreover, he doesn't take particular pains to reprove the person who is really to blame. If some one in a certain department makes a mistake he descends on any one in that department whom he happens to meet. "See here," he says, "you people in here are getting careless. Don't you see how foolish this is? We can't have things going on this way, etc., etc." And the person he has chosen upon whom to vent his spleen may not even have any idea what he is talking about.—Public Ledger.

(All this is as true in the home as in the business office.—Ed. Home Dept.)

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

Improved workmanship has greatly stimulated the demand for artificial flowers for purposes of personal adornment. It is many years since we had a "flower season" in millinery, but their use has been diverted. Flowers were worn from the waist, and are being worn on the left shoulder this season. Orchids, gardenias, and scarlet geraniums are generally used, although there is nothing to restrict the wearer in her choice, unless it be the limitations imposed by fashion. An interesting little revival is the reappearance of the Victorian posies, which, however, are nowadays worn on the shoulder. Pastel and hydrangea shades and natural anemone colorings are used largely in these, and they constitute a very sweet and youthful-looking ornament.

ABOUT HEREDITY

Why does a child resemble either or both of its parents? (asks "Mr. Curdle" in John o' London's Weekly.) Obviously because it starts with the same kind of material as that with which its parents started, and is exposed to a similar series of influences or stimuli throughout its development. If the stimuli be varied, the resulting organism will vary accordingly. Mr. Arthur Bendy, in "The Biological Foundations of Society," re-tells the story of Stockard's classical experiments with the eggs of the fish Fundulus. If chloride of magnesia be added to the water in which these eggs are developing a most remarkable result follows. The young fish, or at any rate, a large proportion of them, appear with a single eye in the middle of the head instead of a pair of eyes, one on each side, while the mouth is displaced downwards. I know now why I always objected to drinking magnesia as a child.

SMART FALL FROCK

Navy blue is one of the smartest possible colors at the moment, and there is no more attractive medium for the Fall frock than the new l'ght weight wool crepe in navy.

The one above is simply made, with the material picotted at the edges of the graceful jabot.

The French make a number of their wool crepe frocks without a hem at the bottom. They simply picot the material, or turn it up only a fraction of an inch, and stitch the edge several times.

DADDY'S GIRL

Flying feet upon the stair,
Shining eyes and tumbled hair;
Laughing lips on mine to press,
With happy words and glad caress,
Little hands mine own to hold,
While change the skies from grey to gold;
Sunshine lights the world for me,
With Daddy's Girl upon my knee.

In the toil and stress of life,
Weary days with troubles rife;
When the skies forget to shine,
And the darkest way is mine;
Yet there is a star that gleams
Ever in my troubled dreams,
To bid me know where'er I be,
Daddy's Girl will pray for me.

Let the years come as they may,
Golden locks be changed to grey;
Shining eyes will on me smile,
Sweet and tender all the while.
Though the changing world forget,
Daddy's Girl will love me yet—
Love me truly all the way,
Till the closing of the day;
And be to me, till life is o'er
Just "Daddy's Girl" for evermore.

—J. Anthony McDonald, in the "London Magazine."

When God beckons you forward He is always responsible for the transport.—F. B. Meyer.

It is not the quantity of meat, but the cheerfulness of the guests, which makes the feast. Where there is no peace, there can be no feast.—Earl of Clarendon.

HOME COOKING

Honey Sweets

All pure extracted honey will granulate, or candy, some kinds soon after extracting, and some will keep in a liquid form for several months. I should be suspicious of the purity of honey that didn't granulate.

The safest way to liquefy is to put the container in a boiler of water, bring the temperature of the water to 160 degrees. Do not let water come to boiling point for fear of injuring the flavor of honey. After honey is liquefied, the longer the temperature is kept as suggested the longer it will remain liquid. If in a screw-top can, loosen the cap and dig out some honey, as it will expand when heated and might burst the container.

Keep honey in a sealed container, as it has a great affinity for moisture and might sour if left in an open dish any length of time.

Honey Fancies:—One small cup af fat, 1½ cups of warm honey, three eggs, well beaten, 2 1-3 cups barley flour, or rice flour, 1½ cups of ground rolled oats, one teaspoon of salt, two teaspoons of cinnamon, one teaspoon of soda, one cup of chopped raisins, one cup of chopped nuts. Mix well and bake.

Honey Bran Bread:—One cup of whole wheat flour, one cup of bran, one teaspoon of soda, a pinch of salt, ½ cup of honey, one cup of sour milk, ½ cup of raisins, floured. Very delicious.

Honey Oatmeal Cookies:—Cream together one cup of sugar, ½ cup of honey, ¾ cup of lard or butter, six tablespoons of milk, ½ cup of raisins, two cups of rolled oats and two eggs. Sift together two cups of flour, ½ teaspoon of salt, two teaspoons of cream of tartar, one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of cinnamon. Mix together and roll quite thick.

Honey Drops.—One cup of sugar, one cup of butter, ½ cup of honey, one cup of water, one teaspoon of soda, a pinch of salt, five cups of flour, sifted, with one tablespoon of cinnamon. Mix well, then drop in spoonfuls on buttered tins some distance apart and bake in a quick oven.

Honey Bread.—To one cup of rolled oats add three cups of boiling water. Let stand until about blood heat, then add one cup of honey, one yeast cake dissolved in lukewarm water, one teaspoon of salt; add flour enough to be able to knead into loaves in the morning. Let stand over night, well protected by a blanket; in the morning knead and put into pans. Bake well, and when the loaves have risen, moisten once, while baking, with honey and milk.

Honey Rolls:—Dissolve a yeast cake in a cup of warm scalded milk, add ¼ lb. of butter, a tablespoon of sugar, and ½ teaspoon of salt, and let them dissolve in the warm milk. Stir in the well-beaten egg, add three cups of flour. The milk must not be too warm when the yeast cake is dissolved in it; let the latter rise, knead and roll it out into thickness of about ½ inch, spread with a mixture made of ½ lb. of walnut meats chopped fine, ¼ lb. of raisins and one cup of honey. Form into rolls, let them rise and bake in a moderate oven.

Honey Cake:—One and one-half cupfuls of strained honey, ½cupful of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of shortening, 1 teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, ½ teaspoonful of salt, 1 cupful of boiling water. Beat all together. When cool, add a teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in two tablespoonfuls of lukewarm water. Beat in well, then add 2½ cupfuls of sifted flour. Turn into a greased pan and bake in a moderate oven. When done, ice with plain white icing if desired.

Honey Fruit Cake:—An eggless cake which will keep, as it is made with honey, we find delicious. Blend together a cup of sugar, half a cup of strained honey, two tablespoons of butter, one cup of sour milk, a cup each of chopped raisins and dates, a teaspoon of soda and two and one-half cups of flour and half a teaspoon each of cinnamon and cloves. This is baken in a loaf. Rub to a paste a tablespoon of corn-starch, half a cup of sugar and a tablespoon of clarified drippings, then beat in by degrees, alternately, two-thirds of a cup of sweet milk and one heaping cup of flour, one teaspoonful each of baking powder and vanilla. When baking keep the oven at high temperature until the cake is fully raised and browning, then cool until the baking is finished. This batter can be divided and cinnamon and cloves added to one part. Any kind of icing is used.

Pennsylvania Cup Cheese

D. E.—For Pennsylvania Cup Cheese use skim-milk, allowing it to remain until thickened like junket. When it comes to this stage, put it in a kettle on stove until boiling hot; then, by stirring, it will be all crumbly. Heat on back of stove or on very low gas burner. Now pour this in cheesecloth, drain off whey and pour cold water through curd. After this drains dry, put curd in bowl large enough to work it well with your hands. To curd from four quarts of milk, add piece of soda the size of a pea. Mix this well, then cover up in bowl, and set in a warm place. Turn every morning until it gets sticky; prepare a second lot of fresh curd, and add to the other when it is sticky; put all in a double boiler, add enough sweet milk to moisten it, salt to taste, and butter the size of a walnut. Cook this until it is all smooth and glossy, like soft soap. Then pour into cups, and let it get cold. If the milk is hand-skimmed, and has much fat left in it, the cheese will be soft, and not so firm.

Flummery

G. F.:—Any fruit juice sweetened and thickened with corn starch makes, when cool, an excellent dessert served with rich milk or cream or egg custard. One may even take cider fresh from the press, bring it to a boil, sweeten and thicken and perhaps spice and have an excellent dish. This is a favorite recipe with Danes. In England such desserts made with stewed fruits are called flummery.

Chicken Potted in Fat

Western:—After the birds are picked, singed, and drawn season them inside with a liberal allowance of a mixture of salt, pepper, grated nutmeg, and ground cloves. Two tablespoonfuls of salt, two teaspoonfuls of pepper, and one teaspoonful, each, of the spices may be allowed for each chicken. Then break the breast-bones, press the birds as flat as possible, and bake on the rack of the dripping pan. Drain and place while hot in heated, sterile kettle of agate or porcelain (or wide-mouthed glass jars) and pour over them melted fat of almost any kind except butter. Suet, lard, bacon fat, drippings from corned beef, all answer nicely. When the fat has solidified, cover and keep in a cold cellar. Care must be used in pouring in the fat that no air-spaces are left.

Squab, partridge, pheasants, pork or beef tenderloin, venison steaks, etc., may similarly be stored for winter use.

To Beat or Not to Beat

Having this summer decided that my special success with a favorite cake mixture was due to longer and more careful beating, the following item from an American Farm paper interested me very much. As I am using the same brand of baking powder I have used for a number of years and beat for five to eight minutes I do not understand my success if the results are as stated.

A recent study has been made at one of the universities of the effect of the time of beating on the texture of muffins made with different baking powders. An earlier study showed that the length of the period of beating to be recommended for cakes depended largely on the kind of baking powder used. The latter investigation showed that the same was fairly true with muffins.

Five kinds of baking powder were used: Mixed cream of tartar and tartaric acid, a mono-calcium-phosphate, mono-sodium-phosphate, mixed alum-phosphate and an all-alum. The tests were made with a standard recipe for muffins: ½ cup of flour, ¾ teaspoon of baking powder, ½ teaspoon of salt, ½ egg, ¼ tablespoon vegetable fat, ¼ cup milk. This amount made three muffins.

Six sets of muffins were made with each of the baking powders and were beaten respectively, enough to mix, 1 minute, 2 minutes, 3 minutes, 4 minutes and 5 minutes. The results were as follows: With the tartrate powders just beaten enough to mix resulted in a good product, the best of the series; beaten 1 minute the muffin is smaller sized and closer texture; with increased time of beating the muffin grew poorer. With the mono-calcium-phosphate powder and mono-sodium-phosphate powder the results were similar and defects more marked. With the alum-phosphate powder beaten enough to mix resulted in the best product of the series. Beaten 5 minutes, however, the result was not a bad muffin, although not as good as the beaten-enough-to-mix one. With the alum powder the muffin showed the least ill effect from beating of any.

In each series the best muffins were those beaten only enough to mix and indicates that it may be applied regardless of the kind of baking powder used. None of the muffins beaten for several minutes browned well. This was possibly due to their smooth surface.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Enamel bathtubs and sinks may be cleaned like magic with a piece of flannel wet with kerosene.

Cold rain or ice water and soap will remove automobile or other grease stains from washable fabrics.

A delicious icing is made with one and one-half pounds of icing sugar, three whites of eggs and the juice of a lemon. Blend thoroughly and beat hard for half an hour.

When making jam, marmalade or anything else of this kind, first of all butter the bottom of the pot or kettle with good butter and the contents will neither stick nor burn. It will also prevent them from boiling over.

Set your silver to stand in a bowl or pan of boiling water with a teaspoonful of ammonia. When your dishes are washed, pour off this water, plunge the silver in a panful of hot suds; remove to a pan of scalding clear water, then wipe quickly and carefully with a clean towel. Tarnish or spots may be removed with a little alcohol, rubbed on with a flannel cloth.

Vinegar in washing-up water removes grease, brightens china, and takes away disagreeable smells.

The way to clean gilt picture frames is to put a gill of vinegar into a pint of soft, cold water. Remove all dust from the frames, dip a large camel's hair brush into the mixture, squeeze partly dry, and then brush the gilt.

Galvanized iron dustbins can be kept in a perfectly sanitary condition if a few sheets of newspaper are burnt in them every time they are emptied.

Good coffee should be rich brown in color, and the beans should be freshly ground. Allow a tablespoonful of coffee for each breakfast cupful to be made. The best coffee is made in an earthenware jug.

Baking-powder cans are fine for baking brown bread, or even white bread. Grease well and fill about half full of the dough, allowing plenty of room for rising. Baked in this way the bread will make dainty sandwiches with very thin crust. These round cans are very nice to mold cornmeal mush for frying. The tops of the cans will serve as gem pans. A baking-powder can makes a good food chopper. The cans that vegetable shortening comes in may be used for putting up tomatoes or any subacid fruit. Seal with sealing wax. If you wish to send some small cuttings or fresh flowers by mail a tin can will serve your purpose better than anything else. For packing use damp moss or just paper saturated with water.

What can one do with the cans one cannot use? Bury them. This will not be very difficult if you first flatten them out with the broad side of an axe or hatchet. By flattening them they are so reduced in bulk that they are easier to dispose of even if you have no place to bury them. It is said that a can put in the stove or furnace occasionally will help to clear the chimney of soot.

Ever try using the ice cream freezer for a small hurry-up churning of butter?

PAINT BRUSH PRESERVER

Many of us are guilty of ruining good paint brushes through carelessness. A good paint brush is expensive and may be kept in condition so easily that the following suggestions should appeal to many subscribers:

If the brush is to be used again in a short time it may be kept soft by cleaning well in turpentine or oil and wrapping in oiled paper. If tied with a string it may be kept in good condition by this method for several weeks.

Many persons make a practice of standing paint brushes in a can of linseed oil, but this has a tendency to warp the bristles out of shape and the brush is apt to stick to the paint which has settled at the bottom. A better way is to bore a small hole through the handle of the brush near the base and run through this hole a stiff wire long enough to reach across the top of a large can. The can then should be filled with linseed oil until the bristles are under the surface. A film forms over the surface of this oil, protecting the contents and preventing evaporation. It is said that brushes have been kept in good condition over a year by this method.

Spread it on bread for the children
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Our Needlework Corner

SMART STREET COSTUME

A smart street costume for the warmer days of Fall is achieved by combining a plaid silk over-blouse with a light-weight black broadcloth skirt.

The plaid pattern accents black and rose and white, and shows a double georgette frill, one of rose and one of white.

Fine pleats, stitched half-way down to the knees, mark the black broadcloth skirt.

CIRCULAR KNITTED RUG

For knitted rag rugs use large wooden needles 15 in. long, fully as thick as a good-sized lead pencil, also crochet hook of wood as thick as needles. Use judgment as to size of rags. The coarser rages make a heavier rug which keeps its shape better, does not kick up easily on the edges. Cotton cut 1 in. wide such as worn sheets, etc.; other material according to thickness. I am just finishing my second one, 4 sections of bright orange at right angles, other sections bit or miss. This was taken from directions for table mats knitted on steel needles of cotton yarn, but it works fine only instead of drawing these pion's together in centre as in the mats I fin1 it better to crochet a button or hub for centre and sew over and over on to the others after all is joined together.

Chain 4 and join. Keep making stitches to keep it flat until large enough to fit the hole, probably about 6 in. across. You can use knit underwear or stockings by sewing through the centre on the sewing machine. They take a good color, especially if part wool.

Would advise using the size, 31 stitches, for the first attempt. Have the rim like hub in color, might not be necessary to make any stitches tha first time around in the rim. Use judgment and keep it so it will lie flat. Try a rug of two colors, a rich navy blue on cotton and sage green. Dark green for cotton or mixed, use the tinting directions. Easy to dye, no pressing or rinsing like garments.

For those not used to knitting it might be well to remind them to put the thread or rag over the other side when knitting back; that is, cast on 31 st., knit 4, sl. first st., put rag over before knitting back, then sl. first st., there also each time the same as other end. I have known people to seam back instead of knitting straight.

Knit in pointed wedges; some are made with sections, alternately light and dark. One I made had four orange sections, the broad spaces in between being knitted in sections of hit-and-miss. begin as follows. Cast on 31 stitches, knit 4, knit 4 back, knit 7, and back, knit 10 and back, knit 13, and back, last three plain, slip and bind the last time back. Each row add 3 more stitches, knit last 3 plain and back. That makes a wedge-shaped piece; 20 wedges in rug. Have opposite wedges the same color; it needs some bright colors. The easiest way is to knit separately and then sew together. When finished tack on floor and lay a damp cloth on it, then press with hot iron.

Have rags uniform in size, 1-2 in. is right as a rule. Crochet an edge all around rim.

MADE WITH SILK STOCKINGS

So very common have silk stockings become that practically every one wears them. They are not, alas, the heavy hand sewn and strongly knit stockings of our grandfathers and much too soon they wear out or tear out. Then comes the question: what can we do with them? They are such pretty colors and such soft shiny fabric we hate to throw them away. Possibly some of the following suggestions may help.

Nothing is better than these discarded stockings to use when making the circular cushions with tops of very tiny three-strand braids and a back of plain silk.

Instead of cutting round and round as for crochet cut the pieces straight up and down to avoid ravel and stretching. These pieces also work up well in drawn-in square cushions.

Use the stockings with other used silk slips, dresses, ribbons and neckties.

Or instead of using them for braided rugs have them woven with other rags of same thickness into long rugs, on a rug machine; they make very handsome rugs.

A collection of multicolored and various sized stocking "cats" was the successful feature of a Community Fair not long ago.

To make them, rip or cut the stockings up the back seam, and find the flawless part. Then lay on a cat pattern sized to fit the good part, doubled. Cut the two sides and stitch them together leaving a small opening on the lower side of the body. Stuff the head, rather lightly, using cut up bits of the discarded part of the stockings if you like. Tie a string rather loosely around the neck, and stuff the body. With a long needleful of silkateen or silk matching the color of the stocking, fasten at base of the tail, and then wind the silk around, spiral fashion, to the very tip of the tail, and then fasten.

A few stitches in contrasting colors will make eyes, nose and whiskers, and a narrow ribbon necktie may be added. They can be made in less than the time it takes to describe the process, and make lovely "cuddly" tops for babies. Even the older children will not disdain them. Those made from white silk stockings are especially worth-while gifts for little tots. Older people sometimes use them for work-basket pin cushions. At any rate, the demand far exceeded the supply at that fair, and the proceeds were all profit.

With a rag doll pattern the flesh-colored stockings may be made up into the most charming of cuddly dolls, and the black ones into delightful Dinah dolls. They also make most expensive-looking and fashionable stockinette costumes for the "best beloved doll of all" cut in two-piece pattern and decorated with a touch of bright-colored embroidery or binding.

Why not make silk quilts, or cushion covers from what is left of them. The stockings should be laundered, hung on line by the foot and stretched lengthwise, divided on seam and carefully pressed with medium hot flat iron with damp muslin spread over wrong side.

There are both fancy and plain sections which may be cut apart or worked in as they are sometimes. Secure a lining of any bright material the size one may wish, and here one may use bright material from several dress skirts well pieced together with hemmed seams and pressed flat on wrong side, or one may purchase by the yard sateens in any of the bright colors which will bring out the beauty of the gauze silk stockings.

Shape the pieces on this lining beginning at centre and work both ways up and down, lapping the seams quarter inch. Baste with short stitches to place and apply vine or other fancy stitches in different colored silk or coarse cotton thread. These edges may be stitched on machine with long medium tension stitch with different colored threads—the chain stitch machine makes a flexible stitch which is preferable. The outer edge of lining can be rolled up under machine arm as one stitches at centre of article. Another lining may be added and caught together, hit or miss, with French knot stitch.

The silk hose question also brings up a picture of some dainty mats braided from worn out silk hose, lined with table oilcloth. They are especially good for stands to use under a jardiniere, or even as a cover for the popular round cushion. The braids are so soft they easily make the circles.

SEWING ROOM HINTS

Use your "sleeve" ironing board for a press board. It fastens on a table, or the sewing machine, easily and quickly, and can be turned back out of the way in an instant. This is especially useful when pressing the seams in sleeves, or in children's clothing, and on these the small sad iron comes in handy also—as many times the large irons press where not wanted. But the "Old Goose" is the best for heavy clothing, coats and men's wearing apparel. These heavy articles require a "solid" press board laid flat on a table.

When making children's bloomers, stitch a piece of cloth, face to back, on the flat material, on the inside seams. It should extend from the edge of the cloth toward the centre about three inches. The portion of the garment near the inside seams is always the first part to wear out, and if it is made double at first it is a very simple matter to hem down the frayed edges.

By far the best material to use when padding scallops in embroidery is tubular corset lacing. Eyelet holes can be worked more easily if the cloth is laid over a piece of soap and the stiletto pushed through into the soap. The soap makes a firmer foundation, and when laundering the article it helps to remove the stamped outline.

Baby's stockings get full of unsightly holes at the top of the legs from pinning them to the diaper. Sew a piece of tape about an inch long to the stocking leg, and pin through this.

If any member of your family wears one stocking of a pair out sooner than the other, get several pairs alike so that the stockings which last best can be put together to make a pair.

Patch stockings with pieces of other old stockings. They will be more comfortable on the feet than ones that have been darned.

When patching a man's shirt, cut the patch from the skirt part, and sew in the torn part as evenly as possible, so that no break in the design will show. Any plain print will do to patch the place you cut your patch from. Or, hem it around on the machine.

Instead of always folding tablecloths and sheets lengthways, fold them the other way occasionally or in thirds. They will not wear out so quickly.

Saves a good deal of money. The girls' white stockings get too small if held over till another summer. Besides they are not altogether good enough for best wear. By using a standard black or brown dye you can convert them into good school stockings. Stockings that look gray or "mousy" if treated to a color bath amply repay the time and trouble. A good grade of hosiery in odd undesirable shades can often be bought cheaply. You would never dream of wearing the specimens that you sometimes bring home, but the dye pot soon brings them into harmony with our quiet wardrobe.

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The Pattern for this pleasing model is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size will require 3 3-8 yards of 54 inch material. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 2 yards.

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5624. This model has comfortable lines and is suitable for flannel corduroy, tweed or jersey weaves, as well as for wash materials that are generally employed for boys' suits of this kind.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 4 year size will require 2 1-8 yards of 36 inch material. For bias binding on the free edges as illustrated 3 1-3 yards are required.

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FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Saving the Cape Cod Blacks

By Lilian E. Andrews

The little house where Bert and Esther Macy lived, snuggled close under the edge of a great sand dune. Sometimes, when the wind blew hard, the sand rose in fine clouds, almost like spray, and drove clear over the low roof. But tonight there was not even wind enough to stir the tough beach grass. The steady monotone of the pounding surf sounded unusually loud and clear even to Bert, accustomed as he was to its familiar music. A little wave washed up almost to Bert's feet, as he gathered an armful of driftwood that the tide had thrown up long before and left.

"My, but it's cold," he exclaimed in surprise. He winced as the chill penetrated his thin jacket. His hands ached and felt stiff and numb. "If it were winter, I'd put on a pair of warm mittens," he told himself, "but I never heard of putting on mittens in October. Boo," he shivered. "It seems to me that the calendar must say January instead of October."

The kitchen of the little house was warm and cosy and Esther looked at him in amazement as he threw the armful of driftwood into the big woodbox and stretched his benumbed hands out to the fire.

"Why, what's the matter, Bert?" she asked. "You look almost frozen."

"I feel pretty near frozen," declared Bert. "Just look at my hands! They are all blue with the cold."

"But it's only the last of October," insisted Esther. "It isn't time for anything to freeze yet." She stepped to the door, as she spoke, and opened it wide. The sky was as blue as she had many times seen it in June, and the sun was setting in a cloud of crimson and gold, but the air had the sharp chill of winter. She uttered a cry of dismay, as she glanced at the battered old thermometer that hung by the kitchen door. "It's down to forty now, and still dropping," she cried. "A little lower and it will reach the freezing point and the Cape Cod blacks will be spoiled. Oh, Bert, what shall we do?"

Bert was only nine, a year younger than Esther, but he knew the danger as well as she. Ever since Bert could remember he and Esther had helped pick and screen the cranberries that grew on the family bog. The Cape Cod Blacks were not actually black, but a dark, rich red, darker than most of the other varieties grown on the Cape. Because of their rich crimson color they were worth more and Bert and Esther had taken special care not to bruise them in pouring them into the big barrels where they were stored in the cranberry house, a small building on the edge of the bog. Mr. Macy and his wife had gone to Boston that day to find a market for the berries, and Bert and Esther felt as if they must save the crop that meant so much to the family.

"Just think how hard we worked picking all those quarts and quarts of berries," Esther reminded Bert. "And now they'll all freeze, if we don't find some way to take care of them."

"But how can we?" protested Bert. "We can't lift the heavy barrels, and it will take hours and hours for us to bring them over here a basketful at a time."

Esther's brow was wrinkled with anxiety. "We've just got to think of some way to save them," she insisted. "What are our brains for if not to use? I'm not going to say 'I can't.'"

For a long moment Esther stood silent, thinking. Then she rushed to the corner cupboard and brought out the brown bean pot, the molasses and vinegar jugs and every pail she could find, even the milk pail.

"What in the world are you going to do with all those things?" asked Bert curiously. Esther was filling the big, old-fashioned kettle with water.

"If a hot water bottle will keep us warm nights, why won't hot water keep the cranberries from freezing," she reasoned. "Help me lift mother's wash boiler, so I can put that on the stove and fill it, too. It will take all the hot water we can get to fill all these things. We'll put them in your little express wagon and carry them over to the cranberry house."

When at last all the pails and jugs were filled with boiling hot water, the stout little express wagon groaned under its load and it was all Bert and Esther could do to pull it through the sand. The cranberry house looked dark and forlorn, as they unlocked the door and entered. It was growing dark outside, too, and it was colder than ever. Bert's teeth chattered and he was glad to place his cold hands on the hot jugs. The light of the lantern Esther carried flickered eerily and cast weird shadows over the boxes and barrels, but Bert and Esther were too busy to be timid, or think of anything but saving the berries.

When all the jugs and pails were brought in, Esther stuffed the cracks between the boards with newspapers and Bert helped her wrap more papers about the boxes and barrels.

"There, that's the best we can do," she said at last. Slowly the hours dragged by. First Bert and then Esther fell asleep. It was broad daylight when they awoke and found one of the coldest October nights ever known on Cape Cod had passed. The papers told later in big black headlines of the terrible damage caused by the sudden cold spell.

"But Jack Frost must have been awfully disappointed when he got to our cranberry house," said Bert. "He never got a chance to nip our berries at all."

"Just because of a few newspapers and some hot water," laughed Esther.

"No," replied Bert, "because you wouldn't say 'I can't.' I'm not going to say it after this, either," he added soberly. "I like 'I can' a whole lot better."—New England Homestead.

THE EMPTY NEST

(By Helen M. Richardson)

In the spring the oriole sang:
"See me! see me! see!—
I am going to hang a nest
In this tall elm tree.
It will be a cradle safe
For the wind to sway
Back and forth— back and forth—
All the summer day."
In the autumn little birds
Spread their wings for flight
With their mother for the South
One October night.
Back and forth— back and forth—
Swinge the empty nest,
Where these birds were cradled soft
'Neath their mother's breast.

—Our Dumb Animals.

SOMETHING TO MAKE

With Tin Cans

If you want to make a useful set of tins for mother or aunty ask mother to save for you all the tin cans—the kind coffee, baking soda, cocoa, etc., come in.

Wash off the labels and paint or enamel the cans. A fifteen cent can of enamel will last some time. If you get the white enamel you can tint part of it by adding a few drops of red ink, and part of it with blue or black ink, thus having three colors for the one can.

After the enamel is dry label the cans by lettering with black paint, or paste on labels. You can write the labels or buy a box of labels, already gummed, for a few cents, which is really the best plan. These attractive cans will serve to hold spices, rice, tapioca, dry yeast, pearl barley, tea and numerous other articles, thus doing away with unsightly paper bags and pasteboard cartons that make shelves look untidy. In the sewing room one will be useful for buttons.

This is not all you can do with a can. You can make a very dainty cretonne-covered receptacle for a friend's dressing table. A strip of the art cretonne was cut just the right length and width and pasted on the can with library paste. A round piece of the cretonne was cut for the cover, the edges extending over the sides, where it was slashed so there would be no folds. Paste on as smoothly as possible and let dry. A narrow piece of gilt braid or galloon round the rim of the cover will conceal the cut edges of the material and will give a very pretty finish. Punch a hole in the centre of the cover and screw in a knob such as you buy for tin covers. If desired this can be gilded or enameled a color to harmonize with the cretonne. Fasten a small cord and tassel to the knob; black is very effective, and gives a decorative touch. This would make a dainty Christmas gift for a young girl; in fact, almost anyone would find such an article useful and attractive. You will find the flat round boxes some candies or harness dressing or axle grease comes in perfect for such gifts if you give them a good cleaning.

A novel receptacle for cut flowers may be made from a can that corn came in. The wrapper should be removed and the upper edge slashed with tin snips—corners rounded—and then curled over like the petals of a flower. The "vase" looks not unlike oxidized silver and will be more attractive than one might imagine.

If you want to use it for a bulb or to grow Wandering Jew in set a glass inside as the tin rusts after a time.

BABY'S OWN SOAP
Best for Baby
Best for You

SMART FROCK FOR TINY TOT

The present season has seen a return to smart favor of soft pink and soft blue, colors which gave way, for a while, to the more exotic tones which have been in fashion's favor.

Above is shown a tiny frock which exploits a combination of these two colors, for they are as smart for the small girl as for her mother.

Wool crepe is the material used, the body of the frock being a delicate pink, with the soft blue crepe used for the tiny collar, cuffs, hem and appliques which extend up on the frock. Four pink pearl buttons and an embroidered monogram in blue complete the smart effect.

If it is for our good, our prayers will be granted; and, if not granted, then let us be as a child, that in his sorrow comes to his earthly father, and not getting his wish granted, is yet refreshed by mild words and kind reasoning, so that the sorrow is softened by tears, and the child's trouble lightened.—Hans Christian Andersen.

A GOOD GAME

(Circus Grab)

All the players sit around the table and each one chooses the name of the animal he wants to be for the game. You had better tell the names over and over until everyone has "learned them by heart"—because if you can't remember the animal names of the other players you don't stand any chance at all. Each player is given a little pile of cards that have numbers on them, like Flinch cards, turned face down. When you are all ready, someone turns over the top card on her pile and puts it down on the table face up. Then the next player turns up a card, and so on until someone turns up a card that matches one already on the board, and you must make the noise of the animal whose name was chosen by the player whose card yours matches. Then the one who makes the noise of the other player first, can pass over a card from the bottom of his pile, for the object of the game is to get rid of that pile of cards.

It is really funny when everyone hurriedly tries to bark, or crow, or hiss, for the name must not be said, only the sound given as the animal or bird would give it.

Our Puzzle Corner

DECAPITATIONS

What country beheaded, another one will remain?

What country beheaded, will show you what nobody likes?

What musical instrument beheaded, another will remain?

What insect beheaded, a river near London will remain?

What bird beheaded, another one will remain?

What stone beheaded, a soft substance will remain?

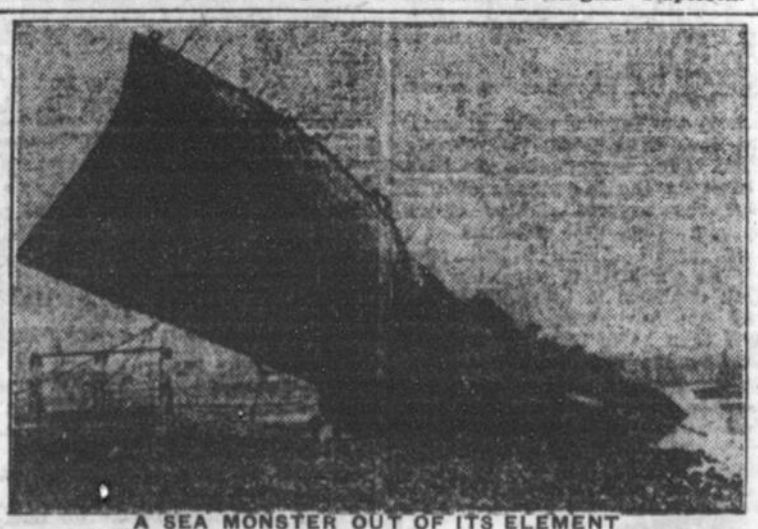
ANSWER TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

Cross-word Enigma—Napoleon.

Childhood's Lessons Affect The Whole Life

Teach your children to use Cuticura Soap daily to keep the skin clear. Soothe and heal rashes, eczemas and other irritations with Cuticura Ointment. Shampoo with Cuticura Soap to keep the scalp in a healthy, hair-growing condition.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Outicura, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.



A SEA MONSTER OUT OF ITS ELEMENT

Abnormal high and low tides on the northeast coast of England rendered abortive many attempts to remove this submarine further inshore to be broken up. She lies just clear of the fairway at the mouth of the Wear.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS AN EXCELLENT REMEDY

For Any of the Many Minor Ailments of Infants and Young Children

No mother can expect that her child will escape all the ills to which babyhood and childhood are subject, but she can do much to lessen their severity, and to make baby's battles for health easily won.

Nine-tenths of the minor ailments which afflict babyhood and childhood are caused by some derangement of the stomach and bowels. Regulate the stomach and bowels and these troubles will disappear. To do this nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. They are a mild but thorough laxative which through their action on the stomach and bowels never fail to banish constipation and indigestion; colds and simple fevers; expel worms and make the dreaded teething time easy.

Concerning Baby's Own Tablets, Mrs. A. Koshan, Hamilton, Ont., writes:—'Kindly send me your booklet, "Care of Baby in Health and Sickness." I have two little children four and a half and three years old and have used nothing else for them but Baby's Own Tablets. I think the Tablets are a wonderful medicine for little ones."

Baby's Own Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine C., Brockville, Ont.

A SISTER TO EVANGELINE

The Story of Yvonne de Lamourie

By CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS

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SYNOPSIS

A young French soldier, Paul Grande, returning to his old home at Grand Pré, encounters a madman, "Grul", who shouts a warning to Acadia and then warns Paul that Yvonne de Lamourice, whom Paul loves, is in danger. Continuing his journey, Paul meets an old woman reputed for her wizardry, Mother Pêche, who also warns him of Yvonne's danger, and after advising him, gives him a very rare stone, much prized for the many mysterious virtues the Indians attributed to it. Paul is warmly welcomed by Giles de Lamourie, Yvonne's father, but is quite overcome upon being introduced to an Englishman, who, he is told, is engaged to Yvonne.

"The Black Abbe," La Garne, an unscrupulous and unworthy supporter of the French king, appears on the scene accusing Giles of proposing to take the oath of allegiance to England which Giles affirms. La Garne warns him that his home will be destroyed before morning. Paul challenges him, but La Garne, upon learning that Paul has just come from Frenchmen of authority, leaves the matter in his hands and departs.

CHAPTER VI

A New England Englishman.

I have said that the room grew brighter for the going of the Black Abbé. To me, at least, it seemed so. Yet, after his departure, there fell a palpable air of constraint. Monsieur de Lamourie regarded me with something almost like suspic'on. Madame eyed me with a curious scrutiny, tolerant, yet as it were watchful. As for Yvonne, her face was coldly averted. All this troubled me. Only the New Englander came to my rescue.

With a smile of frank satisfaction he remarked:

"You dealt very effectively and expeditiously with that black-frocked firebrand, monsieur. You must have great influence at headquarters to be able to treat La Garne w'th so little ceremony."

Now, puzzled though I was, I was marvellously elated by my easy victory over the notorious Black Abbé. There was doubtless a vainglorious ring in the would-be modest voice with which I answered.

"Yes," said I, "I did not expect quite so swift a triumph. I thought I might even be driven to threats ill fitting the dignity of his office. But doubtless he saw that I was rather in earnest."

"He certainly seemed to regard you as one having authority," said De Lamourie gravely.

"Or even," murmured Madame, with that dryness in her voice, "as in some way his confederate."

"Or Vaurin's," came a cold suggest'on from Mademoiselle. Her eyes were gazing steadily into the fire; but I caught the scornful curl of her lip.

At this I felt myself flush hotly, I knew not just why. It seemed as if I lay under some obscure but disgraceful imputation. With sudden warmth I cried:

"I have no authority, save as an officer of the king, w'th a clean record and a sword not unproven. I have no confederate, nor am I like to be engaged in such work as shall make one needful. And as for this Vaurin," I demanded, turning to Yvonne, "who is he? He seems a personage indeed; yet never had I heard of him till the commandant of Beauséjour gave me a letter for his hand."

"I cannot doubt you, monsieur," interposed Anderson heartily. "This Vaurin is a very sorry scoundrel, a spy and an assassin, who does the dirty work of those who employ him. I think it was ill done of Vergor to give to any gentleman a commission to that foul cur."

I sprang to my feet and walked thrice up and down the room, while all sat silent. I think my anger was plain enough to every one, for the old friendliness—as I afterward remembered—came back to the faces of Monsieur and Madame de Lamourie, and Yvonne's eyes shone upon me for an instant with a wistfulness which I could not understand. Yet this, as I said, is but what came back to me afterwards. I felt Yvonne's eyes but as in a dream at that moment.

"Vergor shall answer to me," I cried bitterly. "It is ill work serving under the public thieves whom the intendant puts in power to-day. One never knows what baseness may not be demanded of him. Vergor shall clear himself, or meet me!"

"What hope is there for your cause," asked Anderson, "when they who guide New France are so corrupt?"

"They are not all corrupt!" I declared with vehemence. "The governor is honest. The general is honour itself. But, alas, the most grievous enemies of New France are those with'n her gate! Bigot is the prince of robbers. His hands and those of his gang are at her throat. It is he we fear, and not you English, brave and innumerable though you are."

And with this my indignation at Vergor, who, it was plain, had put upon me an errand unbecoming to a gentleman and an officer of the king, spread out to include the whole corrupt crew of which the intendant Bigot was the too efficient captain. Seating myself again by the hearth, I gave a bitter account of the wrong and infamy at Quebec, and showed how, to the anguish of her faithful sons, New France was being stripped and laid bare to the enemy. My heart being as dead with my own sudden sorrow, the story which I told of my country's plight was steeped in dark forebodings.

When I had finished, the conversation became general, and I presently withdrew into my heaviness. I remember that Madame rallied me, at last, on my silence; but Yvonne came quickly and sweetly to my help, recalling my long day's journey.

There she sat—of all the women the one woman, as I had in the long, solitary night-watches come to know, whom my soul needed and my body needed. My inmost thought, speaking with itself in nakedest sincerity, declared that it was she only whom God had made for me—or for whom God had made me. The whole truth, as I felt it, required both statements to perfect its expression. There she sat, so near that her voice was making a wonder of music in my ears, so near that her eyes from time to time flashed a palpable radiance upon my face; yet further away than when I lightened with dreams of her in the long marches beside the Miami or lay awake to think of her, in the remote huts of the Natchez. So far away had a word, a brief word, put her; yet here she sat where I could grasp her just by stretching out my hand.

As I thought of it her eyes met mine. I swear that I made no motion. My grasp never relaxed from the arm of the black old chair where it had fixed itself. Yet the thought must have cried out to her, for a look of alarm, yet not wholly of denial flickered for one heart-beat in her gaze. She rose, with a little aimless movement, looked at me, swayed her body towards me almost imperceptibly, then sat down again in her old place with her face averted. At once she began talking w'th a whimsical gayety that engrossed all ears and left me again in my gloom.

I scrut'nized this man, the New Englander, who sat drinking her in with his eyes. For the joy that was in his face as he watched her I cursed him—yet ere the curse had gone forth I blessed h m bitterly. How could I curse him when I saw that his soul was on its knees to her, as mine was. I felt myself moved toward him in a strange affection. Yet—and yet!

He was a tall man, well over six feet in height, of a goodly breadth of shoulder,—taller than myself by three inches at least, and heavier in build. He had beauty, too, which I could not boast of; though before love taught me humility I had been vain enough to deem my face not all ill-favored. His abundant light hair, slightly waving; his ruddy, somewhat square face, with its good chin and kind mouth; his frank and cheerful blue eyes, fearless but not aggressive; his air of directness and good intention—all compelled my tribute of admiration, and made me think of my own sombre and sallow countenance, with its straight black hair, straight black brows, straight black moustache; its mouth large and hard set; its eyes wherein mirth and moroseness were at frequent strife for mastery. Being, as I have reluctantly confessed, a vain man without good cause for vanity, I knew the face well—and it was with small satisfaction I remembered it now, while looking upon the manly fairness of George Anderson.

Yet, such is the inconsistency of men. I was conscious of a faint, inexplicable pity for him. I felt myself stronger than he, and wiser in the knowledge of life. But he had the promise of that which to me was more than life. He had, as I kept telling myself, Yvonne's love; yet—had he? So obstinate is hope, I would not yield all credence to this telling. At least I had one advantage, if no other. I was wiser than he in this, that I knew my love for Yvonne, and he did not know it. Yet this was but a poor vantage, and even upon the moment I had resolved to throw it away. I resolved that he should be as wise as I on this point, if telling could make him so.

CHAPTER VII

Guard!

I had just arrived at this significant determination when I was aroused from my reverie by Anderson making his farewells. He was holding out his hand to me.

"Your face is stern, monsieur," he said. "Were you fighting your old battles o'er again?"

"No—new ones!" I laughed, springing up and seizing his hand.

"May you win them, as of old!" he exclaimed, with great heartiness.

"You are generous, monsieur," I said gently, looking him in the eyes.

But this remark he took as quite the ordinary reply, and with a bright glance for us all he moved toward the door. Yvonne followed him, as it seemed was expected of her.

"Must you go so early?" she asked, with a kindness in her voice which pierced me.

"Yes," he said, look'ng down at her upturned face. "The tide is just right now, and this fair wind must not be lost. It will be a fine run under this moon; and Pierre has the new boat over to-night."

"It is a good night," she assented, peering through the open door with a gesture of gay inquiry; "and how sweet the apple-blossoms smell! Have you as good air as this, Monsieur Grande, on those western rivers of yours, or at Trois Pistoles?"

As she did not turn her head or seem to require an answer, I made none. And, indeed, I was spared the necessity, for Anderson intervened with matter of his own.

"Come down to the gate with me, won't you?" I heard him beg in a low voice.

But for some reason Mademoiselle was not disposed to be kind that night. She drew back, and looked down pointedly at her dainty embroidered moccasins.

"Oh," she cried lightly and aloud, with a tantalizing ring in her voice, "just think how wet the path is!"

Anderson turned away with a disappointed air, whereupon she reached out her hand imperiously for him to kiss. Then she waved him a gay bon voyage, and came back into the room with a quick lightness of step which seemed like laughter in itself. Her eyes were a dancing marvel, with some strange excitement.

"Monsieur," she began, coming straight toward me. But I just then awoke to my purpose.

"A thousand pardons, mademoiselle and madame!" I cried, springing to my feet and hastening to the door. "I will be back in two moments; but I have a word for Monsieur Anderson before he goes."

That I should interrupt her in this way, and rush off when she was about to speak to me, fetched a sudden little cloud of astonishment over Yvonne's face. But I would not be delayed. I made haste down the path and caught Anderson before he reached the gate. He paused with an air of genial surprise.

"Your pardon, monsieur," said I; "but with your permission I will accompany you a few steps, as I have something to say to you."

"I am glad to have your company, monsieur," said he, with a manner that spoke sincerity.

"Are you?" said I abruptly. "Well, somehow I take your words as something more than the thin clink of compliment. I like you—I liked you the moment my eyes fell upon you."

His face flashed into a rare illumination, and without a word he held out his hand.

I could not but smile responsively, though I had thrust my hand behind my back and shook my head.

"Wait!" said I. "I want to say to you that—I love—I love Mademoiselle de Lamourie!"

His face clouded a little, and he withdrew his hand, but not angrily.

"We are very much of one mind in that, I assure you," he said.

"The very ground she walks upon is sacred to me," I continued.

He smiled ever so little at the passion of my speech, but answered thoughtfully:

"It is but natural, I suppose. I do not think we will quarrel upon that score, monsieur."

"For two years," said I, in a low voice, speaking coldly and evenly, "I have been moved night and day by this love only. It has supported me in hunger and weariness; it has led me in the wilderness; it has strengthened me in the fight; it has been more to me than all ambition. Even my love of my country has been second to it. I came here to-day for one reason only. And I find—you!"

"None can know so well as I what you have lost, monsieur," said he very gravely, "as none can know so well as I what I have gained."

His kindness, no less than his confidence, hurt me.

"Are you so sure?" I asked.

"The discussion is unusual, monsieur," said he, with a sudden resentment. "I will only remind you that Mademoiselle de Lamourie has accepted my suit."

No man's sternness has ever troubled me, and I smiled slightly in acknowledgment of his very reasonable remark.

"The situation is unusual, so you must pardon me," said I, "if I arrogate to myself a somewhat unusual freedom. I tell you now frankly that by all open and honorable means I will strive to win the love of Mademoiselle de Lamourie. I have hope that she has not yet clearly found the wisdom of her heart. I believe that I, not you, am the man whom she will love. Laugh at my vanity as much as you will. I am not yet ready to say my hope is dead, my life turned to nothingness."

"You are weak," said he, with some severity, "to hold your life thus, as it were, in jeopardy of a woman's whim."

I could hardly restrain my voice from betraying a certain triumph which I felt at this sign of imperfection in his love.

"If you hold it a weakness," said I, "there is a point at last in which we differ. If it be a weakness, then it is one which, up to two years ago, I had scarce dared hoped to attain. Few, indeed, are the women, and as few men, strong enough for the full knowledge of love."

"Yet the greatest love is not the whole of life," he averred disputatiously.

"You speak but coldly," said I, "for the lover of Mademoiselle de Lamourie."

He started. I had stung him. "I am of the Society of Friends—a Quaker!" said he harshly. "I do not fight. I lift not my hand against my fellow-man. Yet did I believe that you would succeed in winning her love, I think I would kill you where you stand!"

I liked the sharp lines of his face as he said it, fronting me with eyes grown suddenly cruel. I felt that he meant it, for the moment at least.

"Say, rather," said I, smiling, "that you would honestly try your best to kill me. It would be an interesting experiment. Well, now we understand each other. I will honestly try my best to do you what will be, in my eyes, the sorest injury in the world. But I will try by fair means only, and if I fail I will bear you no grudge. In all else, however, believe that I do greatly desire your welfare, and will seize with eagerness any occasion of doing you a service. You are perhaps less unworthy of Mademoiselle de Lamourie than I am, save that you cannot love her so well. And now," I added with a smile, "will you take my hand?"

As I held it out to him he at first drew back and seemed disposed to repulse me. Then his face cleared.

"You are honest!" he exclaimed, and wrung my hand with great cordiality. "I rather like you—and I am very sorry for you. I have her promise."

"Well," said I, "if you also have her love you are the most fortunate man on God's earth!"

"I have it!" said he blithely, and strode off down the path between the apple-trees, his fine shoulders held squarely, and a confidence in all his bearing. But a wave of pity for him, and strange tenderness, went over me in that moment, for in that moment I felt an assurance that I should win.

It was an assurance doomed to swift ruin. It was an assurance destined soon to be hidden under such a vast wreckage of my hopes that even memory marvelled when she dragged it forth to light.

CHAPTER VIII

The Moon in the Apple-bough

During all our conversat'on we had stood in plain view of the windows, so that our friendly parting must have been visible to all the house. On my return within doors I found Yvonne walk'ng up and down in a graceful impatience, her black lace shawl thrown lightly about her head.

"If you want to," said she, "you may come out on the porch with me for a little while, monsieur. I want you to talk to me."

"Yvonne," exclaimed her mother, in a rebuking voice, "will not this room do as well?"

"No, indeed, little mamma," said she wilfully. "Nothing will do as well as the porch, where the moonlight is, and the smell of the apple-blossoms. You know, dear, Grand Pré is not Paris!"

"Nor yet is it Quebec," said I pointedly.

Monsieur de Lamourie smiled. Whatever Yvonne would do was in his eyes good. But her mother yielded only with a little gesture of protest.

"Yvonne is always a law unto herself," she murmured.

"And to others, I judge," said I, following the light figure out upon the porch, and closing the door behind me.

I praised the saints for the freedom of Grand Pré. At Quebec Mademoiselle would have been the most formal of the formalists, because in Quebec it was easy to be misjudged.

In the corner of the porch, where a huge apple-bough thrust its blossoms in

beneath the roof, was slung a stout hammock such as sailors use on shipboard. Mademoiselle de Lamourie had seen these during a voyage down the Gulf from Quebec, and had so fancied them that her father had been impelled to have one netted for her by the shad-fishers. It was her favoured lounging-place, and thither she betook herself now without apology. In silence I held the tricksy netting for her. In silence I placed the cushion beneath her head. Then she said:

"You may sit there," and she pointed, with a little imperious motion, to a stout bench standing against the wall.

I accepted the seat, but not its location. I brought it and placed it as close as I dared to the hammock. In doing so I clumsily set the hammock swinging.

"Please stop it," said Mademoiselle; and as I seated myself I laid my hand on the side of the hammock to arrest its motion. My fingers found themselves in contact with other fingers, very slim and warm and soft. My breath came in a quick gasp, and I drew away my hand in a strange and overwhelming perturbation. The hammock was left to stop of itself—and, indeed, its swinging was but slight. As for me, I was possessed by an infinite amazement to find myself thus put to confusion by a touch. I had no word to say, but sat gazing dumbly at the white figure in the moonlight.

Her face was very pallid in that colorless light, and her eyes greater and darker than ever, deeps of mystery,—and now, I thought, of grave mockery as well. She watched me for a little in silence, and then said:

"I let you come out here to talk to me, monsieur!"

I straightened myself upon the bench, and tried my voice. My misgivings were justified. It trembled, beyond a doubt. The witch had me at a grave disadvantage. But I spoke on quietly.

"From my two years in the woods of the West, mademoiselle," said I, "I brought home to Grand Pré certain wonderful dreams. Of these I find some more than realized; but one, which gave all meaning to the rest, has been put to death this night."

(To be Continued.)

HOW TO CARVE MEAT

Men Lack Education in the Art, Says Expert.

A recent United States Department of Agriculture survey charges the American housewife with lack of knowledge about buying and cooking meat, but sometimes it is not the housewife's fault that the piece of meat on the plate is not as palatable as it should be. J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association, points out that poor carving can almost ruin the best piece of beef, and he also says that men generally do not know much about carving.

But, to quote Miss Inez S. Willson, nationally known authority on the subject, the men cannot be held entirely to blame for this efficiency for Miss Willson argues, they lack education in this particular art.

"To begin with," says Miss Willson, "good tools are absolutely essential to good carving." Knives should always be keep sharp(but they should never be sharpened at the table. Two or, at the most, three knives, and the fork and steel are sufficient for the average household. A large, thin, broad-bladed, round-pointed knife is used for carving steaks. A sharp-pointed knife of what is known as the French pattern is best for general use in carving joints of meat. Miss Willson suggests that the best fork, for the novice, at least, is one with a steel guard.

The knife should be applied to the steel immediately before using, for the edge becomes dull with standing. This is the way to correctly use a steel.

Hold the steel in your left hand, the point raised and inclined slightly toward your body. The knife is held in the right hand, point raised and inclined slightly toward the left hand at an angle of about thirty-five degrees from the steel. Draw the knife along the side of the steel toward the hand and from the handle end to the point of the knife. The strokes being reversed from side to side of the steel. The touch should be light, for a good steel which has been thoroughly magnetized, as it should be, cannot fail to do its work if contact with the knife is really established. A half-dozen strokes will be sufficient unless the knife is very much out of condition.

Miss Wilson continues with a few brief instructions on the carving of beef.

Steak is the simplest meat to carve. It is easier to carve if the bone is removed before cooking, but the steak itself is harder to handle during cooking, and is less attractive. If the bone is not removed the carver should first separate the meat from the bone by cutting along the edge of the bone with the point of the knife. Then beginning with the wide or bone end of a porterhouse steak, or similar steak, and following the grain, the steak is cut into sections an inch or so in width, depending on the number to be served. A small piece of the tenderloin and a small piece of the wide part is served to each one. The small or flank end is less choice and is not served unless it is necessary and then it must not all be served to one person; the steak must be so divided that each one gets some of the choice part.

A standing rib roast is placed on a platter with the ribs protruding to the left of the carver. The carver steadies the roast by grasping the uppermost rib with the left hand, or he may hold it by thrusting the fork into the thick centre of the roast. He then cuts very thin slices across the grain of the meat until the knife comes to the bones. When several slices have been carved, the point of the knife is drawn along the edge of the bone to separate the slices from the ribs.

A rolled rib roast is steadied by firmly inserting the fork just below the slice that is next to be taken. The roast should be held in place by cords and only one cord should be cut at a time as it is reached in carving. This keeps the roast in shape and preserves the uniformity of the slices, and it also prevents the juices from running out. The cords should be loosened with the fork and allowed to fall back upon the platter, care being taken that they do not fall upon the cloth. The slicess are cut very thin.

The engagement of Crown Prince Leopold, 24-year-old Belgian heir apparent, to Princess Astrid of Sweden, 20, third daughter of the Duke of Vaestergotland, niece of King Gustav, is officially announced.

According to information received from London, Sir Allan Cobham will fly across Canada after completing the ocean flight that he is contemplating.

HON. HUGH GUTHRIE

New Conservative House Leader

WIFE OF NEW LEADER

Mrs. Guthrie, wife of Hon. Hugh Guthrie, the newly selected House Leader of the Conservative party. Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie live in Guelph.

BRITAIN AND AMERICA JOIN HANDS IN CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

(By Rev. Frank Johnson, Hon. Sec., British Lessons Council.)

The Great War broke up many fellowships. Among them was the cooperation between America and Britain in the preparation of the International or Uniform Course.

For many years a small Committee of the National Sunday School Union was charged with the responsibility of preparing this course. In practice it was but an advisory section of the American Lesson Committee, merely adjusting its work to British needs. But in 1907 the British Committee was enlarged, three eminent scholars being added who broadened its outlook—Principal A. E. Garvie, D.D., the late Professor W. F. Adeney, D.D., and Professor A. S. Peake, D.D. When Dr. Garvie became chairman the committee was reorganized and enlarged with the official approval of the National Sunday School Union, Sir G. Croydon Marks presiding on the occasion. The name of the committee was then changed to the British Lessons Council. By that time the advisory character of the committee had altered, the American Committee giving it equal status with itself, and alternating with it in the construction of the first lesson drafts. The main result of the enlargement and remodelling of its work was to admit of independent experiments in the preparation of graded lessons.

Today the Council is an interdenominational body of fifty experts, representative of all the principal denominations, working through six main committees, and meeting quarterly for all day sessions. It also has a large body co-opted and corresponding members in every part of the Empire with advisory committees in South Africa and New Zealand. All its work is voluntary. It publishes nothing beyond the Graded Courses, (Beginners, Primary, Junior, Intermediate, Senior), and the Uniform or International Lesson. The funds for printing the lists are provided by annual subscriptions from the affiliated denominations.

When the War came communications with America became difficult; serious delays occurred; and in both countries Sunday School development proceeded on rather different lines and at different paces. For ten years the British Lessons have been wholly independent of America, and valuable experience has been won. The freedom has not been all gain, but it has enabled the Council to discover the needs of British Sunday schools, and to make the lesson system more richly educational and better adapted to advanced workers. But a good deal can be said in favor of joint action. The present diversity of schemes causes confusion on the Mission field, a certain amount of overlapping, and increases the cost of procuring satisfactory helps. A world scheme appeals to the imagination, and makes it possible to pool the experience and ability of the world's workers in producing the necessary aids for teachers.

Both the American and British Committees have discussed the matter, and by maintaining friendly communications and exchanging the minutes of their meetings have kept in touch with each other. Some joint action has also taken place in regard to the work in Mission Lands.

At the Ninth World's Sunday School Convention held at Glasgow in July, 1924, a Conference of British and American delegates was held on this question, and after prolonged negotiations an agreement has been reached for the joint preparation of basic lists of 120 Bible lessons in the primary and junior grades, from which both bodies will select the material for the use of these grades in the years 1929-1931. The basic lists will be issued for general use in October of the present year.

The co-operation thus re-established between the two lesson authorities is only a beginning, and it is hoped gradually to extend it so as to cover the whole graded field, thus unifying mission and home lands the world over in graded Bible study. What has been achieved is largely due to the wise leadership of Principal A. E. Garvie, D.D, and Dr. Luther A. Weigle of Yale University. No effort has been made to collaborate outside Bible material; what the respective committees have consented to do is to choose from the agreed Bible material in building up the primary and junior lists from 1929-31, leaving each other at liberty to fill in the extra-Biblical matter, and to arrange the topics in the respective years in the light of local needs. The extent of immediate co-operation is small, but it contains the promise of a world scheme of Bible lessons jointly prepared for all grades of scholars. It is to this goal that the work will now be pressed.

The present scheme of British Graded Lessons covers six grades (the Junior being used as the Uniform lesson.) It is published annually in a booklet which contains statements of the aims and principles underlying each grade; and a copy will be sent to any interested on receipt of twopence by the Hon. Secretary, British Lessons Council, 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London E.C. 4.

CANADIAN TOUR INTERRUPTED

The Earl and Countess of Elgin, whose projected five weeks' tour of Canada was interrupted when the Earl was taken sick at Winnipeg and had to be removed to the hospital. He is a grandson of that Lord Elgin during whose regime as Governor-General the "Elgin riots" occurred at Montreal.

WORLD'S WHEAT PRODUCTION

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports the receipt of a cablegram from the Commonwealth Statistician at Melbourne stating that the area sown to wheat in Australia for the season of 1926-27 was 11 million acres and that, according to an unofficial forecast, the production would be about 150 million bushels. The prospects for the crop are good. The final estimate of the yield of 1925-26 was 107,448,900 bushels from 10,288,900 acres, and the annual average production for the five years 1920-21 to 1924-25 was 134,797,500 bushels from 9,782,900 acres.

A cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture reports that the wheat crop of France for 1926 is officially estimated at 248,608,000 bushels from 13,457,700 acres, as compared with 330,842,100 bushels from 13,872,300 acres in 1925 and 272,000,100 bushels from 13,250,400 acres, the annual average for the five years 1920 to 1924.

Including the French yield, the total production of wheat for 1926 in 32 countries of the northern hemisphere is reported as 3,201,804,000 bushels, as compared with 3,254,344,000 bushels in 1925 and 2,995,731,000 bushels, the five year average. The world's estimated total wheat production (excluding the countries of Russia and China) is reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as 3,334,000,000 bushels in 1925 and 3,101,000,000 bushels in 1924.

Actual production of silver in Ontario for the first six months of 1926 was reported by the Ontario Bureau of Mines as 4,699,998 ounces, as compared with 5,601,882 ounces in the first half of 1925.

MIND BODY

BOYS' PAGE

SOUL SERVICE

PRINCE OF WALES IN KILTS

His Royal Highness inspecting the guard of honor from the Black Watch at Ballater Station on his way to Balmoral.

The Dog's Revenge

By C. Malcolm Lapointe

"Get out of the way, you cur," and the man accompanied his surly command with a brutal kick delivered with all the added force of thick-soled heavy boots.

The dog sprang out of the way with a hurt look in his eyes, then the lips curled back in a snarl. The man passed on, but in the brain of the dog remained the picture of a man who had treated it badly without cause; even in the midst of play it would stop and growl as thoughts of the incident came back.

* * * *

A stretch of rough country northwest of Brigade Headquarters was unoccupied by either side. In order to forestall the Germans in occupying this piece of territory a company was commanded to advance and invest the extreme part, clearing out any stray parties of the enemy that might be there on a similar errand, and secure accurate information regarding the position.

As they advanced over a series of low hills about a mile from the front lines, they were met by a burst of firing from two gullies on either flank. Taken by surprise and heavily outnumbered, they retreated to a better position in a wood half a mile away.

After the German advance had passed a wounded British private dragged himself laboriously out of the gully and up the hillside towards a clump of bushes to one side of the scene of fighting. Weak from the loss of blood, his brain reeling, he collapsed and rolled over on his back not far from the goal.

Evening came, and still he lay unconscious. The Germans had withdrawn from the field, and now British Red Cross men with their canine forerunners were scouring the ground for wounded who might survive. Just as dusk was deepening into night, a dog wandering from the main scene of combat, came upon a khaki-clad figure lying upon the ground.

As he approached the dog stopped suddenly and stiffened. A low growl escaped him. Despite the disguise of a uniform he had recognized his one and only enemy—the man who kicked him without a cause.

He relaxed his fierce attitude and sniffed at the uniform. His long months of training taught him to aid a man who was wounded, and especially one wearing that khaki uniform.

Slowly his canine brain wrested with the problem. His animal instinct was to bite—to injure—to turn away and leave his foe to his fate. All his training, however, went against this. He turned to trot away, came back and sniffed at the uniform; repeated this twice, and then tried to arouse the wounded soldier. Failing this he turned and sped across the the fields to fetch the strecher-bearers.

Today, a man swinging past a certain residence on his crutches, wonders why it took him so long to win the friendship of the dog which saved his life, and now had a home in this house in an English city. It had always seemed to fear the empty trouser-leg, as if suspecting that it concealed some danger.

LONE SCOUTS POW WOW

In April Lone Scout headquarters announced a contest for designs of pins or emblems for Grand Councillors and Council Chiefs.

Five awards were made in each of the two contests of points towards the Lone Scout medals for contributing. Points awarded as follows:—First place, 200 points; second place, 100 points; third place, 75 points; fourth place, 50 points; fifth place, 25 points.

In a recent letter the Lone Scout Division advised me that announcement of the result would be made in October, and also gave the report of the judging committee.

Winners, Grand Councillor Design

First Award—Frank S. Smith, Kansas, U.S.A.; Second Award—C. Malcolm Lapointe, Ont., Canada; Third award—Lawrence Ritter, Minn., U.S.A.; Fourth Award—Harry Shain, Mass, U.S.A.; Fifth Award—Bernard Osowski, R.I., U.S.A.

I received a letter from H. Carleton Dair some time ago, and what do you think? He pinned the letters L.S.C. after his name. We two were going to race for the Bronzie and he came out ahead, but when it comes to the silver—well, time will tell.

Newt Williams has been so busy like the rest of us this summer that he has been forced to follow other examples and let Lone Scouting slack for the time being. As a result, Council Fifteen's Bulletin has not shown up. However, Newt got promoted by the bank that employs him so the delay has no sting either way. —C. Malcolm Lapointe, L.S.B.

WORTHWHILE BOYS

From the Hartford City News.)

Boys at a certain age are apt to appropriate to themselves great wisdom. Some become so inflated as to believe that there is little more for them to learn. They become the smart aleck. It is not wholly a matter of education that sends the boy on his way to success, although education is a big help. The qualifications for success are wrapped up in the boy himself. Education does not ruin some, as is often heard. The boy who attains manhood and keeps his poise, always willing to learn something from his elders, is on the right track. That boy will always be courteous. The right-minded boy listens attentively and learns to separate the chaff from the wheat in the matter of advice. The boys who have reached the topmost rung of the ladder are still taking advice, still learning something from others every day. They attained their exalted position through civility and courtesy, taking orders from their superiors and faithfully carrying them out. The average young smart aleck, after he reaches maturity, either sees his mistakes and turns about face, or he plunges into dismal failure. He stops just where he is and can never hope to get anywhere in any vocation.

A VISION

I lingered at the broad sea-shore,
With waves that beat the surf;
I looked to sea, where those of yore
First sighted Canada's turf.

I saw their ship in vision bright,
I saw them 'proaching me;
And then that vision faded fast,
And left the broad blue sea.

I gazed, and then I saw one more,
A steamboat drawing near,
With paddle-wheels, that boat of yore
Was shown in vis'on clear.

In turn this faded, leaving me
In wonderment, dismay;
And then, again, I saw at sea
A liner of today.

My heart gave vent; I gave a cheer,
For progress man is making;
May he forever domineer,
And forward steps be taking.

—H. Carleton Dair.

A CHALLENGE

Editor, Boys' Page.

Dear Sir,—Vacation, and all of summer's joyous activities, have passed. School comes again with its x + y's, its Latin which has been dead so many years, and should have been buried as long, and with its geometry and French, the only thing Napoleon left for the world to conquer. A famous Lone Scout poet puts it thus:

"Past's vacation, education,
Comes to take away our fun."

But, thank goodness, we still have the good old Witness to contribute to, so let's hope all the boys will give us two of her valuable pages to devote to boys and boys' writings.

We haven't heard from Mac Lapointe for a long time, and it seems as though W. L. Thompson is a rival hard to beat when it comes to story and serial writing. Here's luck to you, "W. L."

How about our poets? I'll challenge anyone who has ever been guilty of writing a line of poetry to a contest for the title of the Boys' Page chief poet. Let's hear from you, poets.—Yours,

H. CARLETON DAIR.

Welland, Oct. 10, 1926.

Good Books

Handicraft, Hobbies, Games and Sports

Adams, J. D.—"Carpentry for Beginners"; Adams, J. H.—"Harper's Indoor Book for Boys"; Adams, J. H.—"Harper's Outdoor Book for Boys"; Hall, Cyril—"The Young Carpenter"; Miller, W. H.—"Boy's Book of Hunting and Fishing"; Verrill, A. H.—"Book of the Sailboat"; Collins, F. A.—"Photography"; Claudy, C. H.—"First Book of Photography".

Practical Science and Occupations

Adams, J. H.—"Harper's Electricity Book for Boys"; Adams, J. H.—"Harper's Machinery Book for Boys"; Bond, A. R.—"Pick, Shovel and Pluck"; Chatterton—"Sailing Ships and Their Story"; Clarke, C. J.—"Boy's Book of Modern Marvels"; Clute, W. N.—"Agronomy"; Collins, A. F.—"Book of Electricity"; Collins, A. F.—"Money Making for Boys"; Creasy, Sir Edward—"All About Engines"; Hall, Cyril—"Modern Weapons of War"; Knox, G. D.—"Engineering"; Speight—"Romance of the Merchant Venturers"; Verrill—"Book of the Motor Boat".—Tuxis Boys Manual.

CANADA'S FISHERIES

Since the earliest days of North American history the coastal and inland waters of the Dominion have been great producers of fish and so they still remain. It is stated by experts that there are over 600 different kinds of fish native to Canadian waters and that few of these are not of value as food. As yet only about fifty species are being utilized and only about fifteen are in demand on the Dominion's markets. In the deep-sea Atlantic areas, there are such staple fish as cod, haddock, halibut, hake, herring, mackerel, lobsters, smelt, salmon, shad, oysters and clams. The Great Lakes area, and lake Winnipeg and other prairie waters, produce the following well-known varieties, whitefish, lake herring or lesser whitefish, lake trout, dore or yellow or blue pickerel, black bass, sturgeon, and catfish. The waters of the great plains east of the Rocky mountains and of the Hudson Bay area, yield large whitefish, dore, jack-fish, gold-eyes, the salmon-like inconnu of the Mackenzie basin, Arctic herring, and grayling. Waters west of the Rockies, the Pacific area of British Columbia, and the Yukon Territory contain an abundance of excellent fish such as salmon, halibut, herring, pilchards, rock cod, black cod, and many varieties of flat fish.

Of the game fish in Canada much has been said. The salmon rivers of the lower St. Lawrence and the Atlantic coast from the gulf to the coast of the state of Maine are world famous. In Ontario's waters speckled trout abound everywhere and black bass afford the highest class of sport. On the Pacific coast there are also such famous sport fish as the king salmon, or quinnet, the steelhead, red-throat and rainbow trout, while in the little known waters of the north near the Arctic circle, excellent grayling of two species abound. Whaling, fur-seal, and hair-seal hunting, and other marine industries furnish fields for remarkable enterprise.

Canada's fisheries are independent of drought or storm. They are self-seeded, self-cultivated, and self-matured, and with proper conservation and utilization they will remain a permanent source of wealth to the nation.

MUSIC MEASURES SPEED

How would you go about measuring the number of revolutions per minute of some small piece of machinery that was probably turning over at the rate of 50,000 times a minute—over 800 times a second? The task would seem almost impossible, yet it has been accomplished with a considerable degree of accuracy. The latest method is to measure the high speed by comparing it with notes of the musical scale. A tiny dynamo is built on the spindle, which is then set in revolution at whatever speed is to be measured. The dynamo generates an alternating current, which is led through wires to headphones. Each complete cycle of the alternating current draws the headphone diaphragm in toward the magnets once and releases it once—a complete vibration. Thus the number of vibrations per minute will correspond to the revolutions made by the spindle. The musical note known as middle C is produced by 261 vibrations per second, so that when the operator hears the Middle C coming in through the earphones he knows that the spindle is making about 261 revolutions per second. In the same way other speeds may be compared with other notes.—Popular Mechanics.

CROWN PRINCE LEOPOLD

Heir to the throne of Belgium, whose marriage to Princess Astrid of Sweden takes place November 20 in Brussels. The match is said to be a very popular one in both countries.

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HOW STAR DISTANCES ARE MEASURED

That the stars differ in their apparent brightness is self-evident. A thoughtful person might surmise that this is due either to a difference in their light-giving powers or to their being situated at different distances from us. As a matter of fact both are contributory causes and it is only when we know the distance of a particular star that we can have an idea of its real luminosity.

The distances of the nearer stars are determined by a process of triangulation somewhat similar to that which the surveyor uses to obtain the distance of an inaccessible mountain peak. Naturally, the base line must be enormously longer than any used upon the earth and the one that best serves the purpose is the diameter of the earth's orbit about the sun. The small relative shiftings in the positions of the stars as photographed from each end of this 186,000,000-mile base gives us data from which to compute their distances.

Through the co-operation of half a dozen observatories in Europe and America the distances of several hundred of the nearer stars had been determined by this triangulation method before the war and this number has been materially increased since. Knowing, then, their distances and their apparent brightnesses, their real or absolute luminosities are easily computed. It has been found that there is a great disparity amongst them, probably a million-fold being not an extreme ratio. Our own star, the sun, while 100 times brighter than some that are reached by our telescopes, is nevertheless outshone 10,000-fold by others which are designated "giant" stars.

An examination of the spectra or analyzed light of these stars of different real luminosities revealed peculiarities by which it was possible to reverse the process and predict the corresponding real brightnesses. That is to say, if we were to secure the spectrum of a star which was unknown we could, from these tell-tale peculiarities, determine the absolute brightness of that particular star. It is then a simple calculation to find out how far away a star of such known brightness must be to appear of the brightness we see it in the sky.

It is in the search for these tell-tale peculiarities in the spectrum that the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, Department of the Interior, at Victoria, British Columbia, has taken a leading part among the observatories of the world. Many new lines in the spectrum have been found which are specially sensitive in this regard and the added material has greatly improved the accuracy of the method. A list of over 1,100 stars the distances of which have been thus determined has been issued as a publication of the observatory.

The distances cannot be quoted in miles but a popular standard of measurement is the "light-year" which is simply the distance light will travel in a year at its rate of 186,000 miles per second. At this rate light reaches us from the sun in eight and one-third minutes yet the distance of the nearest of the fixed stars is such that light requires four and one-half years to traverse the distance and consquently we say it is 4 1-2 light-years distant. Another relatively close star is Sirius, the bright star of the winter skies, distant 9 light-years. This investigation places Arcturus and Polaris, stars used a great deal by surveyors, at distances of 41 and 466 light-years respectively, whilst the double star Beta Cygni, at the foot of the Northern Cross, is nearly 1,100 light-years distant. Moreover it is found that the stars do not extend to equal distances in all directions; they extend to much greater distances in the direction of the Milky Way than they do at right angles to that plane. Tho stellar universe is thus not spherical but rather disc-like in form with the long diameter about ten times the shorter. The main value of such researches is in this determination of the form and structure of the universe—the problem towards the solution of which practically all astronomical investigation tends. When results for the distances of the stars had to be based upon triangulation methods alone we could reach out to a limited distance only. The base line of 186,000,000 miles, enormous as it is relative to earthly standards, is, nevertheless, inadequate for all but the nearer stars and necessity drove astronomers to seek some other method of attacking the problem. The newer method adopted at and enlarged upon at Victoria has the decided advantage that it is usable no matter how infinitely remote the star may be, provided only it is bright enough for its spectrum to be secured. The great light gathering power of modern telescopes makes it possible to secure the spectra of extremely faint stars.

A by-product of the work has been the aid rendered the physicist in his study of the atom. When the astronomer found that certain spectral lines were particularly intense in intrinsically bright stars the physicist was led to seek the reason for the same and the facts marshalled by the astronomer from the high temperature stars have aided materially in elucidating the structure of the atom.

GOOD WILL OR GOLD?

Good Will—have they become hackneyed—these two ancient words? Still they stand for that which has in it the breaking down of many a barrier between men and nations, the triumph of the spirit which disarms prejudice, intolerance, and hostility, and which stays the hand that would unsheath the sword.

How far are we as a nation freighting our ships that cross the seas with this imponderable but precious cargo, how far speaking to other lands through the press the words that win their friendship, how far through those who represent us in affairs of state saying to the world that America stands before mankind with higher ideals than those of self aggrandizement and material advancement?

Rightly or wrongly—what does it matter—Europe is steadily growing distrustful of our boasted idealism as a people who, in the words of Goldwin Smith, put "Humanity above all Nations," and would rather be the servant of all than the dreaded rival of all. It is in Ecclesiasticus, if we remember rightly, that we read of a faithful friend that "the weight of gold and silver is not to be compared to the goodness of his faith." Is this any less true of the friendship of a nation than of an individual? Of course business is business, but will the insistence upon the payment always of a just debt be worth as much as friendship and good will?

Surely we have prospered since the great war far beyond all the other nations of the world, indeed grown rich while other peoples have struggled under crushing burdens and serious financial depressions. In the days of gloom and fear, when Europe was aflame with war we proved how strong and deep in the heart of our people was the spirit of a noble friendship. Our fine, unselfish moral and material support was recognized wherever our name was spoken. Whose is the fault that the world thinks so differently of us today? Why this deepening hostility, absolutely undeniable, on the part of Europe toward America? Shall we lay it at the door of England and France and Belgium and Italy? Is it not really because we have said, "Business is one thing and sentiment is another, and in international affairs where money is concerned we cannot afford to let the latter interfere with the former?" If mercy means the spirit that a Christian nation is supposed to manifest, if it stands sometimes over against strict justice, asking less than justice claims her due, still it blesses him who gives, yes, more even than him who takes. Is here no blessing for us to covet?" "Fear not," said Sir Thomas Browne three hundred years ago, "to be undone by mercy."

Who that reads in the September issue of the Atlantic Monthly the paper by The Right Honorable Philip Snowden, member of the British Privy Council, can fail to understand how America, by her attitude toward the Allies in the matter of debts, is bound to injure her own future financially, to say nothing of losing what is of vastly greater moment, not only the Allies' but humanity's faith in her as a great and generous people? Could the heart of America find expression, would it not say, "More to us a thousandfold the good will and friendship of Europe than all the gold and silver we might drain from her depleted exchequers in the name of an exacting justice?"—Our Dumb Animals.

"BUT I WANT TO CROSS BY MYSELF"
Is this how Uncle Sam looks after his protege?
—Day, in Los Angeles Times.

SPECIALISTS IN SURGERY TO VISIT MONTREAL

One of the most important international gatherings of surgeons that have taken place in Montreal for many years will assemble at the Windsor Hotel on Monday, October 25, when the 16th annual Clinical Congress of the American College of surgeons convenes. Eminent specialists from all parts of the world will participate in the conferences, clinics and demonstrations that will be continued throughout the week. It is expected that there will be over 2,500 present at the Congress which was last held in Montreal in 1920.

Dr. W. Chipman, of Montreal will be inaugurated on the first day as president of the Congress, succeeding Dr. Rudolph Matas, of New Orleans.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Constantinople says the Yildiz Palace, home of past Sultans, has been opened as a gambling and dancing casino. The dancing salons include special jazz and Charleston rooms. More than one hundred prominent Turkish women participated in inaugurating the dancing.

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS

"Doctor," growled the man who had been put on a diet, "why do you always order a fellow to cut out the things he likes?" "Because," snapped the doctor, "he never eats or drinks the things he doesn't like, so it stands to reason it must be the things he does like that are disagreeing with him."

All effort of the railroads to implant caution in the minds of automobile drivers having failed, the following signs are suggested for railroad crossings:

"Come ahead. You don't amount to much anyway."

"Don't stop. Nobody will miss you."

"Be careful to wash your face and hands thoroughly—I'm expecting your aunt!"
"But perhaps she won't come?"
—The Passing Show.

Amos Skinner, the leading deacon of his church, was in high glee when he ran into another deacon on the village green.

"Got it at last," he remarked to his friend.

"What you cal'clate you got, Amos?" asked the other.

"Just a little dee-vice, Ezry, but it's agoing to make me rich. Every meetin' house in the hull country'll want one."

"How you figger that out, Amos?" persisted Ezra.

"Well, it's a patent contribution box. Coins fall through slots of different sizes. Dollars, half-dollars and quarters fall on velvet; nickels and pennies drop on a Chinese bell!"—Everybody's Magazine.

Window-cleaners are not the only men whose occupation is hazardous. We recently read of a magazine editor who dropped eleven stories into a waste basket.—Boy's Life

"I can remember when people thought the telephone was something impossible." "Well, ours is."

"Why, I am a near neighbor of yours!" cried Mrs. Smith, meeting an old acquaintance who had just moved to the town. "I live just across the river."

"You do?" said the new arrival. "I hope you'll drop in some day."

Assistant: "Can I be moved to another department?" Manager: "What for?" Assistant: "Selling nothing but gents' collars for eighteen years seems to have taken all the starch out of me."

An American schoolboy proposes to devote the proceeds of a book he has written to the cost of the remainder of his education. His example might well be followed by many a grown-up novelist.—Punch.

THE TRIALS OF MIDDLE-AGE

Much of the Suffering Women Endure Can be Avoided

Every woman approaches middle-age with considerable anxiety, because she knows this is the time of her life when trivial ailments may be the first signs of trials and sufferings to come. She fears the headaches, backaches, lassitude and other distressing weaknesses that burden the life of so many women at this period.

Much of the anxiety and suffering that assail women approaching middle age can be avoided. This has been proved by thousands of happy, virile women who have relied at this time on the health-help given by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To the middle-aged woman the one thing necessary to carry her through her years of trial is rich, red blood. Because of their direct action on the blood, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the one remedy praised by women for women's needs. Among the thousands who have found benefit from this remedy is Mrs. Allan Wager, Echo Lake, Ont., who says:—"I was at a critical period in the lives of all women and was sick and miserable. I became so much run-down that I was unable to do my housework. The least exertion would cause my heart to flutter so violently that I would have to sit down. I had headaches and backaches, and was in a depressed condition. I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills recommended and decided to give them a trial. It was fortunate that I did so, for under the use of this medicine I was restored to good health and strength and feel like a new woman. I never neglect an opportunity to recommend this remedy to those who are run-down for I am very grateful for what the pills did for me."

For all ailments due to weak watery blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will be found a specific. You can get the pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RADIO TEACHES MUSIC

The value of radio in making the general public musical is not appreciated as yet. The air is full of the best music and the very fact that the best stations are fast leaving the jazz type and giving us real music on nearly all programs shows that the public is appreciating it.

One of the large stations in a recent letter stated that people were coming to realize that much that had been offered as music was hardly more than rhythm. Colleges and several of the general stations are giving programs of the highest class of music and giving the hearers enough of the history and setting to make us appreciate it fully. This will instill a love for music in the young people, and bring up the children to be musical. Hearing music so fixes tone values that the child who cannot carry a tune is less common than the child who can, and when I was teaching school years ago, I well remember how few among the pupils could sing or be made to keep in tune with any amount of drilling. Now you will hear children everywhere singing the songs they hear over radio with wonderful fidelity and often better expression than many of the radio singers. Not only are the children helped but mothers and fathers find their voices stronger and under better control.

There is no doubt that radio helps those learning to play instruments fully as much. Hearing the violin played as I heard it played last evening by a member of the faculty of Kansas State University cannot fail to give inspiration and train the ear to know and recognize correct tone values. The number of school bands and orchestras and the high quality of their playing over radio must convince us that our young people are becoming more musical, and I believe that radio can claim much credit for it.—L. H. C.

HOW TO MAKE DIALS FIT

The mechanical features of different variable condensers and tuning coils designed for panel mounting being widely different, radio constructors sometimes encounter difficulty in making some particularly desirable make of tuning dial fit some equally desirable condenser. Too long shafts are a common trouble, while certain types of single-hole mountings are another cause of vexation.

If a condenser shaft proves to be too long for a dial the best thing to do is to space the condenser away from the back of the panel with washers passed through the mounting screws. It might seem simpler and better to cut or file off a bit of the rod, but this is a rather awkward job, as anyone who has tried it will testify. It is difficult to fasten most condensers securely in a vise in a position that exposes the end of the shaft for easy cutting.

Condensers, tickler coil assemblies, rheostats and high ohmage variable resisters that are equipped with threaded studs for single-hole mounting, present a problem in the way of the nut on the surface of the front panel. Practically all of the fine micrometer or so-called "vernier" dials now on the market must lay flat against the panel in order to work properly and look well, so such exposed nuts become a nuisance instead of a convenience. If the panel is thick enough to allow the shaft hole to be countersunk for the nut the dials will fit without trouble; otherwise the condensers or other devices will have to be discarded or different dials selected.

THE BEST AERIAL

(By Don Lippincott.)

It is doubtful if even a trained ear could detect any difference in the signals from new antennas of solid bare copper wire, stranded bare, solid or stranded enameled, or solid or stranded tinned wire. The bare copper has a slight theoretical advantage when new, and the tinned copper about an equal disadantage as compared with the enameled. After the aerial has been up a short time and has corroded a bit, the bare copper becomes by a faint margin the poorest of the three classes, with the enamel now leading the list.

Only with the enameled wire is there any difference between the results from solid and stranded wires. The stranded is a little better if all the strands are continuous, but one broken strand will make this type by far the least desirable of all. The various types of special or patented antennas are seldom worth what they cost. In any case the advantage of the best antenna material ever made can readily be sacrificed in one poorly soldered joint.

If it is possible to bring the antenna from the insulator at the far end down to the set in a single length, without any splices whatsoever, by all means do so. There is no real distinction between antenna and lead-in, no reason why different kinds of wire should be used. If rubber covered wire is necessary for lead-in insulation, use it, but see that the ends are well scraped and soldered—not merely stuck together with a pasted or rosin joint. The solder must be hot enough to flow to give dependable results.

Do not think that because a large antenna is good a larger one must be better. Many receivers are designed for use with a single wire antenna from 75 to 90 feet long, including the lead-in. A larger antenna will make the set tune broadly without any corresponding increase in the strength of the received program. If, because of the location it becomes necessary to use one 125 feet or more in length, connect to it through a small fixed condenser of .0005 mfd. capacity.

Multiple wire antennas are seldom advantageous, and besides being unsightly are hard to support, so that they will not sway and cause fading.

Battery leads to the radio receiving set should be as short as possible. Long leads, over five feet in length, are apt to destroy the selectivity of the receiver. If it is impossible to connect the batteries to the set with short leads, either lead covered or BX cable should be used.

Common pulleys, such as are used for clothes lines, when equipped with porcelain rollers, make fine insulators for receiving aerials.

Thin strips of tinfoil (provided it is of real tin) may be used as a solder for small work, using the usual fluxes.

In most soil a good ground connection can be made by burying a copper strip as deep as possible, and then piling all the worn-out dry cells on top and underneath, prior to filling in the earth. The cardboard cases should be removed, and if the cells are split down with a hatchet they will work better, owing to the larger surface exposed.

Since July 1 there have been fifty-two new stations licensed in the United States, making a total of about 570 stations using ninety wavelengths. About forty-five stations have changed their wave lengths and thirty-four stations have increased their power.

Chief Radio Supervisor W. D. Terrell says: "With the exception of one or two congested areas, the switch-about of stations has not been felt seriously this summer. I believe it will begin to be noticed as soon as cold weather starts in. Just how bad it will be nobody can tell yet."

Failure to answer a summons broadcast by radio a few weeks ago resulted in Joseph Lapiere being declared officially dead and an Enoch Arden divorce decree granted to Lena Frances Lapiere. Attorneys for the wife recently obtained permission to broadcast the summons, believed to be the first such use of the radio in America, and the means was upheld as authentic by the Rochester, N.Y., Court.

THE CAR AS A MARKET BASKET

(By Erwin Greer, President Greer College of Automotive & Electrical Trades, Chicago, Ill.)

Motor marketing is no new experience for your wife. She knows exactly what markets carry the greatest bargains. Which is as it should be, for a good wife knows the shortest way to married bliss is through her husband's stomach. But my advice to her—get off the beaten track go out into the country—tackle the farmer who grows these things and save even more money.

The trails to rock-bottom prices do not always follow the main highways, but quite often lead off to the side roads and down lanes. Fortunate indeed is the motorist who can follow this trail to its end on his or her first trip to the country. It sometimes requires a number of trips and several stops at farms before satisfactory purchases of fresh fruits and other farm products can be made. When the right farm is found the consumer will realize that it was worth all the trouble of the search.

Some common-sense rules must be observed in trying to buy directly from the farmer. He does not like to be disturbed at his work in the fields. The best time to approach him is when he is sorting or packing fruits or vegetables in the sheds near the farmhouse and getting a load ready to send to market. The eastern truck and fruit growers mostly make up their loads in the late afternoons, a time convenient for most motorists and make their trips to market at night.

It is not well to ask a farmer or driver to sell you a basket or hamper from a full load. The farm wagons and motor trucks are often so constructed as to hold a certain number of baskets or hampers. To remove one or more from that load might result in the others shifting about and might cause considerable loss from the breaking of the containers. This, of course, does not apply to the huckster-farmer.

Don't expect the farmer to bother with sales in small quantities such as you might get at the grocery store. Buy in the "original package" or by the basket or hamper or barrel. There isn't nearly as much danger of your being given short measure when you buy in bulk as when you buy by the quart or quarter of a peck.

The open season for the motor market basket runs from early spring to late fall. The best time for making quantity purchases of vegetables and fruits to store or can for the winter, however, is in the late summer or early fall.

For more than two years Ned Hanson, a wealthy farmer of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, wandered over the United States, after having suffered a lapse of memory. The other day, an old neighbor of Hanson's recognized him as he was being carried through the city by a motorist from Jackson, Minn., who had given him a lift.

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Across The Desert Into Judaea

By W. J. Gibson, in "Inverness Courier"

It was only yesterday afternoon that we left Cairo to cross the desert by the military railway that, since the war, links Egypt with Palestine, but so many new impressions have been received since then that it seems to all of us many days ago. The first part of our journey was across the fertile flat land of the Delta. There were little brown villages of houses with walls and roofs of dried mud, numerous canals with their accompanying footways, on which passed camels, donkeys, horses, and pedestrians. Some of the family parties were of great interest. One in particular stands out in my recollection .The husband, a dignified figure in a flowing robe, was walking in front leading a donkey, on which was seated his wife, veiled in black, having a little baby in her arms. One remembered that the ancient route from Syria into Egypt crossed near here, and by it Joseph and Mary must have come down when they fled to Egypt to save the Child from Herod's hate and cruelty. The scene we were looking on, though nineteen hundred years had passed, can have been but little different from that earlier one which so many artists have taken as the subject of their picture. So slowly does the East change.

The Land of Goshen.

Everywhere over the fields as we passed the same activities were going on in exactly the same way as thousands of years before. Oxen, or donkeys, or sometimes the two unequally yoked together, were treading out the grain, or elsewhere dragging over it a wooden sled, on which the driver stood or sat. Men were casting up the threshed grain into the steady breeze of evening that was now beginning to blow, and so separating the chaff; it was the immemorial method of winnowing. The little water wheels were being turned by patient animals, whose exertions were needed to raise the irrigation water to the level of the fields. Everywhere this Land of Goshen—for th's was the region we were now crossing—seemed to be agriculturally rich, fertile as it was when the Israelites were in the land and were raising and eating "the cucumbers, and the melons, and the leeks, and the onions, and the garlick" for which their souls afterwards lusted, and for which they wept, when they came to face the hardships of the desert. The sun went down; night fell fast, and the wonderful afterglow of Egypt spread over the sky. As this faded the stars came out, and mud villages, threading canals, scattered trees, and cultivated plain merged into one another as the train continued to rush eastward towards the Bitter Lakes and the Asian sands.

From Africa to Asia

We reached Kantara West about nine o'clock, and after the usual bustle through the customs house, found ourselves on the floating foot-bridge that crosses the Suez Canal. Here a pause ensued, and out of the darkness, looming high above us, came silently the huge bulk of one of the great liners that connect Europe with the Far East. Ghostlike the black mass went forward, seeking southwards, but the warm hint of human life and hopes was in the little lighted portholes that ran in rows along her sides. At Kantara East we reached the military railway, laid by our army during the war as the means of their advance against the Turks in Palestine. The part between Kantara and the Palestine frontier is the Sinai military railway, but by arrangement is now operated for civilian purposes by the Palestine Government Railway. Though our soldiers in the first stages of its construction called it the Milk and Honey Railway, they decided before they were finished that Desert Railway was a simpler and decidedly more fitting name. The rails were laid along the old Pilgrim Road, the Way of the Philistines, where the tread of endless feet through all the ages had to some extent flattened and made firm the sand. The name Kantara means "bridge," and this has always been the crossing place, alike for armies in time of war and the caravans of trade in times of peace, between Africa and Asia. Its connections with Bible history are many. Down this road into Egypt came Abram and Sarah to escape the famine, by it passed the Ishmaelites with young Joseph to sell, down it from Canaan came Jacob with his family and retainers in the wagons that Pharaoh had sent for them, up it with a great mourning went Joseph and his brethren to bury their father Jacob in the Promised Land, and by it was made the double journey of greater interest to us, already referred to, of Mary and Joseph and the Babe.

The Desert

As we speeded out into the night we could dimly distinguish on both sides the naked sand of the desert—that mobile, restless, creeping thing—and soon it began to sift into the carriages and to cover with its fine grains floors and seats. It was another incongruity to be added to those already noted in these letters—that we should travel in a modern train along this ancient track, that has been trodden by army hosts from the days before history until now—Egyptian, Assyrian, Macedonian, Persian, Roman, French and British—and skip across in a single night's run the desert that was the training ground of the hosts of Israel for forty years.

Past Romani and El Arish (with thoughts of our lads of the Mountain Battery and their experiences here), over miles of battlefield until a dry wady is passed which is the ancient River of Egypt named in the covenant with Abraham as one of the boundaries of the Promised Land. A little past Rafa station we reach the frontier of Palestine. Remains of wire entanglements and old sandbag entrenchments are seen in the growing light of dawn. Allenby's headquarters were here during the British advance on Gaza. Over the same ground had swept Napoleon's campaign. Into the market place of this little town of Khan Yunus he once rode accompanied only by his staff, having by mistake missed his army. The Arabs, who were present in force, instead of capturing him, believed that the French army was behind him, and rode off headlong, thus missing, as some writer has pointed out, a chance of changing the history of Europe.

That morning picture, as the bare sand came gradually to be marked here and there by cactus hedges and melon patches, among which at intervals showed in the morning light draped figures, with donkeys, or an occasional camel standing up statuesque against the dawn, or an alert dog keeping watch, although so recent, seems unreal, something from a dream world.

The Land of the Philistines

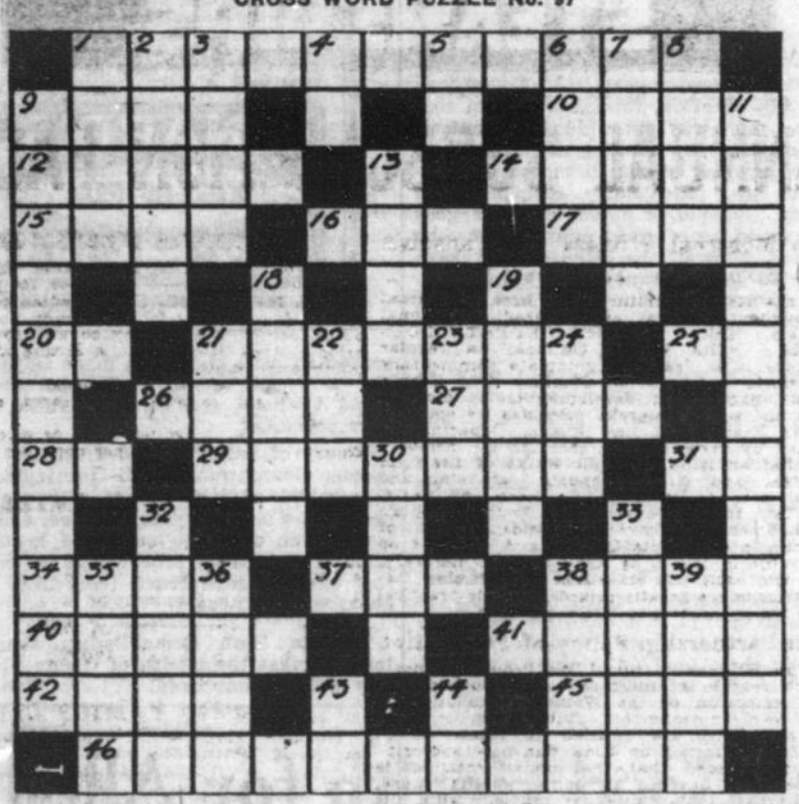
As the day broadens the features of the country grow clearer. We are gradually leaving the desert behind, and cultivation becomes more frequent. We reach Gaza, round which our men had such heavy fighting during the British advance. On the right is one of the large British cemeteries, the second we have passed. This one contains over three thousand graves, and reminds us at what a cost to our country the advance into Palestine, represented by this railway, was won. Over ten thousand British soldiers lost their lives. Gaza is one of the five federated Philistine cities—walled villages would probably be the modern description. To most young folk the name recalls one of Samson's exploits when he carried off on his shoulders the city gates—tradition says as far as a hill which we saw a little while ago on the right side of the line. The Philistines were a non-Semetic people who had arrived in this maritime plain, perhaps coming by sea before the Israelites were established in the neighboring hills. They were a warlike people, for whom, as a rule, the Israelites were no match in the open field up to the time at any rate of David's military genius. Curiously enough it is from them, and not the Jews, that the present name of the country, Palestine, is derived.

Between six and seven o'clock we reached the railway junction of Lydda, or Ludd. The green of its orchards and the silver grey of its olive groves were restful to the eye after the desert sand we had passed over. We were glad to stretch our legs on the platform while waiting for the train to Jerusalem. Lydda, according to an old tradition, was the birthplace of St. George, the patron saint of England, and his burial place after his martyrdom at the beginning of the 4th century, in the reign of Diocletian. On leaving Lydda the line for a time runs southward, and then turns at right angles to work its way up through a long wady or glen into the uplands of Judaea. While still far out on the plain we can see the Judaean hills, and faint and far, as in a soft pastel drawing, the misty outlines of what we take to be the mountains of Moab. The Vale of Sorek, up which the train is passing, is associated with Samson's feats among his Philistine enemies. We had a glimpse some time ago of the valley of Elah where, during one of the Philistine incursions into the hill country, David slew their champion, Goliath, and the Philistines fled in panic before the Israelites. These valleys from the plain have always been the avenues of access for hostile forces advancing on Jerusalem. In this one up which we are moving there was fierce fighting between our own army and the Turks toward the end of 1917.

Limestone rock now begins to crop out at the surface, and the soil seems good. Millet and other crops are passed, the unfenced strips of cultivated ground looking not unlike Lewis crofts, but having between them at intervals whitened boundary stones evidently marking off the limit of each owner's ground.

(Continued on page 30.)

CROSS WORD PUZZLE No. 97



KEY TO CROSS WORD PUZZLE No. 97

Horizontal

1 Set apart for sacred service.
9 Painful.
10 Malt liquors.
12 One of Shakespeare's forests.
14 A pleasant odor.
15 An Aquatic plant.
16 A dead Egyptian Monarch (ab.).
17 A poetic narrative.
20 A preposition.
21 A glass worker.
25 Confused type.
26 A diving bird.
27 A crustaceous animal.
28 Toward (a preposition).
29 An artillery complement.
31 For example (ab.).
34 A stone circle.
37 Among the desserts.
38 To measure.
41 Applied to a Fugue (mus.).
42 Cannot be found.
45 A legal document.
46 A system of philosophy.

Vertical

1 The heart of a thing.
2 Methodical arrangement.
3 A necessity.
4 Edward (nickname).
5 God of ancient Egypt.
6 Weed.
7 To run away with.
8 Half (French).
9 Ironical.
11 Chime rung at mass
13 A famous canal.
18 A covering garment.
19 An intoxicant made with pears.
21 An U.S. sailor (slang).
22 An industrious insect.
23 Water's winter wear.
24 A line of light.
30 An animal's end.
32 To get up.
33 Presiding spirits.
35 A common metal.
36 A celebrated Roman called "Censorius."
38 Cut down.
39 A magnesium mineral.
43 Masonic governing body (ab.).
44 Pronoun (neut.).

ANSWER TO PUZZLE No. 96

■	M	I	N	C	E	■	B	A	S	I	S	■
P	■	S	O	O	N	■	A	D	I	T	■	W
E	T	■	T	R	A	I	T	O	R	■	S	O
E	R	A	■	A	C	T	O	R	■	S	T	O
R	E	S	U	L	T	■	N	E	R	E	I	D
S	K	I	M	■	■	■	■	A	I	R	S	■
■	■	A	B	E	T	■	S	I	T	S	■	■
M	A	T	E	■	■	■	■	E	M	I	T	■
E	X	I	L	E	D	■	R	A	D	I	S	H
S	I	C	■	D	I	G	I	T	■	C	L	A
N	L	■	L	U	N	A	T	I	C	■	E	N
E	■	P	A	C	T	■	E	L	A	N	■	E
■	H	A	D	E	S	■	S	T	R	O	P	■

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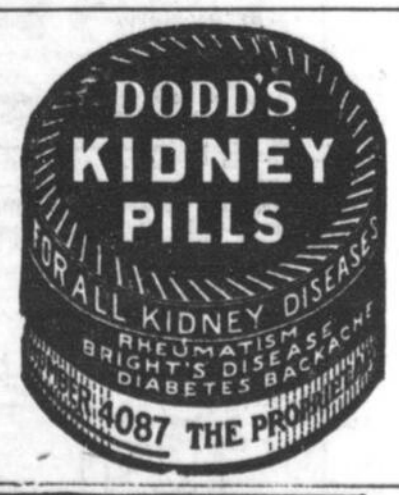
Old as the Laurentian Mountains are, they are forever yielding up new delights of scenery for the traveller. In Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec and other centres in the Province, many turn their thoughts to far off beauty spots and all the while at their very back door lies a mountain country rich in scenic beauty. Game abounds in the northern part of Quebec. The deer and moose seasons are now open, and the steady stream of hunters into the north has started. All less than a half day's journey from Montreal on the Canadian Pacific lines. The air up in the Laurentians has a tang that will put the glow in any cheek. Delightful week-end trips can be arranged into this wonderful country if a longer trip for hunting is not possible. Mont Laurier, Ste. Agathe, Val Morin are only a suggestion of the many resorts that offer the best in accommodation for the visitor.

Information regarding rates, train schedules, etc., can be obtained at any Canadian Pacific Ry Ticket Office or from F. C. Lydon, City Passenger Agent, 143 St. James St., phone Harbour 4211.



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BEFORE IS A TESTIMONIAL THAT SPEAKS FOR ITS
NUMEROUS CURATIVE QUALITIES.

Bible Pictures

We are now beginning to run in among the foothills of Judah, and a characteristic feature is the numerous flocks of black goats which seem to constitute an important part of the peasant's wealth. We have found it necessary to revise our ideas of goats. These are beautiful creatures in fine condition, with glossy coats and great long flaps of ears. In the Holy Land goats seem to be held in equal esteem with sheep; indeed, more flocks of the former are seen on the hills than of the latter. Besides the shepherd with the sheep and goats, other Biblical features were frequent. Here we passed a man in blue robe and white turban standing at the head of a camel on whose back was perched a woman and a child; there a string of three camels each bearing a rider in the picturesque attire of the desert. At one of the small stations a striking group of Bedouins watched the train come in. They were dressed in the usual robes and turbans, but the girdles were furnished with weapons that suited well the fierce bearded faces and the fine independent carriage of the men. From a hole in a rock smoke was issuing, evidently a cave used as a dwelling-place.

The Judaean Hills

As the railway climbs high, the country becomes more rocky, large knobs of grey limestone showing on the surface. Some of this stone is being quarried, and it was strange to see it being transported by camels, each of which had several large blocks securely fastened high up on his back. The dry wady, up the side of which the line is laid, becomes at parts a gorge. It is a rugged Highland glen, but the strange features to Scottish eyes are the want of greenery and the dry bed of the stream. The discolored rounded boulders in the watercourse are all that at this time of year mark what in the winter season must be a boiling mountain torrent. Scattered trees occupy the sloping sides of the wady—grey olives with strange gnarled trunks, and fig trees with dark-green leafage, but the low-growing scrub that covers parts of the slope is withered to brown. An intensely blue sky is overhead, and already, though the morning is still young, the temperature is uncomfortably high. The gorge is frequently terraced for the growth of the olive, the fig, and the vine, and the side valleys opening off the main one are similarly utilized. In places the channel is banked with stone to protect the terraces. Greater numbers of trees mark our approach to Bittir, with its white flat-topped houses showing picturesquely through the leafage. It was across here that the line of trenches ran from which, at the end of 1917, the Turks opposed in heavy fighting the British advance on Jerusalem. Our journey is almost done. Our first glimpse of the city is of the steeple of the Russian church on the top of the Mount of Olives.

A strong movement is growing in England to make Armistice Day this year a Day of Remembrance instead of revelry. Victory balls, fetes and galas are to be frowned on.

HIGH COMMISSIONER RETURNS TO LONDON

Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner to London, with his daughter, photographed on board the S.S. Megantic at Montreal, as he was leaving to resume his duties in England.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CHILDHOOD

The question of the relationship between human tuberculosis and the form encountered in cattle has not yet been decided, in spite of the zeal with which men of science all over the world are endeavoring to settle the matter. It appears, however, that Doctor Koch, the eminent discoverer of the tubercle-bacillus which is the cause of the disease, spoke somewhat prematurely when he announced that there is no danger to the human race to be apprehended from infection through the medium of the meat or milk obtained from tuberculous cattle. At least, this is the view of most American and English physicians, and a British commission appointed to study the facts has recently published a report to the same effect.

On the other hand, tthe observation has been made that tuberculosis is also prevalent in countries in which the cattle are healthy, or in which they are not kept to supply milk or meat for food, as in Iceland, Alaska and Japan.

Leaving these theoretical discussions out of the question, the facts remain that the two chief ways in which tuberculosis is acquired are by inhaling or by swallowing the germs, and that it is young children who are particularly susceptible to infection. Indeed, a noted observer goes so far as to assert that every adult who manifests signs of the disease must have contracted it in infancy, the germs having remained dormant for years, until some accidental cause started them into activity.

Heredity is not supposed to play so great a part in the transmission of tuberculosis as was formerly believed. The theory now is that the children of consumptives are somewhat more likely than others to develop the disease, simply because they are so much exposed to infection from the germs continually thrown off by their sick parent.

It is therefore evident that the greatest possible precautions must be taken to safeguard infants and children from any possible contact with tubercle-bacilli either in their food or in their surroundings. The sale of milk or meat from diseased animals should be made impossible and it is of the utmsot importance to avoid artificial feeding for babies whenever possible.

Plenty of sunhsine and fresh air, scrupulous cleanliness in all particulars, a firm stand against the kissing of children on the mouth by any person, and vigilant watch over the milk and meat supplies are essential precautions in keeping the coming generation free from "the great white plague."

Reports from Baden-Baden, Germany, indicate that the health of Queen Victoria has greatly improved.

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.

Ended the Stiffness in his wrist

Isaac C. Mann, of Matapedia, Que., has written us as follows:

"Fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and for about nine months I had no use of my hand. I tried other liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. Under persuasion from a friend I got Minard's Liniment and used one bottle which completely ended my trouble. I have been using Minard's Liniment in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it". 30

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Good Health for All the Family

Mrs. Mary Fourgere, Larry's River, N.S. writes:—"I was troubled with constipation for years." At last a friend suggested that I try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I did so and must say that they have given me more relief than all the medicine I have taken during the last ten years."

The newest idea in medicine is to prevent serious disease by looking after the "minor ills."

Since about ninety percent of serious diseases develop from constipation and torpid action of the liver and kidneys the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to arouse the action of these organs is the most effective of preventives.

Backaches, headaches, indigestion, constipation, etc., soon disappear when this great regulating medicine is used.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

35c. a box, all dealers or The Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto 2, Canada.

LIVE STOCK PRICES

COMMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 16.

The few cattle offered were sold at steady prices on the Toronto Livestock Exchange. Export shipment for the week totalled 1,360 cattle. Calves sold steady at $13 for tops. The hog market was also steady at $12.25 off car for thick smooths, and at $13.43 for selects. Good ewe lambs sold at $12 per hundred, with a few at $11.50. Sheep were steady.

With 1,809 cattle offered trading was active and prices steady at Winnipeg. Butcher class prices were rather uneven; stockers and feeders active at steady prices. Calves firm. Hogs prices steady; thick smooths, $11.75; bacon selects, 10 per cent. premium. The lamb market declined 50c for the week; best lambs $10 to $10.50; sheep, $3.50 to $7.

At East Buffalo:—

Hogs, 3,500; early top, $14.35; bulk 170 to 210 pounds, $14.10 to $14.25; few 160 pounds, $14; light lights, $13 up; bulk slaughter pigs, $12.25 to $12.50; packing sows, $11.50 to $12.

Cattle, 200; medium heifers, $7.85; reactor cows, $2.50 to $4.25.

Calves, 200; top veals, $17; medium grades, $12.50 to $13.50.

Sheep, 300; top fat lambs, $14.50; culls, $11, down.

At Chicago, hogs, 23,000; top, $14; bulk 160 to 200 pounds average, $13.50 to $13.80; 210 to 280, $13.90; most packing sows, $10.50 to $11.50; heavy weight hogs, $12.50 to $13.90; slaughter pigs, $11 to $12.50.

Cattle, 15,000; best yearlings early at $12; heavy bullocks upward to $10.40; stockers and feeders strong at week's 25c to 40c advance; she stock uneven; mostly steady; spots, 10c to 15c lower; bulls steady to strong; bulk vealers to packers around $13.

Sheep, 24,000; early bulk of native lambs, $13.75 to $14.25; culls strong; weight 960 to 1,000, mostly; bulk of fat ewes, $5.50 to $6.75; feeding lambs, bulk $13 to $13.50.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE CONFERENCE

British and German industrial and financial leaders met in conference over the week-end at the residence of Col. Ashley, Minister of Transport, near Romsey. Coal, iron textiles, shipping, electric mining and the banking industries of both countries were represented and the conversations, which were carried on in an atmosphere of confidence and goodwill, ranged over a variety of topics in the field of business.

It was decided to form a standing joint committee composed of an equal number of representatives of the two countries to continue the investigations into the subjects discussed, and further meetings are contemplated. The British chairman of the joint committee is Sir. Robert S. Horne, former chancellor of the exchequer, and the German chairman, Dr. Duisberg, privy councillor.

CONVERTING ESTATE INTO LIMITED CO.

The Earl of Strathmore, father of the Duchess of York, like the Duke of Devonshire, and other great landed peers, is converting his vast estates into a limited liability company, so as to be able to deduct the expenses of carrying the estate from his income tax and to avoid the payment of death dues.

The property of the Duke includes the famous haunted Glamis Castle in Scotland, which occupies the site where by legend, Macbeth murdered Duncan, King of Scotland. The Prince of Wales recently visited Glamis Castle and is said to have been disappointed because the ghosts failed to materialize for him.

The Duke of Strathmore owns about 24,700 acres.

BELL TELEPHONE RATE INQUIRY

The Bell Telephone Company closed its case on Thursday at the afternoon session of the hearing of its application to increase subscribers' rates, before the Railway Commissioners, at Ottawa, after twenty-nine days of actual hearing which started in February last and has dragged its weary way with several long adjournments until now. On Friday morning Col. Reginald Geary, who, representing the City of Toronto, has borne the main burden of opposition argument to the application began the examination of witnesses called in rebuttal. It is understood some six or eight witnesses will be examined, including auditors, engineers and rate experts, and it will probably be the end of this week before the way is clear for counsel to develop their argument.

CANADA'S FUR PRODUCTION

Canada's export of furs in the first three months of the fiscal year amounted in value to $3,253,526, of which $790,175 went to the United Kingdom, $2,398,336 to the United States and $65,015 to other countries. Almost the entire total of exports consisted of undressed furs, muskrat accounting for the highest value followed by beaver.

HUGE BANK MERGER

A huge bank merger, combining the Irving Bank and Trust Company and the American Exchange-Pacific National Bank with total resources of approximately $735,000,000, was approved by the directors of both institutions today. The new bank, which will be known as the American Exchange Irving Trust Company, will rank as the third largest in New York City, being exceeded in size only by the National City Bank and the Chase National.

BAD BUSH FIRES IN AUSTRALIA

London Evening News dispatches from Sydney, N.S.W., say disastrous bush fires are raging along the coast north of that city. Much of the country from Lismore to Port MacQuarie, a distance of a hundred miles, is ablaze.

Communications are interrupted and details are scarce, but it is believed that many districts have been burned. Some settlers are known to have lost their homes, cattle, timber, and other possessions.

Dispatches from Brisbane say fierce bush fires encircle that city, with practically every hill within a 50-mile radius ablaze.

Not everybody is educated up to the advantage of a sincerely independent paper devoted to the general welfare. But your neighbor or friend, after reading the argument on page 7, will want to sample the paper under the trial offer

S.S. DAWSON FOUNDERS

The stern wheel steamer Dawson, the last boat of the season to leave Dawson for White Horse, on the Yukon River, struck a rock and went down near Carmacks, 215 miles south of Dawson, on Wednesday.

The vessel sailed October 9 from Dawson, and she was carrying heavy gold shipments and mails, and between seventy and eighty passengers, mostly from Dawson, and all are reported safe.

The message reporting the accident and which gave no details beyond the fact that all passengers were safe, was sent by the purser of the vessel, Kenneth Fife, to relatives in Vancouver.

JAPANESE CHILDREN LEARN ENGLISH

The foreigner walking through Tokio streets is stopped repeatedly by small children who call shrilly "Hello" and "Good-u-By" and "How are you?" They have just begun their study of English in school and already are eager to practice. In the little cafes older boys will approach the foreigner, anxious to converse in the strange language. At any of the principal tourist centers, such as Kioto or Nara, especially in student centers, foreign visitors will often encounter well-dressed young men and an occasional girl who will volunteer to act as guides, refusing any money, explaining that they are students and wish to perfect their English. Often when round-the-world boats visit these places whole classes will turn out to show the tourists about, again for the purpose of practising English conversation.—D. C. Bess, in N. Y. Evening Post.

Bond Interest

When your interest coupons become due, or when you receive cheques for interest on registered bonds, deposit them in a Savings Account in the Bank of Montreal.

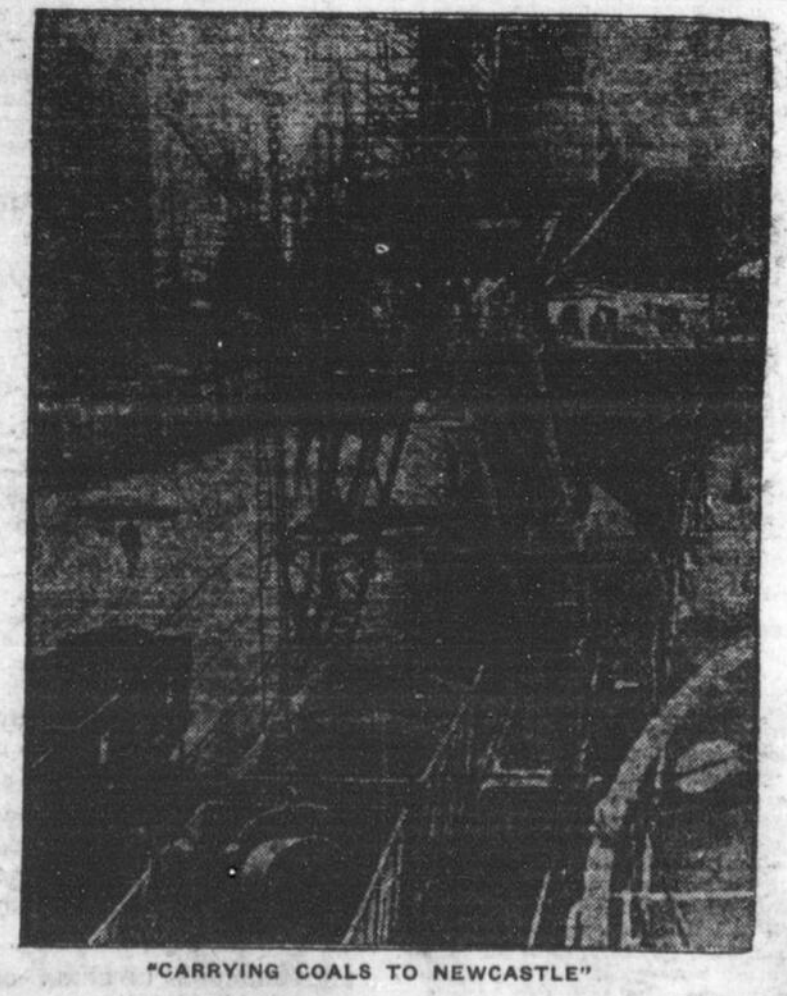
The money you receive on your investment in bonds will then earn interest for you.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established over 100 years

CAPTAIN J. E. BERNIER

Officially known as Government Explorer for the Dominion, says the Russians were perfectly justified in seizing Wrangel Island again, as Canada never had a legal claim to it. Captain Bernier, who has made a dozen voyages into the Arctic, has been in active command on 266 voyages and is preparing for a jaunt into Hudson Bay next year.



"CARRYING COALS TO NEWCASTLE"

Supplies of foreign coal being discharged, instead of loaded, on the Tyne, whence, in normal times, coal could be shipped to supply the world. Strike conditions have made necessary the importation of coal, most of it coming from Germany and the United States.

ESCAPING THE COLD

With the arrival of October and the fall weather there is an unmistakable tang of winter in the air that makes one shiver beneath a topcoat. The Canadian winter is fast approaching, and is of no mean importance. Soon the first flurry of snow will herald the usual six-foot fall of snow in Montreal. This is the season of the year that one begins to make plans for a trip to the land of sunshine—California. In these modern times it is just a matter of consulting a Canadian Pacific Ry Ticket Agent regarding rates and train schedules. One of the most popular routes to California is across Canada to Vancouver on the Canadian Pacific Lines and from there by boat down the Pacific Coast to California. Or another popular route by way of Chicago. The Canadian Pacific service to Chicago is daily one of the finest in operation. Luxurious Equipment throughout provide the traveller with the utmost comforts. Information regarding the details of this interesting trip will be supplied upon request at any Canadian Pacific Ry Ticket Office or at the offices of F. C. Lydon, City Passenger Agent, 143 St. James St., phone Harbour 4211.

ENGLAND CANNOT BE DOWNED

(Balitmore Sun.)

The dismal picture of England's future drawn by Dean William R. Inge . . . is not new. The great theologian . . . seems merely to have gathered together thoughts and prophecies which he has been casting before the British people for several years in his icily brilliant style. But they will not down England. She can be downed only by a failing heart and a tiring brain. If the heart is the English heart of old and the brain the brain of old, the problems are but steps to triumph.

CUSTOMS INVESTIGATION REOPENING

Investigation of the Customs Department will be resumed Monday, Oct. 25, it was announced by Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Customs at Ottawa on Thursday. No indication was given as to where the sitting would be held, but Toronto is the likely choice. Further sittings will be held at border points in Ontario, it is believed.

SIGNIFICANT MEETING

King Victor Emmanuel Receives Archbishop of Pisa in Audience.

King Victor Emmanuel received Cardinal Maffi, Archbishop of Pisa, in audience at Villa San Rossore, the royal retreat, says the Stefani News Agency.

The King and Cardinal had a cordial talk lasting about an hour.

Since 1871 efforts have been made by successive Italian Governments to effect a rapproachment between the Vatican and the Quirinal. Under the Fascist regime these efforts have been multiplied.

Cardinal Maffi officiated at the marriage of Princess Yolanda, the King's daughter, and Count Calvi di Bergolo in 1923. He has twice been a candidate for a papacy.

PRINCE NOT ENGAGED

Reports published in New York that the Prince of Wales is to marry the infanta Beatrice of Spain are declared unfounded in advices from London, which state that the betrothal was denied when the story was first circulated in that city, two weeks ago.

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.

FARMERS MARKETS

THE GRAIN MARKET

The trade in grain in the domestic market last week was rather quiet, but the tone was firm and prices showed no change with car lots of No. 2 Canadian western oats quoted at 70c, extra No. 1 feed at 67c, No. 3 C. W. a 66c, No. 1 feed at 64c, and No. 2 feed at 62c per bushel, ex-store, while odd cars of Ontario No. 3 white sold at 58c, and No. 4 white at 57c bushel ex-track, and Argentine corn at 92c per bushel, ex-store.

Cash prices at Winnipeg:

Wheat—1 nor., $1.40 3-4; 2 nor., $1.37; 3 nor., $1.33 1-4; No. 4, $1.25 3-4; No. 5, $1.13 1-4; No. 6, 98 1-4c; feed, 83 1-4c; track, $1.36 1-4; screenings, $2.

Oats—2 C.W., 57 7-8c; 3 C.W., 54 3-8c; ex. 1 feed, 54 3-8c; 1 feed, 53 3-8c; 2 feed, 52 3-8c; rejected, 48 7-8c; track, 57 3-8c.

Barley—3 C.W., 64 1-2c; 4 C.W., 60c; rejected, 59c; feed, 58c; track, 64 1-2c.

Flax—1 N.W.C., $1.91 3-4; 2 C.W., $1.87 3-4; 3 C.W., $1.66 3-4; rejected, $1.61 3-4; track, $1.91 3-4.

Rye—2 C.W., 94 7-8c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

There were no new developments in the local egg situation last week prices being steady under a continued fair demand, and a moderately active business was done, with sales of fresh extras at 50c to 52c and firsts at 45c to 47c per dozen. The movement of storage eggs continues to improve for domestic consumption on account of the good quality of the stock, and sales of extras were made at 42c to 43c, firsts at 38c to 39c and seconds at 33c to 34c per dozen.

The tone of the market for dressed poultry remains steady owing to the fact that supplies were just about sufficient to meet the requirements, and a good trade was done, with sales of selected turkeys wighing 6 lbs. and under at 37c to 40c per lb., 6 to 7 lbs. at 40c to 43c per lb., 8 to 9 lbs. at 44c to 46c per lb., 10 to 11 lbs. at 47c to 49c per lb., 12 to 13 lbs. at 50c to 52c per lb., 14 to 15 lbs. at 53c to 55c per lb., squab broilers at 39c to 44c per lb., selected broilers at 37c to 42c per lb., milk-fed cickens at 40c to 44c per lb., green ducklings weighing 5 to 6 lbs. at 35c to 38c per lb., domestic ducklings at 32c to 35c per lb., pen-fed ducks at 29c to 32c per lb. and selected ducks at 26c to 29c per lb.

A fair business was reported in honey and as supplies were ample to meet all requirements, prices ruled steady, with sales of No. 1 white clover honey in comb at 25c per section, No. 2 grade at 20c per section, No. 1 amber in comb at 20c per section, No. 2 grade at 16c per section No. 1 white strained honey in 30-lb. tins at 15c per lb., 5-lb. tins at 15 1-2c per lb., 2 1-2-lb. tins at 16c per lb., buckwheat honey in 60-lb. tins at 10c per lb., 5-lb tins at 11c per lb. and 2 1-2-lb. tins a 12c per lb.

The condition of the market for potatoes was unchanged, the undertone being firm, with a good steady demand for supplies, of which the offerings were none too large, and sales of car lots of New Brunswick Green Mountains and cobblers were made at $1.45 per bag and Quebec white stock at $1.25 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track.

The market for beans was quiet, but the feeling was firm and prices were unchanged, with car lots of choice white hand-picked quoted at $2.40 per bushel and broken lots at $2.50 to $2.60 per bushel.

THE DAIRY MARKET

A steady feeling prevailed in the butter market under a slight improvement in the demand from local buyers for small lots to fill actual wants, and sales of Eastern Townships No. 1 pasteurized creamery butter were made at 31 1-2c to 32c per lb., No. 1 unpasteurized at 30 1-2c to 31c per lb, and No. 2 grades at 29 1-2c to 30c per lb. In a jobbing way, the movement was reported fair for the season of the year and prices were unchanged, with sales of finest creamery at 35c per lb. in solid packages and at 36c per lb. in 1-lb. blocks.

The cheese market was without any new feature to note, business over the cable being still slow, but there continues to be some demand from American buyers for supplies, and further sales in this direction were made. Spot prices were unchanged, with western No. 1 white and colored quoted at 16 3-4c to 16 7-8c per lb. and easern grades at 16 1-2c to 16 5-8c per lb.

Foreign exchange department, Bank of Montreal. $4.84 1-4 (par value 4.86 2-3.)
New York funds 3-32 discount.

GROWTH

In the balance sheet of a life assurance company income represents the receipts during the year in premiums on its policies of all kinds, from interest and dividends on its invested securities, from rents, profits on sales of securities and from other sources. In relation to disbursements it is a measure of growth or expansion.

The income of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada for 1925 was over sixty-nine million dollars.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

POSTAGE STAMPS AND RAILWAYS

The invention of the postage stamp was one of the chief factors in the immediate success of uniform penny postage when introduced in 1840. But there was another new invention, writes Fred J. Melville, in the London Daily Telegraph, on which Rowland Hill scarcely counted, which had a greater influence on the triumph of his postal reform. This was the invention of the railways. Hill's calculations were based on the capacity and cost of the conveyance of mails by coach, although the first mail had been conveyed by rail between Liverpool and Manchester on November 11, 1830, and the first travelling post office—constructed out of a horse-box—was run on the Grand Junction Railway between Birmingham and Liverpool on January 6, 1838.

When the agitation for uniform penny postage began to impress the public mind in 1837, mails were carried on four railways only, and the Post Office paid the companies about £3,300 a year. Today the railways get nearly five millions, divided fairly evenly between the cost of conveyance of letter mails and parcels.

The development of the railways revolutionized the transport of mails in all countries, and the stamp collector finds his hobby linked with the associations of the iron roads at many points. The transport of mails by rail has provided the theme for many stamp designs, beginning with the wide-funnelled locomotive on the 1860 issue of New Brunswick, and ranging through a variety of types of engine used in foreign countries down to the latest American fliers with their wonderfully-equipped travelling post-offices.

One entire series of stamps was devoted to the commemoration of that remarkable feat of railway engineering, the Guayaquil and Quito Railway from the coast to the capital of Ecuador. This railway was opened for traffic on June 25, 1908, amid great rejoicings, and on that day a set of seven stamps was issued to celebrate the event. On the 1 centavo is a well-engraved vignette of a train, and on the 1 sucre is a view of Mount Chimborazo, the flank of which is crossed by the railway at an altitude of 12,000 feet. On the 20 centavos is a portrait of the American engineer, Archer Harman, to whose skill the railway was mainly due, and on the 50 centavos is James Sivewright, who completed the task when Harman had succumbed to yellow fever. The other three values bear portraits of Ecuadorean Presidents; 2 centavos, Garcia Moreno, who conceived the plan for the railway about 1869; 5 centavos, Elroy Alfaro, President in 1905; and 10 centavos, Abelardo Moncayo, who was in office at the date of the completion of the project.

The British home railways have provided an interesting philatelic sideline in their railway letter fee stamps. The late Earl of Crawford had a great collection of these, and the late Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen wrote a monumental history of the stamps, which was published in 1901. The railway letter service is still in existence, although its convenience is but little known to or used by the general public. It was introduced in 1891 to legalise the conveyance of urgent letters by the first available train without waiting for the general mail. The letters were required to be within the minimum weight (at first 1 oz., later 4 oz., at present 2 oz.), and to bear postage stamps to prepay the ordinary postage rate. An additional fee of 2d (now 4d) was required to be paid to the railway company.

In preparation for this new service the Stamping Department at Somerset House submitted to the Postmaster-General in 1890 an essay for a stamp to cover the combined fees. This was the 3d. purple on yellow, Queen Victoria, stamp overprinted "Railway Letter Postage," but it was not adopted owing to objections from the companies, who were then authorized to produce their own stamps for the collection of the 2d. railway fee.

Rather more than 100 separate companies availed themselves of the privilege of issuing these stamps, which are nearly all of one design and color, selected in the first instance by the Post Office, and mostly of the denomination 2d. But they were obtained by the various companies from different printers, and present a wide range of technical variation, which makes them of particular interest to the collector.

Some departures from the normal, unauthorised but allowed to pass, were in the wrong colors, as in the case of the East London Railway (pink), the Metropolitan (carmine), and the first issue of the North-Eastern (vermillion), while some of the Irish railways printed their stamps in blue, brown, rose, or carmine. The Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway, with but 14 1-2 miles of permanent way had its own ideas as to the fee, the color, and the design. Its first stamps were in the approved design, but with the value of 1d. only, and printed in blue. The company only proposed to charge 1d fee, but the Post Office insisted on 2d. being charged, and so two of the stamps had to be affixed to each letter (1893-1898). In 1898 a new stamp, value 2d., was issued by the company, printed in red, and in an elaborate design showing the Arms of the City of Derry.

There are of course other railway stamps to whose regular use on parcels, &c., we owe our morning newspapers, our milk and butter, and many things too large or too perishable to entrust to the care of the Post Office. But these have never had any vogue with the collector.

Invest to Build Canada

IN the flush of prosperity it may be well to consider the necessity of building an income through investment in securities that afford safety of funds with broad potentialities. Prosperity has come to Canada and to Canadian investors through the development of water power resources, hitherto dormant.

Ottawa River Power 6½% Bonds due 1953

Supplies power in the city of Ottawa under contract with the Hydro - Electric Commission of Ottawa and the Ottawa and Hull Power Co. Limited

Price 103.25 and Interest to yield 6.25%

The securities of the leading water power companies are attractive, not only to Canadians, but to the investors of other countries.

Those with surplus funds for investment cannot do better than to investigate the return and future possibilities of several of the most prominent of these companies.

Every progressive citizen of Canada should have a part in the development of the country's basic industries.

Complete information upon request. Write our nearest branch.

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
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145 St. James Street, Montreal
Toronto Quebec London, Ont. Ottawa Winnipeg Hamilton
515

SOMETHING TO MAKE
Corn Beads

If you have some ears of corn you can make the most fascinating strings of beads. Different varieties of corn will give you beads of different sizes and shapes. Little round kernels stained red look like coral but they may be stained many different colors.

First soak the kernels in hot water until you can thread them with a needle and linen thread or stout cord through the centre of the kernels. Sort out large and small and those having spots or imperfections. Try to keep them all of a uniform size. You can if you wish to do so tie a knot between each two kernels.

After the kernels have been strung, dip them in a hot solution of strong dye. Dip them several times into the dye until the shade you desire is obtained.

How would such a string of beads do for one of the Christmas gifts you plan to make?

CEDES ANGOLA TO ITALY

It is reported from a reliable banking source that negotiations have been concluded whereby Portugal, for a consideration of one billion lire, approximately $38,000,000 will cede to Italy the African colony of Angola.

Italy is expected to use the newly acquired territory for colonization. Angola, which was formerly known as Dongo or Ambonde, extends from the mouth of the Congo River to the River Cunene. Years ago it was notorious because of the extent of its slave trade. Its capitol is Sao Paolo de Loanda.

PHOTOGRAPHS INTERIOR OF STOMACH

The interior of the stomach has been photographed for the first time by Dr. Hans Elsner, head of the Charity Polyclinic. At a general meeting of stomach specialists Dr. Elsner described how he overcame the difficulty of sufficiently illuminating the interior of the stomach in order to make the photograph. This was done by the employment of a high power optical system and replacing the gastroscope's white lamp with a blue one.

Dr. Elsner for 12 years has been assistant to Prof. Ismar Boas ,a famous specialist. He is a graduate of the Berlin University and is 52 years old.

TO REDUCE NUMBER OF CLERGY

President Calles of Mexico has submitted to Congress regulations limiting the number of Roman Catholic priests and ministers of every denomination permitted to function within the Federal district to 90 for each denomination.

The new regulations would apply only in the Federal district and Mexico's two territories, because each state already has the power to fix the number of priests and ministers allowed to function in them.