

MONTREAL WITNESS

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CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

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80th Year

Make Canada A Land to Love

The Week's Outlook

An All British—
American Federation

IT may surprise Canadians generally to learn that there is an impetuous movement in Jamaica for the inclusion of all British possessions in America in a Greater Canada. It would include, not only the British islands, but British continental possessions—Guiana and Honduras. In view of the West Indies trade conference, to be held at Ottawa next month, the Jamaica Times is leading a clamorous campaign for complete confederation. Canadians will greatly appreciate such an evidence of kinship, confidence and goodwill, and will note with pleasure that enlightened West Indians recognize the benefits that would follow the removal of all trade restrictions between them and Canada. But it cannot be. Trade reciprocity? Yes; as total as it can be made. But an absolute trade union would be difficult without political union which involves what are to us insuperable difficulties. To begin with, our neighbors would not like it any more than we would like their appropriating some islands to the north of us. A less sentimental objection is that of defence. Canada has for a hundred years been fancy free with regard to all matters of defence. She has simply leaned on the Mother Country for any fist-shaking that might possibly be called for. She is at present full of her nationhood, but not proportionately equipped for defence or for taking her share in that function of the Commonwealth. Confederation with the West Indies would make the defence of those very scattered units primarily the duty of Canada. We do not doubt that the colored population, in all those regions, who are the great majority, would welcome such a move as being one more guarantee against absorption into the United States, which, in view of the treatment accorded their race in neighboring territory, they have good reason to abhor. But it is idle to deny that there is a color question, and our hotels, being now so largely in the hands of Americans and for Americans, we should have great fear of complications that might bring disrespect upon representatives of those regions and discredit on our country. We have enough of antipathies already without importing any. We remember an attempt to form a colored colony in Saskatchewan when people who traditionally thought of Canada as the sanctuary of freedom for their race were rudely repulsed and forced to quit. Perhaps we may be more Christian some day. Then the customs union itself might bring trouble. Owing to diversity of interests, we have at this moment a well-defined movement to take certain of our provinces out of the customs union that we have. Is it possible then to make reciprocity complete without giving either control over the customs regulations of the other? That is the problem before the coming conference.

Renewing The
Lemieux Act

CANADA'S Industrial Disputes Act, recently declared "ultra vires," by the Privy Council, is again under way. Mr. Murdock piloted his amendments through all three stages in the Commons on a single day. Provinces have the right to bring themselves voluntarily within the scope of this arbitration act. But disputes involving unions of interprovincial extent are declared to be always within the jurisdiction of the measure. This will make this machinery of conciliation again available in all important disputes. It is regrettable that it should have been rendered inactive on the eve of the serious labor dispute in the Cape Breton mines. This measure, commonly known as the Lemieux Act, makes arbitration necessary but leaves the decisions to be enforced by public opinion. It is fairly safe to say that if the public could have a statement from some such impartial board in the present dispute between "Besco" and its miners that the strike, or the lock-out, would be speedily settled. As it is, few Canadians, outside of Cape Breton, really

"And so the camel died. A camel less, who cares?"

AN unbounded optimism, leaving no room for faltering, has characterized the conduct of the Witness since its start eighty years ago. And it is not for lack of optimism that we feel constrained at this crisis to warn the people of Canada, and especially the readers of this paper, that the very conditions which call more and more for an independent press are making independent journalism more and more difficult and therefore more and more a matter of concern for a larger number. There is always the possibility of a paper, fighting in the front trenches, being done to death either by the onslaught of the foe or by the desertion of its friends, than which latter a stab in the back would be more kindly. Whether wilfully or neglectfully the result would be the same. No matter whether it is the last straw heaped upon his overburdened back or the last straw withdrawn from his diminishing ration which killed the camel, he dies in the desert. And what other camel hastens to fill the need? Those who so drove or neglected the burden-bearer must themselves shoulder the burden, for no other camel will volunteer.

WARRANTED OPTIMISM

THE WITNESS has been making progress. In some ways it is in a stronger position than for a long time. And for this we are grateful to a good Providence working through the hearts of its good readers for the promotion of its circulation and influence in many directions. Though it is carried on by a "firm" and not by a committee, the Witness is nevertheless published as a high calling. It is carried on in faith that it has a great and unique mission to fulfil, and "on faith" that so long as it is true to its high calling it will be providentially sustained, as ever in the past so in the future. Nevertheless its publishers feel burdened just now with the responsibility of warning its readers and the people of Canada that if they desire its continued service they must rally to its support by personal cooperation in extending its sphere of influence. If they would but undertake its circulation problems, each one in his or her own environment, loyally, devotedly, as purposeful volunteers—the publishers in their respective environments—a new era of far greater service would dawn for independent journalism which every development of the age tends to crush out. Between papers backed by privileged interests and papers backed by parties and organizations, an untrammelled paper calls for the volunteer help of those who feel that the country needs such. Without that it is fair to say that the new era may find itself without an independent press. Many papers and interests would be quite glad of that. Would

know whether the men are being fairly paid; whether the wage reductions are necessary to find a market for the coal; or whether the real trouble is that financial manipulations have put the company in such a position, that operation is almost impossible on any wage scale.

Tax Revisions

M. R. ROBB has yielded to his critics on two minor points. Cheques, and other documents which now require excise stamps, will be exempt after July first if for less than amounts of five dollars. The "over-riding lien" on all assets, which made arrears in income tax a first mortgage on all the possessions of the taxpayer, has also been removed in the case of moveable property. The latter action was taken on the advice of the permanent officials of the government who have concluded that the provision was of more nuisance than worth. In exempting small cheques from the stamp tax Mr. Robb was placating the farmers who receive numerous small cheques for produce. There is a

You? Do we overestimate the service of the Witness when we venture to think that in the long run every worthy cause is helped by the devotion of this paper to the general welfare? If the Witness helps a cause it must help its organ. But it is also true that no organ can take the place of the Witness, however much it might desire to; and the Witness will accept the place of no organ, however much it might benefit by so doing. Both are needed, and both will be found in every well-informed home.

DRIVING IT HOME

IN the face, on the one hand, of increasing competition from papers which claim to be independent but have hidden axes to grind, and, on the other, of two new papers which we hear are to be started soon, and for which we understand subscriptions are now being got, we ask each reader this personal question: Will it be through the withdrawal of your subscription that the Witness will succumb in a desert where there are no other such papers? If so, it will not be because you are not forewarned. And to the new publishers we say: Be sure you are aiming higher and are prepared, through greater sacrifices, to achieve greater things than the Witness before you dare in the name of all that is good to take away any one of its supporters. And yet again to our own readers we say: If you are convinced that another paper will be more worthy of your support, more efficient in the service of the general welfare, and if you can only take one paper, then give up the Witness and take the other. But let no one forget that very many are the papers which have in the past started out with great programs only to trim their sails and alter their courses under stress of contrary opinions or other uncomfortable circumstances, and have done so at times of crisis when they were most counted on to lead a forlorn hope to victory—or to glory. Very many other papers have during the life of the Witness succumbed after a few short weeks or years of adventure. Against the prospectus, or even the sample copy, of any new paper the eighty years of loyally disinterested service ought to weigh heavily. Having said all this, let us say one thing more: We all hail any new paper which will be devoted to the general welfare so long as it will either cultivate neglected ground, or better cultivate ground upon which we are doing our best with the strength and resources at our disposal. Having said our say, it is for others, our readers, our contemporaries and our competitors, to "stand up in meetin'," and say their say. The Witness will go on buoyantly and full of faith that it will continue to the end to which it was called.

joker in it. The man who has a nine dollar bill to pay can pay it in two halves. Mr. Robb says this change will be a serious cost to the revenue, still it will not be killing. Stamp taxes, including the one cent extra impost on postage, only realize a total of about nine millions per year. It is safe to say that a very small proportion of this is derived from cheques for amounts of less than five dollars.

The Surplus Shipping

IT is as natural that the shipping interests should vigorously oppose any measures that might affect their earnings as it is that Canada should be determined to assure her external trade at the lowest possible rates. The shipping industry is demoralized the world over. The available tonnage for world traffic has in ten years increased by one-quarter, while traffic has actually decreased. The solution is either to expand the traffic or reduce the number of ships. That the latter is the inevitable process is proved by the fact that, in spite of much idle shipping,

ship-building is still going on, proving that only vessels with the latest improvements pay to run. It is apparent that a large proportion of the idle tonnage will have to be scrapped. The United States has already scrapped a large part of her billion dollars worth of war-built shipping. Henry Ford has bid for most of the remainder, much of which he means to scrap. His offer may not be accepted, but some similar fate will certainly overtake the last of the great American Armada. The rest of the surplus shipping, held in other countries, may be harder to dispose of. It is nearly all privately owned. But the junking process is going on apace. The advent of the new oil vessels, using Diesel engines, is forcing the older ships from the seas somewhat faster than would have been the case even with the present surplus.

Preston And
Petersen

M. R. PRESTON'S report upon ocean freight rates having got pretty well brushed aside by the grilling he got before the parliamentary committee, the examination of Sir William Petersen is now awaited with interest. What seems plain is that the report was only a by-play to what was going on independent of it. It was little else than a presentation of the facts upon which the government was acting. Nevertheless the salient Preston charges remain. The North Atlantic Conference of shipping companies is admitted to be an effective rate control body. Rates between Europe and Canada's competitors are acknowledged to be lower than those charged on our traffic. The reason advanced is that "uneconomic competition" exists on these other routes. What Canada will want to be sure of is that she is not helping to defray the costs of this "uneconomic competition" with her ports. She has as much need of uneconomic service as New York has. Most people now agree with the companies that in the interests of stability and regularity of service some measure of rate control over transportation agencies is inevitable, if not desirable. But what all are agreed on is that if control is inevitable, and monopoly effective, then the consumers, and shippers, as well as the companies have a right to have a voice in the rate-fixing deliberations of the "Conferences."

Canada
Decried

SIR THOMAS WHITE went over to Britain to explain to the press there the real state of things with regard to the demands of the Grand Trunk bondholders. When he had made it plain to them that the government had paid for the road far more than it was worth the press as a whole ceased its libellous assaults on the Canadian government. They had based their claim on the minority report of Mr. Taft, the arbitrator for the claimants, who had based his valuation on what the road would be worth in 1926, which it was now quite clear it is not going to be. Only the Financial News keeps up the defamation of the government and the denunciation of Canada as a place for British investment. These attacks continue in spite of Mr. Graham's frank statement in the Canadian parliament, in spite of Sir Henry Thornton's clear resumé of the whole situation, and of the fact, now obvious to all men, that almost half of the price paid for the National Railways system will have some day to be written off. So pertinacious is the assault that Sir Thomas recommends as the only cure for the mischief being done, not only to Canada but to imperial relations, a periodic and prominent publication in Britain of the actual state of the Grand Trunk Railway properties. Of course there are people even in Britain who think that in transactions between private capitalists and governments the capitalists should take all the profits and the government all the losses. In this case that means that the nine million Canadians who have involuntarily become shareholders should not only lose their investment but make good the losses of the previous bankrupt investors. Fortunately in the ordinary Englishman there is a sense of fair play. To the British investor,

It is fair to remember that the Grand Trunk Railway is a cumulative tragedy of seventy years continuance. There may have been miscalculation and in earlier days much mismanagement. But that does not alter the fact that it has been, at the cost of British People, an inestimable boon to Canada and that these losers, or, rather, their present representatives, at the final demise of their hopes, have a fair claim on the sympathy and gratitude of the Canadian nation. It would be a pity if that goodwill should in any degree be injured by opprobrious imputation made on their behalf.

Government Rate Making

DRIVEN from its stronghold behind the massive figure of Mr. Taft, the Financial Times falls back upon its other plea, that it was the Canadian government that drove the Grand Trunk to the wall by interfering with freight rates. This is a more specious and more serious complaint, but it will not hold water. The rates in question existed before the Grand Trunk Pacific was built. That enterprise, the cause of the system's downfall, was undertaken in the full knowledge that rates were in the hands of the government. It is not charged that the rates were lowered, but that they were not sufficiently raised to meet war conditions. It remains a fact, however, that the same rates applied to the Canadian Pacific, which continued to pay respectable dividends and accumulate further reserves. To that it may be fairly answered that railways opening new and unsettled country could not be expected to do as well as those whose country is further developed. But the answer to that is that if the government had not interfered at all there would have been coordination of rates, and that any rates that would have met the needs of the newer roads would have given the Canadian Pacific fabulous profits, such as the country would not stand. It has become an understood thing in all countries that governments have to deal with railway rates. It is a matter that promises to give our own parliament a very lively time before it rises, so that it is well that its difficulties should be kept clearly before the members and the nation. From the very beginning of transportation by canal boat or road wagon, the rates have been full of anomalies based chiefly on the rude rule of what the traffic will bear and what competition has to be faced.

Freezing Out

AFURTHER charge of the English press, this time on behalf of the Canadian Pacific, is that having faced the bankruptcy of the lines already incorporated in the National Railways by fixing absurdly low freight rates it proposes to acquire the Canadian Pacific also by the same "freezing out process." Every Canadian who has lived through the process knows this to be the antipodes of the truth. But it is not hard to see how it might look to people looking on from Mars or from London. A more mischievous assault upon our national lines it would be hard to invent. Mr. Graham, Mr. Meighen and Mr. Forke, each for his party, have in turn indignantly denied it, and the burdens these railways have brought upon the country may seem a sufficient answer. to the charge of coveting more. Still in view of the fact that throughout the world the prosperity of the Canadian Pacific has been to a large extent the barometer by which to judge the desirableness of investments in Canada, it may perhaps appear that its earnings have been reduced to as low a point as is good for the country. A fact that has also to be proclaimed on the house-tops and which reflects great credit on our railway management is that Canadian railway rates are the lowest in the world. They have indeed increased thirty per cent, but that is while everything else has been increasing from fifty to seventy-five per cent. Then if Mountain rates, Western rates and Eastern rates are to be made uniform regardless of density of population and of physical conditions (as would probably be good statesmanship in view of the absolute need of peopling the country—needful to the east as much as to the west) then the eastern rates will have to be raised. To lower the western rates without counterbalancing these would certainly give color to the "freezing out" charge. Canada will not willingly accomplish by starvation what Russia accomplished by Bolshevik revolution.

Parliamentary Reform

WHAT to do about the Senate has been a problem in Canada ever since the Senate was created. It has been frankly discussed by the Senate itself; but even that house of sages did not discover what to do about it. Mr. Mackenzie King, called in, like Daniel, as the "dissolver of doubts," he who discovered for mankind how to deal with the Labor question, has found in the way the Liberals of England dealt with the House of Lords something at least that could be done in case of any mulishness on the part of the "upper house." It is not very much, but it is something. The Senate can balk action of the House of Commons for two sessions, but cannot do so if the House of Commons takes the same action in three consecutive sessions. Such a drag upon speeding is what a second legislative chamber is for, and may be occasionally serviceable for good. But the house that used its veto power to kill Sir Lomer Gouin's anti-gambling bill makes poor proof of its ministry. Already a government that lives long enough to outlive an opposing Senate majority ceases to trouble about the Senate, as that house is then at its bidding. But it is a new thing to have the Senate turning its leisurely mind to reforming the House of Commons. One is struck with the desirableness of having in the very same building in which the House of Commons meets an upper chamber with calm leisure and, it must be admitted, with large experience, in which to discuss real reforms for which the contentious lower chamber has neither time nor temper. Think of any one proposing in the Commons, as Mr. Lynch Staunton did in the Senate, that the membership of the House of Commons should be reduced from two hundred and thirty to two hundred! What consternation it would evoke in some quarters there! In that house it would mean some heads off. It would mean tumult and no progress. In the Senate it evokes a smile. And yet more than a smile, for there is a general recognition that the machinery is cumbersome and costly. In comparison with other countries Canada is heavily overgoverned, greatly out of proportion to her population and wealth. She has, for instance, three times as many cabinet ministers as the United States, not because she needs more, but to appease sectional differences geographical and racial. In all other respects Canada's governing institutions are complete to the point of luxury—a costly luxury, because, not only have all these different governments to be paid for, but all of them are chiefly busy devising public expenditure. At the end of an exhausting riot of private and public extravagance, Canada is feeling wearily the rate of living in which she has indulged and the exceeding difficulty of slackening her pace. Any serious suggestions for reducing the burden are likely to be welcomed by the country in its present humor.

Arrested Development

AN obstacle in the way of reforms in our governmental system which involve amendment to the British North America act is that the provinces regard themselves as parties to the federal compact of which that constitutional act is the expression. Mr. Ferguson interpreted this to mean that any one of them could veto any change. So provincial have we become, and so jealous are some provinces of the powers that act secure to them, that they would treat it as a law of the Medes and Persians that altereth not. The more anti-national the power involved the more it is hugged. Does that mean that the country that has gone on with bounding leaps toward nationhood is petrified into unchangeableness? It is certain that the fathers of Confederation had no idea that they were framing an instrument of supernatural wisdom which time and experience could not improve upon. The coming constitutional conference will be face to face with this contention. It will take more than the annual saving of a quarter of a million of parliamentary expenses to break through this formidable obstacle, but much more important questions of nationhood will arise. During the first half century of the "American" republic State Rights were rampant and threatened its dissolution. In fact it took the war of secession to settle the question whether the United States was (no longer, were) a nation. Such an ordeal would not save Canada, as she could not and would not enforce nationhood by arms. But she cannot, for the sake of na-

tionhood, make a fetish of an instrument, which, wise as it was, is not above the universal law of progress.

A Multitude of Words

PARLIAMENT can, however, mend some of its ways unshackled by constitutional disabilities, and is doing so. Procedure is to be speeded up and generally modernized. A special committee, after working for several weeks, has made proposals for certain sensible reforms. The legal quorum would be raised from twenty to fifty, presumably to make the House less tolerant of Buncombe speeches—speeches addressed to the home constituency. Standing committees would be reduced in size. The Speaker would be authorized to rebuke members for failing to stick to the subject under discussion. Most important of all, only exceptional speeches would be allowed more than half an hour. As a rule it will be greatly to the benefit of the speakers themselves, as well as to the House and the country. What excellent ideas are lost among the multitude of words. Whether in speaking or writing, short utterances are more noted and more quoted than long ones. The Sermon on the Mount is a masterpiece of brevity and clarity. Lincoln's memorable speech at Gettysburg was delivered in less than five minutes.

The Great Hold-up

COLONEL DENNIS, director of immigration for the Canadian Pacific Railway, says that the influx into Canada will be smaller this year than last. Considering the fact that Canada's paramount need is increased population such a statement will have a sobering effect in this country. What is keeping those millions of suitable Europeans, many of whom are unemployed, from the land in Canada that would produce abundance for the world, wealth for Canada, and for them and their children a competence, they cannot hope to gain at home? There are only two ways in which settlers may occupy land in Canada. There used to be free land, but that is no longer within reach. They may come with the capital necessary to make the necessary payments on land and machinery; or they may come as "hired men" or helpers on farms until they acquire the necessary capital and experience to start for themselves. Both of these ways need to be carefully studied. As the ordinary settler does not possess sufficient capital to finance himself unaided there are two ways, again, in which this sort of settlement can be increased. The era of free land seems to be over. Yet we still hear of vast spaces awaiting cultivation. How much of this is held by speculators, corporate or single? How much by farmers who have bitten off more than they can chew? All unused lands should be forced upon the market by taxation and thus brought to their earning value. The country's worst enemy is the man who holds available arable land out of use in the hope of a profit which can only be imparted to it by the tolls and struggles of newcomers. Even with the land thus released there are few settlers who can finance themselves from the beginning. Such need a little fostering help, with perhaps such superintended settlements as English proposals contemplate. In Britain some are outspoken in criticising Canada for failing in this. A member of the British parliament recently stated that Britain herself could settle thousands of farmers in Canada if arrangements could be made to acquire large blocks of land, on reasonable terms. Such a statement, with its implication, gives food for thought.

The Social Veto

IT is probable, however, that Canada's chief hope is for settlers of the "hired-man" type. The boy immigration schemes, which are a variation of this class, are already a conspicuous success. Numerous letters received at this office from British boys show that they like the work, are satisfied with their environment, and optimistic over their prospects. Canada would be foolish if she failed to do everything in her power to encourage more of this sort of settlement. But there are questions surrounding the life of the ordinary adult "hired man" suggested by the letter of a recent correspondent concerning which we should like to have the experience and advice of our farmer readers, still more of the farmers' wives. We need not be told that a home with a

stranger at every meal is not a home, even though the stranger be a gentleman, as he often is—and often is not. The relationship is an uncomfortable one when the stranger is single, an impossible one when he has a family. How little has been done to solve this central social problem of our developing nation! It needs frank discussion, and there must be many readers who could help in the solution which must be reached before the pessimistic letters to British papers can be stopped. Until they are stopped Canada's expensive efforts to fill up our farm lands will be neutralized.

Invisible Burdens

INVISIBLE burdens are none the less heavy. An extraordinary evidence of the deceitfulness of invisible taxation was given in the curious statement in Parliament of Mr. Rykman, of Toronto, that the farmers do not pay their share of the taxation. To say that they pay but a small share of the income tax is only another way of saying that they do not have incomes of the taxable level. Still, they are our burden-bearers far beyond their share. Practically the whole of Canada's burdens is borne in the last analysis by what can be taken out of her soil or from under it, and out of her waters. Whether some day Canada will be able to import the products of other countries and work them up in competition with cheaper labor or larger markets or greater specialization is not a present question. We can imagine a state of things in which, living cheaper at home on the products of their own soil the Canadian people might be able to compete in the markets of the world in many lines. As it is, exotic industries are confessedly unable to compete and have to be made an added burden on the home population. While Canada is thus made the dearest of countries to live in, she cannot hope to get wealth except in exploiting those things with which Providence has specially endowed her, which resources are now unmercifully drawn upon to cover the loss on industries in which we cannot compete. Of these natural resources farming is by far the largest; so that the chief load has to be borne by the farmer whose toilsome conditions and long hours of work, and meagre living bear witness to the way in which the country—that is, the Rykmans and such—sits on him and plunders him.

But such reasoning is perhaps too deep for Mr. Rykman, and we shall not ask him to think it out on such broad lines. He will probably admit, however, that the farmer has to clothe and feed himself and family and to maintain the implements of his industry, and that for all these things he has to pay about one-third more than he would need to but for this master trick of invisible taxation—invisible, it appears, to Mr. Rykman himself; perhaps not so much so to the farmer who has come to see that part of his burden fairly well, though there is much more of it that he does not see. He knows at least that he is too poor to have a taxable income and he suspects with much reason that it is those who pay big income taxes who have got it out of him. It may be urged that the farmer pays little of the customs duties. He lives simply and wears very plain clothes. For that matter poorer clothes are probably dearer on the whole than good ones, and his work is severe on them. He would live as well as Mr. Rykman if Mr. Rykman's friends would let him. But the farmer's burden does not end with his family and his farm. He has to support the school, the church, the doctor, the local officials. All these have similarly to pay heavily for all that their officials and dependents eat and wear. And the farmer who supports them has to support the extra burden that Mr. Rykman imposes on them, and so on, as we have said above, for the widening circle of the whole community, in so far as the farmer bears the weight along with fish, mines and lumber. It all comes back on the real producers. But that, as we have shown elsewhere, is the small end of what the farmer suffers from the invisible enemy. He is the nation's great exporter. He produces and has to dispose of five-eighths of all the nation's exports. The price he gets depends on what other nations can pay for it. If Mr. Rykman and his friends shut out their goods it will tell on what he will get; and it will tell very much on what he will have to pay—for it is he that pays it—to get his produce to market. Mr. Rykman's income-tax is a small burden compared with

that, and that which is a dead loss to the nation.

A Clever Proposal

SIR ALFRED MOND'S scheme for relieving unemployment is much discussed. He would turn over the present "doles" to employers of labor in proportion as they increased their pay-rolls. It is clearly correct in principle to pay men for work instead of for being idle. The idleness dole is a deadly medicine even for so chronic a disease. No nation ever yet prospered except by work. If such bonuses make production cheaper, the nation, without paying out a penny more, may regain its markets, and thus set its industries humming and turn its idle consumers into producers. It is criticised that the plan would simply return to industry what industry now pays the government in the shape of unemployment insurance. That objection only throws a strong light on the way taxation can check industry and positively create unemployment. The unemployed man would still have to receive his dole. But in so far as paying the same dole to employers transformed idlers into producers the country would be the gainer to the extent of their production.

"The Finest Commando"

WHILE Rider Haggard and Lord Milner typified the South African of the past, the Africa of the struggles between settler and native, Boer and Briton, let us hope that a new era is forecast by the events attending the visit of the Prince of Wales to that battle ground of races. It is pleasant to read of his interest in its wonders, its ostrich grounds, its Dantesque snake-farm, its cattle-ranches and sheep runs, and in the outdoor life of the woods and the veldt. But pleasanter still it is to see how he has won his way to the hearts of the people. One of the disastrous events of the South African war was the fate which overtook the men of the Suffolk Regiment at Colesburg. Over this very ground the Prince cantered the other day at the head of a fine commando of young British and Boer settlers. The despatches refer to it as "the finest commando the Prince had led," because it comprised not only young men but young women, the buxom and athletic daughters of farmers and ranchers. The colored people turned out from their villages and cheered the cavalcade and its leader, and British and Dutch in the town vied with each other in the warmth of their greeting. One remark in his speech attracted special interest. He said that he most certainly hoped to return to Colesburg some day. A voice from the crowd answered, "You'll be jolly well welcome." The Prince as usual had the right word in the right place. "As a farmer in a small way myself I am most impressed with the fine quality of your sheep. In fact in the face of keen competition from Australia, Argentine, and the United States you rank as one of the big four in the sheep world." The aspect of our future king as a farmer, though but "in a small way," is familiar to us in Canada, but it is pleasant to see it emphasized by himself thus publicly. For there is something homely and "common folk" in the thought of a farmer king. It is not altogether a new one. The prince's great-great-grandfather was known affectionately as "Farmer George," and both his father and grandfather set good example to the farmers of Britain in their interest in good crops and their competition in good cattle. Kings in primitive times were often farmers. We read of the Prince's Norse ancestors—in intervals between their battles—working in the fields among their reapers. But the Gothic picture of a king was that of a "war-lord" in shining armor. It is excellent to have this ideal superseded by one more pacific and not less manly. As has been said so frequently the prince possesses that indefinable quality known as "charm." In days when kings ruled this was a dangerous gift for the heir apparent. Prince Absalom had it and abused it in "stealing the hearts of the men of Israel" from their king. Our Prince uses it worthily in drawing the hearts of diverse classes and races together, and knitting them in one in affection to his father the King, and in loyalty to the Commonwealth of which he is the worthy representative and leader.

A Fair Offer

WE do not know what truth there may or may not be in a despatch

which tells us that the German government proposes to follow up its withdrawal of all claim to Alsace and Lorraine by accepting also the eastern boundary imposed upon it by the peace settlement on condition that she may unite with Austria. This seems like an eminently reasonable proposal. The amount of the surrender offered is for Germany really tremendous, and the request that Austria, which is purely German, and which was for long centuries the metropolitan part of Germany, be allowed to unite with the rest of Germany is in accord with natural right, which supposing both parties to desire it, it is inhuman to forbid. It seems also the worst of statesmanship, as, supposing the union to be the will of the peoples, they are at heart already one, and no veto from without can prevent their cooperating in any struggle. What God hath joined let not man put asunder. Yet this same despatch gives out that, rather than permit this union Great Britain and France, whose relations have been greatly strained of late, have rushed into each other's arms. Mr. Briand is represented as reiterating the persistent French assumption that Germany has already accepted the boundaries on both frontiers, and that for accepting them again she can make no claim. All men out of France know that Germany's hand was held when she put it to the peace terms imposed upon her, and that she has never pretended to accept those terms, if ever she could reverse them. Her present offer to accept them, even if it be real, is a wonderful concession to settlement. The government could not face the German people with such a program unless it had something better to show for it. "Nothing is settled," said Lincoln, "till it is settled right." We should be pleased to find that Britain's part in the matter of forbidding the terms is mistakenly stated. Britain is further represented as endorsing France's discoveries of German arming, which if we are not mistaken are not borne out by her own reports.

Health Insurance

SHOULD doctors be paid for keeping people ill or for keeping them well? Doctors, so far as our experience of them goes, are beneficent, and far from grasping. Such, indeed, is the chivalry of the profession that it seems an insult to put the question as we have put it. Yet the anomaly of making it to the doctor's interest to have people ill instead of having them well is a never-ending humor, and subjects the profession to many a jibe in all languages. And we presume that the profession would confess that it is but recently that public hygiene has entered into its serious concern. Many have been the devices for changing the principle of the financial relationship between the man and his healer. Labor organizations and benevolent orders have entered into contracts with doctors. Individuals and families have paid their doctors so much a year instead of fees. The British government has made doctoring for the working classes a function of government. The worst fault found with that method has been the sudden development of illness, people running to the doctor ten times as often as they ever thought of doing before. That called for many more doctors than the measure counted on. Yet from a public health point of view it was to be welcomed, provided always that the doctors were well equipped for giving hygienic advice and were listened to in reporting upon nuisances and demanding hygienic conditions. An experiment on health insurance is being tried in the McCafferty district of Alberta. A considerable number of families pay into a fund a dollar and a quarter a month. In return for this the local physician will give the families in question the best of attention. It is a case in which necessity is the mother of invention. That the doctor, supposing the community as a whole joined in, would be better off in this way than by depending on people's illnesses, emergencies and mishaps is proved by the fact that many of those western communities have no doctor because a doctor cannot make a living. As, plainly, every community must be within reach of a doctor some way must be found to retain one. The McCafferty system, which we hope may succeed and become general removes, on the one hand, all terror of the doctor's bill and, on the other, all the worry of collecting it, the chief anxiety of the struggling young physician. There are other places than our western prairies too healthy for the doctor. A New England village which found it impossible to

retain a doctor has adopted a new plan. The township pays the doctor a thousand dollars a year for performing services which are all more or less connected with the health of the community but which are usually performed by the civic authorities. The doctor will have plenty of time to devote his best efforts to his medical practice. The avowed purpose of the engagement is that it shall be a literal "retainer." In return the community will enjoy the benefits of an agency working as much to prevent sickness as to cure it.

Weakness of Law

Strength of Conviction

"STRONGER than armies is an idea whose time has come." That is a great saying. The converse is also true, that armies cannot enforce an idea which has not arrived in the conviction of the people. A great wave of conviction may bring a prohibitory law upon the statute book. It takes stronger and more general conviction still to enforce it. There frequently follows such enactment a reaction in the public mind owing to disappointment that it did not immediately accomplish all that was meant by it. It was in this spirit that British Labor got angry with the Labor government and supinely fell back upon the dole. In the matter of prohibition a new generation rises that has seen less of the evils; a new wave of immigration comes in. With these, all the education has to be done over again. In an era in which all received sanctions are assailed, many of the new members of the community are captivated by the fashionable demand for liberty in all things. Those who are "greeting the unseen with a cheer" need knowledge today as no former generation did. Knowledge will be needed more and more as power devolves more and more upon the many. Wells describes the world as in a life and death race between education and democracy. It will be fatal to civilization if democracy outruns knowledge. A babel of tongues arose a few weeks ago when the election of Hindenburg was announced, disputing about what it meant as to the attitude of the German people, especially the German women, who gave Hindenburg so much of his big majority. What it meant was well shown by an English lady at home in Germany. She asked a peasant woman why she voted for Hindenburg. "Ah, madam," was the reply, "we did not know who that Jarres was, but Hindenburg, our Hindenburg! we all know him." That was really all it meant.

What are the strongholds of the Bolshevik blight? They are almost coincident with the realms of ignorance—ignorance fed upon a seductive philosophy. The Prime Minister of Bulgaria in his plea for aid from western Europe, which is not forthcoming, pictures what would be the sequel to Bolshevism winning the day in Bulgaria. The ignorant classes of Roumania, Jugo-Slavia and Greece would take courage and follow suit, and the wave would spread over Europe. Britain is the farthest removed from the threatened deluge. Yet a minister of the Crown is announcing that very special measures are being taken to plug the inlets through which it is trickling in. The question is how far police measures are adequate to repress the surging of an idea—especially an idea which carries hope to millions in dire distress. The Allies are keeping the working classes of Germany in something close akin to the bondage of the Israelites in Egypt, and under the Dawes scheme, if that works, this will last longer than human nature is likely to tolerate it. Europe is nursing a deadly dragon which, like that of our ancient forefathers, can only be slain by the genius of humanity. To secure deliverance from the organized drink enemy, and to maintain that liberty, a constant education has to be maintained—indeed, in the very families of the confirmed advocates of temperance. Canada becomes a new nation every twenty years. That new nation has to be taught. How important, then, is the school! How important is the family reading! If we want to win the day for temperance we have to do our utmost to see that the right reading gets into homes.

Lord Milner

ONE by one the men who have made a big figure in the industrial, social or political drama pass from the stage. Not so long ago it was Mr. Bonar Law, more recently it was Lord Curzon, a week ago it was Lord Leverhulme, today it is Lord Milner. An intellectual giant, a dis-

interested public servant, a man of spotless honor and absolute integrity, reactionary at the zenith of his career and a leader of reactionaries, but later giving evidence of radical change in temper and outlook—such was Alfred Milner. Like many other Tory leaders he was not born to the purple and had many obstacles to overcome before scaling the heights. A notable career in Oxford under Jowett, a course in social service with Canon Barnett at Toynbee Hall, brilliant journalism in the Pall Mall Gazette and administrative work in Egypt as one of Lord Cromer's lieutenants, all served to point the way to coming greatness. In 1897 there were portents of storm in South Africa and Sir Alfred Milner was chosen by Joseph Chamberlain to negotiate the disputed points with President Kruger and his friends. Undoubtedly Milner strove for peace, but Milner, like Kruger, was a pure Teuton, and when Teuton meets Teuton then comes the tug of war. They were both good men. There will always be a difference of opinion whether a less masterful envoy would not have been more successful in an appeal, if not to the rugged old patriarch Kruger, then to the more conciliatory leaders Steyn and Botha. "You understand," said Steyn, in the last interview—"if this is your decision, it means war." And Milner answered, "War let it be." The end of the long and weary struggle in South Africa saw Milner as rigid and uncompromising as at the beginning, bitterly opposing the grant of self-government to the new colonies. To all the program of social amelioration initiated by the Campbell-Bannerman and Asquith governments he also offered determined opposition, advising the Peers to throw out Lloyd George's Budget and "damn the consequences!" So it came about that Mr. Gardiner in the Daily News consigned him, with Mr. Balfour, Lord Curzon, Sir F. E. Smith (now Lord Birkenhead) Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson, and others, to a limbo of lost statesmen. "Today," said Gardiner, "he is the most solitary and negligible figure in our public life—a man whose name is synonymous with failure, with discredited methods and reactionary views . . . a forlorn solitary figure, with no thinkable future."

Alfred Milner was of German descent, had been brought up in Germany, and his faults and limitations were those of the Prussian. But the flame of the great war seems to have revealed to him the ultimate tendencies of Prussianism, and at the same time to have released the more English qualities in the amalgam of his nature. At any rate he emerged from the furnace with a strangely altered outlook. He who had opposed self-government for the Boers supported it for the Egyptians, a far more advanced and daring proposition. He who would have risked a revolution rather than accept the budget became a friend and champion of Labor. Like Lord Curzon, Lord Milner suffered a great part of his life from physical disability. Whatever differences there may be in estimates of his statesmanship, his devotion to duty as he saw it will be a lasting inspiration to all who value courage and character.

Rider Haggard

ANOTHER man of note whose name will ever be associated with South Africa passed away within a day or two of Lord Milner. Sir H. Rider Haggard had many interests. He was a traveler, a student of antiquity, an agriculturist, a sociologist of an eminently broad and conservative type. He would take a keen interest in piloting a simple journalist through the Salvation Army's industrial operations at Hadleigh, in Essex. He took an active interest in Imperial immigration schemes and especially in the colonizing enterprises of the Salvation Army. But he will chiefly be remembered for his stories. He was not a genius in the order of Scott, Dickens or Thackeray, as he would have been the first to confess. But he was master of a good, vigorous English style, and he had the true storyteller's gift, ability at once to visualize a character or a situation, and to "get it over" to his readers. Rider Haggard ranged far and wide through the world and through history in the course of his fifty odd novels. Ulysses and Cortes, Egyptians, Vikings, and Crusaders, all move with much jingling of armor and whirling of swords through his pages. But he was chiefly at home in Africa where he had spent some of his happiest years. The mystery and imagination of "She," the wild and woolly adventures of "King Solomon's Mines,"

the Homeric battles of "Allan Quatermain," had an enthralling appeal to the youth of forty years ago, and have not yet exhausted their charm. He had a great deal of sympathy with, and admiration for, the African native, especially for the Zulu, and his picture of Chaka, the Zulu Peter the Great, or Ivan the Terrible, is a study of a remarkable personality. Critics will tell that Rider Haggard's books are very sanguinary, that they contain too much battle and murder and sudden death. But their morals are ever "on the side of the angels," while in health and vigor they are far superior to much of the widely advertised fiction of the present day. A good Englishman, an honest patriot, an able and painstaking craftsman, Rider Haggard deserves to be remembered with gratitude for many years to come.

**Just Following
The Gleam**

CAN it be said that "on the fence," on the offensive, or on the defensive, are Christian attitudes? A correspondent in this issue thinks the Witness should have saved itself a great loss by slurring the Church Union issue or at least by balancing evenly between the two sections of Presbyterianism, as he says preachers have a way of doing on questions that divide their flocks. It seems to us that it is always Heaven's challenge to earth to turn to the light, to the truth, and not only to grow in it as a plant does, but as a spirit with powers of motion and choice to go toward it. Such a course is neither offensive nor defensive, it is simply right. The Witness never assumed an offensive attitude toward the non-concurring Presbyterians, nor a defensive attitude. It gave them the full freedom of its columns. But, for itself, it simply followed the gleam as it saw it, and pointed it out to others. Wrong or right, it did its best; and wrong or right, it suffers for its great adventure; may suffer more. But if it has helped on this sublime achievement—not its first, but the greatest in its time—it will not have lived in vain. From its independent position it was the first to point to this confluence as a thing possible, and it has been able to serve the cause as no sectarian organ could. Many acclaimed the vision as from Heaven,—as offering a partial fulfilment of that unity which the whole Church professes to seek. But as the heavenly vision began to clothe itself in material form it naturally came into conflict with things of time and sense, and to meet opposition from those to whom usage was dear and possessions important. Was that a time, when fulfilment was in full sight, to draw back because some were offended? Would it have been even straightforward? He that saveth his life loseth it.

**Not Unanimity,
Spiritual Unity!**

WHEN two sides to a discussion use the same argument to prove their position there is surely no great difference between them. Mr. Campbell Morgan is reported to have said that "Unanimity is impossible but spiritual unity is possible." If, as a correspondent believes, that can be used to support in any way opposition to Church Union it can even more be used to support it. Unanimity in everything is not aimed at in the United Church of Canada. God never made two men alike or even two leaves in the forest alike, nor does He ask them to become alike. Unanimity can certainly not be found in any church old or new. It will not be found in the non-concurring church whether that be called old or new if we rightly estimate, say, the Rev. Principal Fraser and Rev. Dr. Ephraim Scott, two of the most eminent figures of that movement. They have been unanimous in their opposition to Church Union, but for the rest they probably agree to differ, losing the desire for impossible unanimity in the greater need of practical spiritual unity in the essentials of faith and purpose. It is altogether wholesome that each succeeding generation should challenge the creed phrased by its progenitors, which, without that process, would become dead. It makes people think through inherited formulas to truth itself, and, so thinking, realize the value of a living belief, the only kind of creed that influences life. If there is any place in which a man should be honest with himself it is in the matter of his creed. To profess a creed with mental reservations is to wreck that pursuit of "the truth" which

the Saviour set before all things, and the pursuit of which sets men free. Only when ministers preach what they really believe and are trying to live, will they preach with power. These remarks are prompted by the letter of a good friend who himself "agrees to differ" as the only condition of having an honestly independent paper.

**FROM BELGRADE TO THE CAPITAL
OF BULGARIA**

"The journey through the mountain country between Belgrade and Sofia," writes a travelling correspondent, "made me think that I had strayed by mistake into a picture-book. The country taken from Hungary and given to Yugo-Slavia is part of the great Danubian plain, and is an enormously fertile country thickly dotted with prosperous-looking little farms and neat houses shining with new whitewash. But the journey from Belgrade to Sofia is through Old Serbia. Bare mountains hem in the railway, and a little stream runs through the valley. Wherever possible a field has been levelled, cleared of stones, and ploughed on the hillside, and every inch of the valley is used.

A Great Modern Town
"Everywhere oxen are yoked to the plough, and goats and sheep are apparently finding something to eat on the stony hillside. The houses are mostly poor but with a verandah supported by pillars, on which a man may find shelter from the sun on a summer evening, and a woman spin on a hot summer day.

"The men appear in all sorts of costumes, the sheepskin, sometimes a Turkish fez, and then here and there ordinary West European clothes.

"Suddenly, out of this simple, primitive country, you come to Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria. It is a great modern town with a splendid new cathedral with golden domes, nearly as big as the great cathedral of the Saint-Sauveur in Moscow.

"Sofia is a fine city whose citizens, however humble, remember that they have been a nation for centuries and have made history.

"On Friday the peasants from all the villages round pour into Sofia, coming in beautifully painted cars with elaborate patterns. The men wear sheepskins, the pockets and the seams outlined smartly with strips of colored leather, or big homespun cloaks of brown and white strips with hoods which make them look like friars.

Gay-Colored Costumes
"The women wear white petticoats trimmed with fine hand-made lace showing below their skirts; full skirts embroidered round the hem, some with gold and silver tinsel; stockings knitted with a gay-colored pattern, and aprons beautifully embroidered with red.

"The Bulgarians as a whole are an honest people, brave and strong, though poorer than before the war, and there is less to eat. The peasant in the poorer districts live chiefly on bread and paprika (red pepper) or bread and onions, and yet they work very hard.

"All the boys and girls in Sofia go to the same schools; rich and poor, sons of the Prime Minister and of the washer-woman, all sit side by side on the same bench; and they all wear a uniform.

"In the huge cathedral of Alexander Nevski is a magnificent choir, all of men. The whole of the interior—roofs, domes, walls, and pillars—is painted with scenes from the life of Jesus and with pictures of the saints. The screen which in an Orthodox church divides the sanctuary from the body of the building is of white marble, with pictures again from the Gospels.

Love of Music and Art
"The people of Sofia love music and art. People whose salaries provide no means with which to buy meat, but who have to live chiefly on bread and beans, yet find a few pence for the concert and the theatre.

"The people as a whole are poor. They have lost their best wheat land to Rumania, their way to the Aegean Sea and part of the ancient homeland of their people with some of their richest land to Greece, and something to Yugo-Slavia, and they have to pay and do pay reparations. But they shoulder their burdens, hold up their heads and remember their long and great history, and are confident that their little country has still a great future before it."—The Children's Newspaper.

YOU CANNOT KEEP THE ANGELS OUT

You cannot keep the angels out,
Endeavor as you will
For they are flitting round about
In hollow and on hill.
They glide above you while you sleep,
And when you wake they play,
Nor all the glooms that grouches keep
Can drive them far away.
For when you have a kindly thought
Of foe, or friend or kin,
The latch string of your heart is taught
And—click! an angel's in.
W. D. GOUGH.

TWO PROHIBITION STRAWS

The British nobleman—how strangely the word sounds in this case—Sir Broderick Hartwell, who has been defying the laws of this country and the better public opinion in England by his widely advertised liquor-smuggling activities, has at last come to grief. He cabled London from New York concerning his seventh cargo financed by popular subscription in England as follows: "Visit discloses appalling situation. Over 30,000 bottles seized in small vessels. Orlanda only just escaped. Balance of goods transferred to three schooners. At present safe, but can not reach or communicate. Few thousand unloaded, but resulting funds paid out for chartering vessels. No fund available unless three schooners land goods, at present impossible owing to intensive campaign. Communicate to inquirers with deepest regrets."

Little sympathy is felt for either the baronet or his shareholders, as the following from the Daily Star, London, indicates: "Precious little sympathy need be wasted on Sir Broderick Hartwell and his financial supporters for the disaster which has befallen their whiskey-running enterprise. We believe most English people will regard it as a quite satisfactory situation. This country does not believe in prohibition, but it does believe in respecting the laws of other countries, and the organized effort of this British baronet and his friends to thwart the extremely interesting and important and respectable experiment of the United States is a scandal which has gone on far too long. This whiskey-running affair is a sneaking and furtive affront to a friendly nation which is trying out a notable moral experiment. We hope this blow will put an end to it."

The other straw is found in the announcement that the last of the fourteen fashionable cabarets of New York City for which District Attorney Emory R. Buckner asked the padlock has come across with the confession in which all have joined by submitting to be locked up for a season rather than contest their cause in court. The anxiety of the Times and the World to make it appear that this does not mean much, if anything, in the matter of law enforcement is significant.—Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

NEW ERA IN AGRICULTURE

After passing through two distinct stages of development, the first characterized by diversified production for the farmer's own home and for limited nearby markets, and the second one of quantity production in connection with the inauguration of long-distance transportation, according to Raymond A. Pearson, President of Iowa State College. This third phase, he says, is to be characterized by good business methods and with a due regard to the establishment of a permanent agriculture of high-grade calibre.

The reason why agriculture is changing from a period of quantity production with a constant surplus and with world prices prevailing, to a period of good agricultural business, are called overwhelming by Professor Pearson, who lists some of them as follows: (1) land values have increased; (2) taxes have increased; (3) cost of farm labor has increased; (4) cost of building has increased; (5) cost of farm supplies has increased; (6) cost of transportation has increased.

"Some of these increases," he points out, "have been very large; for example, increases of taxes. The great increase of expenditures is only partly accounted for by the war. Omitting war expenditures, that item increased in far greater proportion than the increase in population."

"Attention now must be given to the value of plant food. The reserve in the soil is our capital. It is being seriously depleted. World prices will be kept as low as other countries can keep them. To do this they are exercising their best ingenuity and expending large sums of money to discover more scientific knowledge and to apply this to agricultural production. Most of us fail to realize the great progress that is being made in developing agricultural science in other countries.

"Our standard of living is higher than it used to be and it is capable of being further improved. Farmers will not and should not accept a lower standard of living than is allowed to other comparable groups or classes.

"It seems that to any one who has faith in the future of our country the reasons just given must be convincing. Our agriculture must be put upon a better business basis. We must know the business side of it better and be guided more by business records. All the many factors going into the cost of production must be considered, even to the plant food that is taken away by the crop.

"Agriculture conducted on business principles, with a view to permanency and with due regard to the important relations between rural life and national life, will be characterized by five outstanding features or lines of progress.

Research or education which does not serve directly or indirectly to strengthen one of these lines is below 100 per cent. efficient. It would be interesting to see percentage marks that would truly represent the worth of research efforts in the and with due allowance for a reasonable name of agriculture and now in progress, share of research work along fundamental lines which might apply in some unexpected ways to the solution of agricultural problems in the future. And it would be equally interesting to see percentage marks representing the real worth of our various courses of instruction in agriculture.

"The five essentials for the kind of agriculture we want to see and the kind we should encourage in every way possible are: (1) Careful business methods; (2) maintenance of fertility; (3) good homes and surroundings; (4) fair legislation; (5) patriotic citizenship."

BAPTIST CALL TO DR. FOSDICK

**Stipulates That Baptism by Immersion
Shall Not Be Condition of Membership**

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick has been called to succeed Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin as pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, New York, but will not accept the charge unless radical changes are made, changes which will set the Park Avenue church apart from the rest of the Baptist communion.

This was announced on Sunday by Edward L. Ballard, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, of which John D. Rockefeller, jr., is a member. The Board of Trustees and the Board of Deacons have approved the startling stipulations of the pastor, long the centre of the fundamentalist-modernist controversy.

Dr. Fosdick has informed the church that he will become pastor, providing (a) the church does not insist upon that principle of Baptist faith which requires baptism by immersion; (b) that the church open its membership to all Christians, becoming a place of worship of all denominations, irrespective of dogma; (c) that the church build an edifice near Columbia University, a sky-scraper affair, on the plans and ideas of Dr. Christian F. Reissner's Broadway Temple, with living quarters, clubrooms and other institutional features.

"These are the major demands of Dr. Fosdick. Others include a stipulation that his salary shall not be more than the average wage paid to an 'assistant in a large church,' and in no event more than the \$5,000 he received as associate minister at First Presbyterian Church. Dr. Fosdick's stipulations have been endorsed by Dr. Woelfkin, as well as by the church officials, and will be voted on by the 500 communicants of the Park Avenue Baptist Church at a meeting to be held on May 22. It was predicted yesterday that the congregation would accept all of his conditions.

Dr. Straton Predicts Protest

Dr. John Roach Straton, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, champion of fundamentalism, said that he had expected some such step as the logical result of "the deteriorating influence of great wealth on religion." He added that a protest could be expected from some of the churches in the Southern New York Baptist Association.

Well over 60,000 people, probably the largest crowd that has ever been inside St. Peter's Basilica, in Rome, at any one time since the coronation of Pius X, twenty-two years ago, watched the Pope begin a series of jubilee canonizations which will be performed every Sunday for the next few weeks, by raising to the sainthood the French nun, Sister Therese of the Child Jesus.

A despatch from Mexico City states that the Mexican gunboat Bravo has captured a sloop near Nautla, state of Vera Cruz, loaded with 500 rifles and 200,000 rounds of ammunition, for rebels in Vera Cruz. The Secretary of War in a statement declares the outbreaks in Vera Cruz are unimportant and agents in the United States are not regarded by the Government as rebels, as they are without funds or prestige. The Mexican Government has not asked Washington to prevent shipment of arms to rebels, but it is sure the American Government will not permit such shipments.

Discovery of a great grazing area in the interior of British Columbia, more than 50 miles wide and capable of maintaining 200,000 head of cattle throughout the year, was announced from the office of Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, as the result of an exploration made by T. P. McKenzie, grazing commissioner for British Columbia, who returned to Victoria on Saturday.

At Windsor arrangements have been made for special police to handle the crowds of drinkers and curious persons who are expected to ferry across the Detroit river Thursday night, when the new 4.4 per cent. beer will be on sale.

Lord Leverhulme--The Soap King

"By Adelphos."

By the death of Lord Leverhulme, sometimes called "the Soap King," a great man has passed from our midst. True it is that he was a very Napoleon of the business world. He thought in millions. He had constantly before him visions of great achievements. From Lancashire he had extended his activities to Belgium, to Canada, to Japan and his Company owned vast territory in West Africa. His agents selling "Sun-light soap" were to be found in every civilized land. The history of his business achievement is a veritable romance of daring and success. In a sense that Alexander the Great never knew, he had won his victories all over the world.

More Than a Prince of Commerce

But Lord Leverhulme was much more than a Prince of Commerce. Not as such will his name go down into history, for fame has few if any niches in her temple for mere commercial success and money-making. Men who were only millionaires she hastens to forget. Lord Leverhulme's name will live as that of a philanthropist, as a great pioneer of economic and social reform, as a city-builder, as an antiquary, and in various other ways as a benefactor to his country and his kind. His was a great and soaring spirit, never happier than when dreaming great dreams of good for his fellows. Sometimes he could not get slow-going and even mulish human nature to respond, as in his plans for the transformation of life among the fisherman-crofters of the Island of Lewis, but he never lost his faith in human progress and the coming of the Kingdom of God. He was a practical mystic and a sane optimist.

At Home

To know what a wonderful man he was, one had to see him among his own people. "Adelphos" had the privilege of knowing him and of a long weekend visit at his beautiful home at Port Sunlight. It was there that the real greatness of the man shone out. Conspicuous in him were the simplicity of all his habits, his well-nigh abstemiousness in diet, his desire to honor the laws of nature and of God. Money was of value to him not for any form of self-indulgence, but for the manifold ways of doing good with it.

His pride was in Port Sunlight, that beautiful town of model homes with gardens, parks, and finely planned streets; of merry, because healthy children, and of friendly men and women who were all his partners in the great business that had made such things possible. What joy he had in the children who ran to meet him, and in the splendidly grown youths and maidens who greeted him as they passed by. It was the human well-being of Port Sunlight that was his chief delight—the fact that his people were healthier, the children better-grown and the youths better developed than in most places in Great Britain. He thankfully believed, and he had a right to believe where there was so much proof of it, that they were happier too. Port Sunlight had been something of a mud flat on the banks of a small river until his genius, energy and philanthropy had transformed it into a very garden of human activity and joy.

His Factories

It was a never to be forgotten experience to be shown over the great factories with him as guide. Everywhere there were thoroughness and the most efficient organization, the application of science to industry and of method to labor. But all that was secondary to the light and space, the cleanliness and humanised conditions that made work a pleasure. Directors of work in the various shops were needed, but overseers were not required, for was not every worker a partner whose interest it was to make the whole concern a success. "Work and make money," was certainly one law of those factories, but "work and make music" was clearly another. It was the joyousness of labor that struck one at Port Sunlight as the strong and skillful girls handled and packed and boxed and labelled Sunlight soap and sent it round the world. As Lord Leverhulme put it:—"He did not want the joy of living to begin at five o'clock when the daily task was done." He wanted them to find life in their work. And everywhere in the factories men and women went at it as if it were a great and joyous game. And what provision there was for their comfort and health—baths when work was done, rest rooms if faint and a surgery and nurses if hurt. "And it is all business," he said, "good business, too," for mere money grubbing is not business; it forgets human nature and its goodwill—the greatest asset in all business.

His Co-partners

It took him twenty years to work out his great scheme of co-partnership with all who worked with hand or brain. It was a dream of his youth at last made a glorious fact. Working less hours and

for higher wages, every registered worker at that time was also sharing in the dividends, less five per cent for the necessary interest on capital in the open market. They were expected to put in character and skill, and they got out wages, a beautiful home at the lowest possible rent and profits according to their worth and wages. Above all they got joy and character through work. In addition they could, of course, buy shares at the market price and receive full dividends; and that they were encouraged to do. It certainly was work with benefits.

Now it must not be thought that there was anything of a merely sloppy philanthropy about all this. Honor, diligence, faithful work, a waste neither of time nor of material were required of all. Slackers who know only eye-service—that curse of so many modern workmen—soon met their deserved fate, and a dishonest person was at once discharged with the loss of all benefits. All the shops had "Home-rule," and "esprit de corps" among the workers quickly got rid of what is now called "soldiering on the job." In all that Lord Leverhulme found the deepest satisfaction. His scheme means moral worth as well as economic well-being.

His Dream For Labor

On his last visit to Canada he set forth an old idea of his, viz.—that the needs of life could be met and business made prosperous in factories by six hours labor for men and eighteen hours work for machinery, for machinery, if well kept, never tires. He knew that such a proposal included the great problem of leisure, for the majority of men and women do not know how to use leisure profitably for wealth of life. With their leisure they curse their own and other people's lives. Life at Port Sunlight, therefore, includes much wise provision for leisure-time:—gardens, hobbies, societies, clubs, playgrounds, parks, reading rooms and library, and the famous Hulme museum with its priceless treasures gathered from the ends of the earth. There, for example, is stored the finest collection of Napoleonic relics, including Josephine's bed-room suite and other rare objects of interest. No one need weary, waste time, or fall into mischief at Port Sunlight. Leisure can be profitable as work is joyous.

His Other Interests

Therein consisted the greatness of Lord Leverhulme—the many-sidedness of his interest and the versatility of his genius.

Think of his great gift to the British nation and Empire in Stafford House—in itself a museum, a school, and a home of rare treasures. He loved beauty, he cared for art, he believed that the best of yesterday should be preserved for tomorrow.

He gave to his town two lovely churches—the one a fine example of Gothic architecture and the other of Norman; the former was a gift to Free Churchmen and the latter to the Anglicans, for while he was himself a firm Congregationalist, he was Catholic minded. When at home he always read the Scripture lesson in church, clearly and reverently, as one who believed in the Word of Life. Moreover, he was a great believer in Sunday-schools, and perhaps he was never more supremely happy than on Sunday-school festivals in the great rotunda when he presided over great gatherings and heard the children sing. In all this he had a fine fellow laborer in his great-hearted wife, who modestly rose to the height of every advancing station in life, and never forgot the beautiful simplicities of her lowly birth. She was a Lady first by nature and then by title.

His Individuality

He was not without his foibles. Few men are. Self-made men never are. They always have some of the defects of their great virtues. He did not suffer fools gladly. He was sensitive to hurt and his great law-action against Lord Northcliffe, of Daily Mail fame, proved that he did not take insults lying down. He was a Liberal and a democrat, but he would have none of democracy's undue liberties, sloppy manners and rude familiarities. For example, he was scrupulous to touchiness about the use of a road that he wanted kept private. He did not see why democracy should not mean quiet, personal dignity or love of the common people a high self-respect. Anything like demagoguery he loathed. He was elected a member of Parliament, but was impatient of its drudgery. To him sitting on a back bench was the very futility of bondage. Party Whips he could not tolerate, for he was not meekly made to obey the crack of any whip. With all his social enthusiasms he was a born individualist—strong minded, independent, fearless, and, he could be troublesome when it came to party discipline.

From lowly birth he rose to great achievement, great wealth and high position. He was quite Napoleonic; indeed Napoleon fascinated him. But how widely different were their careers. Napoleon corrupted, but only to destroy. Lord Leverhulme lived to build up, to make great experiments in economic and social progress, to leave the world better than he found it.

Britain's One Confessed National Sin

(By Rev. Eric Lewis B.A., Author of "Black Opium")

IV. Have We Repented Since the War?

(Note: The previous articles in this series were entitled: I. What is it? II. Has it Ceased? III. Britain Unrepentant—Before The War. Those to follow will be: V. Opium in India. VI A Possible Worthy Ending.)

In the light of the facts recorded in our last Article, we fear that our ten-year abandonment (1908-1917) of our thrice confessed national crime against China cannot claim to be regarded as a worthy repentance honorable to Britain and India, in the sight of God and man.

Can we say now, in the light of the Conferences at Geneva and of our present relation to the remainder of the opium problem in India and the Far East, that our Indian, Colonial, and Imperial Governments are at last truly repentant? But what would true repentance involve? It would certainly show four characteristics: (1) Shame and sorrow for the guilty past. (2) Eagerness to make any reparation possible, or at least to give all possible encouragement to the country we have wronged. (3) Eagerness to end continuance of any thing approaching a like wrong elsewhere. (4) Eagerness to put first the moral welfare of subject peoples; to get at the real truth as to their needs and dangers; and to eliminate revenue considerations in comparison with these.

Where then have the Conferences left us? Five opium problems face the world today, viz. the morphine and cocaine evils; opium-smoking, mainly in the Far East; opium-eating in India; limitation of the production of the raw materials; and need by China of encouragement and help. Towards these what has been done? The last three remain untouched. Good work has undoubtedly been done and machinery created for bringing morphine, heroin and cocaine under control; but such control, it is to be feared, can never be made really effective, until production of the raw material is limited to the world's medical and scientific needs. A beginning has been made with opium-smoking as follows: the farming system and private trade in opium are to give way to government monopoly; importing countries will not re-export; minors are

forbidden to smoke or to enter opium dens (now glorified to "divans"); opium dress is not to be resold; Governments are to discuss together methods for suppression of smuggling; and, best of all, educational propaganda is to be taken in hand to warn the people, especially the young, against the dangers of opium and similar drugs. This last measure was unhappily marred, however, by the Indian delegate thrusting in the limiting clause, "except when a Government considers such measures undesirable under the conditions existing in its territory," a clause which Bishop Brent describes as being "as fine a piece of hedging as any gambler ever employed at a horse race." And he truly added, "that the insertion of such a clause is trifling with principles and playing with language in a solemn covenant."

It has been truly asked, why, if Britain was in earnest, were not these altogether minor measures enacted at once when the Hague Convention was ratified? And this inaction in 1912 is the less excusable when it is remembered that then China was rapidly subduing her poppy growth, and that opium smuggling was not the barrier that it is today. And as both American and Chinese delegates have truly urged, this failure to grapple with the heart of the opium smoking problem lays us open to the double condemnation of not considering the moral welfare of our subject peoples, and of having one law for the East and another for the West. Both alike point out that the religion of the West will not gain thereby in the estimate of the East, and Bishop Brent stressed the point also that while several different ways were open to us to encourage China in her present conflict with opium, not one of them was attempted by the first Conference, though this was part of its mandate. And it surely speaks for the inadequacy of the measures adopted, that they secured in November the signature of no country except India.

Lord Cecil's appointment in January as Britain's leading representative no doubt changed the situation and secured signatures with his earnest plea for these measures as a real step forward; and

while his spirit manifested a sincere desire to see Great Britain delivered from the stigma, yet we are afraid that a candid looking at the facts in the face, the facts on both sides will not reveal the characteristics named above as the necessary accompaniments of true repentance of a confessed national sin.

Lord Cecil spoke highly and no doubt with truth of our Colonial Service staff as being both able and disinterested; and he disclaimed with warmth the truth of the inference that policy was still dictated by considerations of revenue. While confessing himself ignorant of the merits of the controversy over the evil or otherwise of the Indian habit of opium eating, he seemed impressed by the official view that much of it can be claimed as innocent. He warmly applauds the maxim of the Home Government, "Trust the man on the spot," in relation to such questions in our dependencies; and he accepted their view of it that measures of abolition would be hopelessly ineffective while smuggling continues as at present, and that when measures of abolition actually commence a 15 year period may be justly asked for, to avoid hardship.

The possibility of immediate action to remove the smuggling difficulty, and the merits of a shorter or a longer term limit for abolition we shall hope to deal with in our closing article, in considering what can and should now be done; and we may add here that Lord Cecil's last and earnest effort to keep the American and Chinese representatives from withdrawing may yet bear valuable and practical fruit;—we mean, his offer that if present abolitionary proposals seem inadequate, an international commission headed by an American should visit the lands concerned to examine and report whether any more satisfactory and effective measures could be devised.—But we fear that Lord Cecil, in his admiration for British rule of subject nations, (an admiration which the writer warmly shares, and shares through experience of personal contact and co-operation with members of the I. C. S., more especially in the days of the great famine in India in 1900), has not fully realized how easy it is for a high official, responsible for far-flung administration over a subject people, to give, perhaps unconsciously, a prior consideration to revenue, or at least to hesitate either to abandon a fruitful and easy source of revenue, or to replace it with others possibly unpopular. It is difficult for a high official, through lack of close personal touch with the humbler classes of the people among whom he lives, to know what their personal feelings are, their needs, their dangers, and temptations. There is also the danger lest long familiarity with a traditional wrong may blunt the moral sense to the gravity and extent of that wrong; or the perhaps greater danger of regarding one like the Chinese laborer as so low in the scale of civilization that to tempt him to his ruin is a small matter, forgetful that his soul in the sight of Almighty God is of equal value with one's own.

Unhappily the indications are only too plain that our Indian and Colonial governments have not yet determined to be swayed by the moral issue. Opium revenue is still acknowledged as an important consideration. So lately as 1923 the Directors of the North Borneo Co. acknowledge in their report a fear lest to introduce measures for suppression of opium-smoking would restrict the inflow of Chinese labor, which is "vital to the progress and development of North Borneo." Still more recently, the British Malaya Opium Committee declares that "any check on a free flow of labor from China would have disastrous effects on the economic position of British Malaya", and in their memorandum supplied to the conference, the Netherlands Government offers the same excuse for non-abolition of opium-smoking in the Dutch East Indies. Nor is the Indian Government free from the influence of revenue considerations. Facing a deficit in 1923 the Incheape Retrenchment Committee Report, after carefully considering the opium revenue warns against any reduction of the price paid to cultivators, lest they turn to the growing of other crops, and so "this important source of revenue" will be endangered. We have already seen that the Indian Government evades the moral issue in the matter of her export by claiming that export to be "legitimate" under the terms of the Hague Convention, resting her contention on the limiting clauses therein drafted in the opium interest by Sir C. C. Smith. Yet even so she is guilty: for if Article 7 of that Convention allowed her to rank as a power "not yet ready to prohibit immediately the export of prepared opium." It bound her with the promise "to prohibit it as soon as possible." Thirteen years have passed and India has done nothing to redeem that promise, since her export to China ceased in May 1913. The Indian Government attitude is also manifest in the limiting clause thrust in by her representative as stated above into the article for an educational propaganda whereby she can escape the duty, if she think fit, of teaching her people the danger of opium and such like drugs; and it was the representatives of the Indian Government who in the Assembly of the League

of Nations defeated the American principle already adopted by the Advisory Opium Committee, of confining the use of opium and its derivatives strictly to "medical and scientific" purposes, by getting these words changed to "legitimate,"

under which elastic word they could shield as they have done, both their opium excise and export from criticism and interference. The Indian Government is still on the wrong side of the fence!

such a slanderous charge against God's inspired penmen.

But as there is no end to this, I'll stop here. A man can be a modern Methodist minister, it seems, and preach anything he likes. I am fondly, or should I say faintly, hoping we shall find an improvement, and have a less proportion of Unitarianism and infidelity when merged into the United Church (of Canada).

JAMES LAWSON.

62 Seneca Street,
Ottawa, May 15, 1925.

migration in England. When asked by counsel if he knew the conditions under which immigrants travelled in those days, in steamer accommodation as compared today, Mr. Preston confessed that from 1898 to 1901 he was so taken up with other work in Great Britain that he had never enquired into those conditions, and said he was not a health officer and it was not his business to inquire as to how they travelled. This drew from Mr. Montgomery the statement that such an admission showed that the witness "was not in good faith and had written his report maliciously." This drew from Mr. Preston the rejoinder, "I would expect that from you."

Exports of Butter

A new line of investigation was taken up by Mr. Symington on Friday when he called J. M. Carruthers, dairyman of Winnipeg. Mr. Carruthers stated that in the last five years Manitoba had developed from a butter-importing to a butter-exporting province. She was seeking a market in the United Kingdom, and her chief competitors were Denmark, New Zealand, Australia and the Argentine. Recently, he said, Argentina had been increasing her shipments to the United Kingdom, but Canada's share had declined from 3.6 per cent. in 1922 to .8 per cent. in 1923 and rose to 2.5 per cent. in 1924.

The witness stated that before the war the rate on butter was 32.1 cents, while today it was \$1.50.

Mr. Symington then called his attention to statements made to the committee that the present rate was the same from New Zealand to the United Kingdom as from Canada, and asked whether he thought refrigeration from New Zealand would cost more than from Canada.

The witness thought it would be considerably more expensive from New Zealand.

At this point Mr. Montgomery pointed out that the pre-war rate given by the witness was wrong. The rate on butter, refrigerated space, in 1913 was 51.26 per 100 pounds.

Accepting this correction, the witness expressed the view that a rate of \$1 would be reasonable today and that such a rate would encourage butter export from Canada. This would be equivalent to a rate of a cent a pound, as compared with a cent and a half at present.

Mr. Montgomery asked the witness what he sold butter in England for, and was given a rate that amounted to 43 cents a pound.

"Do you, then, consider that a reduction of half a cent a pound," queried Mr. Montgomery, "would make much difference to your exports?"

"Every advantage is an encouragement," he replied.

CANADA TO BE REPRESENTED AT NEW ZEALAND EXHIBITION

Though no official announcement has been made, negotiations are under way with a view to Canada being represented at the New Zealand Exhibition to be held between November, 1925, and April, 1926.

Canada's exhibit will be arranged by the Department of Immigration in conjunction with other branches of the Federal Government and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. J. O. Turcott, of the Immigration Department, who designed the Canadian building at Wembley, will probably go to New Zealand shortly to take charge of the Canadian exhibit. The present staff at Wembley will remain in England until the termination of the British Empire Exhibition. The New Zealand and South Seas exhibition will be held at Dunedin. The overseas governments are taking all 80,000 square feet of floor space. The Vancouver Board of Trade is said to be organizing a delegation to the exhibition.

SENATE SEATS VACANT

Sir James Lougheed, Conservative leader in the Senate, asked Senator Dandurand when the Government proposed to fill the vacancies in the Upper Chamber. Sir James pointed out that seven seats were vacant, and that the appointments should have been made some time ago.

Senator Dandurand replied that he would bring the query to the attention of the Government. It was his impression that the Government might be awaiting the outcome of the interprovincial conference on Senate reform before making the appointments. After the conference, he said, the Senate might be reduced in number. General laughter followed the sally, and Sir James Lougheed commented that the approaching general election might have something to do with the delay.

Well-Known Judge Passes

Hon. Honore Cyrus Pelletier, retired judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, died at his home in Quebec on Saturday morning, at the age of 84 years and six months, after a lingering illness. His death removes a familiar figure in that city. Judge Pelletier was born November 18, 1840, and was educated at the Quebec Seminary and Laval University, where he was a classmate and close friend of Cardinal Begin, Archbishop of Quebec. They both remained intimate friends until death removed Hon. Mr. Pelletier.

LETTERS FROM READERS

BRITAIN AND THE OPIUM TRAFFIC

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—In a late issue of your paper there appeared an article on the opium traffic and the action of Britain in forcing the Chinese to accept the traffic in that dangerous drug, I am pleased to see a periodical which dares to call the action of their own, or I should rather say, the British Government in question for a shady act—for the injustice of which we Canadians must bear a part of the odium. That letter, and the others to follow, prompts me to become one of your readers by subscribing for the Witness; and I hope your columns may be long open to expose wrong-doing, and point to a higher standard of morals than we have dealt out to us by too many of our monthly or daily papers, and I am doubtful if the effort and cost of encouraging the use and growing of tobacco in Canada is any better than the action of the British Government in forcing a weaker nation to accept the opium traffic.

WM. WELSH.

Kincardine, May 5th.

PLEA FOR THE HIRED MAN

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I feel a little hesitation in commenting on Mr. Germiguet's letter published in last week's Witness. I am not a farmer myself but have lived among farmers for a considerable time and would like to tell what I have noticed.

Before the war the average farm in central Ontario (I know Halton county best) was not considered as first class unless it kept at least one good hired man all year round. Extra help was hired in the summer as required. Now very few of these farms keep a permanent hired man. They must hire some help in the summer, of course.

The truth is that the farmers aren't farming as hard as they did. Considering the cost of everything they buy and the prices they have been getting for wheat they sold they have found that it paid best to do what work they could themselves and hire temporary help now and then, than to be bothered with a hired man. It is safe to say that few farms in this part of the country at least are producing anything like the volume of crops they did before the war.

On the other hand, the hired man is always anxious to get to the city or get a farm of his own. Our family life is never the same when strangers are with us. It is as uncomfortable for the hired man as for the farmer's family. Then look at the wages. Every farm helper naturally wants to own his own farm some day. How is he going to save enough to do so on the wages he is paid today?

I know what every farmer will say:—that he cannot afford to pay more at the present prices. But it seems to me that this problem of the hired man has to be settled before things will be much better in Canada. We need farm populations. The vast majority of Europeans who would make good farmers must come and start as hired men. They haven't the money or the experience to take farms of their own. How can we expect them to come if the farmer can't afford to hire help; or if he does not want to?

ONTARIO.

THE WITNESS AND CHURCH UNION

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I thought for quite a while to drop you a few lines of appreciation for your paper. I was glad to see that you did not fall in with the idea of amalgamating with the United Church paper. I was a little surprised that you took sides. In the first place you could laud the necessity of closer spiritual unity, and point out the strength of both sides. You are in the same position as a preacher of the Gospel, only your field is wider. I may tell you that I have been a humble elder for over forty years. I was associated with one minister that at an election had no scruples to give out what he would vote for; consequently some of our best people left the church to avoid trouble. We have our secret ballot. I voted twice for federation. I believe the Lord was in the movement. I can't believe He is in the forcing of the issue and splitting one of the churches, no matter which one, so I had to vote against it. I thought over it and prayed over it. I believe the Lord has done away with the necessity by putting into the

hearts of His people to go and worship together where there is a necessity for it. Dr. Campbell Morgan said unanimously impossible but spiritual unity is possible. I would not mind if it took twenty years more. By that time, I believe, we would be so close together in the Spirit that it could be said as in the days of old, "Behold, how those Christians love one another," instead of how they hate one another, as it is said today. And the outsiders looking on, say, "If that is Christianity, they are no better than we are." "A new Commandment I give you that ye love one another." No warrant for what is being done in God's Word.

I take it that your paper is by far the greatest help for Christians living in the Dominion.

M. McSWEEN.

HERESY AND CHURCH UNION

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—Under this heading in last week's Witness, you printed a letter by a Methodist minister. It was a good letter, and I think he should have written over his own name. Though he denies the charge that "Methodism is shot through with heresy," still his truthful letter would seem rather to substantiate it. He "regretfully" admits the well-known fact that "many of our ministers have departed, some more, some less, from Methodist standards." This, also, is sadly true; and it is certainly much to be regretted that the "antis" have this one argument against union, if so be that their own ministers are more sound in the faith.

As a few illustrative proofs of what has been stated of many Methodist ministers (thank God for faithful laymen), let me cite the following facts:

I heard a Methodist minister say in a public discussion that he was "opposed to the New Testament." I suppose likely he meant the teaching of the New Testament on the subject then under discussion, namely, the "parousia." But whatever he meant, those were his exact words. Speaking of justification by faith, a brother minister told me this same minister said to him, "O, that is only Paul's crazy theory of justification." I also heard him say that Christ never made any claims that He did not freely accord His disciples. So that what He was, each of them might be; and what He did, each of them might do. Of course that would necessarily include not only His miracles, but also the power to forgive sins!

I heard another minister say that the Church is as infallible now as it ever was, and the inference was that we had as much light to make a Bible as those who did write it. I had a private talk with another, and he said the same. For example, our Conference might take a book, say Wesley's Sermons, go carefully through it, eliminate anything of which we did not approve, retain the rest, by vote, all sanction it as truth, and then take it into our pulpits and read from it instead of the Bible, prefacing our reading with the words, "Thus saith the Lord." He said that would be Holy Scripture.

At one of our Conferences where a quotation was made from one of the Pauline Epistles, a minister retorted, "That is only Paul's opinion; I would just as lief take the opinion of Dr. Blank, one of the members of Conference."

A reliable member of one of our churches told me he saw and heard his pastor hold up his hand in the pulpit and declare, "I don't believe one half of the miracles of the New Testament." It is a common thing to deny Christ's omniscience. He is charged with having to seek information, making mistakes, misjudging motives and teaching error.

And now we actually have a minister, through our church paper, denying or questioning the doctrine of Christ's physical Resurrection. And our Methodist Bookroom, I am creditably informed, sends out a book with approval which states that Christ's bones, or those of Jesus, are now lying somewhere in Palestine.

At one of our Conferences, the minister who addressed the ordination class thought well to tell the young men that the Bible contained contradictions, and that the writers of Samuel and Chronicles contradicted each other, and that, therefore, both statements could not be true. But he magnanimously excused them and kindly let them off by the very gracious admission that each one "thought" he was telling the truth! Just a little knowledge of Hebrew and a little study of the two passages would have saved him from

NON-CONCURRING MISSIONARIES

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—In reply to certain statements that are being circulated regarding the attitude of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions toward Foreign Missionaries who do not favor Church Union, permit us to state that these are receiving exactly the same treatment as Unionist Missionaries. The Board at its Annual Meeting recently declared that "Until the tenth of June all Missionaries bear exactly the same relationship to the Board as they have hitherto." The resolution continues as follows

"That non-concurring Missionaries who do not wish to serve under the United Church cease to be Missionaries of this Board on the 10th of June, but that their salaries be paid until the end of June; that non-concurring Missionaries who express desire to continue in their work under the United Church be continued in the service of this Board until further action."

The Board was informed that, of 333 men and women on its staff in nine different parts of the world, approximately 315 are likely to continue their services in the United Church. The few non-concurring missionaries are being invited by the Board to continue at their work if they wish to do so, their decision not to enter the United Church being no barrier, as the Board is at liberty to have in its service members of any evangelical denomination.

R. P. MACKAY,

A. E. ARMSTRONG,

Secretaries.

Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

COMMITTEE ON OCEAN RATES

Mr. Preston Indefinite as to Information in Report

A sharp passage at arms between Mr. W. T. R. Preston and Mr. G. H. Montgomery, K.C., counsel for the Shipping Federation, ensued on Wednesday night when the author of the Preston Report on Ocean Rates re-appeared on the stand before the Special Committee of the House of Commons on ocean rates.

Mr. Montgomery asked if Mr. Preston had brought any written evidence to support his assertion that there was a conspiracy between shipping companies on this side of the Atlantic to discriminate against Canadian ports in favor of United States ports. Mr. Preston replied that he had been trying all day to get back certain documents which he had returned to the Department of Railways, but had not succeeded.

Mr. Montgomery suggested that since Mr. Preston had had since last March to prepare his defence against the criticism of his report which had then been made and which foreshadowed such an investigation as the present one. "We are not going to let you off anything, Mr. Preston," said Mr. Montgomery.

Mr. Preston replied that he did not ask to be let off anything. He was prepared to back up all statements he had made.

The British Preferential Tariff

Under cross-examination by Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Preston confessed he did not know the rates of the British preferential tariff, neither did he know when he made his report that the British preference rates did apply to goods coming through the United States. He said that he understood that the British preference applied only to goods coming through Canadian ports. Mr. Preston told counsel that, though his report gave a comparison of continental and British rates in support of his charge of discrimination against the Empire, he could not tell what commodities these rates applied to, or between what ports they were in force. He also confessed that he did not know whether or not the United States was the largest exporter of agricultural implements.

Counsel asked Mr. Preston to explain his references to the development of British-Canadian trade by the Canadian preference to British goods.

Mr. Preston had devoted four paragraphs to this matter under a heading "absorbing domestic concessions," and when pressed by counsel to explain certain features of his statements, "the paragraphs got mixed," and further on "something was left out by the typewriter" and also "there was a schedule which somebody has left out."

Steerage Rates

Mr. Montgomery took up the question of steerage rates from Great Britain to Canada in 1898, when Mr. Preston, on his own admission, was commissioner of im-

DEATH OF LORD MILNER

Son of Country Doctor Rose to be Cabinet Minister and a Peer

Lord Milner, former secretary of war who has been ill for some time, died at his residence, Sturry Court, near Canterbury.

Lord Milner became ill about three weeks ago. His death removes one of the prominent figures in British-South African affairs.

Viscount Milner's death is the first fatality of the epidemic of sleeping sickness which has attacked several hundred persons throughout Great Britain. Physicians have been unable to explain the sudden appearance of the disease, but in the mild form that it appeared, those suffering from it have usually recovered rapidly.

Confronted in early life with many obstacles in earning a living, and disappointment in his attempt to enter Parliament, the rise of Alfred Milner from a humble commoner to be a peer of England and a knight of the most exalted Order of the Garter was a characteristic example of the social revolution in England that followed the Victorian days. He was one of a group of men who, in the latter part of the 19th century, pushed their way into political power in England, against the tradition of a governing class.

Lord Milner's first attempt to enter politics was through Parliament at the request of several prominent leaders of the Liberal party. He went before the constituency of the Harrow division in 1885, but was defeated. The result removed from his mind any further thought of adding M.P. to his name, but the way for his entrance into politics was opened when he was named private secretary to the then Chancellor of the Exchequer. From that time his rise in politics was rapid.

In succession he was appointed under-secretary for finance in Egypt, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, and governor of the Cape of Good Hope. At the close of the Boer War recognition came to him for his administrative services in South Africa, and, in addition to being created a viscount, he was made governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, as well as being appointed high commissioner. He returned to England in 1905, and as his party was at that time out of power he retired to his estates.

When David Lloyd George became Prime Minister in December, 1916, Lord Milner entered the Cabinet as minister, without portfolio. He became minister for war in 1918, and the next year was named secretary of state for the colonies. The manner in which he handled the Irish situation, which had become acute, did not satisfy the Conservatives of the Coalition Government or the Irish factions, and he resigned in February, 1921.

Lord Milner was created a knight of the Garter by royal warrant, being at that time the only member not of royal birth. He was born March 23, 1854, the son of Dr. Charles Milner, a country physician of moderate circumstances.

FORD STARTS COMPANY IN WALL STREET

Henry Ford is now connected with Wall Street banking, an institution he has denounced for years. The event was signaled on Monday when the newly organized Guardian Detroit Company opened its doors for business at No. 120 Broadway. The Guardian Detroit Company is affiliated with the Guardian Trust Company of Detroit, charters for which were filed last week in Lansing, Mich. Edsel Ford, the automobile manufacturer's 30-year-old son, is a director of the Guardian Trust Company, Ernest Kansler, vice-president of the Ford Motor Company, and brother-in-law of Edsel, is a member of the board of the New York Subsidiary. Ford capital is believed to have played a large part in the financing of the new companies.

The announced purpose of the Guardian Detroit Company is merely to sell bonds, it having taken over the New York bond department of Keane, Higbie and Company of Detroit. But it is generally believed that the company will enter a much wider field than this.

FORD WILL BUY 400 SHIPS FROM SHIPPING BOARD

Mr. Henry Ford will purchase the 400 vessels of the United States Shipping Board if the Government will fix what he considers a fair price. The announcement was made by Mr. Ford, following a conference with Mr. T. V. O'Connor, chairman of the Shipping Board.

Mr. O'Connor is quoted as asking Mr. Ford to take over 200 ships in his original suggestion, according to an article in the Detroit Free Press. However, when Mr. Ford informed him that he would only buy the ships to scrap them for junk, Mr. O'Connor suggested that he buy all 400, as it would not cost much more to construct dismantling apparatus to handle the 400 ships than it would the lesser number.

Mr. Ford agreed to this, saying that he

might retain from 10 to 30 of the ships for use by Ford industries. If any ships were put in operation for this purpose they would be reconditioned and equipped as oil-burners, the article states.

"The ships were built during the war when everybody was crazy," Mr. Ford was quoted as saying. "Most of the boats were thrown together in a great hurry. They were for an emergency and consequently many of them were not strongly built and some of the engines put into them were pretty bad."

"We have already purchased three vessels from the Shipping Board," he added. "We took these three boats for pioneering and we know their limitations. Two of the boats are of about 3,000 tons. The third, the East Indian, is slightly larger and is now being put into shape for service to Denmark, which we hope will begin about August 1st."

Mr. Ford directly refuted a statement which Mr. O'Connor is alleged to have made to newspapermen in Buffalo, that Mr. Ford would become the greatest shipowner in the world's history, by making the remark that he did not intend to use more than a few of the ships, scrapping the remainder. He estimated the cost of constructing apparatus to dismantle the ships would amount to about \$400,000.

Proposal Caused Indignation

Henry Ford's alleged willingness to buy 400 vessels of the Government fleet, the tonnage to be scrapped immediately for purposes of manufacture, has stirred ill-feeling in the United States Shipping Board, and Chairman T. V. O'Connor, who is reported to have initiated negotiations for a large sale to Mr. Ford, is in for a lively time if he formally submits a Ford offer to the board on his return to Washington.

Shipping Board members are angry in the first place because Chairman O'Connor gave the news of the Ford offer to the press without consulting his six associates, and secondly for the reason that in his conferences with Mr. Ford, according to newspaper reports, he ignored the rule of the board that all sales of material shall be made under the plan of competitive bidding. Some members of the board favor scrapping a large share of the Government fleets now tied to the docks, and entailing the expenditure of a considerable sum for maintenance, while other members believe that any proposal involving sales for scrapping should be considered with great deliberation before action is taken.

THE TRAFFIC IN ARMS**Proposed Restriction on Sale**

The League of Nations conference now sitting at Geneva to make an international agreement for the control of the traffic in arms has had submitted to it a draft agreement which would prevent the sale of arms, except to representatives of recognized Governments, and which would ensure full publicity to all such sales and purchases of arms.

It is urged that such a measure would curb such evils as the present traffic in China, where all sorts of warring arms are being supplied with arms by western manufacturers and where the leaders of the rival armies are getting the money to pay for the arms chiefly by the exploitation of the opium traffic.

British Labor is strongly criticizing the attitude of the representatives of the British Government at Geneva since Great Britain has officially proposed that warships of every kind should be excluded from the terms of the agreement.

WHAT CANADA PAYS FOR NAVAL DEFENCE

Taking the current navy estimates as a basis for calculation the people of the British Isles pay 24 shillings and 10 pence per head for naval defence; the people of Australia and New Zealand, 8 shillings; South Africa, 21 pence; and Canada, 15 cents.

For the naval defence of every £1,000 worth of the British sea-borne trade the people of Great Britain spend £25 3s. 9d. per head, while the corresponding figure in Canada's case is 74 cents.

The above statistics have been worked out by the weekly paper Truth, which adds: "One can understand the self-conscious resentment of the people of the Dominion when Admiral Sir Frederick Field reminded them that they are partners in British seapower."

Truth often reverts to the question of Dominion contributions, with special reference to Canada when doing so.

Conservative M.P. Dies

Thomas H. Thompson, member of Parliament for East Hastings, died suddenly at his home in Madoc on Sunday, following an acute illness of less than a day. He was 58 years of age.

He collapsed early Saturday morning shortly after cranking his automobile and it is believed that he had strained his heart.

Mr. Thompson was one of the most pop-

ular members in the Opposition and his death came as a surprise to his many friends in the Capital who were unaware that he was suffering from any illness.

STRENGTH OF UNITED CHURCH IN FOREIGN MISSION FIELD

The United Church of Canada will have about 650 missionaries in the foreign field, according to the latest estimate of the Mission Boards of the three United Churches. There is at the present time a total of 667 missionaries in the foreign service of the three churches, and all but nineteen of these will continue with their parent churches when they enter into the Union. The figures for the three churches are as follows:

Presbyterian Missionaries	333
Methodist Missionaries	310
Congregationalist Missionaries	24

Total for three churches	667
Non-Concurring Missionaries	19

In regard to the Presbyterian Church, the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board has ascertained the intention of its missionaries in Foreign Fields, with the following results:

For entering the United Church....	295
Against entering the United Church	17
Against, but wish to continue work..	7
Not voted, or wish to defer	12
Probable number to serve under the	

United Church	314
Total number of missionaries	333

Of the 113 women missionaries included in above figures, one has voted non-concurrence, one not reported, two or three not favorable, but have decided to remain with the United Church.

Campaign Against Union in Manitoba

A campaign against entrance of Manitoba Presbyterian churches into the United Church was begun last week, when Rev. S. Bank Nelson, D.D., Hamilton, Ont., addressed a meeting in the National Assembly Hall, Winnipeg.

Dr. Nelson, a member of a large delegation of Ontario non-concurring divines, under the auspices of the Manitoba Presbyterian Church Association, declared that to enter union would be to go back to the "darkness of the Middle Ages."

He charges that attempts were being made to stampede Manitoba churches into the union and urged that every congregation force a vote by ballot on the question.

Other members of the Ontario delegation spoke. It was argued that despite figures issued purporting to show a majority for union, that actually more individuals had voted against union than for it.

Principalship of Montreal Theological College

One of the overtures to be presented to the Presbyterian General Assembly in June comes from the Montreal Presbytery and asks for the removal of Rev. Dr. D. J. Fraser from the principalship of Montreal Presbyterian College.

Principal Fraser, it is pointed out, is strongly opposed to union and is the president of the Presbyterian Church Association, and Montreal College is going into the United Church, and that it would be an anomaly if he continued as its head. The Montreal Presbytery suggests that Rev. Prof. R. E. Welsh, of the staff of the college, be made acting principal.

CRISIS IMMINENT IN CHURCH OF ENGLAND**Far-Reaching Consequences.**

Two recent utterances have brought to public attention the grave crisis which hangs over the Church of England. For months the two great parties, the Anglo-Catholics, or High Churchmen, and the low and broad churches have been discussing the revision of the Book of Common Prayer, and as their deliberations draw to a close it is evident that the result must strain to the utmost the loyalty of one section or the other of the church members.

Sir Thomas Inskip, the Solicitor-General, and leader of the low church party, speaking, of course, in a private capacity, has expressed his fears. The church, he declared, before another two or three years, would have reached what so often has been spoken of as a parting of the ways and a decision would have to be taken which would determine the future of the church and probably of the state, and, it might well be, of the Empire.

Sir Thomas holds it a most serious matter for the British Empire for the mother church of England to set up a new standard of religious worship. In every dominion and dependency there are thousands of members of the Church of England. In some cases, as in Canada, they have a revised prayer book for use within their own borders, but always with the careful thought, not to depart from the familiar ritual of their forefathers.

The Church of England is, in truth, one of the invisible strands which hold the Empire together, and Sir Thomas' view is that to alter drastically the Book of Common

Prayer would weaken dangerously that love which all churchmen have for their familiar mother church.

Another pronouncement was contained in the manifesto issued by 130 members of the low and broad church parties, about equally divided between clergy and laity, protesting against the proposals moved in the House of Clergy of the Church Assembly to be tried experimentally for fifteen years for the inclusion in the calendar of the proposed alternatives in the prayer book of the two festivals the Corpus Christi and the Falling Asleep of the Blessed Virgin, similar to the Roman Catholic assumption.

The occasion of all this trouble, which is causing churchmen of all schools profound anxiety, lies in the setting up of the autonomy of the Church of England under the "enabling" act. This handed over to the churchmen's control their own services, retaining only for Parliament the final approval of what they decided upon in their own assembly.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY MEETS**Canadian Clergymen Present**

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland opened on Tuesday in Edinburgh, for its annual business, and among the visitors were two Canadians, Rev. Dr. Alfred Gandier, principal of Knox College, Toronto, former Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and Rev. Dr. J. M. Duncan, editor of Presbyterian publications, Toronto. His Excellency the Earl of Elgin is "Jamie" Brown's successor as Lord High Commissioner.

Much interesting matter is promised in the debates in the Assembly. The United Free Church of Scotland is introducing the subject of Sunday observance in a report deploring the increasing motoring on Sunday which, it is stated, apart altogether from the religious aspect of the question, has created a dangerous situation on the Scottish highways.

The United Free Church is co-operating with the Established Church of Scotland in a movement to secure a diminution of Sunday trading and the abolition of the playing of golf on Sundays wherever possible. Both churches are also concerned over the growth of betting, "which exploits even little children," it is stated. An effort will be made to suppress church raffles, etc., in connection with the raising of money for church purposes.

THE KOCHURA CASE

Henri Bourassa writes in Le Devoir: "The virtual head of the provincial police and provincial courts, Mr. Charles Lactot, affects a sovereign contempt for those who have criticized the manner in which he has publicly spoken of the case of the poor settler Kochura. 'Poppy-cock' is the term this austere guardian of our laws and morals is reported to have applied to what has been said about this case. Mr. Lactot accuses the newspapers of having tried the case in advance and prejudiced it. In all the newspapers that I have read there has been nothing of the kind. What has been said is that it is incredible that an accused party can be kept in jail for seven months without being brought to trial; that he can be transferred from one end of the province to another at the pleasure of the authorities; and that his wife had to walk through thirty or forty miles of forest in order to awaken justice and its guardians. All this may be 'poppycock' to the aristocratic guardian of the Quebec laws, but in the eyes of ordinary people it is an odious denial of justice."

Approximately \$500 has been subscribed to the Kochura Defence and Relief Fund which was inaugurated by the Canadian Prisoners' Welfare Association in order to help this Galician immigrant of Otter Lake, Que., who was for seven months in the Montreal jail awaiting trial on a charge of aggravated assault.

One thousand Fraser River fisherman who went on strike last week decided Saturday to return to work Monday. It was announced that a compromise had been reached with the salmon buyers. Fishermen, including Japanese and Indians, decided to strike following a reduction in the prices paid by buyers of spring salmon.

The whole of the employees in the Transvaal gold mines will be granted one day's paid holiday on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit. The cost in actual wages will be \$200,000, in addition to which the stoppage of production for one day means a considerable sacrifice.

South Africa, like Canada, is being faced with the problem of emigration as well as immigration. In commenting upon the exodus, the Johannesburg Sunday Times declares the demand in South Africa for information concerning emigration to Australia has lately grown to an alarming extent. The paper says it does not know whether this eagerness to move on to another dominion has been brought on by the unpopularity of recent legislation in South Africa or by Australia's offer of vastly more attractive terms to settlers.

The Payment of War Debts

Dread in Paris that America Will use Means to Compel Settlement.

Nine of the foreign governments which borrowed from the United States during the world war and subsequent to the armistice have received more or less pointed suggestions from the U.S. Government that the time seems to have arrived when concrete negotiations looking to debt adjustment are in order.

Great Britain, Hungary, Finland, Lithuania and Poland have completed funding arrangements with the Debt Commission, a body created by act of Congress. The nine nations which in effect are now being called upon to follow the example of these five nations are France, Italy, Belgium, Greece, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, otherwise Yugo-Slavia; Estonia and Latvia.

Russia, Armenia and Liberia, the other wartime debtor nations, do not figure in the present effort to produce an adjustment of indebtedness.

In confirming the fact that steps had been taken toward debt settlements, Administration officials at Washington were careful to point out that there has been no move having the color or suggestion of a peremptory demand.

According to officials, the State Department is conducting exchanges on the subject through its ambassadors and ministers in the capitals of the nations affected and the function of U.S. diplomatic representatives is merely to carry out the wishes of the Debt Commission.

Ambassador Herrick has informed the French Government that the United States would be pleased if France should send a debt commission to America.

Senator Borah, chairman of the commission on Foreign Relations, an earnest advocate of positive steps to settle the Allied war debts and a critic of France for its failure to follow the example of Great Britain in that direction, indicated today that he was struck by the press statement from Paris that the French Government desired to place France against the Central Powers. The principle is the same, he said.

French Comment

The Temps said on Monday it understands a definite proposal will be made within 15 days by the French Government to Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of war debts.

There seems to be dread in Paris that America will use debt pressure as a means, for instance, of forcing France to accept a guarantee pact without reservations concerning Central and Eastern Europe. It is also pointed out that at best the French share of the annuities from the Dawes plan would scarcely cover one-fifth of the amount France must pay in interest on the loan contracted for reconstruction of the devastated region.

Pertinax, in the Echo de Paris, says outright that American friendship will be lost if France continues to play with the problem instead of negotiating an arrangement.

"Our creditors may consider themselves obliged to control our receipts and expenditures," writes Jaques Dainville in La Liberte. "Little by little they will colonize us. It is by no means sure that France will not be treated like Tunisia and Egypt, where money questions were at the origin of protectorates."

La Liberte says: "It is understood that we must pay our debts, but why did the Americans, who pretend to have confidence in the future of our finances, not await until the re-establishment to a safe basis has been secured. We trust Congress will be as generous with us as Borah's demagoguery will permit them. Mr. Borah points to the fact of employment as proof of France's prosperity. How could there be any unemployment in a country which lost 1,500,000 of its working men and youth in the war?"

German Payments Under Dawes Plan May Be Used

Finance Minister Caillaux and Foreign Minister Briand were authorized by the French cabinet on Friday to study the inter-allied debt question in an attempt to find an acceptable solution.

This decision of the cabinet was given out officially after a long discussion of the problem and the delivery of opinions by both Caillaux and Briand on what they thought should be done.

Finance Minister Caillaux has expressed the view that the inter-allied debt problem must be solved to re-establish French credit, and he told the finance commission of the Chamber of Deputies on his recent appearance before it, that part of the Dawes reparation plan receipts must be devoted to this purpose immediately, even

though France were hard pressed for money.

M. Caillaux has not said exactly what proportion of the receipts under the Dawes plan France is willing to devote to the payment of her debts, but it has been suggested that half might be available. The Dawes plan for the coming fiscal year calls for the payments of 1,200,000,000 marks, of which the French share is 52 per cent., or about \$158,600,000. As the French debt to Great Britain roughly equals the French debt to the United States, France would probably devote half of this amount to payment on the British debt and the other half, plus about \$20,000,000 now paid for army stocks toward United States debt payments.

This estimated sum of \$100,000,000 would be insufficient to pay interest and amortization on the French debt to the United States at the rate Great Britain is paying on her debt.

MONARCHISTS CHIDE HINDENBURG'S LOYALTY TO REPUBLIC

The apparent sincerity of General von Hindenburg's oath of loyalty to the republic, has disagreeably impressed the Monarchists.

It seems they have pictured in their minds that he would somehow succeed in swearing allegiance to the Republican constitution, while at the same time convincing the Monarchists that he was the sworn foe of that constitution. So the monarchistic camp already is growing cool towards him.

Foremost among the malcontents is the fiery Count Reventlow, who in his paper, Reichswart, chides Hindenburg for presuming to imply fidelity to the republic of which he is president. It was bad enough, says Reventlow, when Hindenburg, during the period of his candidacy, implied recognition of the Versailles Treaty. Now, however, Hindenburg has done even worse, continues the disgruntled Count—he has acknowledged loyalty to the republic, emphasized particularly the idea of sovereignty of the people and paid tribute to his predecessor, Ebert, stressing the latter's patriotism.

Westarp warns Republicans that they are fooling themselves if they think the monarchical idea has been defeated or that the republic has come to stay. Then he adds:

"Even if Field Marshal von Hindenburg

rightfully recognizes and declares that he is not called upon or willing as president to help the monarchical idea toward triumph by unconstitutional means, this attitude of his, nevertheless, will merely benefit the efforts and forward-pushing strength of that which we are seeking to achieve."

Incidentally, it is interesting to note, now that signs of a rift between Hindenburg and extreme Monarchists are becoming apparent, that Foreign Minister Stressemann's German People's party is trying to act as peacemaker. Stressemann's organ, Die Zeit, deplors the fact that in monarchical Bavaria celebrations of Hindenburg's election were distorted into a protest against German Government policy. Die Zeit solemnly points out that this is a very sad sign, as Hindenburg and those guiding governmental policy are in complete accord.

WILL GERMANY ANNEX AUSTRIA?

French and English Governments Differ on Rhineland Neutrality

It is reported from Paris that Herr Stressemann has sent to his ambassadors in London and Paris private instructions to ask under what conditions German application for membership in the League of Nations would be favorably received next September, while pessimists point to the latest report that Germany is willing to accept the Polish and Czechoslovakian frontiers as they stand provided France will agree to Germany's annexing Austria.

One point on which London and the French capital are not in accord is said to be the French insistence that Rhineland neutrality shall not work in both directions, or in other words, that if a zone is created along the Rhine which the Germans may not violate without committing a hostile act against the Allies, it shall not mean that France shall be forbidden to cross the zone to take aid to her allies or in carrying out her duties as a member of the League.

Part of the London Cabinet is said to hold that the Rhineland peace fence ought to have spikes on both sides, whereas the other part of the Cabinet, headed by Mr. Chamberlain, is favorable to the French point of view. It is understood that this is one of the chief points of difference in the British Cabinet on what should be the English policy towards France.

With regard to the Allied note to Germany on disarmament, it is said that both the English and French will be ready for formal discussion before the Conference of Ambassadors next week.

Communists Still Active in Bulgaria

Government Unwilling to Disband Troops Needed to keep Revolutionists in Check.

That Bulgaria is still in a condition of ferment caused by Communist and Agrarian activities, is evident from latest cables. There have been renewed disturbances over the week-end, five or six bands, numbering from five to forty extremists, developing great activity in the districts of Tatar Pazanjik, Stanimaka, Lovech, Shipka and Shumen, more or less in the midlands of Bulgaria.

The bands were well armed and the task of rounding them up involved the use of some thousands of soldiers. Near Tatar Pazanjik the men who attempted to assassinate King Boris formed part of the band and the chase was particularly hot.

At Kazanlik there was a mutiny by a few soldiers. Five Communists had enrolled in the army with the intention of causing disaffection among the soldiers. It is believed that the situation is under control, as the local commander has taken rigorous measures, but, nevertheless, the occurrence was not without significance.

On Saturday another motorboat from Russia was captured near Varna. The crew of eight is stated to have been in possession of foreign passports. On one of those arrested incriminating documents were found. The coast guards report the presence of other mysterious craft along the coast, but the lack of seaplanes has prevented the authorities from following them.

The secret police have received information that several outrages and acts of sabotage have been planned, notably an attack on the Simplon-Orient express between Ploidyv and Sofia, with the object of robbing the passengers. Guards were placed on the train and the main danger points along the line have been guarded at the same time. Two attempts to blow up bridges in the same sector were discovered, while information obtained from

the arrested persons indicated that further assassinations of important Government officials were intended in the near future.

It is understood that the Allied representatives at Sofia have informed the Bulgarian Government that no prolongation beyond May 31 of the permission to maintain 13,000 extra troops can be conceded, partly because the situation does not appear to warrant it, and partly because Greece and Jugo-Slavia were promised that it would not be accorded, Greece having even declared that she would assume the defence of her interests in that event that Bulgaria failed to demobilize the extra troops.

The Bulgarian Government does not desire to maintain all of the 13,000 men, but would like to maintain at least half that number until the end of June. Only by May 10 were the 13,000 men recruited. If the Allies refuse to prolong the permission for more troops, it is said that they will incur a grave responsibility in the event of more serious trouble.

GENERAL FENG WITHDRAWS FROM PEKIN

The troops of Feng Yu-Hsiang, the "Christian general," are withdrawing from Peking to the north, but their evacuation of the capital is not yet complete.

Although it has been reported that large forces of Chang Tso-Lin's Manchurian warriors were moving on Peking, none has yet arrived. Feng's withdrawal, however, leaves the road open for Chang.

Peking advices Thursday morning said apprehension existed owing to reports that General Chang Tso-Lin, the Manchurian war-lord, was moving troops toward the capital. It was generally believed, the dispatches added, that Feng Yu-Hsiang would allow Chang to occupy the city without fighting.

THE WAR IN MOROCCO

Reports from the French zone received at Tetuan say that the fighting between the Moroccan rebels and the French has intensified and also that the military operations are becoming harder. Abd-el Krim, the rebel leader, is reported to have captured large stores of provisions and war material in the Beni Zerual country.

Official information reaching Paris from Morocco says that an engagement which commenced Wednesday along the Rifian front between the French forces and the Rifian tribesmen, is assuming the proportions of pitched battles.

Marshal Lyautey, the French Governor-General, reports that the tribesmen in the Bibane sector alone, who offered such stubborn resistance to the French, numbered 3,500 men, armed with rifles, some machine-guns and artillery.

Confirmation has been received at Melilla of a report that French forces operating in the Marnissa region have relieved three French positions surrounded by Rifians and put the besieging forces to flight.

A Heroic Defence

Two French officers and 36 Senegalese soldiers have successfully fought 500 Rifians for 14 days and won medals for their valor.

The 38 medals, including the Cross of the Legion of Honor for the two leaders, were delivered to the beleaguered garrison while the battle was under way by an airplane which sailed above the outpost and dropped the tokens with the compliments of Marshal Lyautey, the French commander in Morocco.

The little garrison has returned to the rear for a rest after a strenuous fortnight during the last week of which it seemed improbable that they ever would leave their outpost alive.

Captain Duboin was the commander of the valiant black and white platoon and Aoulez, a cluster of two blockhouses and a fort was the field of operations. Lieutenant Charpenelle was the other white man, and with rifles and machine guns and their 36 Senegalese, these two men resisted the attack of nearly fifteen times as many natives who pounded the French position with shells from five field guns.

The attack began on May 1, and on the fourth of the month the Rifians stormed the first blockhouse after a bombardment had crumbled its walls. The garrison fell back, while Duboin began efforts to get into signal communication with the French relieving force which was advancing in his direction. Finally he got a message through, advising that his situation was desperate, but was told that relief was impossible, owing to the inadequacy of the relieving force and the hostility of the tribes in the surrounding country.

On May 9 Duboin signalled as follows: "Unless we are relieved, we will die to the last man."

Both officers and 15 of the 36 Senegalese had been wounded by that time.

On the night of May 12th the Rifian attackers rushed the French position and once they were within 100 yards of the fort, but the defenders made a tremendous effort and the Rifians fell back to continue their artillery bombardment until last Thursday when General Colombat arrived with the relief ordered forward by Marshal Lyautey.

JAPAN CEDES SAGHALIEN TO RUSSIA

The transfer of Northern Saghalien from Japan to the Soviet Government of Russia, was completed on Friday, with the signing of protocols and the opening of a Russian consulate at Alexandrovsk.

Japan established a military occupation of the Northern part of the island of Saghalien, which had been Russian territory, as a result of a massacre of Japanese by Russians in Siberia in the winter of 1919-1920. Some years previously Japan had acquired from Russia the southern part of the island.

During the negotiations of the last few years between Japan and Russia for the resumption of diplomatic relations, one of the most difficult points to settle was the Russian demand that the Japanese evacuate Northern Saghalien.

Almost 100,000 people visited the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley on Saturday. The attendance at the big fair since the opening on May 6 has been about the same as the attendance for the same period last year. Beautiful sunshine has been largely responsible for attracting the people.

A despatch to the Morning Post, London, says: "The smuggling of arms is reaching alarming proportions in India. In the event of upcountry risings, the quantity of arms available for revolutionaries would be very substantial."

Parliament in Session

Bill Passes to Amend Lemieux Act—Amendment For Downward Revision of Tariff Defeated—Export of Power Discussion—Sir Henry Drayton and the Premier.

With three changes, the bill to amend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (commonly known as the Lemieux Act) went through all stages in the House on Wednesday. The bill was made necessary by the decision of the Privy Council, which found the existing Act ultra vires in that it encroached on provincial jurisdiction. The purpose of the bill, generally speaking, is to limit the application of the act to matters not within the legislative jurisdiction of any province. There is a further provision to enable any province to take advantage of the provision of the Dominion act should it so desire.

The changes embody amendments to the act brought down last session, but which failed to pass. The principal of the changes provide that employers and employees shall give at least thirty days' notice of an intended or desired change affecting wages or hours and that, in the event of a dispute, it will be unlawful for the employer to make proposed changes or for the employees to go on strike until the dispute has been dealt with by a board. Further, that an employer declaring a lockout or making effective a change in wages contrary to the provisions of the act will be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred and not more than one thousand dollars for each day the lockout exists.

T. L. Church, of North Toronto, submitted an amendment, which, however, was not accepted, to provide that no provincial or municipal public utility wholly situated within the province may be declared to be worked for the general advantage of Canada.

Farmers' Taxes

C. G. Coote, M.P., drew the attention of R. W. Breadner, commissioner of taxation, in the Public Accounts Committee of the House, to statements made that farmers were not paying income tax.

"I am satisfied that the farmers of this country are paying according to the income they receive, as determined by the provisions of the Income Tax Act," replied Mr. Breadner.

The Evans Amendment

On second reading of the bill to amend the Customs Act—the bill giving effect to tariff changes proposed in the budget—Mr. John Evans, of Saskatoon, on Thursday, moved an amendment calling for a downward revision of the tariff. This was identical with the sub-amendment moved by Mr. Robert Forke, Progressive leader, to the main budget motion some weeks ago, which was then ruled out of order.

Mr. A. J. Lewis (Progressive, Swift Current) declared that the amendment before the House placed some of the members in an awkward position. When the budget vote was being taken, there were only two things before the House. The first was a vote on the Conservative amendment, and the second was a vote on the budget. Mr. Lewis stated that he had previously intended to support the sub-amendment moved previously by Mr. Forke, but declared out of order. He had also questioned the Government in respect to the bringing down of certain legislation which he thought was of prime interest to the country, and the answer he had received was to the effect that this legislation would be brought down. Having all these facts in mind he had decided to vote with the Government on the tariff issue. He could not now "swallow himself," and therefore intended to absent himself from the House and not vote in the matter.

Premier Opposed to Re-opening Budget Debate

Premier King could not see that Mr. Evans' amendment could serve any useful purpose. The principles involved in the budget bill had been debated for six weeks. They had not been changed since, in resolution form they had been adopted by the House and the bill based on them had already been given one reading. It was obvious that no good purpose could be served by re-opening debate on the budget. Adoption of the Evans amendment would mean one thing, and one thing only—want of confidence in the Government. Since this was so, debate on this amendment should be brief, and "the sooner we find out whether this Government has the confidence of this House, the better," added Premier King.

Sir Henry Drayton (Conservative, West York) regretted that the usual practice of sending out copies of the amendment in advance had not been followed. He was torn between two duties: his duty to the industries of Canada in protecting them against a dangerous principle involved in the amendment; and his duty which he felt to be a very serious one of giving the people of Canada an opportunity of expressing their opinion of this Government.

He was not in the habit of swallowing his principles for the purposes of a vote,

nor could he support what was a "safety first proposition" with a group who wished to appear as supporting freer trade with a secure knowledge that they could not upset the Government. He deplored the revival of the budget debate at this time and he trusted that without further delay the vote would be taken.

The Vote

The vote resulted in the amendment being defeated by 110 to 33, a Government majority of 77.

Voting with the Government members in the negative were the eleven Conservatives present and fourteen Progressives and Independents. The fourteen were: Messrs. Kennedy, of Glengary; McDonald, of Temiskaming; Shaw, of West Calgary; Fred Johnston, of Last Mountain; McConica, of Battleford; Pritchard, of North Wellington; Reed, of Frontenac; Jelliff, of Lethbridge; Sexsmith, of Lennox; Black, of Huron; Neill, of Comox; McBride, of Cariboo Humphrey, of Kootenay, and Findlay, of South Bruce. The 33 who voted for the amendment comprised 31 Progressives, including Robert Forke, Progressive leader Hon. T. A. Crerar, and the two Labor members.

As the total membership of the House is 235, there were 91 absentees, one seat being vacant.

The Carillon Power Scheme

A debate took place early on Friday morning on the question of the export of power and particular reference was made to the Carillon power scheme.

With reference to the latter, Sir Henry Drayton pressed the Government when the trade and commerce estimates were under discussion to tell the House if an application to the Government to export power from Carillon had been received.

After answers had been given by Hon. Mr. Low and Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, the Prime Minister said: There has been no application for export of power from Carillon that I am aware of, and the Government has nothing before it to consider. The hon. member is simply wasting the time of the committee in asking these questions. Even if there had been an application, is there anything in that to which the hon. member could take exception?

A Question of "Application"

Sir Henry Drayton: I would want to look at it before I would know. The right hon. member forgets all his pre-lection discussion—

Mr. Mackenzie King: What does my hon. friend want to discuss? An imaginary application?

Sir Henry Drayton: The whole of this question as to the export of power, and I am going to tell my right hon. friend that I think I would be unkind to him to take altogether seriously the idea that nothing has been said to him about the export of this power.

Mr. Mackenzie King: I simply say to my hon. friend that I will not permit any insinuation of the character he is making at the present time. No application whatever, that I am aware, has been made to the Government with respect to the export of power. I am making that statement fully conscious of its significance and meaning in every particular.

Sir Henry Drayton: I was not talking about that technical word "application" at the moment. I wanted to know whether the Prime Minister had not been approached in connection with this very question of the export of Carillon power.

Mr. Mackenzie King: My hon. friend knows that I presided at the gathering at which a deputation stressed from their point of view the advantage it would be to many municipalities to permit a certain amount of power being exported. And this is all public knowledge. Surely municipalities have a right to present their own point of view to the Government. But I repeat that the Government has received no application and has had nothing before it to consider.

A "Fog" of "Dense Ignorance"

Sir Henry Drayton: Not the slightest. I am merely asking for information. There seems to be such a fog of dense ignorance in Government benches as to the whole question of Carillon Power that I wonder hon. gentlemen opposite even knew the name.

Mr. Mackenzie King: It is my hon. friend who is making a myth, and mystery of it.

Sir Henry Drayton: I again ask the Prime Minister: Apart altogether from that deputation, has he not been approached with a view to securing his sympathy in connection with a license for the export of Carillon power. If he says no, then there is an end of the matter.

Mr. Mackenzie King: Ever since the Government has been in office it has had the same sort of representations made to it as hon. gentlemen opposite had

when they were in power; and I presume that for the next ten, twenty or a hundred years this will continue; some will want the right to export power while others will be of the opinion that it should be carefully safeguarded. Some think that its export should be totally prohibited, while others think that all these matters are questions of development. I do not understand what my hon. friend means when he seeks to insinuate that in some way either the Government is doing what is wrong in listening to representations that are made to it, or individuals are wrong in making such representations in regard to matters that are of great public concern.

Sir Henry Drayton then inquired in connection with the lease being discussed, whether the Dominion controlled it or the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Mr. Graham: That is a big question. Sir Henry Drayton: Yes, but we might as well know where we stand on the question. The position has been taken by the premiers of both provinces where the power is located that this export ought not to be allowed.

Mr. Graham: I think they are both against all exports.

Sir Henry Drayton: Yes, and they happen to represent the two provinces which are immediately concerned. I really submit to the Prime Minister that he would allay a good deal of unrest that now exists if he would now say that there is going to be no export.

Mr. Mackenzie King: "When any application is received it will be considered in the light of all circumstances of public importance."

Warns Government to be Careful

Hon. H. H. Stevens (Conservative, Centre Vancouver), in the course of a speech on the subject of export of power, said: I consider this question of the export of power, if not the most important, one of the most important questions before Parliament today or that has been before Parliament this year or last year, or for many years. I am advised by those who understand the business that in a definite period of time, some ten or fifteen years, or some twenty years, we will, in Ontario and Quebec, reach the limit of power. That is a very serious thing and it behooves the Government of Canada to be very, very careful. Notice should be served at once on all these companies the minister has cited that they must not consider these licenses as in any sense constituting a guarantee that they would be continued next year, or at any future time, with, of course, the exception of those that are under contract under some regulations of the past, and I understand there are only a very few small contracts existing.

Mr. Low: "I suppose my honorable friend knows there is no guarantee given beyond the year."

Mr. Stevens, in conclusion, said: "Yes, I know there is no positive guarantee, but I have been trying to point out to the Minister—and I hope he will not think I am doing it in a critical spirit—that it is a question which has obtruded itself on Parliament this session."

Mr. McMaster Favors Export

Mr. McMaster said: The idea that we in Canada with 90 per cent. of our electrical power undeveloped, should not use that vast potential power by turning it into electrical energy so that it might be exported and help us to pay our debts, is, I think, perfectly preposterous nonsense. The hon. gentleman will pardon me if I have said anything unparliamentary. We have in Quebec, I am told, about 14,000,000 horsepower, and we have developed about 1,000,000 horsepower. The suggestion is that we should leave that 13,000,000 horsepower undeveloped because in years to come we may want it for ourselves.

Mr. Forke: "Can the hon. member see a way clear that at any time Canada, after allowing that power to be exported for a number of years can say, 'Now this must stop; we need this power for ourselves'? Can that be managed all right?"

Mr. McMaster: "Without any doubt."

Mr. Forke: "It is all right if that can be done."

Mr. McMaster: Water-powers should never be sold. They should be leased to companies, and one of the conditions of the lease should be that the first charge upon the company, so far as their customers were concerned, would be to see that Canadian customers were supplied. If there was not enough to go round, Canadian customers must have the preference. As power would get more valuable and expensive, the market for it inside the country would develop, and there would be no question but that regulations could be made to preserve for Canadian use such portions of the power as were necessary for Canadian use. The point I want to make is this, that we have in this country vast sources of potential electrical power which, if it can be turned to account and exported, it would be wise and in the interest of the country to export.

A Dog-in-the-Manger Policy

"There is another phase of the situation. How can we, with any common

sense, play the dog in the manger on this continent? How can we say, 'with wisdom or even with safety: 'We have sources of power which we will not allow you, our American cousins, to use, even on terms fair to ourselves, because in the far-distant future we may possibly need it ourselves'? I trust to hear less in this House and elsewhere of that narrow and unwise policy of closing the walls of Canada against the export of power or anything else."

Denounces War

On Monday when a vote to provide for salaries and contingencies of the Department of National Defence totalling \$725,798 came up for consideration, Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member for Centre Winnipeg, spoke with vigor and earnestness against the idea that armament was a guarantee of safety and peace. He believed that the advocates of huge armaments had failed, but that those who were in favor of world peace were increasing rapidly in numbers and demanding a new order of things. Mr. Woodsworth stated that he was opposed to the last war, and he would oppose the next, and a section of the church would also be in opposition to it.

Mr. Woodsworth referred to press reports which stated that an American fleet of small ships was to be put on the Great Lakes, armed to prevent rum-running. Under the Rush-Bagot Treaty there were to be no armed ships on the Great Lakes, and he condemned the Government for not succeeding in putting down smuggling operations between Canada and the United States. He called upon the Government, therefore, to see that the law was maintained in Canada so that the United States would not be compelled to put armed ships on the Great Lakes.

Mr. Woodsworth blamed the economic war which was daily taking place in all countries of the world as the real cause for physical war, and amidst loud cheers from Progressive members and some Liberal members, he stated that it would be a tremendous advertisement for Canada to declare to the world that she was done with war. "Would it not be a good idea," he said, "as we are spending millions on preparing for war, to spend a few thousands on the establishment of a peace bureau?"

Mr. Robert Forke, Progressive leader, and W. C. Good, Progressive member for Brant, also spoke against war preparations.

Seven brigands have been killed by troops seeking those responsible for a recent raid on the town of Hazarlik, Bulgaria.



PREMIER CHAS. A. DUNNING

Who has announced a Provincial General Election to be held in Saskatchewan on June 2.

I CARE

(Funds Acknowledged to May 15th, 1925)

(For Immigrant Boys)
Fund to implement subscriptions to send the Witness and Canadian Homestead to S. A. Immigrant Boys to help them in the direction of Christian Canadian Citizenship.
Amounts previously acknowledged and paid to John Douglall & Son to extend subscriptions of Immigrant Boys \$348.50
Further Contributions 270.34
Mrs. G. Acton, Sask. 2.00
A. Jackson, Ont. 65
\$621.51

FRIENDLY HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR BABIES
Amounts acknowledged and paid over to official treasurer \$893.43
Further Contributions 84.55
\$977.98

GRENFELL LABRADOR MISSION NORTHERN MESSENGER LAUNCH FUND
Amounts acknowledged and paid over to official treasurer \$1,004.16
Paid to Hospital Cots 120.00
Further Contributions 57.14
\$1,181.30

From the Crow's Nest

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



The Situation In Ontario

A Paper given by Rev. John Bailey, M.A., General Secretary, Ontario Prohibition Union, before the "All-Canada" Conference of Prohibitionists, Winnipeg, March 5th and 6th, 1925.

Ontario has always stood the test in every campaign in which the principle of prohibition was at stake. In 1894, 1898, 1902, 1919, 1921 and 1924 substantial majorities in favor of prohibition were given. To this long list of victories at the polls should be added the monster petition presented by the Citizens Committee of One Hundred in 1916, containing as it did over 800,000 names of Ontario citizens. The charge that is sometimes made that legislation has gone faster than was warranted by public opinion does not hold good in the case of this province as evidenced by the above facts.

Legislation

Since 1916, prohibition in varying degrees has been enjoyed by this province. The success attending it has varied with the degree of prohibition secured. From September 16th, 1916, to December, 1917, we had prohibition of sale for beverage purposes with results that were very gratifying and that won expressions of approval from many who were formerly opponents of prohibition. During the years 1918, and 1919 in addition to this we had prohibition of manufacture, importation and exportation by order in council of the Dominion Government with correspondingly improved conditions. Following the repeal of this order in council during the period extending from January, 1920, to July, 1921, large quantities of liquor were imported into the province in anticipation of a greater drought in subsequent years. From the stocks laid in at that time the province is still to some extent suffering.

Since July, of 1921, we have had prohibition of importation and transportation in the province as well as sale. The benefits expected from this added restriction have been lessened to a considerable extent by the stocks that were laid up during the period referred to and the development of the rum running business in the border towns and cities.

Results

One can not truthfully say that the measure of prohibition enjoyed in this province has been a success in the sense of realizing the aims of those who have labored for many years to secure it. It does not by any means reach the ideal legislation of prohibition workers. It would be fairer to say that it is a success only in the sense that it is a marked improvement upon conditions that prevailed prior to 1916, or that seem to prevail in provinces under Government ownership and sale of liquor.

Drunkenness and Crime Decreased
Comparing the five years following prohibition of sale with the five years preceding it, we find a decrease in convictions for drunkenness of approximately 48 p.c. One of the most apparent and gratifying features of our prohibition situation is the absence of public drunkenness. Visitors from lands or provinces where liquor is legally sold are struck by the sobriety characterizing practically all our cities.

If we eliminate convictions for violation of traffic by-laws, there appears a correspondingly large decrease in convictions for all offences.

Social Conditions Improved

In a questionnaire conducted by the Board of License Commissioners in 1922, it developed that over 75 p.c. of the

school inspectors declared that the school attendance had been increased and education improved by reason of our prohibitory laws. Improvement in social and economic conditions have been equally marked and as completely established.

Several temperance organizations are active in the province; the W. C. T. U., the Royal Templars, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, etc. The Ontario Prohibition Union is the one organization with which all are affiliated and are heartily co-operating. The Prohibition Union has for its aim the speediest ultimate suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors in the province and seeks to avail itself of every provincial measure that will conduce toward that end. It clearly recognizes, however, the limitation of all provincial legislation and stands ready to co-operate with all organizations in the various provinces in working for Federal prohibition. It is affiliated with the Prohibition Federation of Canada. Its provincial activities are directed along the following lines:—

Ontario's Prohibition Union

A. Legislation:—Whilst provincial legislation cannot safely venture much beyond prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, we recognize that the Ontario Temperance Act which provides such prohibition is incomplete and susceptible of much improvement. It does not prohibit the sale in wholesale quantities of wine manufactured from native grown grapes, a serious lack. It requires also amendments in several other sections to strengthen its prohibitory and enforcement clauses. The Ontario Prohibition Union has continually made representations in regard to these matters and at every opportunity seeks to have the Act improved.

B. Education:—Remembering that prohibitory laws can only be effective and permanent to the extent that they are backed up by an enlightened public opinion and sentiment, the Union seeks through its various units to keep up a continuous education along scientific temperance lines. One of the very fruitful methods employed to this end has been the county field day work. For several years the Union has sought on a set day to place speakers in the various churches in a county, who bring to the congregation the latest information on the prohibition question. This united simultaneous effort produces an effect that cannot be secured by simply holding services at random.

The Pioneer which has been published regularly for about a quarter of a century, has played and still plays an important part in the direction and strengthening of prohibition sentiment.

C. Organization:—Realizing that sentiment is fully effective only when it is organized and crystallized into political action, the Union has sought to build up in every part of the province an effective organization that is able to bring to bear upon any issue that arises, the active prohibition sentiment in the community. At the present moment a campaign is being launched to secure active membership in connection with these various organizations, a membership that is pledged to definite political action at the opportune moment.

D. The Press:—This province is fortunate in having a public press so sympathetic and fair in regard to this moral reform. The great majority of the daily papers and a correspondingly large majority of the weekly papers and church press are in favor of the prohibition movement. Many of them have taken such a decided stand that it has meant considerable financial loss to them. The success that has been attained in various campaigns through which this province has passed is due in a very large measure to the active support of a friendly press.

E. Problems:—The prohibition forces of Ontario have had their full share of problems to cope with. It must be born in mind that whilst a great prohibition sentiment has been built up and maintained for several years this has been brought about by continuous painstaking effort. It has not been a spontaneous growth. Ontario has been from the beginning of this fight the stronghold of the liquor interests. Sixty percent of all the distilleries in the Dominion of Canada operate in this province, whilst over a third of the breweries also are in full operation here. Apart from the political and sentimental influence that they are able to exert, they have made the problem of enforcement a very difficult one. They are allowed to manufacture and export all the liquor for which they can find a market, the word export as applied to the liquor traffic in this

province is a misnomer. The real destination of much of their output is Ontario. This has of course led to a great deal of illicit selling, which together with the disgraceful rumrunning, has made the whole problem of enforcement a vexed and serious one. It is this fact perhaps more than anything else which has endangered the permanence of our present prohibitory laws.

A new problem has arisen with the introduction of a Bill to increase the alcoholic content of beer that may be legally sold in the province. The democratic principle of majority rule has been violated and at the instigation of a clamorous wet minority, the expressed will of the majority of the people of this province has been ignored and our prohibitory laws practically shattered. It is impossible at this moment to forecast the results of such a reactionary measure. One thing we wish to promise our fellow workers in other provinces of this Dominion, is that the prohibitionists of Ontario will face the new situation undauntedly. Though it may bring bitter disappointment for the moment, we believe it will but harden their resolution to keep up the fight until not only Ontario but every province in this fair Dominion has been delivered once and for all from the thralldom of the liquor monster.

Soviet Russia Fights Liquor

Dr. Semashko, People's Commissar for Health and an ardent opponent of liquor in any form, summed up Russia's experiences with the problem of drink in the course of an interview with a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in these words:—

"Russia's experience shows that the alcohol habit and capitalism go hand in hand. When we had thoroughgoing Communism we were able to enforce absolute prohibition. Then, when the New Economic Policy came, with its freedom of trade, people began to make and buy liquor again. One can observe the same process with the social evil, which almost disappeared under Communism, but returned when capitalism revived, with its resultant unemployment.

Whether or not one agrees with Dr. Semashko's political conclusions, it is an unmistakable fact that drinking has been on the increase in Russia since the introduction of the New Economic Policy. When the writer first came to Moscow in 1922 it was a rare sight to see an intoxicated man on the streets of Moscow. Now drunkenness, while it has not yet reached pre-war proportions, is much more in evidence.

Money More Plentiful

There are several reasons for this. For one thing people have more money to spend. In 1922 Russia was just recovering from famine, and people were glad if they could get enough food to fill their stomachs. Now there is more money, and some of it is evidently being spent on drink. Then, the Government has recently begun to manufacture and sell a brand of liquor which has a 30 per cent. alcoholic content. This makes strong drink more accessible to the masses, at least in the cities. Dr. Semashko went on:—

"The Commissariat for Health was not enthusiastic over the proposition of legalizing this '30 per cent.' but the Government was convinced that this was the only effective means of fighting the samogon habit among the peasants. The Tsarist policy of maintaining a vodka shop in almost every village turned many of the peasants into incurable drink addicts. When they couldn't get strong drink legally they commenced to make samogon, a sort of bootleg whiskey, which had the most disastrous results morally and physically.

"The Government has been doing everything in its power to stamp out samogon. The courts are overcrowded with bootleggers' cases, and the jails are crowded with people who have been convicted for this offense. People who manufacture samogon on a large scale are punishable with three years' imprisonment and confiscation of their property."

Discrimination Exercised

Lesser offenders, people who make it for their own use or who are driven to crime by poverty and ignorance receive proportionally lighter sentences. We have also been fighting samogon by economic measures. We have tried to export grain and push up the domestic price so that the peasants will find it more advantageous to sell the grain than to turn it into samogon.

But so far all these efforts have not been altogether successful. So the Government has authorized the manufacture of the "30 per cent." with a view to pushing out samogon. So far the results of the experiment are not very clear. If samogon should be overcome the Commissariat for Health will try to do away with the '30 per cent.' also, because we are quite convinced that alcohol in any form has a bad effect on the health of the masses.

Dr. Semashko estimated that the amount of alcohol now consumed in Rus-

sia was about 25 per cent. of the pre-war figure. This, however, does not indicate so great an increase in voluntary abstinence as one might imagine; for the consumption of other articles of general consumption, such as sugar, is far below the pre-war figure on account of the poverty of the population.

Constructive Aspect

However, there are certain constructive features in the situation. Formerly drinking encountered little or no official reprobation. Drunkenness was a common characteristic of officers and other members of the former ruling classes. Now, while the Communist Party does not require total abstinence of its members except under exceptional circumstances, drunkenness is frowned on and may result in expulsion from the party.

The weight of official propaganda is thrown behind the cause of temperance, especially among the youth. Some of the branches of the League of Communist Youth demand pledges of total abstinence from their members, and a few even require total abstinence from tobacco. The members of the evangelical sects, Baptists, Molokans and others, who are quite far removed from the Communist youth in other respects, are also strict in demanding temperance from their members. And these sects have grown notably in numbers since the Revolution.

A Temperance Merger

Following the news that the big distilling interests of Great Britain have merged into the greatest liquor corporation the world has ever seen, comes the announcement that the 37 temperance organizations of Great Britain have joined forces for a forward movement, the final goal of which is prohibition. "If prohibition is a failure in America that is the sort of failure we want over here," is the slogan of the amalgamated dry forces.

At the head of the forces are such men as former Chancellor of the Exchequer Philipps Nodin, Lord Astor, conservator, Isaac Foot, liberalist, and Sydney Webb, laborite. The temperance forces are steadily gathering strength and plan to popularize the idea of prohibition and then introduce legislation in Parliament.

SAVING 16 TO 1

There is one savings account in America for every three in the rest of the world. The average per capita savings on record is reckoned at \$186 by the American Bankers' Association. The comptroller of currency estimates the per capita savings in the rest of the world at \$10.87.

TOO MANY PUBLIC HOUSES

Says Ireland Has More Than Any Other Nation; Any Effective Law Must Cancel Half of Licenses

Canon Fortune, the parish priest of Wexford, has recently stated that Ireland is the only country in the world that has a public house for every 267 of its inhabitants. England, he says, has a public house for every 465 of its inhabitants.

Canon Fortune further avers that no liquor act will be regarded as satisfactory that fails to cancel at least half of the existing licenses. He takes the view that legislators who profess to aim at creating a sober Ireland are "tinkering with tragedy in cutting off merely the fringe of a great social, moral and economic evil unless they insist upon a drastic reduction of the number of public houses."

"YOUNG CANADA"

The third number of "YOUNG CANADA" a quarterly for the use of public school teachers, primarily in Quebec, is now ready. It contains the latest scientific temperance facts, stories, diagrams, etc., which will be of help in giving temperance instruction to classes. Already many schools in the province have secured copies of the paper. The Quebec Prohibition Federation is prepared to send copies free to all Inspectors, Principals and Teachers in the province who may desire them, or to any person who will see that they reach the teacher in their neighborhood. The second issue will soon be exhausted. Please do not delay sending in your order.

For those in other provinces desiring "Young Canada" it will be sent for 5 cents a copy or 20 cents a year. Address, Quebec Prohibition Federation, 222 Craig St., W., Montreal.

Great Britain received 25,500,000 marks on reparations account from Germany under the Dawes plan during April, according to the report of Seymour Parker Gilbert, agent-general for reparations. France's share was 33,000,000 marks. Since September 1, when the Dawes plan became operative, France has received 267,697,382 gold marks, or more than one billion paper francs. German payments for the eight months total 640,010,066 gold marks.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

APPRECIATION

Mr. A. McPherson, Windsor, N.S., writes: "It is about forty years since I first read your paper, but I have not read it for a long time until now, when I borrowed one from my nephew. I must say that it is much improved, and on the temperance question and all moral issues you hit the nail far on the head. Go on in the good work. If we had more papers that were as fearless, we would soon put the bars in a hole."

Miss Edith Kneller is thanked for information relating to the recitation, "The First Settler's Story" that appeared last week.

BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES

John Harding.—Please give a sketch of the following men: Luther Burbank, Wright, Diesel, Curie, Dunlop and Alexander Graham Bell.

Ans.—Luther Burbank was the owner and manager of Burbank Experimental Farms; born in Lancaster, Mass., in 1849. He was educated in Lancaster Academy, and in 1916 married Elizabeth Waters. A naturalist and originator of new fruits and flowers, he was always devoted to the study of nature, especially plant life; he moved to Santa Rosa, Cal., in 1875, where he originated many improved thornless cacti, fruits, nuts, and flowers. He is a fellow and member of a great many associations in connection with science and horticulture, and has many publications to his credit. Orville Wright (we are presuming that you mean this scientist, as there are many notable Wrights) is an aviator, born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1871. He was educated at Oberlin College, Ohio, and has remained unmarried. He, with his late brother, Wilbur, was the first to fly with a heavier-than-air machine in 1903. They invented the system of control used in all flying machines today. He was awarded the gold medal by the French Academy of Sciences, and received the Cross of Chevalier of Legion of Honor in 1909 and the degrees of Doctor and Master of Science and Arts in many universities. Rudolf Diesel was a German engineer, born in 1857. His great invention was the Diesel oil-engine, the tremendous possibilities of which, revolutionizing locomotion on land and sea, had hardly been realized until after his untimely death. He fell overboard the Antwerp-Harwich mail steamer in 1913, and was drowned. Madame Curie, Professor of Radiology at Warsaw, was born in Warsaw in 1867, the daughter of Professor Sklodowski. Her education was extensively along scientific lines. She married Pierre Curie in 1906, with whom she made memorable discoveries in radio-activity. Besides being a doctor of sciences, she has received the Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts, and many other honors, and has written several books on Radium research. John Boyd Dunlop was the inventor of the pneumatic tyre. His home is in Dublin, Ireland. Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh in 1847, the son of Alexander Melville Bell, professor of phonetics and elocution and grandson of Alexander Bell, an authority on phonetics, and defective speech. He was educated in Edinburgh schools and University, and University College, London; came to Canada in 1870, and became Professor of Physiology in Boston University. He patented the invention of the telephone 1876, invented also photophone, induction balance, and telephone probe, and with C. A. Bell and Sumner Tainter, the gramophone; he investigated laws of flight and studied education of the deaf, and was made president of several societies in that connection. He was awarded the Volta Prix by the French Government, the French Legion of Honor, the Albert Medal (London Soc. of Arts), and the Hughes Medal of the Royal Society, and has written many scientific and educational monographs.

DEATH CERTIFICATE

A. B. C.—I wish to obtain the death certificate of a man who is reported to have died about a year ago at Ilkley, near Bradford, Yorkshire, England. To whom should I apply and what will be the cost?
Ans.—Information can be obtained from local registrar or from General Register Office, Somerset House, London, Eng. on payment of 5s and postage.

VERSES SUPPLIED

Mrs. Macleod, Sask.—I believe the following poem is the one requested a short while ago. It is in the form of a musical recitation, the music being printed with the words in my copy:

THE PATCHWORK QUILT

(By N. W. Price)

Did Gran'ma ever tell you about the patchwork quilt
That lies across the sofa in her room?
It is made of scraps of dresses that she wore when she was young,
And some of them were woven on a loom.
Sometimes when it is raining and I can't play out of doors,
She lets me spread it out upon the floor,
And as I choose the pieces I'd like to hear about
She tells me of the dresses that she wore.
It isn't just the dresses that Gran'ma tells about,
It's the things that happen'd when she had them on;
And almost ev'ry piece that's in that dear old patchwork quilt
Holds the mem'ry of a sorrow or a song.
Oh, things were very wonderful when Gran'mama was young,
You ought to hear her tell about it all.
The ladies all were beautiful, the children all were good,
And the men were all so gallant and so tall.
She calls the quilt her mem'ry bed, and ev'ry little piece
Is a flower blooming in its scented fold;
There are red ones for the roses, and blues for "don't forgets",
And yellow ones for sunflowers of gold.
There's one she calls sweet lavender, that smells like baby clothes,
And one of purple like the sunset skies—
I never ask about these, or the grey one like the rain.

My Gran'ma told me once that life is just a patchwork quilt,
Of births and deaths and marriages and things,
And that sometimes when you're looking for a lovely piece of red,
You only find a knot of faded strings.
But she says the red is redder when it's by a piece of brown,
And grey is not so grey by sunny gold;
Oh, I hope I have a lovely patchwork quilt like Gran'-mama's,
To show to little children when I'm old.

If music is requested, it may be obtained from most any music dealer, or the publishers, Clayton F. Summy Co., 64 E. Van Buren St., Chicago.

Mr. Alfred Cutler, N.B.—I am enclosing verses of "Buy Your Own Cherries", asked by Mrs. Burke, Ont.:

BUY YOUR OWN CHERRIES

'Twas a scorching day, about July,
When Lewis, the carpenter, feeling dry,
Took out three pennies and looking at me—
" 'Tis just the price of a pint," said he.
"To the Golden Eagle over the way
I'll go and have a glass today."
Upon the counter near him, stood
A plate of cherries ripe and good,
At sight of which what did he do,
But reach his hand to take a few.

The landlady's voice thrilled through his head—
"You touch them if you dare," she said,
"I should indeed much like to know,
Why in the world you're acting so;
A pretty liberty, Sir, to take,
I hope some apology you will make."
"Well, Missus, all I have to say,
I'm very thirsty this sultry day,
And I was thinking, as how, you see,
I'd wet my whistle with two or three."

"I tell you, you'd better not try it on":
"Oh, surely you'll give me a few!" said John;
For though she greatly in anger spoke,
He thought "My landlady's sure in a joke."
"I bought them, Sir, for my children's treat,
They're not for such as you to eat!"
And she said with a look that pierced him through,
"Buy your own cherries and eat them, too."

John did not wait to be told so twice—
"Missus, I'll take your good advice;
I thought to have had a pint today,
But I'll save my money and go my way."
Mrs. Boniface hurried on his track,
And loudly called on John to come back;
"I've made," thought she, "a great mistake;
I wish I had let him the cherries take;
How stupid a cherry to refuse,
I fear I shall a good customer lose.
But I must not lose John Lewis so,
For he always pays his score I know,
I must coax him back again, if I can,
For he really is a good sort of a man."

Meanwhile John hurried down the street,
Viewing the shops, so trim and neat,
With their tempting wares exposed for sale,
But John wanted cherries instead of ale.
So passing all others at length he stopped
At a green-grocer's shop, and in he popped—
"Three penn'orth of them nice cherries,"
said he.
"Yes, Sir," said the man with courtesy;
"These are the sort your taste to suit."
As he weighed a pound of the luscious fruit,

To the workshop John returned again
To share the cherries with the men.
The words still sounding in his head,
"Oh, yes, I'll buy my own cherries," he said.
His mates came around and asked him why
Such beautiful cherries he came to buy;
He told them all that had taken place—
The landlady's words, with the fiery face.

"But I won't go again to the Eagle, I know,
Except to pay the score I owe,"
And, driving the nail right home to the head,
"In future I'll buy my own cherries," he said.
The words kept haunting all the day;
They were still in his thoughts as he worked away,
And whether he used the saw or the plane,
They seemed to echo the words again—
"I've long bought cherries for her," said 'he,
"I'll buy them now for myself, you'll see."

A. H. Harrison.—The enclosed verses are in answer to "J. E. C." in your paper of April 1st. "Miss Adelaide Gossamer" was asked for but the right title is "The Little Old Woman". I got the words from Mrs. Wilson, of Tilsonburg, who recited them in Lane's, England, about 50 years ago.

"THE LITTLE OLD WOMAN"

Miss Adelaide Gossamer saffed into church
Bedecked in her ribbons and lace,
A feather it waved in her bonnet of pink,
And her hair was brushed back from her face.

And rudely by neat little Mary she swept,
And proudly frowned into her pew,
With a toss of her head, and a look which expressed
I'm very much better than you.

It happened that morning a minister preached
Whom many delighted to hear,
And hundreds of people whose hearts he had won,
Were thronging far and from near.

Amongst them a little old woman came in,
And slowly walked up the long aisle,
Then taking her stand by gay Adelaide's pew,
She leaned on the door for awhile.

But Adelaide pouted and looked very grand,
And spread out her dress with a sneer,
Which seemed to that tired old woman to say,
Don't think that you're coming in here.

But neat little Mary her Bible had read,
Which told her that pride was a sin,
So kindly and softly she opened her pew
And beckoned the old woman in.

Now just as the minister finished, and sent
His large congregation away,
Miss Adelaide turned with contempt to observe
Kind Mary's neat mantle of grey.

A loud peal of thunder was heard in the air
And the grateful old woman then said,
"I think, little Miss, there's a storm coming on,
For dark are the clouds overhead."

You pitied a feeble old woman, and now
A speedy reward you will gain,
My biggest umbrella I've luckily brought,
And both it will shield from the rain.

And true were her words for they hadn't gone far
When down fell the rain drops apace,
But Mary was sheltered and soon arrived home,
Quite dry, with a smile on her face.

But Adelaide, oh! had you seen her pass by,
The sight you could never forget,
The color it streamed from her bonnet of pink
And her feather was drooping with wet.

Her primrose kid gloves and her light parasol
Were speedily spoilt by the rain,
And her gay trailing dress was so drabbed with mud,
She never could wear it again.

Oh, dear! exclaimed Mary, how thankful I feel,
As Adelaide passed from her view,
That I pitied that poor old woman so pale,
And gave her a seat in my pew.

Miss Beulah Ingalls.—Am forwarding the verses entitled, "The Soldier's Letter" or "The Boy Who Wore the Blue". They were asked for quite recently, and follow:

THE SOLDIER'S LETTER, OR THE BOY THAT WORE THE BLUE

Dear Madam,—I am a soldier,
My speech is rough and plain,
I am not much used to writing,
And I hate to cause you pain,
But I promised him that I would write,
And I thought it might be so—
Since it comes from one that loved him—
That perhaps 'twould ease the blow.

In reading this you may not see
The grief I strove to hide,
But if you will pardon a soldier's words,
I'll tell you how he died.
I have been ten years soldiering,
And he seemed to take to me;
More than any of the younger lads
He desired my company.

The night before the battle,
Within our crowded tent,
More than one brave boy was sobbing,
And many a knee was bent;
For we knew not on the morrow,
When the bloody work was done,
How many then assembled there
Would see the setting sun.

And so we left the crowded tent—
Your soldier boy, and I—
And we stood softly speaking
Beneath the clear blue sky.
He spoke of home he loved so well,
And the friends he loved so dear,
While I had none to speak about,
But always wished to hear.

He told me of the morning
When first he went away,
How sadly you did mourn for him
But did not bid him stay.
He named his sisters, one by one,
And then a deep blush came
As he told me of another one,
But he did speak her name.

And then he said, "Dear comrade,
If 'twould be that I should fall,
Will you write home and tell them
How I thought and spoke of all?"
I promised, but I did not think
The time would come so soon—
The battle was three days ago—
He died to-day at noon."

The morning of the battle
Fast came the shot and shell;
I was standing close beside him,
And I saw him when he fell.
I gently raised him in my arms,
And laid him on the grass—
It was going against the orders,
But I guess they let it pass.

It was a dreaded minnie ball
That struck him in the side,
But I did not think it fatal,
Till the night before he died.
And when he saw that he must go,
He called me to his bed,
And said, "Comrade, you will not forget
To write when I am dead."

"Here underneath my pillow
Is a lock of golden hair—
The name is on the paper—
Send it in my mother's care.
Last night I wanted so to live,
I seemed so young to go—
Last week I passed my birthday—
I was eighteen years you know."

"And tell them how I spoke of all,
And bade them all good-bye,
And that I prayed to God for grace,
And all my fears went by."
His voice fell to a whisper,
As I gently raised his head,
And he whispered, "Good-bye, comrade!"
And your soldier boy was dead.

We wrapped him in his soldier's cloak,
And we bore him out that night;
And buried him under some shady trees,
While the moon was shining bright.
I carved him out a headstone
As skilful as I could,
And if you wish to find it,
I will show you where it stood.

I send you back his hymn book,
And the cap he used to wear,
With a lock I cut the night before
From his dark curly hair.
I send you back his Bible—
The night before he died
We turned the leaves together
When I read it by his side.

I'll keep the belt he used to wear—
He told me so to do—
It has a hole in the left side
Just where the ball went through.
I think I've done his bidding now—
There is nothing more to do—
But while I live I'll always mourn
Your boy who wore the blue.

WORDS WANTED

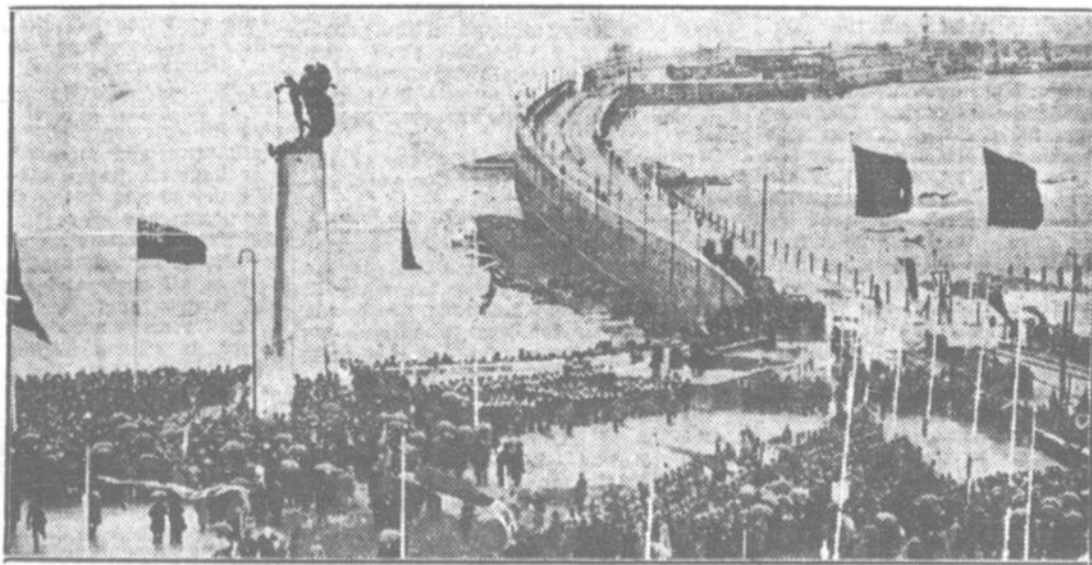
J. J. D., Ont.—I have always liked your paper, and think it improved when put in magazine form. I am very much pleased with the Questions and Answers, and would like a little help. Could anyone send in the prayer of an old lady who, on waking in the morning, said so much, and as each garment was put on said another verse. Would like to get the start and finish of this short prayer—"Pastor and choir, bless and inspire, loved ones that cannot come the world abroad may they seek God." (To be said when entering church). Also would like to know if these are the five favorite hymns of Canada and America: "Abide with me", "Jesus Lover of my Soul", "Just as I am", "Rock of Ages", "Come ye Disconsolate." Hope I am not asking too much but would like to see again in print a piece of poetry called, I think, Morgan and Morgan's Men. I read it in the Witness the fall of 1913 or 1914, or thereabouts.

Ans.—To the favorite you might add, "Lead Kindly Light."

Geo. N. Clark, B.C.—I wonder if any of your readers could supply the words of "Betsy and I are out". I used to recite it in lodge sixty years ago, when it and its companion piece, "Betsy tears up the paper" were very popular. It begins as follows:

"Draw up the papers, lawyer,
And make them good and stout,
For things at home are crosswise,
And Betsy and I are out.
We who have pulled together
So long as man and wife,
Must run in single harness
The rest of our natural life.
"What is the matter," says you,
"I swan it's hard to tell,
Most of the years behind us
Have passed by middlin' well.
I have no other woman,
She has no other man,
Only we've lived together
As long as we ever can."

Hoping to see both these pieces in the dear old Witness, I remain your old friend.



ZEEBRUGGE MEMORIAL UNVEILED BY-BELGIAN KING

King Albert of Belgium unveiled a bronze statue of St. George in memory of the gallant deeds performed by the British Navy on St. George's Day, 1918. In the midst of the crowd the Belgian King is delivering a speech, after unveiling the memorial on the famous Mole.

Sunday Home Reading

TELL THE BLIND

O the days are winsome,
And the land is fair;
Tell the blind about the bees—
The belts of gold they wear.

O the nights are songful
And soft the robes they wear;
Tell the blind about the stars—
The silver staves they bear.

O the years are lovesome,
And sweet was long ago—
Tell the blind about the gates
Of baysamed Jericho.

Adorable the splendors
Revealed to living eyes—
Tell the blind, within his heart
May be a Paradise.
—W. D. Gough.

Forgotten Benefits

(By Rev. George H. Morrison, D.D., Glasgow)

"Forget not all His benefits." — Psalm 103:2.

William Law, the mystic, asks the question who is the greatest saint. His answer is that it is not the man who prays most; it is the man who is most thankful. The answer is both scriptural and evangelical. To live under a deep sense of our infinite indebtedness to God is to enjoy a fellowship with Him as wonderful as it is enriching. And one cannot but feel that there are many longing for larger spiritual experience who are inwardly impoverished by ingratitude. If we give a beggar a bit of bread, and then find it tossed into the gutter, we are scarcely ready to give him another bit, should he come back and beg of us tomorrow. And though God's ways are not as our ways, we make it hard for Him to give the added blessing when we are contemptuous of the blessing of today. Gratitude is the great Christian motive. It is the inspiration of the Christian life. It sends a man forward on to the second mile. It impels him always to go a little farther. It was when longing for a fuller life and for a larger fellowship with Heaven that the Psalmist called upon his soul to "forget not all His benefits."

Often we forget God's benefits just because we are so accustomed to them. Familiarity begets contempt. If the stars were to be quenched a hundred years, and then were suddenly to shine again, there is not an eye but would be lifted heavenward in awestruck and adoring wonder, but the stars were there when we were little children, and they will be glittering in the sky tonight, and we are so accustomed to them that our hearts are hardened. So is it sometimes with God's benefits. Familiarity begets contempt. If they came rarely, and after lengthy intervals, how vividly we should appreciate our mercies. But they have been with us, like the stars of Heaven, ever since the hour when we were born, and that is why often we have no eyes for them. David was keenly alive to that great peril, and he guards against it in a rigorous way. He deliberately enumerates his mercies. He compiles a catalogue of benefits. One by one he draws them into consciousness, making them pass before him in procession, till he realizes at last how much he owes. It is so easy to count up our grievances. We are all adepts at that enumeration. But to make a quiet addition of our blessings is one of the great secrets of the saints. When we do it, we feel like Sir Thomas Browne, who, looking back on the way that he had travelled, says "My life is a continuous miracle of thirty years."

Often again we forget God's benefits just because they are so freely given. The most wonderful things are the things we never toiled for; they are ours in the free grace of Heaven. I once heard a distinguished citizen of Glasgow giving an address to mothers on a cup of tea. In his gracious and almost playful way he asked what was most important in that cup of tea. It was not the milk, for some of them did not take milk. It was not the dry tea, for that was tasteless. The most important ingredient was the water, and the water was the only thing they got for nothing. Things that we get for nothing we despise. They are not half so precious as the things we toil for. The book we have bought with a little self-denial is always the book we glory in, and prize. And one deep reason why we are all so apt to make light of the benefits of God is just that they are so often given gratis. Not by our conscious toil does our eye acquire its marvellous power of seeing. Not by our deliberate sweat and labor is our ear opened to the world of sound. We do not earn the glory of the spring, nor the song of birds, nor the wonder of the wealth and beauty of the summer, nor wild-flowers. Love must be given, we can never purchase it; and love is the greatest thing in all the world. No effort of ours gave us the home of childhood nor the watchful care of father and of mother. These things, and a thousand things like these, are given in the largeness of the Father, and in their very freeness, is their peril. We never forget what costs us a great deal. We easily forget

what costs us nothing. And God's thousand mercies cost us nothing. They are showered on us by a love that never wearies. That is why, with David and the saints, we have to practice the art of recollection, and "forget not all His benefits."

And this applies with tremendous force to Christ, for God so loved the world that He "gave." We cannot earn the Saviour by our toil. We have simply to take Him as a gift. If there were mighty things to do to win the Lord, we should never be in the least danger of forgetting Him. The labor demanded would ensure His preciousness, as labor demanded always does with things. It is the very freeness of the offered Saviour that forms the head and front of His offering, we have all just to accept Him as God's gift. "Nothing in my hand I bring; Simply to Thy cross I cling." There are dark, deep hours in every life when nothing can satisfy but that. Then, in a deeper sense than David knew, we call upon our souls to bless the Lord.

Thanks be unto God for His unspeakable gift.—British Weekly.

Prayer

O God, as Thou didst create in the soul of Thy Church a joyous and beautiful Spring-time by the Resurrection of Jesus Christ, we beseech Thee once again to revive Thy saints. Give beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, and the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

CHRIST THE ONLY HOPE

New York Chamber of Commerce Declines to Sponsor Painting

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has refused to sponsor the showing throughout the United States of a painting having Christ as its central figure. A resolution introduced by Irving T. Bush, president of the Bush Terminal Company, calling for the nation-wide exhibition of a painting by George Inness Jr., "The Only Hope", was tabled after a sharp debate.

In urging the sending out of the painting for exhibition in schools, art galleries, and colleges Mr. Bush said that it would "carry a message of hope to the people of the south and west and show them that the people of New York are not just Wall Street money gatherers—that Christ and hope and idealism are part of our lives."

Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, opposed the project.

"We should remember," he said, "that there are many members of this chamber who do not believe that Christ is the hope of the world. There are many of other faiths. I do not think the people of the south or the west who think we wear hoofs and horns would change their minds through viewing this picture."

The picture, 16 feet by 6, is symbolic of the idea that religion is the hope of civilization. It shows a city deserted and ruined by war with the figure of the Christ child in the centre of the chaos. The artist, Mr. Inness, is 75 years old and lives in Lakeland, Fla.

Endeavor by all in your power, in looks, words and actions, to make yourself lovable. Notice how much more some are loved than others. Study to find out the reason and imitate them. There is no earthly reason why you cannot do so.

The Borderland

Dr. T. B. Hyslop, author of "The Borderland," (London: Phillip Allen; 32s 6d.), is known in the Courts as "one of the greatest mental experts of the day," as he is frequently described by counsel; but to a large circle of professional and lay friends he is further known as one of the most versatile of men—composer and playwright, musician and artist—who brought his great gifts to the service and study of his patients for twenty years as senior physician at Bethlem Royal Hospital.

Dr. Hyslop describes in his handsome book the process by which from his experience he has come to certain conclusions, one of which is apparently that Thomas Carlyle was right when he described our population as being "mostly fools," for he suggests that it would be difficult to find an adequate staff to look after the large mass of deficient who are neither sane nor insane, but "Borderlanders" who are not sufficiently taken into account and who are obviously the greatest danger to the mental stability of the nation.

During his tenure at Bethlem Hospital Dr. Hyslop found that 91 per cent. of his cases had insomnia as a symptom or cause of their insanity. The causes contributory to insomnia were, excluding worry, the unnecessary noises of the night as well as street-cries, hooters and excessive traffic. He attributes the extra strain of modern life upon the poor to "overcrowding, with its inevitable train of evils—pauperism, famine, disease;" he blames the admission of alien degenerates who "are literally drinking our life-blood," and believes that they obtain entrance in great measure because of the lowered efficiency and the diminished resisting power of our nation; "among a virile people the inefficient alien can gain no foothold."

The picture which Dr. Hyslop draws of the mental status of the British race must be disquieting to those who have not read the signs of the passing times

FINDING ONESELF

The unstretched faculty, like the unstretched muscle, loses its virility. We all have, more or less latent, some faculty for service of our community and country. Unexercised that faculty becomes flabby. But no sooner do we begin to exert ourselves in any direction than we gain power as well as experience. These make for efficiency and achievement results. "I can't," never can. "I'll try," has a chance. "I CAN and WILL," succeeds; "Finding oneself" is the new adventure to which boys are being directed by the Y. M. C. A., and other leaders of youth. It commonly means discovering their peculiar talents and capacities and recognizing them, seeking that kind of work for which they have both liking and aptitude, emphasizing the latter especially as the "liking" will usually come with efficiency. Is it not a worth-while adventure for older folks, too? How many have lost themselves to the world's loss as well as to their own. Yet there is a world of need for them in some sphere, some capacity—perhaps little dreamed of by the one lost. The particular capacity at the disposal of many may seem too insignificant to be noticed even by the individual. What a mistake! A good spirit makes the simplest act divine and impregnates it with divine potentialities. And the multiplication tables begin to work as soon as you join your efforts to those of another. As it is written in Leviticus 26:7 and 8; among the promises to such as keep the Commandments:

"Five of you shall chase an hundred;
And one hundred of you shall put ten thousand to flight."

This is not mere multiplication; this is a kind of psychic or spiritual geometrical progression. Multiply yourself by five against the enemy, and you have power over an hundred; multiply yourself by ten and you will have power over five hundred; multiply yourself by a hundred and you will prevail against ten thousand. This is so not because you are you, but because God is God. Find yourself, find your place in the life of your community, be it small or great. That first thing that seems good to you to do, do that. It is probably of greater importance than you can see at the moment. Indeed, who can measure spiritual influences.

physical or mental functions, must, in the course of successive generations leave its mark on the inherent potentialities of the germ-plasm." This would appear to confirm the conviction that alcohol, acting as a co-efficient to parental degeneracy, in its later stages, may be traced down as the ultimate initiating cause of the deterioration of the race, physically and especially mentally through its influence upon the central nervous system. The whole subject is one of profound importance, and this contribution to its study is one for which all interested in the welfare of the nation cannot be sufficiently grateful. The humor with which many of the most significant points are put must attract many who are not used to the more serious side of life, but who may be beginning, as the war-unrest gets settled, to realize that they must take their share in the regeneration.—J. T. R., in National Temperance Quarterly.

A man who knew the late William Thomson—Lord Kelvin—formerly professor of natural philosophy at Glasgow University, says that he never missed worship in the chapel at the University. One of the many stories told about him was one of a German scientist who called one Sunday morning, Jane, the housekeeper, eyed him as she opened the door.

"Is Lord Kelvin in?"

"No."

"Where is he?"

"At church, where you should be," said Jane and she slammed the door shut.

Tell your joys to your fellow-man, but hide your sorrows. And we can well believe that our Heavenly Father dislikes to have us grumble when we have received so many mercies at His hands. Give Him thanks; He knows all our sorrows. Many of us are thankful, but we have a poor way of expressing it, and many of us give Him no thanks at all.

We have too many proofs of God's love, the greatest in the gift of His only begotten Son to die for us not to be assured that if He could abrogate His laws, and cause seed to grow where it is not planted, He would do so, and thus if we will not sow goodness in our hearts, nothing can come up. If we sow evil therein, then we may expect a crop of the same kind, weeds.

The Apostle to the Jews

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS FOR SUNDAY, MAY 31

Paul said that Peter had a special commission as the Apostle to the Jews, while he was appointed apostle to the gentiles. (See Gal. 2:7, 8.) And Peter certainly did take the lead among the apostles in the proclamation of the Gospel to the Jews; he was the chief speaker. And when Philip had stirred up the people of Samaria and had won many converts among them, it was Peter and John who were sent to Samaria to oversee the work. But note: Although Peter did take a leading part, he made no claim to preeminence or superiority. The record is that when the apostles heard that Samaria had received the word of God, "they sent unto them" Peter and John. (Acts 8:14.) If Peter had held any sort of supremacy over the other apostles, he would not have been "sent" by them. He might have gone of his own accord, but not as under orders from the apostles as a body.

After Peter and John had confirmed the new converts at Samaria and had given them instructions, they "returned to Jerusalem;" or it might be more correct to say, they started on their way to Jerusalem; for the next thing we read is that they "preached the word in many villages of the Samaritans." (Acts 8:25.)

And the next thing we read about Peter is that "as he passed through all quarters, he came down also to the saints who dwelt at Lydda." Apparently Philip's success in Samaria had given the apostles, and especially Peter, a new and larger comprehension of the responsibility which rested upon them for the proclamation of the Gospel.

We are not told what part any of the other apostles took in the preaching of the Gospel outside of Jerusalem, or in Jerusalem, for that matter, but it is safe to assume that they were not idle. Indeed, Mark asserts definitely that "they went forth and preached everywhere." And Paul tells us that when he went to Jerusalem three years after his conversion Peter was the only apostle he found there, with James, the brother of Jesus. (See Gal. 1:18, 19.) The other apostles were, no doubt, at work elsewhere.

At Lydda Peter found a man who had been bedridden for eight years with paralysis, and commanded him in the name of Jesus Christ to get up and make his bed. The man believed and obeyed, and in the act of obedience he received strength. God never gives a command without giving power to obey the command in proportion to the faith of the person to whom the command is given. If Aeneas, instead of obeying the command to get up, had lain still and said, "I can't," it is safe to say that he would not have been cured.

"And all that dwelt at Lydda and Sharon saw him (Aeneas), and they turned to the Lord." Jesus had sent Peter to Lydda to work that miracle on purpose to convince these people. The miracles which Jesus worked, and those which He gave His disciples power to work, were not worked merely for the benefit of those who profited directly by them. They were "signs." That is the word which is commonly used with regard to them in the Greek Testament, but the translations of our common English Bible seem to have thought it necessary to emphasize the fact that the signs which Jesus worked as evidences of His divine authority were wonderful, so they called them miracles.

The word miracle means a prodigy, something wonderful and the Greek word "teras," which is translated "wonder," might very well have been translated "miracle," but that word is used only when speaking of the effect produced by the miracle on the minds of the people at the time. Twenty-two times the word "semeion," a sign, is translated miracle, and that mistranslation is in large measure responsible for the false impression with regard to miracles which prevails so largely among the people; who think of the miracle as something that is altogether unnatural, whereas, it is the most natural thing possible under some conditions.

What Jesus wanted the people, and especially His disciples, to see was that such acts were an altogether natural manifestation of His true personality. Being what He was, He could not do otherwise than use His power to do good. The only really astonishing fact was that the Creator of all things had humbled Himself to become a man and subjected Himself to the temptations and trials to which poor men are subject, and also, in as far as His own needs were concerned, to the limitations to which all men

are subject. He never worked a miracle for His own benefit, or for the mere display of His power.

Jesus tried to make the people understand that God controls all nature and works in and through the forces of nature. He said that God feeds the birds and takes a personal interest in each one of them, so that not even a sparrow can fall to the ground without His permission. And He said that God clothes the lilies with beauty. And the lesson He tried to teach from these facts was that God has an intimate knowledge of everything that affects His children in any way and will not allow any harm to come to them. "Even the very hairs of your heads are all numbered," He said. (See Mat. 6:26-34; 10:28-30.)

It follows from this teaching that God controls the forces of nature absolutely, and directs their action everywhere and all the time, and if He sees fit at times to change, or even to reverse, the ordinary operation of these forces such action on His part cannot be called unnatural, because the sole purpose of His activity through the forces of nature is to work out His will, and it would not be like Him at all, it would be extremely unnatural to Him, to allow anything to happen that would defeat His loving purposes for His children.

Jesus taught His disciples that they must expect persecution, they must expect to be hated and despised and that some of them would even be put to death for their loyalty to Him, but He added, "There shall not a hair of your head perish." (Luke 21:16-18.) He meant to assure them that He would not allow them to be made to suffer unnecessarily, and that every affliction that could come upon them would become a means of blessing to them if endured patiently and trustfully. And Paul was able to testify that he had experienced the truth of this teaching in his own case. (2 Cor. 12:7-10; Phil. 1:12, 13.)

The supreme purpose of the miracles of Jesus was to give the people tangible proof of the authority of His teaching by showing them that God was with Him, but they refused to believe; they crucified Him and denied His resurrection. He had purposely showed Himself only to His own disciples after His resurrection, and their evidence would not have gone far toward convincing the outsiders if they had not been able to offer the same proof of God's presence that He had given: Therefore, they were authorized to work miracles as evidences of the divine approval of their teaching.

The curing of the paralytic Aeneas was a matter of very trifling consequence in comparison with the effect which it produced, for the people of two villages were convinced of the truth of Christianity by it. And the report of that miracle traveled as far as Joppa and brought an urgent appeal to Peter to go to that city, and there he was enabled to work a much more startling miracle, which caused many of the people there to believe.

What was the power that cured Aeneas and made Dorcas alive again? Peter's faith in Christ was the means by which these miracles were worked; but faith has no power to work miracles, except in its effect upon the individual who possesses it. Faith and love are personal virtues, or graces, or gifts, which do not possess any inherent power to change anything but the character and conduct and temperament of their possessor; except by begetting or stimulating like graces in others.

It might be said that Peter's faith communicated itself to Aeneas and thus helped him but Peter's faith could not communicate itself to Dorcas after she was dead, so it could not help Dorcas at all by any force inherent in itself, or in Peter.

What then? You are in a dark room, and want light. You cannot produce light by any power that is inherent in yourself, yet you believe that you have it in your power to light that room. By faith, you touch the button, which connects your lamp with the source of electric energy and immediately you have a blaze of light. The power to produce that light was altogether outside of yourself, but under your control if you went to work in the right way to get it. You had to act in harmony with the law that governs the action of electricity by pressing that particular button. Even so, Peter did not possess any power to cure Aeneas or to make Dorcas alive, nor could Peter's faith produce either of these marvels by its own force. But Peter's faith could touch the button, as it were. It could call forth the power of the

Holy Spirit, who is God's vice-gerent on earth. It was by the power of the Holy Spirit that Jesus worked miracles and He promised His disciples that they would have power to do even greater miracles after the Holy Spirit had come upon them. The Holy Spirit seeks to reveal God in and through Christ and for that purpose He honors drafts on His power which are backed by faith in Christ.

Faith is the trolley arm which reaches up and connects the man with the source of power. Faith is the key that unlocks the door of the heart and admits the Holy Spirit, and the incoming of the Holy Spirit is the "promise and potency" of all good things to the believer. For the Spirit is the source of all life and of all power, and whenever faith "touches the button" the power of the Holy Spirit is brought into action, and therefore nothing is impossible to faith. (Mat. 17:20.)

There is electricity everywhere, but until men learn the laws of electricity they can make no use of it. But after learning its laws they can control it and harness it and set it to work in wonderful ways. Likewise the Holy Spirit is everywhere and is always ready to work with men, but those who seek His help must ask for it in Christ's name and must ask in faith. No one can really ask in faith unless he is honestly striving to live the Christ-life.

God is more willing to give the Holy Spirit to His children than any good father is to give bread to his children, (Luke 11:11-13.), but our hearts are closed against the incoming of the Spirit by sin, and faith is the only key that can open the heart's door and admit the Spirit.

Golden Text: I will pray the Father and He shall give you another Comforter, that He may be with you forever.—John 14:16.)

SCRIPTURE READINGS

Monday, May 25—John 16:1-15; Tuesday—John 14:7-14; Wednesday—John 14:15-21; Thursday—John 14:25-31; Friday—Acts 2:1-4; Saturday—Rom. 8:11-17; Sunday—Eph. 5:22-26.

Amiel's Journal

Henri Frederic Amiel was a Swiss philosopher and critic, who was born and died in Geneva (1821-1881) and whose sixty years seemed to have produced little of value to the world. An orphan at an early age, he travelled widely and then settled down in his own Geneva, where he became professor, first of aesthetics and then of moral philosophy, in the Academy. He wrote and published several volumes of poetry and a few biographical studies, but remained in obscurity till his death.

After his death, however, a volume of his private journal appeared in print, and at once the world perceived in Amiel one of its most remarkable thinkers. The journal was found to be a mass of keenly sagacious and profoundly beautiful thoughts on the deepest things in life. Sometimes Amiel wrote only an epigrammatic sentence, sometimes a little essay, and all the range between; but always what he wrote was original in thought, and fine in expression. The work, translated by Mrs. Humphry Ward, has become an English, as well as a French classic. A second volume was soon added to the first, and Amiel's "Journal" is one of the most famous collections of aphorisms and little essays in the world's literature.

It is hard to give an impression of this many-sided book in a series of very brief extracts, but the following will at least inspire the thoughtful reader with a desire for further acquaintance:—

"About Jesus we must believe no one but Himself."

"Each man enters into God so much as God enters into him."

"Duty has the virtue of making us feel the reality of a positive world, while at the same time detaching us from it."

"We have abolished slavery, but without having solved the question of labor."

"Strange charm of Imagination! A twig of pine wood and a few spider webs are enough to make countries, epochs, and nations live again before her."

"The religion of a child depends on what its mother and its father are and not on what they say."

"The reader desires in the poet something better than a juggler in rhyme or a conjurer in verse; he looks to find in him a painter of life, a being who thinks, loves, and has a conscience, who feels passion and repentance."

"The child who can rouse in us anger or impatience or excitement feels himself stronger than we, and the child respects strength only."

"The first principle of education is, Train yourself; and the first rule to fol-

low, if you wish to possess yourself of a child's will, is, Master your own."

"Self-interest is but the survival of the animal in us. Humanity only begins for man with self-surrender."

"The whole secret of remaining young in spite of years and even of gray hairs is to cherish enthusiasm."

"The era of equality means the triumph of mediocrity. Art no doubt will lose, but justice will gain."

"Religion attracts more devotion in proportion as it demands more faith."

"The ideal which the wife and mother makes for herself, the manner in which she understands duty and life, contains the fate of the community."

"Christianity, reduced to its original simplicity, is the reconciliation of the sinner with God by means of the certainty that God loves in spite of everything and that He chastises because He loves."

"Destiny has two ways of crushing us—by refusing our wishes and by fulfilling them. But he who only wills what God wills escapes both catastrophes."—C. E. World.

WHITHER GOING?

(By Bishop William A. Quayle)

And then when the day is over the Shepherd leads the sheep back home. I am a man who lives out where people live, thank God. I am not shut in. I am not a hothouse flower. I belong out where everybody is, good folks and bad folks, church members and non-church members, smart and unsmart, and I like them all. I don't know which I like better, the smart or unsmart. The people who are smart make you weary sometimes, and the people who are unsmart don't. I like them all. Out where people are prosperous and have lots of money, and out where people are not prosperous and haven't any money, and both are good. It is nice to be poor; and I suppose it is nice to be rich. But I am out where both are. And that is what seems to be bountifully good—when it gets toward night and the Shepherd leads his flock towards home. Home, after the day's work. Men going home, women going home, children going home. And if you will speak of death, the difference between a man dying without Christ and with Christ is this, that the man without Christ is going to know not where, but he is not going home. He is out toward a land of strangers; and every whither he walks is all strange. And the man that has Christ, at eventide the Shepherd leads him home. And I think, that some of these times you and I shall journey, whither going? And He will say, "Home."—From "The Healing Shadow."

WILL YE ALSO GO AWAY?

An article by Dr. John A. Hutton, the well-known British preacher and writer, published in The Continent recently, contains this compelling paragraph:

I remember once upon a time, in the course of a long railway journey, reading the New Testament from end to end—in Moffatt's great version; and I doubt if the total impression made upon me there and then will ever be seriously qualified. I remember saying to myself as I closed the volume, with "Even so come, Lord Jesus," still in my ears, "What a pathetic book!" Not sad! Not at all sad! Still less, unhappy! But pathetic, pleading, making its appeal to my honor, rallying me in the depths of my soul! It seemed to me—to me as I happened to be that day—like a symphony built upon one theme, and that theme the words of Jesus to his disciples when the crowds had left him, "Will ye also go away?" The whole of the New Testament seemed to me then, and seems to me now, a fabric of the Spirit, having deep foundations resting upon the final nature of things, and Norman towers of solid sense, and pinnacles like cries and songs and prayers—all built upon that motif, that look on the face of Jesus, that tone in His voice when, turning to the tiny group which under God was the only bridge by which he could cross into and control the future of the race, he said, "Will ye also go away?"

"I do not know what I appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a small pebble, or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."—Sir Isaac Newton.

Life is more than food and clothes, despite the fact that some people talk more about dress than anything else.

Impulse is unpremeditated thought. If a holy one, it is a flashlight from heaven. Hasten, then, to carry it into effect. If it is an evil one, it is an inspiration from hell. Quickly smother it, if you are wise. It is dangerous to ponder over it, even for a moment.



Raising Muskmelons

Coarse sandy loam soils are best adapted for the production of muskmelons. Large quantities of stable manure should be added to these soils each year, preferably at the rate of at least ten to fifteen tons per acre a year. It is desirable to reinforce this manure with 400 to 500 pounds of acid phosphate.

Melon plants are usually started in greenhouses or hotbeds, in order to mature a full crop. Seed should be sown a month to five weeks prior to setting in the field, preferably in flats. Five to seven days after sowing, when the seed leaves have developed but before the first true leaf shows, the seedlings should be transplanted to four inch clay pots or quart berry baskets. The plants may be set in frames after transplanting, preferably with a shallow layer of hot manure underneath. Melon plants should never be checked in growth, due to low temperature, lack of water, or any other cause.

When to Plant

The plants should not be set in the field until after all danger of frost is past, and the weather and soil are warm. In most sections of the state, melon plants should not be set in the field before the beginning of June. It is desirable to set the plants when four to six inches high, before they have more than four leaves developed and before they become pot-bound.

Some growers still follow the old practice of sowing seed in the field, but most growers have found that this practice is too risky. Usually a large percentage of the crop so started will be caught by frost before it has matured. Transplanted plants produce an earlier crop and usually a heavier total yield.

The spacing is four by four feet, one plant at a place. Growers who have tested wider spacings with two or more plants at a place find that lower yields of smaller mixed fruit are secured and the crops mature somewhat later.

Insects to Watch

The twelve-spotted cucumber beetle is the most serious insect pest of melons. It is a small insect about three-sixteenths of an inch long, yellow in color with a black head and black stripes down the back.

It injures the plants by eating the new tender leaves when they are small, by spreading the wilt disease from plant to plant, and the worms or larva which hatch from eggs laid by the beetles at the base of the stem, gnaw the roots and stem, stunting the plants and causing the leaves to wilt and turn yellowish in color.

The simplest remedy in small gardens is to cover young plants with cheesecloth or screen-covered frames. By starting the plants in frames or greenhouses and transplanting when three or four leaves are developed usually little damage is done. Where seed is planted in the field three or four times as many seeds are planted as plants desired.

This allows for considerable thinning by beetles, and insures against a poor stand of plants.

Arsenate of lead may be sprayed, or mixed with land plaster, may be dusted onto the plants. This serves to control the beetles if applied frequently so as to keep the new leaves covered.

The twelve-spotted cucumber beetle is a little larger than the striped beetle and is yellow in color with a black head and twelve black spots. It does damage and is controlled similar to the striped beetle.

The melon aphides or lice collect in masses on the undersides of the leaves causing them to curl, shrivel, lose color, and later wilt and die down. The best remedy is nicotine sulphate sprayed with upturned nozzels so as to strike the insects on the undersides of the leaves.

Wilt Serious Disease

Wilt is one of the most serious diseases affecting melons. It causes whole plants or parts of plants to wilt suddenly. This disease is caused by germs which are carried by the striped beetle. By keeping this insect under control little damage should be done. Diseased plants should be pulled and burned.

Downy mildew or blight is very destructive in southeastern New York and on Long Island. Elsewhere in the state it seldom occurs. It first appears as yellowish angular spots on the leaves, which later dry up and die. Thorough spraying with Bordeaux mixture controls the disease. Spraying should begin before the disease does much damage.

There are several distinct leaf and fruit diseases. These are usually not destructive enough to warrant control measures,

but can be prevented by spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

Melons for local market to be of best quality should be allowed to fully ripen on the vines. They should not be picked until they sever easily from the stem, and should be marketed soon after harvesting.—H. W. Schneck, department of vegetable gardening, New York State College of Agriculture.

GROWING NURSERY TREES

The successful growth of young nursery trees depends essentially upon securing good, vigorous stocks. In raising apple seedlings, says a writer in the "New England Homestead," it is customary to procure pomace from cider mills, wash out the seeds and plant promiscuously. Then the strongest seedlings that come from these seeds are reserved for use. On the other hand, a better method would be to select seeds from apples known to be hardy and of fine growth. Seeds are usually planted thickly in seed beds for the first year. Ground should be rich, mellow and in fine condition. As a rule the depth of planting should be from three to five times the length of the seed, heavy soil requiring less depth than light ones. If there is much clay, the surface should receive a sprinkling about half an inch thick of fine manure to prevent the formation of crust. Seedlings should not be so thick as to retard each other's growth, and the ground should be constantly kept mellow. Seedlings should be taken up in autumn and either heeled or packed in boxes with fine compact moss.

Before setting out in the nursery row they should be carefully assorted so that a uniform size may be in each row and no irregularities or gaps occur. Also shorten the taproot, and reduce the top slightly before setting in the nursery row. All imperfect plants should be rejected in order to save the useless labor of transplanting rows which will not prove satisfactory for budding.

In setting in the nursery row the furrow method suggested may be followed or the seedlings pricked out with a dibble. The age for setting out seedlings must depend on circumstances. Yearlings, if strong and vigorous, are always the best, and it is desirable that they grow with sufficient vigor to be budded the same season as placed in the nursery row. If the budding has to be deferred, a whole year of time, cultivation and care is lost. Of course, the nursery is kept cultivated throughout the season.

Most apple stocks are budded, and the time for this operation is when the bark of the stock lifts freely from the wood, and also when the inserted buds have been sufficiently matured. It may be performed with apples at any time between the maturity of the inserted buds and the decrease in the growth of inserted buds. Secure good, well-ripened, strong buds for the work. The best trees are made when the buds are inserted within 2 or 3 inches of the ground. Where buds fall, they should be rebudded if stocks will admit, but if not they may be worked the following year. About mid-summer or a little later the projecting stubs of the old seedling should be carefully pared down to the growing shoot.

The successful growing of nursery trees means quite a little work, although it is not difficult for the experienced operator. The average farmer and even our most successful fruit growers prefer to buy their trees of variety, quality and size to their liking rather than to go through the time and bother of growing their own.

RAISING ONION SETS

Onion sets are much used in this country, especially for obtaining early green onions. The set is a small, immature onion, dried off in summer. To raise onion sets the seed should be sown very thickly, preferably in poor, warm and sandy soil, the object being to prevent the onions from developing much, and to induce them to dry off in the summer before they are mature. If the seed is sown thickly enough the sets may be raised on good soil. If raised in good soil there should be at least 200 seeds to the foot to ensure the sets being the right size, and to have them dry up or ripen thoroughly. As much as 100 pounds of seed per acre should be used to be fairly certain of good results. If the sets are more than one-half of an inch in diameter, seed stalks are likely to be thrown up, and the bulb will not develop; but if most of the sets are one-half inch in diameter, or under, the bulb will develop, and there will be no seed stalk during that season. The seed should be sown very early in the spring in rows about 12 inches apart. The

seed of the Yellow Globe Danvers is mainly used for this purpose, but the large Red Wethersfield, or Extra Early Red, may also be used. The small immature but dried up bulbs which should be harvested as soon as ripe, if kept in good condition in a dry, well ventilated place, will soon begin to grow when they are planted in the spring.

Onion sets will ensure a good crop of onions when other kinds fail, and are particularly useful where the seasons are short. They are planted three inches apart in rows twelve inches apart. Sets one-half of an inch in diameter or under, should be used. Egyptian or Top Onions are very hardy. Bulblets instead of seed form on top of the flowering stalk, and these are used for planting like sets for an early crop of green onions. They live over winter outside in most places where they are grown in Canada. Multiplier and Potato Onions instead of forming a single large bulb break into many small bulbs which are used for raising early crops of green onions. The Potato Onion is very hardy.

Growing Good Celery

The whole secret in producing good celery is in the starting of the plants. That is why so many of the plants purchased do not come up to expectations. A stunted plant is no good. Plants need to be transplanted at least twice before setting in the permanent rows. This is necessary to insure a good root system. Plants from the seed bed are of little value unless you get them early enough to transplant a couple of times and develop the root system.

Celery is one of the products that shows the effects of seed selection. Some growers of the seed have perfected certain strains, after years of effort, and this is the kind of seed to buy, even though it costs twice as much. A small packet of seed is all the home gardener needs, anyway, for the seed is light and fine. A packet should produce from three to five hundred plants.

Transplanting

Prepare a seed bed some time during the spring. Make the soil fine and easy to work. Sow the seed in rows. It comes up slowly but after a couple of weeks, tiny leaves will appear. The first transplanting of celery plants is a delicate job. The plants are very small and must be pricked out with a pointed stick. Set the plants in another nursery bed, leaving them an inch apart. The soil should be fertile but should not contain much manure, as the tender plants are not yet ready for strong medicine. During June the plants may be transplanted the second time without much trouble.

Again prepare a bed for them, made rich with well-rotted manure. Take up the plants and clip the leaves, leaving the heart bud. Set plants in the new bed and give them plenty of water. They should make a sturdy growth and be ready to set in the permanent rows the last of June or early in July. Celery for fall and winter use should not be set in the garden earlier than this, anyway. Remember always to keep the plants growing on without check from the time they germinate.

In many home gardens celery follows some early crop that can be removed from the land the first of July, such as early peas and spinach. The preparation of the soil is important. Plow or spade deeply and see that there is plenty of plant food, in the shape of rotted manure, decayed vegetation or commercial fertilizer. If the last named, it should have a good nitrogen content. Nitrate of soda is a good fertilizer for celery if applied after the plants have become firmly established in the permanent rows. Celery should be set in rows 3 feet or more apart. The best method for home gardeners is the trench system. Plow or dig the trenches, so the plants will be 6 inches below the surface when they are set. Set them 8 or 10 inches apart in the rows. Keep the soil well worked and free from weeds during the summer. It is not a difficult matter to apply water in the trenches should it be necessary. One or two hundred plants are about all the average home gardener will require.

Blanching

Plants should be well grown by the first of September. Good plants will stand 2 or 3 feet tall. Now is the time to begin to blanch the fall celery. When the plants are dry and entirely free from dew, fill in the earth about them, holding the stalks together with the hand. After the trench is full, boards may be used, if desired, but earth blanching celery has a better flavor. If boards are not used the earth should be heaped about the plants until nothing but the tops show. The fall varieties of celery blanch easily and will be ready for the table in two weeks. Winter celery is blanched in the cellar, being set in boxes, the plants close together, where it will blanch readily.

Golden Self-blanching is the best celery for home gardens although it is closely rivalled by the newer variety known as Easy-blanching. Seed of the best strain of the former comes from France and is

offered by most of the seedsmen on this side of the Atlantic. Giant Pascal is the kind most commonly grown for winter storage.

ANSWERS TO GARDEN QUESTIONS

RAISING TOMATO PLANTS

M.G.R.—Tomato plants should not be set out in the garden until danger of frost is over unless you have some means of covering or sheltering them. If possible transplant into pots or tins, berry boxes or paper bands three weeks before setting out so that you can plant them without disturbing the roots. Set your plants 18 inches apart in the row and plant securely beside each a stout stake about an inch and a half thick and five or six feet high above the ground. Tie the tomato to the stake with any soft strips of cloth or cord about every twelve inches beginning four inches from the ground and continuing as it grows. The aim with this method is to keep the plant to one stem so whenever a side branch starts at the joining of a leaf with a stem, pinch it out. Be careful not to interfere with the blossom clusters and when the plant is about five feet high nip off the top.

Staking tomatoes allows closer and longer cultivation and gives earlier fruit; the fruit is cleaner and there is less blossom-end rot; and while one gets less fruit more of it will ripen.

Tomatoes may also be trained on wires that are fastened about six inches apart on posts set ten feet apart in the row. Chicken wire may be used in the same manner. When the wire is used plants may, if desired, be set farther apart in the row and trained to three stems or more.

CARROT RUST FLY

Reader.—The maggots in the carrots are the larvae of the Carrot Rust Fly, yellowish in color and about quarter of an inch long. Be careful not to throw out any part of the carrots, boil the parings and feed them to poultry or pigs. The sand in which they were stored should be buried in a deep hole or thrown into water as it doubtless contains many of the insects which have entered it to pupate. These if not destroyed will come out as a fresh lot of the flies to deposit eggs and infest this season's planting of carrots. Very often whole plantings of carrots are destroyed before the roots are two inches in length.

Spraying the plants with Kerosene emulsion has been successfully used to control the insect. The first application should be made when the carrots are large enough to thin out and further applications once a week throughout the latter part of June and into July. Late sowing has been found of advantage in escaping injury and it is a good plan to make several sowings of carrots a week apart.

In transplanting plants, water them a few hours before they are to be handled. This causes the earth to adhere to the roots and gives them a better start when they are planted out.

KIPLING AND THE NEWSPAPER MAN

Luck plays a great part in the newspaper game, from the reporters' angle.

On Kipling's first visit to the United States he reached New York by way of Frisco, beside himself with rage at the "interviews" that had strewn his wake across country. As a matter of fact he hadn't talked to a reporter on the entire trip. His contempt for most things American—especially the newspaper reporter—was colossal.

The New York bunch stormed his hotel and were sent back to their shops empty handed with their ears tingling. He was just breaking into his stride in those days and was more than capable of expressing himself.

One reporter in the crowd was nearing the disastrous end of a long run of hard luck. He had flivvered on a dozen stories and the result of the Kipling interview was to decide his fate.

He remained behind in the hotel lobby after the others had gone, throwing himself into an armchair by the window where he sunk into a mournful reverie. He had been sitting there probably half an hour when a man in an adjoining chair, indicating a passing artilleryman, asked the reporter if he knew what branch of the service the soldier belonged to. Turning to reply, he recognized his questioner as Kipling. For an hour they sat and talked about everything under the sun and then the newspaper man disclosed his identity, launching into a lengthy explanation of daily newspaper reporter's exigencies. When he had finished Kipling asked him for a card, across which he wrote: "This interview with Mr. Cullen is the first interview I have given a newspaper man since I have been in the United States. Rudyard Kipling."—New York Telegraph.

Boy's and Girls' Club Work

A Vital Force in Agriculture

(Radio Talk by Walter B. Remley, from stations KYW and WGN, Chicago)

I want to tell you just a little bit about the great work now being accomplished through Boys' and Girls' Club Work and to urge you to do everything you can to promote it and to extend its activities. Only a little more than ten years old today, it is nation-wide in scope and during 1924 the total membership in the United States was more than a half-million boys and girls and there were over 700,000 projects in force.

Although American in origin, its gospel has spread into thirteen foreign countries as well as Canada, where it is being pushed with characteristic Canadian vigor and enthusiasm. I read a short article somewhere a while ago, entitled, "What is a Boy?"—I don't remember the name of the author—but I'm sure that it accurately describes the motives that inspired the founding of the Boys' and Girls' Club Work movement.

What is a Boy?

It ran something like this, "What is a Boy? He is a person who is going to carry on what you have started. He is to sit right where you are sitting and attend to those things you think are important when you are gone. You may adopt all the policies you please, but how they will be carried out depends upon him. Even if you make leagues and treaties, he will have to manage them. He is going to sit at your desk in the Senate and occupy your place on the Supreme Bench. He will assume control of your cities, states and nation. He is going to move in and take over your prisons, churches, schools, universities and corporations. All your work is going to be judged and praised or condemned by him. Your reputation and your future are in his hands. All your work is for him and the fate of the nation and of humanity is in his hands. So it might be well to pay him some attention." And not to be neglecting the girls may I also say that the same things may be said for them.

A Progressive Movement

I can think of no other movement in the country today, unless it might be the Boy Scouts or the Campfire Girls, that has the earnest whole-hearted support of so many diverse interests—both political and business—as the Boys' and Girls' Club Work movement. All the departments of the national government, more especially the Department of Agriculture, colleges of agriculture, county agricultural and home demonstration agents are doing all they can to map out the program and direct it on the one hand, while on the other we have the active support, financially and otherwise, of the nation's greatest businesses and business men and their associations. Besides the active interest and support of the railroads, the bankers, farm implement manufacturers and others, there might be mentioned the county and state fairs and expositions of all sorts, not overlooking the annual International Livestock Exposition at Chicago. Rotary, Kiwanis and all such civic clubs; chambers of commerce; township, county and state farm bureaus, as well as the American Farm Bureau Federation, agricultural papers—all do everything possible to promote club work. Any movement that can successfully unite all these in the interest of a common program is of untold value to the country in levelling down objectionable trade enmities and class feeling, aside from its tremendous importance in the job of moulding our boys and girls into successful, progressive and loyal citizens.

With so many people interested in club work, some one agency was needed as a clearing house for ideas and to secure and maintain proper cooperation of all these various interests. This situation brought on the organization of the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work a few years ago. Its headquarters are at 58 E. Washington Street, Chicago, and its purpose is to "coordinate the efforts of business organizations, individuals, and non-sectarian organizations interested in and supporting Boys' and Girls' Club Work." As the old saying goes that "too many cooks spoil the broth", the National Committee is seeing that such doesn't happen and is keeping everybody on the job. President Coolidge is Honorary Chairman of the Committee, and Thomas E. Wilson, President of Wilson & Company, is the Chairman.

All Phases of Farming

Club work projects are mapped out to cover just about all the phases of farming and farm home life. For instance we have calf, pig, lamb, corn, potato, poultry, canning and sewing clubs, and there are many others. Boys and girls in the work are given the advantage of the best agricultural and home practices as determined under years of experimentation and observation by the Department of Agriculture and the State Colleges of Agri-

culture—all under proper supervision and instruction by vocational agricultural teachers, county agricultural or home demonstration agents, or other competent leaders. Their pigs, calves, lambs, canned goods, poultry, needlework, or whatever it may be, are brought together in an annual roundup at the county fair or at a regular club show where suitable prizes are awarded to the winners in each contest. The winners frequently take their stock or other products to the state fairs and other expositions where they are shown not only in the club classes, but also in the open classes. And the state winners get trips to the National Club Congress annually held in connection with the International Livestock Exposition early in December at Chicago.

An Inspiring Sight

There were 1,200 boys, girls and leaders from forty-two states and Canada at the 1924 Congress. Aside from seeing the best International show ever held, they were shown over the city of Chicago, taken through some of the great industrial plants, banqueted each night at different fine hotels and the week ended gloriously by their opportunity to parade before President and Mrs. Coolidge. Those who were near the President said that it was one of the most inspiring events of his life. As these enthusiastic boys and girls went swinging by President Coolidge with banners flying and singing and cheering, many spectators said, "We are looking upon the future leaders, not only of agriculture, but of our national life." And they were.

Club work is the best means of agricultural extension work imaginable. Reaching as it does hundreds of thousands of boys and girls between the ages of ten and twenty, it teaches them and demonstrates in actual practice the value of purebred livestock, better cultural methods and soil management, domestic science and home making. I wish I had time to tell you about the many instances of boys and girls in all parts of the country, who have made unusual records and who have accumulated money enough to go to college or into business for themselves as direct results of their club work.

The Four Leaf Clover

The drudgery is taken out of farm work for boys and girls in club work because it carries that fine spirit of contest and gives them an opportunity to accomplish so much. There's an old saying that it is hard to teach old dogs new tricks, but fathers and mothers are quick to adopt the gospel and methods of better agriculture when they see their sons and daughters giving practical demonstrations of its worth. In fact entire communities are quick to adopt these improved methods. Farmers always want to be shown and we can hardly blame them for that. Club work does more than teach economical and practical methods of production, it gives training in accounting and farm management, as all the boys and girls have to keep records on their projects and these records are given much consideration in determining the final rating of each boy and girl. Thus club work

makes business men and women out of our boys and girls. It makes them progressive. It goes further—it makes real citizens out of them. The insignia of club work is the green four leaf clover pin or banner on each leaf of which is a white capital "H", so that we have what is called the 4-H emblem. The "H's" stand for Head, Heart, Hands and Health. Members are instructed to train the head to think, plan, reason; train the heart to be kind, be true, be sympathetic; train the hands to be useful, be helpful, be skillful; train health to resist disease, enjoy life, make for efficiency. Can you imagine a broader or more noble program?

The Pledge

All club members are also required to take the following pledge; "I pledge my head to clear thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands to longer service, and my health to better living for my club, my community and my country." Could there be a finer dedication of self and service to civilization and to our country? The slogan now is a "million members for 1925." Plans are set to more than double the 1924 activities and funds will be available to carry out the work. All that remains to be done to get the million members for 1925 is to get them. It can be done if every member will get a member and if every friend of club work will do his utmost to get new members.

Palace of Kings Unearthed

Splendors of Kish in 3000 B. C.

(From New York Times)

Fascinating interpretations and revelations of the struggles and vanities, temples and palaces of men and women who, around 3000 B. C., built a mighty dual empire in the now barren sands of nether Iraq (Mesopotamia) are contained in a report to Stanley Field, President of the Field Museum, Chicago, from Professor S. H. Langdon of the Field Museum-Oxford University expedition excavating at Kish.

Professor Langdon discloses the vastness of the ancient city before it was buried by the desert. He describes in detail the recently discovered "palace of the first Kings of Kish." This, he says, covers two acres, with "stairs and platform, flanked with chambers, leading to adjacent temples of the earth goddess and mother goddess." From the art works, throne room, baths, and even women's boudoir jewels and ornaments, he then conjures up a picture of these long-forgotten peoples.

Both the beautiful and the homely are reflected in the relics described. These mementos, according to the report, ranged from vanity cases, hand mirrors, and a "beautiful silver statuette of an elegantly dressed lady found beside her clay coffin" to a fish hook, cunningly shaped, and toy play dogs of children's nurseries.

Professor Langdon in his report of the expedition says:

"The Sumerian palace, the greatest and

oldest royal residence of ancient times, has been completely excavated. The massive ruins of the ancient temples of Kish, with their two stage towers, are in the background. The fine alcedo court walls have appeared with the oldest flight of stairs ever discovered, leading from the outer court to a vast platform flanked with chambers and leading to the temples of the mother goddess and earth goddess a few rods to the eastward. On the northern side of this court we found a long wall of columns, flanking the southern palace wall, a complete revelation in ancient architecture.

Panel Picture Ancient Peasants

"The workmen came upon a room originally decorated with inlaid slate panels, representing the rural life of the early Sumerian people, of the period 3000 B. C. It is impossible to reconstruct the panels from the numerous fragments, but it is evident that this royal chamber was decorated with a long series of slate panels inlaid with figures of domestic animals in white limestone, so as to portray the pastoral life of the peasants. One of the walls of this chamber was decorated with a series of panels devoted to a victorious war. Fragments of figures representing Sumerian prisoners with hands bound behind their backs and led captive before the kings of Kish were found scattered on the floor, evidence of the ruthless vengeance meted out to the royal city when its kings finally lost the imperial power.

"As the work advanced into the greater halls and chambers of the palace a remarkable discovery was made. On the western side of the palace was found a great hall 700 feet long by 30 feet wide, in the centre of which stood a row of columns five feet in diameter, and a great water basin built into a low table at the western entrance. It is obvious that this huge hall of columns was the imposing entrance of the royal throne room and that the great basin was placed there for ablutions for those invited to enter into the inner palace. The entire palace was fortified by two thick walls, between which ran a moat provided with drawbridges.

"This palace covers a ground area of about three acres and is the oldest and most magnificent specimen of early Sumerian architecture which has been excavated in any land. It forms at present the only well-preserved building constructed entirely of plano-convex bricks, employed by the first masons of antiquity, and the use of the columns decoration before 3000 B. C. completely revolutionizes the history of architecture.

"But more remarkable are the objects found this season in the burials of this palace. These include a fine copper hand mirror of a woman, about 300 B. C.; a copper knife, spinning wheel and distaffs used by spinners of this period. Ornaments of the ancient Sumerian ladies' boudoir are unique and unparalleled by previous discoveries.

"The most unique discovery from female burials are copper vanity cases containing manicure sets. They consist of pincers, tongs and sometimes nail-files. Paint dishes and remains of brushes for coloring the lips, cheeks and eyebrows were discovered last season. Obviously the women of the leisured classes at Kish from the earliest times were models of fashion and arbiters of modes and elegance.

The Ottawa Methodist district on Thursday adopted a resolution urging a pledge-signing campaign in Ontario against the use of 4.4 beer, which was referred to as a "retrograde step" by the Ferguson Government, and a "violation of public trust."

BENEFITING YOUR PAPER AND YOURSELF

In this eightieth year of the Witness there are two things each reader can do to "send his paper over the top" with a great cheer. The first thing is as easy and pleasant as a visit. Take it along when you go and show it to your friend and offer to forward 50c. to cover a six months' trial. The second thing is as interesting as a crossword puzzle. Just look through the paper and see if your friends and fellow co-operators, the advertisers, have anything to offer you that you would like. If so drop them a post-card and ask for information or a catalogue. You will in that way gain information that may sooner or later save you money and time as well. Do it now while you have the advertisement before you and so save yourself the trouble of remembering or saving the address. When an advertiser gets enquiries from his advertisements in the Witness he not only contributes to its support by using its advertising columns but often recommends it to others. Remember that every thing you do for the Witness links you up with its publishers in a kind of partnership in national service.

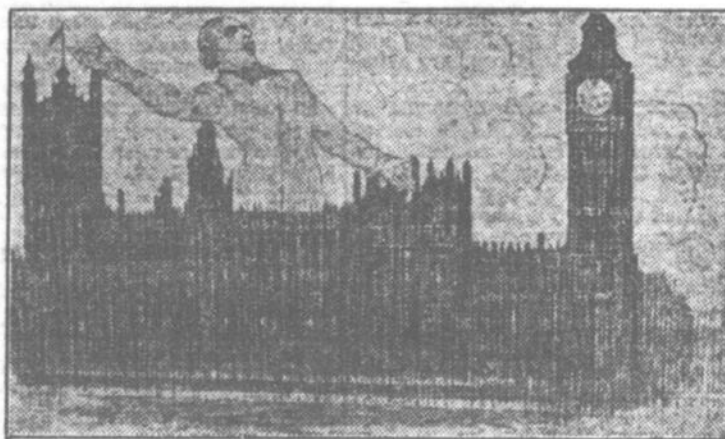
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SHOULD PARLIAMENT BE BROADCAST?



Some of the most eloquent Orations in the language have been addressed to parliament—



But there are claims for Rival "Institutions"!

—The Humorist.



Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

Canadian Cattle in Britain

Western Stockman Profests Against Irish Monopoly

Writing to the London Daily Telegraph on a subject that will be of keen interest to Canadian farmers and ranchers as well as to British cattle dealers, "A Western Canada Stockman" says: "I have been engaged in the live stock business in Western Canada for a number of years, and for the past two months I have been in the British Isles visiting cattle market centres and rural districts, and getting in touch with live stock conditions to size up prospects for future business. It has been gratifying to note how well the Canadian steer as a store has been received in the English and Scottish markets. Everywhere I heard nothing but praise for its health and good "doing" qualities in the feed lots.

What I cannot understand is why the British Government will not allow the Canadian cows and heifers equal privileges with the Irish. At present our females have to be slaughtered at point of entry. There is no healthier cow in the world than the Canadian, and every cattleman in England and Scotland that I have spoken to says so. Abattoir men say condemnations for tubercular or any other disease among Canadian cattle are very rare. It is not the case with the British cattle. Tuberculosis is quite common, and fluky livers (which are unsaleable) are in great numbers. I saw these livers in Birkenhead and Manchester. Abattoir men stated that 75 per cent, or more of the Irish cattle have fluky livers. I have never seen or heard of bad livers in Canadian cattle in Britain.

Since the British embargo was raised the Western Canadian rancher has been getting improved prices for his good stores. On the other hand, prices for females particularly unfinished classes, have been ruinous. Long hauls to the eastern markets, production too great for Canadian consumption, and outside markets practically closed by tariffs and restrictions have resulted in prices that might well discourage raising live stock. I have noticed prices paid on English and Scottish markets for dairy cattle, milk cows of by no means fancy type bringing from £30 to £40 per head. If we could have shipped Canadian cows to the English and Scottish farmer the Canadian farmer would have been able to ship animals known to be with calf, would have realized good prices, and at the same time, given the farmer of the old country a chance to buy his cows cheaper. The public also would get the benefit of good healthy milk. It is reported that pure-bred organizations in Britain have been in many cases opposed to the entry of the Canadian female cattle as stores. I cannot help thinking these men are shortsighted. How can they expect to develop a market for their pure-bred stock in Canada if they do not do what they can to encourage the Canadian farmer to raise good cattle? The Prince of Wales has a ranch in Alberta. Do you not think his Royal Highness would find it easier and more profitable to dispose of his pure-bred stock to cattle raisers who saw a chance of getting better markets? For a number of years the Western farmers of Canada have had no incentive to raise cattle.

What logical reason can Britain have to give the Irish cattle a monopoly of her market? It is costing the Englishman and Scotchman a lot of money to nurse the Irishman. Even if sentimental reasons such as trade with the colonies do not signify, surely pounds and shillings should receive some consideration. Also, a little reciprocity in sentiment would do no harm. The love of the Canadian for the Motherland is at present a live, warm thing; but love grows a bit chilly if neglected. A little attention on the part of Britain towards a country that has in it the possibilities of being one of the great nations of the world will pay in the years that are to come beyond the power of man to estimate."

YORKSHIRES AS BACON HOGS

Yorkshires proved to be better bacon hogs than Duroc-Jerseys, or Berkshires in experiments conducted at the Lacombe, Alberta, Experimental Station, over a series of years. Of the three breeds the Yorkshires were the most prolific. In the tests for pork production of the desired

market type the Yorkshires were easily first. In the case of March farrowed litters they were ready for the market when 190 days old, while the Berkshires were not ready until they were 215 days old, and the Duroc-Jerseys when they were 214 days. The Yorkshires showed an average daily gain of almost one-fifth of a pound a day more than the other two breeds. They cost considerably less per pound of gain and in total feed cost and gave over a fifth more profit per hog. In the litters farrowed in April and May the Yorkshires maintained their supremacy. Another point brought out in these experiments is that the autumn is a more suitable time for farrowing than the spring.

THE HEALTH OF THE HOG

There is good money in hogs these days. We might have been excused for neglecting them the past few years, but we can hardly afford it now. It will pay well to keep an eye open for worms and lice, and we should not forget that the surest and easiest means of controlling them is prevention rather than killing. It is much easier to prevent the growth of weeds than to cut them down after they have grown. The same principle holds with worms and lice in hogs.

Get the little fellow out on clean ground, and clean forage, and in the sunlight as early as possible, and keep them out. Old hog lots and pens reeking with filth are a menace both to the hog's health and the farmer's purse. There is little doubt but that both need every attention these days.—Pope.

SKIMMILK POWDER FOR CALVES

The major objection to skimmilk powder is its cost and the difficulty in securing it. The latest wholesale quotations range from 5 cents to 12.5 cents a pound, which means a cost of from 50 cents to \$1.25 a hundred for a hundred pounds of the mixture of powder and water ready for feeding. It is sometimes possible to secure a lower grade product that is not considered suitable for human consumption for less money, but even at ten cents a pound for the milk powder (one dollar a hundred for the remade skimmilk) the cost of the substitute would be about half of the prevailing wholesale price of whole milk that it will displace.

Ten pounds of skimmilk powder properly dissolved in 90 lbs. of water forms a product practically identical with ordinary skimmilk. Feeding trials have shown that calves will consume this product with as much relish as they will ordinary skimmilk and will do as well on it. It is fed just as ordinary skimmilk is fed and should be accompanied by the usual legume hay and grain mixtures as with ordinary skimmilk.

In preparing this mixture, 10 lbs. of skimmilk powder is added to 90 lbs. of water. To avoid any lumpy conditions in the mixture, the powder is first mixed with a small amount of cold water and this increased to the full amount by adding hot water. The temperature of the milk should be that of the blood, or approximately 100 degrees F.

SUMMER GRAZING AND MILK SUPPLY

(By A. H. Geiner)

The fresh green luxuriant grasses in the early spring offer false promises to the farmer making his cows produce well with practically no outlay of cash. He falls for it, the cows are put out, and the milk supply is increased for a short time, caused by the stimulating effect of the fresh succulent pasture; but also every year the truth is brought out, (if you have statistics to look at, and many are found as a result of cow testing work), that cows allowed to rely on pasture alone for four or five months will not and cannot produce profitably for a period of years, or even the whole year. Still many cows are kept on pasture alone until there is not an inch of growth for them to grub off.

You will say, how do they produce on pasture if the elements necessary to make milk are not in the grasses? It is just this way. The daily feeding of a liberal supply of roughage and a balanced grain ration through the winter makes the cow produce well and also stores up a certain amount of body flesh. This surplus flesh is what the cows draw on in the latter part of June and July when pasture gets less satisfying and far less nourishing, and then in August, when generally pasture is nothing, the cows have reached their limit on the flesh of their body and shrink in

milk as well as flesh. Also, the cows on pasture have a lot more to contend with than when they are comfortably housed in winter and have daily attention. A few of the obstacles are flies, lack of water, and the hot burning sun, while, too, they use up a lot of energy in grazing over a large area of ground. These four things are a check on production with cows on pasture alone, because the cow must use energy to overcome these drawbacks, which otherwise could be used to produce milk and keep up body flesh.

Really, the profitable way to use pasture is not as a main feed, but simply as a supplement. Much is saved by adding a liberal grain ration and keeping the cows a ways in fair bodily condition, because we have learned that to tear down and then to build up again is always costly.—The Michigan Farmer.

SCRUB ACRES UNPROFITABLE

(Hoard's Dairyman)

We are inclined to believe that there is a marked relation between the results that come from putting too many farms to work and putting too many of the wrong kind of acres to work on the individual farm.

Each farm is a problem in itself. In the past, cheap land, good fertility, and plenty of farm labor have made it possible for farmers to succeed largely because of increased volume production without much thought given to costs or selling prices. Unconsciously a change is taking place. Marginal and sub-marginal land is being forced out of production, temporarily at least.

With the farm labor shortage as it is, it would seem a wise thing to do on the part of many farmers to study their farms from the standpoint of learning if there are any marginal or sub-marginal acres on these farms. For the present at least, they may well eliminate these poor acres from absorbing labor that could more profitably be used to take care of the good land. The good land should be at work producing the right proportions of the right kinds of crops consistent with the type of farming best suited to the locality.

Some one will say that all of the acres of nearly all farms are marginal, but this is not true except with those men who perhaps will never get out of the sub-marginal class, no matter what the conditions are. Where this is true, it is all the more reason why individual farms should be studied.

We have been talking a lot about eliminating the scrub cow in order that her meager production will not contribute toward a surplus of dairy products. The situation is made still worse when unprofitable crops from scrub acres are fed to scrub cows. The dairy industry certainly cannot make dairymen happy under such a tremendous handicap.

Now is the time to take scrub acres as well as scrub cows out of production. To do this each farmer must apply his efforts to his own particular farm. Each farm is a problem in itself. It is worth thinking about.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

The origin of "clotted" or Devonshire cream is supposed to come down from the ancient Phoenician merchant traders about the seventh century B.C., when they imparted their secrets to the dwellers in the West of England. They were the great navigators of that age and came there from their capital of Tyre on the Mediterranean Sea north of Palestine to exchange their manufacturers of brilliantly dyed cloths for the tin, which even at that early age was mined in Cornwall and Devon.

Whether they imparted to the inhabitants of those parts the secret of "Devonshire Cream" or not, it is a remarkable thing that only in that part of England is the scald system of dairying to be found, and the secret mode of manufacture was handed down from one generation to another.

The manner of preparing this delicious form of dairy produce is as follows: The new milk is set in pans and allowed to cool on the dairy shelves for 12 hours in summer, twenty-four in winter. These are then scalded in order to produce the "clotted cream," which collects upon the surface of the pan when the right degree of heat has been obtained. The pan is carefully placed on the milk scald, and allowed to remain for half an hour, when the process of scalding the new milk should be completed. The surface will become "crinkled". An easy way is to place the pan of milk in a larger receptacle of boiling water, not allowing the milk to boil. The pan is then carried

back to the dairy shelf where it is allowed to cool for twelve hours when the "Devonshire Cream" can be skimmed off.

Spring lambs that make the most money are those that receive all the grain they will eat from the time they are two or three weeks old until they are marketed. Lambs thus fed will weigh at least 70 pounds by the time they are 90 days old and will command top market prices.

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores.

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Dominion Crop Report

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued on May 11, the first crop report of the present season, indicating the proportions winter-killed of fall wheat and of hay and clover meadows and the progress of spring seeding. The report is compiled from the returns of a large corps of voluntary crop correspondents, consisting of practical farmers and also, in the three Prairie Provinces, of bank managers and railway station agents. The two last-named classes of crop correspondents have been added as the result of correspondence with the Canadian Bankers' Association and the chiefs of the two principal railway systems, and are reporting this month for the first time.

Winter-Killing and Condition of Fall Wheat

The area estimated last November as having been sown to fall wheat was 832,200 acres, of which 782,500 acres were in Ontario, 33,600 acres in Alberta, and 16,100 acres in British Columbia. In spite of the severe winter, the proportion reported as winter-killed does not exceed 4 p.c., which is the same percentage as last year; both years compare favorably with the average for the ten years 1915-24, which is 13 p.c. In Ontario the percentage winter-killed as 4 p.c., representing 31,000 acres, and leaving 751,500 acres as the area to be harvested. In Alberta the percentage is also 4, representing 1,300 acres and leaving 32,300 acres as the area to be harvested. In British Columbia, out of 12,100 acres sown, 12 p.c. is reported as winter-killed. This represents 2,000 acres, and leaves 14,100 acres as the area to be harvested. The percentage winter-killed in this province compares with 2 p.c. last year, and is the highest since the record began in 1922. Deducting the total area estimated as winter-killed, viz., 34,300 acres, from 832,200 acres, the area sown, we get, subject to revision, 797,900 acres as the total area of fall wheat to be harvested this year. Last year the area harvested of fall wheat was 774,173 acres. The condition of fall wheat on April 30, 1925, expressed as a percentage of the average yield per acre for the ten years 1915 to 1924, is reported as 100, compared with 99 last year. For Ontario, the condition is 100, as against 99, for Alberta it is 105, as against 100, and for British Columbia it is 94, as compared with 98 last year.

Hay and Clover Meadows

The condition of hay and clover meadows on April 30, 1925, is, in percentage of the ten-year average, 100 for Canada, as compared with 99 last year. By provinces, the condition, with the corresponding figure for April 30, 1924, given within brackets is as follows: Prince Edward Island 92 (99); Nova Scotia 101 (97); New Brunswick 97 (99); Quebec 100 (100); Ontario 101 (98); Manitoba 101 (95); Saskatchewan 101; Alberta 104 (102); British Columbia 96 (99).

Progress of Spring Seeding

The reports of spring seeding relate to all the provinces, except the three Atlantic provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick where it is as yet too early for data of this kind. The reports from the other provinces indicate that seeding this year at the end of April had made much greater progress than in either of the past two years 1923 and 1924. Thus, for spring wheat in Quebec, whilst no reports of seeding were received for April 1923 and 1924, this year a percentage of 19 is reported. In Ontario, the percentage is 57, as against 22 in 1924 and 13 in 1923. In Manitoba, as much as 60 p.c. is reported for this year, whilst only 1 p.c. was recorded in April both for 1923 and 1924. Saskatchewan has a percentage of 32, against 15 (1924) and 18 (1923). In Alberta, the percentage is 23, as against 11 (1924) and 52 (1923). In British Columbia the proportion is this year 74 p.c., whilst last year it was 44 and in 1923 it was 32. For all six provinces the proportion of spring wheat sown is 33 p.c., as against 12 p.c. last year and 17 p.c. in 1923. For oats, barley and total seeding, the percentages completed by April 30, 1925, as compared with 1924 in brackets, are, of provinces, as follows: Oats, Quebec 16 (0); Ontario 67 (26); Manitoba 10 (0); Saskatchewan 2 (0); Alberta 3 (0); British Columbia 60 (41). Six provinces, 19 (6). Barley, Quebec 12 (0); Ontario 61 (24); Manitoba 8 (0); Saskatchewan 1 (0); Alberta 2 (0); British Columbia 63 (17). Six provinces 12 (4). Total seeding: Quebec, 16 (0); Ontario 60 (24); Manitoba 30 (0); Saskatchewan 17 (10); Alberta 15 (7); British Columbia 62 (41). Six provinces 24 (12).

General Conditions at end of April

In the province of Quebec, the spring is generally earlier than last year, and the ground is in good condition. Very little seeding had, however, been done in April, except in the Montreal district, where, owing to very favorable spring weather, seeding had made excellent progress, the sowing of wheat being general from April 20 to 25 and in a few cases from April 15 to 18. Quite a number had finished seeding by the end of April. In Ontario fall-sown wheat and hay and clover have

wintered well and are making good growth. More seeding has been done this year by the end of April than for several years. In the Prairie Provinces conditions are generally favorable. In Manitoba spring work began early, but was interrupted by rains and cold weather. The work this spring is heavy owing to the small amount of ploughing completed last fall. Moisture conditions are excellent. In Saskatchewan, the first fortnight of April was warm, and work started earlier than usual under ideal conditions; so that in a number of districts wheat seeding had begun. During the last two weeks of the month, however, rain, snow and cold weather retarded seeding operations. At the end of the month more than the usual amount of ploughing and other cultivation had been done, many farmers preferring to devote more time to the preparation of the seed-bed than to sow early under unfavorable conditions. In Alberta, an abundant winter snowfall, melting slowly, combined with unusually heavy April rains, resulted in deep penetration of moisture, ensuring good germination. Seeding has been somewhat delayed, but the general outlook is very favorable.

SAVE THE FORESTS

Wise and earnest men are saying,
Of our greatest foe beware:
Guard against that dread invader
Which is lurking everywhere.
Let each loyal soul take warning
And this urgent word proclaim:
"Save the great Canadian forests
From the all-devouring flame."

See the latest spark extinguished
When the campfire's work is past:
Let no match that has been lighted
Carelessly aside be cast.
Think of what your sons and daughters
Will in coming years require:
Save the great Canadian forests
From the all-devouring fire.

Do not live as one unheeding;
Do not slight the great reward;
Do not think the labor irksome;
Now and always be on guard.
From the needs of those in danger
Turn not carelessly away:
Save the great Canadian forests
From the fire's destructive sway.

—T. Watson.

Ridgetown, Ont.

Gloom Peddlers

Nearly every speaker on agriculture, whom the newspapers have reported lately, has felt it necessary to tell us "how many millions of our farmers are deserting their farms", and how many of them are "going to die of want and starvation, unless"—well, usually unless the speaker or his candidate is elected something or other. Now all this gloom is getting very tiresome. There are many who believe it is not getting us anywhere to dwell upon our difficulties. Some of us are old enough to have had many troubles—but the most of them never happened. Some of us have lived long enough to have seen the American farmer rise from some tighter situation than the present one.—Chas. F. Collisson.

The average sow produces but four pigs per litter. This low number of pigs makes them cost more than they should. Where five pigs are produced the cost of 100 pounds of pork is reduced by \$1.70, according to rural economists. Another additional pig will still further reduce the pork cost.

By limiting the time cows are on pasture for the first few days, one may reduce the grassy flavor of milk generally reported at this time of the year. A good practice is to take them off of pasture three hours before milking in the afternoon and not let them on at night, at least for the first week.

Heavy feeding and no exercise on Sunday or rainy days are bad for horses. It is advisable to cut down on the feed.

The possibility of an acute shortage of horses and mules of working age is seen within the next five years. Unless more horses and mule colts are raised during each of the next five years than were raised in 1924, the number of horses on farms five years from now will be only about 66 per cent. of the present number.

In experiments in 1923 at the Experimental Stations at Lacombe, Alberta, and Kentville, Nova Scotia, the Russian Giant and Mammoth Russian varieties of sunflower produced the highest yields. They are the best varieties to grow for ensilage purposes. At Lacombe they yielded about 16 tons per acre, and at Kentville 18 tons.

Buttermilk, dried, is a valuable addition to chick food, its comparative cost being its greatest disadvantage.

Soap-Making on the Farm

Not many decades ago the making of soap on the farm was as common as mak-

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Clearing is not a long job either, if you use C.X.L. low-freezing Stumping Powder. Blast out the stumps and boulders; dig ditches to drain the wet spots with C.X.L. Powder. A small expense, a few days of your own time does a construction job that makes your farm more valuable—and a fatter bank account in the fall.

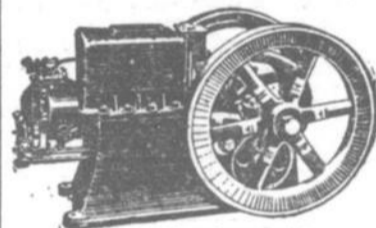


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ing cider, or vinegar, or rag carpets. But nowadays all four are becoming somewhat of a lost art on many farms. In reality, over much of the country, rag carpets are disappearing and vinegar and soap-making have given way largely to purchased products in the town and village stores. For soap-making hardwood ashes are emptied into a barrel as received from the stoves and fireplaces. When nearly full, water (rain water is best) is poured on the ashes in the barrel, and the barrel kept filled as the water leaches through the bottom. This leached water is the lye with which the soap is made.



Genuine

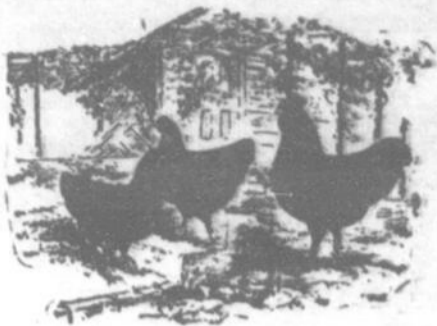
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Poultry-Keeping as a Means of Living

(By Mrs. F. Kribs)

Poultry furnishes ready money to buy necessities and luxuries. Then what is nicer than to have a constant and plentiful supply of poultry and eggs for one's own use?

A good rule, even for farmers, is, don't waste your time, or patience, "fussing" with old hens or faulty brooders; that is sure to bring disappointment and failure. We use an oil brooder and have found it very satisfactory. Our latest experience with raising broilers were 1,075 White Leghorn chicks of March hatch, raised with one brooder stove.

At eight weeks of age we began selling the broilers. At ten weeks they were all sold.

One thing very essential to raising the chicks is to keep them under an even temperature. If the temperature gets low, the chicks will begin to crowd upon each other and pile up. This always smotherers a goodly number of them and injures others. This is a habit very easily learned, and when once formed can never be broken.

A peeping chick is a "needy" chick, always. A "busy" chick in usual good health has no time to waste in peeping.

For the earliest broilers we prefer the White Leghorns as they mature much earlier than a larger breed, although many think the larger breed preferable for broilers.

In brooding chicks in large numbers we found the labor was reduced to one-tenth and the expenses to one-half, considering the number and quality of the chicks raised.

In raising broilers, we feed them a growing mash for a week or ten days; this we follow with a reliable chick food.

By experience, which is usually an expensive teacher, we learned that the brooder pen (of warm temperature is not all that is necessary for healthy growing chicks. Chickens are like people—they need fresh, cool air.

At one time it cost us the loss of 600 chickens to learn that unless chickens had a cool scratching pen, from which to run back and forth as they choose, after they are two or three days of age, they would become weaklings, and the time spent with weak chickens is entirely wasted.

We purchase our eggs from farmers who have thoroughbred flocks.

Eggs are not "turned into dollars," exactly, because some one has said "The world owes every man a living, but he has to hustle to collect the debt." And we find it is quite true with the poultry business as in all other lines of trade.—Michigan Farmer.

Care of Flock is Hard Work

"Two men on a 50-acre farm, both accustomed to labor and familiar with farm life, should be able to make a living from poultry," writes M.B.D. in Rural New-Yorker. "Whether or not would depend far less upon the fowls and the farm than upon the men. There is nothing in the business that can assure either success or failure; there is everything in the men. The work of a poultry farm is not as heavy as that of a dairy farm, but it calls for more constant attention. A strong back is less needed than tireless legs, and a brawny arm than a business head. A stanchioned cow may be safely left to her own devices; a hen constantly seeks to fly into trouble. The temperament of one is placid, sober-minded and dependable, that of the other nervous, flighty and untrustworthy. Care of a small flock is a pleasant chore, that of one or more thousand a grilling task. While the cow is chewing her cud, the hen is meditating mischief, and her owner has more trouble than a rising politician. Man and nature conspire against him; the rump gets his flocks, the commission man his eggs and the feed dealer his profits; there is left to him the joy of communing with the universe and paying the taxes. All this, however, need not be a discouragement, as much the same things may be said of any branch of farming.

"I know a better business than poultry-keeping for the small farm; it is poultry-keeping, cow-keeping, pig-keeping, crop-raising, garden-making, and home-keeping. It is hard work, all of it, and all

PRESERVING EGGS

(By a Scottish Expert)

Eggs are now plentiful, and the prices are tumbling down. The far-seeing housewife has already got her egg preserving pails in readiness, and is buying in her stock for winter use at the best prices possible. Eggs can be preserved, and will keep good for many long months, if they are well put down and carefully stored. Eggs, if bought in quantities at the present time, will be actually worth twice the price paid for them when the time comes for their use.

The cheapest and easiest method of preserving or pickling eggs is by means of waterglass or sodium silicate. All chemists stock this nowadays, and full instructions are given with each tin. The water used should be boiled and allowed to cool. One part of waterglass to ten parts of weight of water will bring the mixture to the right consistency. A trifle more water will not damage the keeping powers of the liquid. The eggs are put in layer by layer at any time.

When the last layer of eggs are put in it must be noted that they are well covered by the liquid, as a certain amount of evaporation will take place. All the eggs used for pickling should be as fresh as possible, perfectly clean, and have good strong shells.

Unfertilized eggs are the best for this purpose, but no harm will be done if put into the receptacle quite fresh, even if they happen to contain the germ. Never mix duck eggs with hen eggs; the former do not keep so well.

There is no doubt that a special treatment has yet to be discovered as far as preserving duck eggs is concerned. The shell of a duck egg is somewhat different from that of a hen egg, being more porous and therefore more susceptible to outside influence. Another peculiar point worth noting is that the green-colored eggs are much more strongly shelled than those of a white color.

It will be found that all the heavy laying ducks lay white or almost white eggs. It is not a wise policy to pickle white duck eggs, as they will hardly remain good for more than twelve weeks. The green-colored eggs will remain good and eatable for a much longer period.—Scotsman.

PROTECTIVE PERCHING

The adaptation of form, of coloring and of habits of life to the conditions under which that life is to be led is perhaps most clearly seen in birds. Consider, for instance, those familiar summer visitors, the night-hawk and the whip-poor-will. They are members of a family that is widely distributed. They are of a dull mottled color that matches well with the granite ledges on which they make their home and on which they rear their young.

They make no nest; the eggs lie on the bare rock, and match it so well in appearance that they are easily mistaken for rounded pebbles of the same material. The bird, while sitting on the eggs or brooding the young, looks like a larger pebble of the same kind. She draws her head in, flattens her tail to the rock, and remains as motionless as the rock itself can be.

So confident is she in this concealment that she does not leave the eggs until you are within two or three steps of her. We are reminded of these birds by reading what Mr. Eugene Andre writes of kindred birds in his book, "A Naturalist in the Guianas."

"The wood-nightjar is a difficult bird to detect during the day. He chooses for perching some mottled stump or branch so closely resembling his plumage that he appears to form part of the bough upon which he is sitting. I suppose that in my wanderings I must have passed quite close to a good many of these large nightjars, yet I must confess that only on one occasion did I get a good opportunity of observing the habits of this bird.

"We had had a morning's duck-shooting, and were resting in the shade of one of the mangrove-trees which line the creeks, when what had appeared to me to be a dry stump jutting out of one of the branches seemed to move slightly. I threw lumps of clay and bits of stick at it, but it did not move until it was actually struck, when to our surprise, a wood-nightjar flitted a short distance away, alighting on a stump similar to the one which he had left a moment before. He immediately flattened his tail against his perch, and assumed an attitude which gave him all the appearance of being part of the stump on which he rested.

"I disturbed him repeatedly, and he invariably followed the same tactics. He always chose as resting-places stumps or branches which his plumage resembled, and he took a position so suggestive of a piece of wood that I should certainly have passed him by had I not been watching his movements and seen him alight."

POULTRY NEEDS LIME

Provision for an adequate supply of lime in the ration should be made by poultry raisers, for if this important mineral element is lacking in the food a drain is made on the reserve supply in the bones and

soft tissues of the animals which interferes materially with egg production in mature hens and in the proper development of the growing chicks.

Feeding experiments with poultry conducted over a number of years, in which an effort was made to substitute other mineral elements for calcium in the ration, notably magnesium which occurs so generally with calcium in nature, and which is found in such abundance in many plant and animal tissues, demonstrated that other minerals will not take the place of calcium and that if this element is lacking in the food, the demands of the body will be met by drawing on the lime stored up in the bones and muscles of the fowl. Results were also in accord with the idea that both lime and phosphorus are more easily taken from the bones of the living animal than from dead bone ash fed to the animal.

Many rations fed to poultry under present conditions contain much less calcium or lime than is required by the body, it is said. Poultrymen are advised to meet this demand by adding lime to the ration in the form of oyster shell or other inorganic lime compounds for mature birds and in the form of vegetable foods rich in lime for growing chicks, such as young clover, alfalfa, etc.

Most grain foods and some other foods are deficient in calcium and neither the hen nor duck can consume enough of the bulky foods to meet the calcium requirement of the laying period. The mature fowl, however, can use lime in an inorganic form without much difficulty, but the young fowl cannot so freely supply its needs from this source. For this reason, it is highly desirable to provide a regular supply of vegetable foods rich in lime for young birds. While it is very unlikely that the birds will ever lack the small amounts of calcium required for certain normal functions of the body, such as maintaining the heart action and imparting the necessary properties to the blood, it is unwise to allow the reservoir of the important mineral elements to become much depleted, especially during growth or egg production.—Michigan Farmer.

The Indian Runner Duck

(By Geo. H. Masters)

The Indian Runner is distinct from other ducks in the fact that when on the move quickly it runs, hence its name. All other breeds waddle. It is the light weight of the domesticated varieties of ducks, weighing 3-4 lbs. for females and 5 lbs. for drakes. It costs about one-half less to feed than the heavier breeds, and like the Leghorn has very little demand for table purposes, being essentially an egg producer. In color they vary; pure white and fawn and white being the most common. In pure-bred birds the duck has a black beak and the drake yellow. Their laying period starts about the middle of January and should continue until October. Young ducks that are hatched out early in March will commence laying about the middle of September following, and with the exception of the usual layoff during the cold spell will go on through until the following summer, when they moult and will not lay again usually until the following January, the July hatch on the other hand will lay in January and continue throughout until the late fall. From this it will be seen that the periods of laying are largely governed by the time of the hatch.

Breeding

Only the strongest and largest birds should be used as breeders, about one drake to six ducks. In-breeding should not be indulged in except by experienced breeders, as in the majority of cases it has an injurious effect on the weight and vitality of the birds and the size of egg, showing a marked decrease. Only the strongest and most vigorous birds can stand up to the heavy continuous laying. How heavy a healthy strain of birds can lay may be judged from the fact that a pen of 3 birds will often lay as many as 80 eggs in 31 days.

Rearing

Ducklings are comparatively easy to raise, not requiring the same amount of brooding as baby chicks. If hatched under hens they should be taken away as soon as the hen leaves the nest; other-



Use Baby's Own Soap. It's "Best for Baby — Best for You".

wise they will have their feet run off, probably the best system of raising and one by which the casualties may be reduced to a minimum is to put the ducklings into a small colony house and keep them there until about two weeks old, at night placing them into a straw lined covered box, the "bunch" will generate sufficient heat to keep themselves warm.

After two weeks they should be allowed out for about half an hour to feed, three or four times a day, and then put back; to mature quickly ducklings need plenty of sleep and feed. If raised in pens in the open they require continuous watching, as the direct rays of the sun or a shower of rain will be sure to prove fatal to a large number; being very timid birds they should never be molested or handled more than is absolutely necessary.

Feeding

Any of the cheaper grades of commercial mixtures make very good feeding for laying ducks. It is purely a waste of money to feed the high price laying mash, as they make little or no difference in increased egg production. Boiled potatoes and shorts with 10 per cent. beef scrap gives very good results. This may be fed night and morning with an occasional grain ration; ducks having a different digestive apparatus to chickens they do not assimilate whole grain as readily. It should therefore be given sparingly as a change. Green food is essential at all times and if not available a substitute may be used such as steamed alfalfa meal. When in full lay their allowance of feed should be reasonably increased, omitting all corn products as the hot weather approaches and thus avoid an early moult.—Farm and Home.

In the majority of cases, fowls lose the use of their legs when sick for the same reason that a human being does; they are weak and want to lie down. Roughened plumage and generally droopy appearance is accounted for upon much the same ground.

Glass Substitute

Every time a poultry house or barn window is smashed it means trouble and expense to replace. Use above without putty and your first cost is your last—comes like a roll of paper, reinforced with wire and practically indestructible. Admits ultra violet rays, which glass does not, so poultry, stock and plants under frames, etc., thrive better under it.

In 36 in. rolls \$2.00 per yard shipped Express collect, add 20c. for first yard, and 10c. for each additional and will send by mail.

Beveridge Supply Co., Limited

628-630 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, Que.

Single Comb White Leghorns Baby Chicks

from trap-nested hens with records up to 276 eggs in one year. Will have a limited number of chicks to sell: May, \$20 per 105; June, \$15 per 105; ship every Tuesday morning. We may have our equals but there is no better. Guaranteed 100 per cent arrival. LAKEVIEW POULTRY FARM P. O. Box 412, Tweed, Ont.

The Modern Favorit

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

WINNERS AT NEW YORK, BOSTON, TRENTON, BROCKTON, ETC.—My strain is noted for massive bone and size with exceptional vitality and laying qualities. World's best two giant hens and best two old pens. 1st and 3rd hens, 1st old pen Madison Square Garden, 1925. 1st and 2nd hens, Trenton, N. J., Big Winter Show, 1925. 1st old pen Club Meet, Trenton Winter Show, 1924. (Show contained 500 Giants in all). 1st cockerel Club Meet Boston, 1925. 1st cock fall New England Club Meet, Brockton, 1924. 1st cock Norwich, 1924; only some of our good ones. Innumerable other winnings from first to sixths in singles and pens at these and other big shows. Eggs, Chix, young and old stock. FISH FARMS, FISHTOWN, MYSTIC, CONN.

BLACK JAVAS THE OLD TIME FAVORITE LAYERS

The Breed that Made Daniel Webster Famous.

"Ask Dad—He Knows" my Javas are pure line-bred Javas for generations past for results. They win everywhere, including New York, Boston, Brockton, New London, Norwich, Washington, D.C. Best displays, Gold Specials, Shapes and Color Specials. My winnings greater than all my competitors combined. They lay plenty of great, big eggs wherever kept. They have the quality to give complete satisfaction. Ask for 1925 mailing list. Eggs, Chicks, Stock.

CAPT. JOHN A. FISH,

FISHTOWN,

MYSTIC, CONN.

COD LIVER OIL FOR CHICKS

Cod-liver oil has proved to be of great value in feeding young chicks, particularly those that are early hatched and denied the advantages of an outdoor run in the sunlight and on grass.

Chicks Die in Shell

In artificial incubation some of the chicks always seem to die in the shell, especially just at hatching time.

Prosecutions Under the Egg Regulations

Recently S. Denoff, By Ward Market, Ottawa, was fined \$10.00 and \$2.00 costs in the Ottawa Court.

James Dobbie, of Ventnor, Ont., was fined \$25.00 and costs on each of five counts. This case was heard in the Winchester Court.

W. Magdoff, of Montreal, was fined \$150.00 and costs or two months on one charge, and \$75.00 and costs or two months on a second charge.

The charges in the above cases were for offering eggs for sale not properly marked and for buying at flat rate and failing to make returns on the basis of grade.

Several poultry breeders supplying eggs to the P.E.I. Community Hatchery deserve special mention because of the good quality of their eggs.

MACHINERY

One complete double unit Nu-Way milker, with Pump and Tank, ready to install, new, worth \$270.00 special bargain \$110.00.

One 3 H.P. Alamo Engine worth \$130.00 with Webster Magneto absolutely new, real bargain \$92.50.

McDonald Junior Thresher, fully equipped; same as new. E. CHANTLER, Chantler, Ont.

MOTOR SUPPLIES

Spare Parts for Most Makes and Models of cars. Your old, broken or worn parts replaced.

POULTRY

CORNISH

Eggs from big, low, wide Dark Cornish, Lord Calvert strain, \$3.00 for 15. Cockerels for sale. Pyle Bantam females wanted. C. WOODGER, Mitchell, Ont.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

Jersey Black Giants—The Fowl Useful and Beautiful. My birds come from the foundation flocks of New Jersey.

C. Fennell's Blue Ribbon Jersey Giants. A guarantee with every setting. \$3.50 per 15 eggs, prepaid.

Jersey Black Giant Hatching Eggs—America's heaviest weight chickens, mature early, splendid winter layers, finest market fowl.

Jersey Black Giant Hatching Eggs, Wilburtha strain, \$3.00 per 15, prepaid. WOODYCREST FARM, Perth, Ontario.

LEGHORNS

Dark Rose Comb Brown Leghorns, splendid laying strain. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting.

15 Cents each, White Leghorn Chicks, Tom Barron's famous bred-to-lay strain.

ORPINGTONS

Buff-Orpingtons from Madison Square Garden, New York, Boston and Brockton blue ribbon and best display winners.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Barred Rocks, Jersey Black Giants, chicks, hatching eggs; exceptional laying strains.

Barred Rocks Eggs For Sale—O.A.C. high laying Barred Rocks; pen 1 headed by pedigree cockerel, \$2.00 per 15.

Barred Rock Hatching Eggs from special pens of selected layers, mated to males from 259 and 262-egg hens.

Barred Rocks—O.A.C., bred-to-lay Hens mated with cockerels of J. W. Clark's production Rocks; eggs, \$1 per fifteen.

MISCELLANEOUS

"Bred-to-lay" Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and Barred Rocks. "Eggs for hatching."

Flemish Giants, Belgians, New Zealand Red Hares, Poultry, Fruit Bushes, Fruit Trees, etc., form a paying combination.

Pure Bred Eggs For Sale—Mammoth Pekin Duck, 15c. each; Toulouse Goose, M. Bronze Turkey, 35c. each.

S. C. W. Leghorns (Guilds and Tancreds) Anonas (Posts). Barred Rocks (Guilds and O.A.C.) and S. C. R. I. Reds; matings of selected high producers mated to pedigreed males from 250 to 305 egg hens.

Hatching Eggs—S. C. Black Minorcas; R. C. Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100.

Baby Chicks—Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anonas, White Wyandottes, White, Brown, Buff Leghorns.

9 Pure-bred Bronze Turkey or Geese Eggs, \$4.25; Duck Eggs, \$1.25; Guinea Eggs, \$1.25 setting; pedigreed female Collies, heelers, \$5.00; pure-bred Hound Pups, \$5.00, will be ready to train in fall.

LIVESTOCK

HORSES

\$1,000 will buy the magnificent Black Stallion "Alto Dewey," grandson of "Nancy Hanks", 2,04 and Bingen 2,06, whose sire was "Admiral Dewey", 2,04 3-4.

BEES

Italian Bees, Strong Colonies, no disease.—MISS M. GERIE, Ingersoll, Ont.

CATTLE

Ashgrove Holsteins, choice lot of males and females, 1 to 12 months' old, blood of Jimima Johanna of Riverside, strong in herd, would exchange for bull calf, with May Echo Sylvia Blood, strong in same.

DOGS

Registered Airedale Puppies of very choicest breeding. Prices, males, \$15; females, \$10.

Registered Airedales, English Bull Dogs, Boston Bull Terriers, Cocker Spaniels and Irish Setters, puppies and grown stock.

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).

LIVESTOCK

FOXES

I Catch from 45 to 60 foxes in from four to five weeks' time. Can teach any reader of this magazine how to get them. Just drop me a line for particulars.

GOATS

Large 3-4 bred 3-year-old Toggenburg, heavy milkers, brings exceptionally strong vigorous kids with or without kids, 2 fine nannies, born March 2nd; also other good kids, heavy milking strains.

RABBITS

Chinchilla Rabbits—Finest English strains, priced to sell. Registered silver black foxes. Get our prices before buying.

SWINE

Tamworths, Boars and Young Sows For Sale. Write JOHN W. TODD, Corinth, Ontario.

WILD ANIMALS

Hunters, Trappers—Fox, coon and mink are easily taken by my methods, so easy that any boy can catch the sly old Red.

BEAR CUBS WANTED

We buy bear cubs, timber wolf and coyote pups, badger, coon and other wild animals. PORTAGE WILD ANIMAL CO., Portage La Prairie, Man.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE

FARMERS

Don't wait for hay to get your high wagons lowered; get in touch with us. JACKSON WAGON CO., LTD., St. George, Ont.

BULBS AND PLANTS

Cheap—Over 80 varieties of home and exhibition dahlias. List free. My choice, \$ for \$2.00, post-paid.

Wonderful Bargain in Hardy Perennials—Canterbury Bells, Foxglove, Shasta Daisy, 10c. each, postpaid.

Write D. SPENCE, 82 Colborne St., Toronto, for catalogue. Imported rose bushes, perennials, boxwoods, decorative and flowering shrubs.

Sproules' Gladioli—Twenty-five full-sized bulbs for \$1.00; \$3 per C., \$20 per M.

Dahlias—Surprise package ten dahlias mixed in handling, postpaid, \$1.20.

SEED

Seed Corn—Germinating 85 to 96 per cent. Grading Gov't Standard No. 1.

Ginseng—Best quality Canadian Grown Ginseng in demand at \$14.00 per pound.

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS

Strawberry Plants—"Senator Dunlap," Dr. Burrill—Your choice at \$1.00 per hundred; \$4.00 per five hundred; \$7.25 per thousand.

Improved Williams Strawberry Plants. The firmest berry that grows, \$6.00 per thousand.

Strawberries, everbearing, superb, 50 strong plants—dollar postpaid.

Senator Dunlap Strawberry Plants—100 for \$1.00, postpaid. Can ship promptly.

Strawberry Plants—Senator Dunlaps, \$3.00 per 500, \$5.00 thousand. Splendid thrifty roots.

BIRDS AND PETS

For Sale—Domestic Canaries, \$6 to \$12 each. Hen Birds, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

SITUATIONS VACANT

General Maid—Must be a good plain cook; write or call MRS. FINNEY, 328 Central Ave., London, Ont.

Agents—Get in a profitable all-year commission business of your own. Every property owner is a customer or prospect.

AGENTS WANTED

Christian men or women, students, teachers, ministers or others, to interview mothers in promotion of religious education in the home.

MISSING RELATIVES

Gardiner—Mrs. Andrew Gardiner, formerly of Newfoundland; last heard of in Quebec.

PRINTING

Attractive Gummed Stickers, red border, your name and address in blue. Stick on letters, parcels, hats, books and all kinds of articles for identification.

FARMS FOR SALE

Farm in Western Canada for bigger returns; to go ahead; to do better. Get started on a Canadian Pacific farm in the West this year.

For Sale—25-acre poultry farm, sugar bush evaporator, fruit. E. L. S. SHERBURNE, N. Y.

Is there family in Canada or United States with plenty money wanting to purchase beautiful country home? 40 acres, ideal for fruit, vegetables, poultry, dairy.

I offer 8 good dairy farms, containing from 200 to 500 acres, with stock and tools. All of the farms are at the door of the world's greatest market—New York City.

230-Acre Dairy and General Purpose Farm. 2 miles to nice railroad village, milk station, stores, churches, etc.

Farms For Sale, near Lake Erie, not listed in the general way, low commission.

Farm Saint John, N.B.—About seventy (70) acres good land on marsh road, not more than three miles from the city.

600 Acres, clear title, \$4,500, assessed \$8,000, Simcoe County, 80 miles Toronto.

Block 500 acres, four miles west Lake of Bays; 300,000 feet sawlog timber, hills, dales.

Farm, 154 Acres, 12 Cleared, Good Land, 100 fruit trees, small fruits, 3 large springs, good water; near school, church; good roads.

Farm For Sale or To Let—Near Kemptville; fine stone house, good buildings, near school; a map to quick buyer.

160 Acres Good Land New Ont. About 70 under cultivation, about 90 in pasture; house and barn.

FARMS WANTED

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Don't pay big commissions.

PROPERTY FOR RENT

Lake Memphremagog—Two summer cottages, partly furnished, modern conveniences.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

We Buy Wool—Please write stating quantity of washed or unwashed white or black wool you have for sale.

BUSINESS CARDS

PATENT SOLICITORS

Featherstonhaugh & Co.—The old established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto.

Free! The best list of wanted inventions. Prizes offered. Write today.

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES

Artist Brushes, colors, papers, pastels and canvas, also everything that an artist would require. Send for catalogue.

EDUCATIONAL

The De Brisay Method is the Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses.

NURSING

Wanted—Pupil nurses to train in a 100-bed general hospital. Training school is accredited, course 3 yrs.

Private Nurses Earn \$15 to \$30 a Week. Learn by home study. Catalogue free.

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME WORKERS

Make the Punishment Fit the Offence

ETHEL LOCHRIDGE REID

"I am sorry you were late to breakfast, for this is the third morning you have disappointed us." Mother looked very soberly yet sincerely at Frederick as she said this.

To the lad this seemed to strike a new note, this idea of someone being disappointed because he wasn't on time. But Mother showed further wisdom by adding, "This evening you must go to bed fifteen minutes earlier than usual."

"O, I don't want to," broke in Frederick in an injured tone. "Why do I have to do that?"

"Because you were fifteen minutes late to breakfast," replied Mother calmly, "and it must be you need that much extra sleep."

Frederick showed no further signs of resentment. How could he? Mother was fair. Since he evidently didn't have enough time for sleep, the thing to do was to find some extra minutes where they could be spared.

Julia's mother was having a struggle getting her to wash her hands carefully. As her grandmother said, she gave them a "lick and a promise," and left crayola marks and mud all over the towel. So one day when all the family had fresh bathroom linen, Julia found a square of black sateen hanging on her hook but no nice clean towel. "You got it black and dirty at once anyway," explained Mother, "so we might as well start out with something that doesn't show the soil, for the rest of us dislike to look at those dingy marks on your white towel." Needless to say, Julia felt the penalty appropriate, and reformed speedily.

Painting Furniture

Every attic contains some articles of furniture that can be put to practical use again if they are painted and decorated. Perhaps all they need is to be mended and have the surfaces scraped before being decorated and made into articles of beauty. If the dark recesses of your attic fail to yield the coveted treasures, it is still possible to secure suitable furniture for this purpose from second-hand furniture dealers at comparatively small cost, says a writer in the "Washington Star", but when buying such furniture be sure and select well-made pieces of very plain design.

Furniture to be painted should be clean and perfectly dry. A shiny varnish finish should be removed with a varnish remover, which can be bought, accompanied by full directions as to how to use it. Shellac can be easily removed by the application of some denatured alcohol and a scraper. If the finish is not very thick, and does not need to be entirely removed, you can finish the work by rubbing the surface thoroughly with sandpaper before applying the new paint.

After this is done, several coats of paint should be applied and each coat should be lightly rubbed with fine sandpaper when the paint is dry. Three or four coats of paint will probably be enough, but some pieces of old furniture will be found to require even more applications. If you wish a final finish of enamel, apply two coats of enamel the last thing.

Be careful not to have the paint so thin that it runs, and choose a dry day for the painting process. Use good brushes and use turpentine to thin the paint if necessary. All the pieces of furniture that are to be painted in the same color should be treated at the same time, so that the final shade will be the same for all. When you have secured a satisfactory foundation, you are then ready to apply the decoration that you have decided to use, that is, after the foundation is thoroughly dry.

How to Do the Decorating

It is difficult to subdue the glazed effect of cheap, heavily varnished mahogany and oak furniture even by the cleverest use of the color matching your rugs and hangings, but inexpensive white-wood pieces of furniture of French design can be transformed into something very attractive by painting them a solid neutral color, and then just adding for relief a few well-placed lines of a contrasting color, selected to harmonize with the color of the hangings of the room. If you already own some simple white enameled furniture, you can use that as a background for the decorating. Many a shabby chair or old table can be made to take on a new lease of life by appearing in a fresh coat of paint with a touch of decoration.

There is something very charming in the fashionable painted bedroom sets one sees in the new furniture displays. For instance, a set of French gray has lavender flowers painted on the furniture, with small yellow birds to harmonize with the lavender flowered chintz, decorated with

One must take care, however, to be really logical and to use judgment.

Elaine became angry with Baby Brother and slapped him. "That's naughty!" exclaimed Mother, irritated at the disturbance caused by the little daughter's act. Slapping Elaine on the very same spot where the little girl had hurt Brother, the mother added, "How do you like it?" But Elaine saw no fairness in this act because she had not committed the same fault for which she had slapped her brother, and she retorted impudently, "If it's naughty, what makes you do it?"

In this case nothing was gained except growing indignation on both sides; the rebuke was not beneficial in results, nor did it contribute to proper character building.

A more understanding mother might have disciplined Elaine by depriving her for the time, of some privilege which she generally enjoyed by virtue of being older and wiser than Brother.

Jimmy was careless and lost his new cap. "Well, when a boy loses his new cap he must wear his ragged one," says Mother. Of course she was a little ashamed to have her son go down the street looking like a ragamuffin, and he was a little chagrined himself, but this was the logical punishment.

So with every offense it is always possible to find a punishment to fit, and scarcely ever does a child so punished rebel—he feels it is a square deal.—From a series of articles issued by the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

flowers of yellow, which is used for the hangings, bedspread and dresser scarf.

To apply a design you can use a stencil or transfer the design to the furniture by means of red or black transfer paper. Red is better to use than black, as it does not make such a strong mark. Place the design on carefully so as to have it just right, then you will have no mistakes, to correct, and you are ready to do the painting.

If you are very proficient in using a brush you can paint the design on the furniture free hand; that is, without first applying the design, but if you do not feel quite sure of yourself it would be better to use a stencil, which can be bought ready for use or may be cut to order at an

interior decorator's at small cost. Oil paints that come in tubes are the kind to use.

Cream color, ivory, soft tan, gray, gray-blue, different tones of green and black are all good colors to use as a foundation for the decoration, with striping and a floral design painted afterward in harmonizing colors. If the furniture is to have hard usage, add a coat of white shellac after the decoration has been added. This will make a durable finish. As a further protection, it is a good plan to have glass tops on bureaus, dressing tables and other tables, especially if they are tea or dining tables. Whatever your color scheme is to be, choose it carefully before beginning, so that you can then go on quickly with the work.

If you wish to renovate an old chair and table, you can use the same design on both, making an oval decoration on the center of the top of the table and using small parts of this oval design in each corner of the top of the table and on the front part of the table, which may be in the form of a drawer. The large design should also be used on the back of the chair and the small units or parts of the design used on various other parts of the chair. A pretty color scheme is deep cream for a foundation color with a decorative design in violet and olive green, with yellow centers for the flowers. The stripes and bands should be in black.

To apply striping as a decoration takes an accurate eye and a steady hand. Then it is a part of the process that is quickly done. If you feel uncertain about being able to do it accurately, practice a while before doing the final work. A few stripes added, in addition to any floral or other design you may use, will greatly repay you by the added attractiveness of effect secured. To do this part of the work use a striping brush, which has hairs about two inches long and can be bought in several different widths. Use the brush with a free and easy movement on the desired line.

Copying of Designs

Almost any woman fairly skillful with a brush could copy the flowers and other designs from her chintz furnishings and curtain draperies and make a painting of them on her furniture. Rightly handled, a French gray, lavender, and yellow bedroom of painted furniture and chintz furnishings would be exquisite enough for the most fastidious woman. For a girl's bedroom these is nothing daintier, or for a guest room nothing more appro-

prate, than a soft gray body color, over which ramble old-fashioned pink roses. The painted motifs on the white furniture in one quaint room were of the same shade of red as the red checked gingham window curtains. The motifs were combined with just a touch of the right shade of blue, and the knobs of the old-fashioned bed were painted red, as were also all of the door knobs, locks and other fasteners in the room.

A charming and yet simple plan of decoration is to use a bird-and-apple-blossom design on a pale gray foundation in cream color, with pink flowers and gray-green leaves, and the bird in blue with breast shading from a soft reddish tan to cream color. The stripes used should be old-blue. Gray-green in a light tone or ivory, striped with pink, would also be a good background for this design. There are almost unlimited combinations to choose from.

Another attractive color scheme is to have old-blue flowers and gray-green leaves on an ivory ground, with stripes of old-blue or black, or you could have dull pink and green on an ivory foundation, with stripes of pink or green. If the furniture is to be placed in a rather dark north room, it would be a good plan to have the foundation color in a soft tone of yellow, and the design all in black.

A PRAYER FOR STRENGTH

This is my prayer to Thee, my Lord—strike, strike at the root of penury in my heart.

Give me the strength lightly to bear my joys and sorrows.

Give me the strength to make my love fruitful in service.

Give me the strength never to disown the poor or bend my knees before insolent might.

Give me the strength to raise my mind high above daily trifles.

And give me the strength to surrender my strength to Thy will with love.—Rabindranath Tagore.

THE DIVINE GOAD

Doctor Brown smiled gently as he heard the boy talk. "Did you ever hear," he asked, "of the woman who meant to take a dose of quinine, but swallowed a large dose of morphine instead? Her appearance soon became so alarming that a physician was called. He tried to rouse her from the lethargy in which she lay.

"If only I could go to sleep, I'd be all right," she drowsily insisted.

"Unless she is roused, she will die," the physician answered—which is an allegory. How often in life we face the same danger! We cry, 'I want life to be easier!' 'If only I didn't have this unending financial strain!' 'If only I were not compelled to work so doggedly!' 'If only I were relieved of this anxiety and that burden!' which is our way of saying, 'If only I could sleep, I'd be all right!'

"But the Great Physician sees our need more clearly. Sometimes the doing of the thing so hard to do is exactly the thing upon which the life of our souls depends. The nerve-racking strain is given us. The heavy burden is laid upon our shoulders. The difficult task confronts us. The Physician plies us with the goad of necessity. We face the hard task only because we must. We plod on our hard way, and slowly, instead of lethargy and torpor, energy is ours. Slowly our eyes open to a new understanding of the meaning of life. Our souls are awakened and we really live. The Great Physician has saved us."

Using as proof of his assertion, the recent phenomenon when people of the south shore of Lake Ontario were able to see the lights of Toronto and nearby towns, 30 miles away, T. W. Winckler, Toronto civil engineer, claims that the earth is flat. He quoted the fact that the dip in the earth in thirty miles would be 600 feet.

DRINK EVERY DROP

There are no grounds in CAMP COFFEE. It is just the essence of the finest coffee, and you can enjoy every drop in your cup.



A VERY JUVENILE GLOBE TROTTER

Little Mary Courtney of Bromley, Kent, England, sailed alone on the "Minnedosa" en route for Edmonton, Alberta, where she in Canada two years and nine months ago made the journey from Edmonton to England. The photograph shows her taking a farewell look at England from the deck of the ship.

HOME COOKING

WAFFLES, MUFFINS AND BISCUITS

Waffle making is an art, difficult, if you will, but not at all impossible to master.

The cooking of the waffle and the mixing of the batter are the important parts. The waffle iron must be scrupulously clean to begin with. Heat it, then rub it with a piece of salt pork or a little piece of butter wrapped in a piece of clean gauze or cheesecloth. Every part of the iron must be greased, and one way to make sure of this is to close the iron so that the melted fat will run into all crevices. Then fill the iron when it is smoking hot with the batter, about two-thirds full. Shut the iron and cook for one or two minutes on each side.

The best time to indulge in waffles, for most people enjoy making a meal of them, is luncheon; serving very little else with them. A maple syrup or honey or a little juicy subacid fruit—baked apples, cranberry sauce or peach butter, and coffee, tea, or buttermilk, should complete the menu. Never sweet milk or cocoa.

Waffles may be made of white flour, corn meal, mush, hominy or rice, and are equally appetizing, served for breakfast, luncheon or tea. If you wish your waffles of the very finest quality—the kind that melt in the mouth—you must use good butter and rich milk. However, with care, you can make very delicate, tender waffles with luke warm water and lard or vegetable shortening. If you have but little milk, add an equal amount of water and cook down in a double boiler or in the oven until you have the desired quantity, that is quite like cream in consistency. Let it cool before using it.

Remember that the batter for waffles must be smooth and thin enough to spread quickly over the waffle iron, which must be well greased and smoking hot.

Plain Waffles—Take three cups of sifted flour, add a teaspoonful of salt and three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix thoroughly, add a large tablespoonful of butter to a pint of milk, scalding hot, and let the mixture become lukewarm before using. Meanwhile, separate two eggs, beat yolks very light, add the milk and the whites of the eggs beaten up to a stiff froth, then gradually stir and beat the liquid into the flour, making a smooth batter. If too thick, add a little more cold milk. Have the irons hot and well brushed with melted lard. Pour the batter into a pitcher and then fill the irons, on one side, until the elevations are all covered lightly. Close the irons quickly, and turn them over and bake about two minutes. If the irons are just at the right heat, the waffles will be a fine, delicate brown. Have ready a heated dish and remove the waffles from the irons to this dish and serve at once. Or place in the warming oven while baking more.

Cream Waffles—Take one cupful of pastry flour, mix with three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and a saltspoonful of salt. Beat one egg well and mix into the flour with two cupfuls of sour milk and a scant teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of hot water. Beat to a thin, smooth batter. Pour into the waffle irons and bake a nice brown. Butter before sending to the table.

Southern Rice Waffles—Take one cupful of cornmeal, one cupful of flour, sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one teaspoonful of salt. Add a cupful of warm milk to a cupful of cold boiled rice and a tablespoonful of butter. When cool add two well-beaten eggs, the flour and meal and beat to a smooth batter. Use the soft, white cornmeal. If the yellow meal is used take but half a cupful to one and a half cupfuls of flour.

Potato Waffles—Take two cupfuls of mashed white potatoes that have been rubbed through a sieve. Add three cupfuls of milk and two cupfuls of sifted flour mixed with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder and four eggs, the yolks, beaten light, added first with the potatoes, and the whites beaten to a stiff white froth, last of all. Bake on a hot, well-greased iron for about five minutes.

Sweet Potato Waffles—Take a pint of sweet potato pulp boiled or baked and put through the vegetable press. Add two eggs well beaten, half a cupful of sugar and a cupful of soft butter or half butter and half cream. Beat well, add two cupfuls of milk and stir till smooth. Add four tablespoonfuls of flour, or enough to bind the mixture together. Then bake as other waffles. If these are made and baked carefully they are delicious.

Hominy waffles are new to most people. To make those, take one cup of cooked hominy, mix with a well-beaten egg, a tablespoonful of melted butter, a pinch of salt, two cups of milk and two cups of flour sifted with one teaspoonful of baking powder. Beat up light and bake in very hot waffle irons, well greased.

Lily White Muffins—Rub together a tablespoonful of butter and a tablespoonful of sugar. Then add the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs. Mix well. Add a

saltspoonful of salt, and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder to three cups of sifted flour and add to the butter and sugar mixture, alternating with a pint of milk. Have your gem or popover pans very hot and well greased. Fill two-thirds full and bake about twenty-five minutes in a hot oven.

Egg Biscuit—Sift with a pint of flour one teaspoonful of baking powder. Chop into it a tablespoonful of butter. Beat an egg and mix with half a cup of milk, or part milk and part cream is better. Make a hole in the flour, put in a saltspoonful of salt, and pour in the egg and milk; mix all together in a soft dough, using more milk if necessary. Roll out as quickly as possible half of an inch thick; cut in rounds and bake in a quick oven.

Egg Bread—Two cups of sour, thick buttermilk, one level teaspoon soda, one teaspoon salt, one of sugar, one egg well beaten, three cups cornmeal, one-fourth cup white flour. A pinch of baking powder may or may not be added, as desired. Pour into sizzling hot greased muffin tins or a flat bread pan and bake twenty to thirty minutes in a very hot oven. This same recipe will make delicious corn cakes for breakfast or luncheon.

Cream Muffins—Three eggs, beaten separately; one pint of milk, one pint of flour, tablespoonful melted butter, a little salt, and two teaspoons of sugar. Beat the yolks very light, add salt and sugar, then part of the milk, then the flour, stirring all the time. Add the rest of the milk, then the melted butter and last of all the whites of the eggs beaten very light. Pour in well buttered muffin pans, and bake in a hot oven.

Potato Biscuit—Scald a cupful of milk and pour over two tablespoonfuls of butter. Stir this into a pint of hot mashed potatoes. Season with salt. Add two well beaten eggs and sift in enough flour to handle. Lay on a biscuit board and pat out to an inch in thickness and cut out with a biscuit cutter and bake in moderate hot oven about twenty minutes. Split open and butter and eat while hot.

Quick Drop Biscuits—In three cups of pastry flour sifted with seven level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one and a half teaspoon salt, work six tablespoonfuls of lard, a cup and a third of milk and water. Mix quickly and drop by tablespoons in hot buttered gem pans. Bake quarter of an hour in a hot oven and serve hot. The batter may be prepared ahead and kept in a cold, dry place, then when needed add liquid and bake.

French Popovers—Beat the yolks of 3 eggs until very light, add 1 pint of milk. Sift 1 pint of flour with 2 teaspoons of baking powder; add 1-2 teaspoon salt and the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Flavor with rose water. Mix well together and pour into hot, well buttered cake tins. Bake in a quick oven until a light brown. Serve hot with French coffee.

Popovers—For the very best success with popovers you cannot use ordinary tin gem pans; it is necessary to use iron pans, and to have them so hot that a bit of butter dropped in each will sizzle at once. Put the batter in quickly, filling them only half full, and bake in a hot oven; when they are done do not take them up at once, but open the door and let them dry a little, then they will never fall. Try this rule for them:—Sift some flour and measure one cupful; add one unbeaten egg, one cup of milk and a pinch of salt. Mix all together with a wooden spoon and stir and beat till light. Put in very hot iron pans to bake in a hot oven.

Pauline's Muffins—Take a pint each of flour and milk, two eggs, one tablespoonful of butter and one of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt. Mix all the dry ingredients together. Beat the eggs lightly and mix with the milk. Stir the liquid gradually into the flour until the mixture is of the consistency of a batter, smooth and free from lumps. Beat vigorously for a few minutes, and then pour into buttered muffin rings placed on a well-greased, hot griddle and bake in a quick oven.

DIPPED CAKES

A. B. C.—The following recipe gives the idea of the dipped cakes. Any rather firm and fine textured cake, one that will not crumble easily, may be baked about an inch thick, in a shallow baking pan, and when cold cut into diamonds or fancy shapes and iced in the same way. It is a good plan to make the regular cream candy fondant so often described in this column and keep it on hand. A portion may be taken from the jar, flavored, and colored as you desire, and set over warm water. It will soften and you can dip small cakes in it. They may be set to dry on a piece of waxed paper, or on tooth picks as described.

French Chocolate Cakes—For the foundation, allow 3 eggs, 4 ounces of pow-

FACTS ABOUT TEA SERIES—No. 6

Appearance of Tea No Guide

The only way to test tea is to taste it. Many people have the idea that a finely rolled and tippy tea is superior in flavour to a large rough leaf. In reality this is not of necessity the case. The altitude at which the tea plant grows determines the amount of essential oil and alkaloid theine in the leaf. The essential oil gives tea its flavour; the theine contributes the stimulating value. The only way to insure always receiving a uniform quality is to insist upon a skilfully blended and scientifically sealed tea like "SALADA" whose reliability, goodness and delicious flavour have become a household word.

"SALADA"

dered sugar, 1 1-2 ounces of flour, 1 ounce of corn starch and 1-4 teaspoon of vanilla extract. Separate the eggs and beat the yolks to a cream, then add the powdered sugar, the flour and corn starch little by little and finally the vanilla. Beat all thoroughly, then add the whites of the eggs, which have been whipped to a stiff froth, and whip lightly into the mixture. Butter lightly a sheet of white paper and spread over an ordinary baking pan. Press the cake mixture through a pastry tube to form rounds about the size of a silver half dollar. Bake in a moderate oven until firm and allow the cakes to become cold. Then cut all of one size with a small round cutter, spread the flat side of half the number of cakes with peach marmalade and cover with the other half. Put 1 cupful of granulated sugar in a saucepan with 1-4 cup of water and cook until it will spin a thread. Melt an ounce of chocolate over hot water, then whip in the syrup little by little until thoroughly mixed. Add the chocolate and beat all until thick. Take as many wooden toothpicks as you have cakes and stick one into each, and, holding the toothpick in the hand, dip one cake into the icing, covering it entirely. Turn a flour sieve upside down on a table and place the ends of the sticks in the holes, supporting the cakes thus until quite dry. All cakes made with cornstarch should be used when fresh as they seem to dry out and become unpalatable quickly.

BAKED HAM

A. C.—Any of the following recipes are good when you do not wish or have not time to bake a whole ham:—

Baked Ham with Potatoes—1 1-2 pounds ham, sliced; 3 cupfuls sliced potatoes; 1 cupful bread-crumbs; 1-2 cupful grated cheese; salt and pepper; milk to cover. Order the ham sliced an inch thick; fry slightly on both sides, cover with the potatoes; add a dash of salt and pepper, the amount of salt depending on the saltiness of the ham, sprinkle the cheese and crumbs over the top, cover the whole with milk, and bake in a moderate oven for an hour and a half.

Ham a l'italienne—2 pounds sliced ham, 1 pint canned tomatoes, 4 small-sized onions, black pepper. Order the ham sliced an inch thick. Put it in a covered frying-pan or roasting-pan. Slice the onions over the ham, then add the tomatoes, a generous sprinkling of pepper, and a half-cupful of water. Cover and bake from an hour to an hour and a half in a moderate oven, then remove ham to a platter, and make a gravy of the tomato-juice and drippings, adding a tablespoonful of flour mixed with a little water to a cupful of the tomato.

Virginia Ham—1 slice ham, 3-4 inch thick, 1 teaspoonful mustard, 2 tablespoonfuls sugar, 1 tablespoonful vinegar, 1-2 cupful water. Mix the mustard and sugar and rub over the surface of the meat. Place in a baking pan. Pour the water and vinegar around it; cover, and bake in a hot oven for twenty minutes.

If you have any ham left over try the following:—

Stuffed potatoes—Select six medium-sized potatoes. Wash them thoroughly. Cut a slice off one side and scoop out about half the raw potato. In the potato place a layer of minced ham fat and then fill with ham seasoned in the following way. To one cupful of minced ham, add one half a small onion chopped, one tablespoonful minced parsley, one-fourth

teaspoonful salt, several dashes of tabasco, and one teaspoonful of lemon juice. Cover with a few fine breadcrumbs and bake in a moderate oven till tender.

CANNED MILK

C.K.—Yes, milk can be sterilized in gem jars and kept for three months at least. The Swiss, or possibly it is Danish tinned milk (not condensed) is shipped to tropical countries.

Sterilize jars and rubbers as for canning fruit, fill with new whole milk, half clamp the covers and set in water; bring it to a boil, and boil thirty-five minutes. Remove; tighten clamps and set in cool, dry dark place.

The daisy's bloom in the meadow's breast,
The wandering bee and his ceaseless quest
Of the tempting sweets in the clover's crest,

Are the joys of a summer morning!
The feathery clouds in a faultless sky,
The new-risen sun with its kindly eye
And the woodland breezes floating by,
Are the joys of a summer morning.

—Henry A. Wise Wood.

Miss Rockefeller Married Without Display

Miss Abby Rockefeller, daughter of John D. Rockefeller, jr., and potentially the richest girl in America, was married on Thursday afternoon to David Merriwether Milton, jr. The ceremony, at the home of Miss Rockefeller's parents, 10 West 45th street, was simple in the extreme. Dr. Cornelius F. Woolfkin, pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, of which the Rockefellers are prominent members, officiated. The simplicity of the service was but a foretaste of the manner in which Mr. Milton and his wife have avowed they will live.

Saturday they will sail on the Paris to spend several months in Europe. They will take with them a gray roadster, which they own jointly, and will tour the Continent in it, taking no servants. Upon their return they plan to move to a comparatively modest apartment.





FALKLAND VICTOR PASSES

Sir Doveton Sturdee, Admiral of the British Fleet, succumbed after a lengthy illness at his home in Surrey, England. He commanded the British Squadron in the famous battle off the Falkland Islands in 1915 and later participated in the Battle of Jutland.

Boy's Letters

BOY ON LOOKOUT

Manitoba, May 5, 25.

Dear Mentor: I saw this in a paper and thought it would be a good thing for the Boy's Page. We haven't got much time to fish here, and there is no water close to us anyway, but we all read the articles on fishing.

A. Mackay.

THE MATTER WITH CANADA

"Scientific Refining:"

"What's the matter with Canada" these days?

Too many diamonds, not enough alarm clocks.

Too many silk shirts, not enough blue flannel ones.

Too many pointed-toed shoes, and not enough square-toed ones.

Too many serge suits and not enough overalls.

Too much decollete and not enough aprons.

Too many satin-upholstered limousines and not enough cows.

Too many customers and not enough producers.

Too much envy of the results of hard work and too little desire to emulate it.

Too many desiring short cuts to wealth and too few willing to pay the price.

Too much of the spirit of "get while the getting is good" and not enough old-fashioned Christianity.

Too much discontent that vents itself in mere complaining and too little real effort to remedy conditions.

Too much class consciousness and too little democracy and love of humanity.

Nova Scotia.

Dear Sir,—Some time ago I wrote to you to see if you could tell me the address of an old chum of mine, who came out with me from Scotland, with the S. A. party on board the "Carmania". His name is Alan Wylie. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am, yours truly,

ROBERT J. T. STEPHEN.

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM

If I could win the girl I love,
I'd let the rest go by me,
With her and the starry heaven above,
And the long, white highway nigh me.
With bed in the bush, and stars to see,
Our bread we would dip in the river,
And she to me would always be—
Mine, and I hers, forever.

THE WITNESS

If e'er there was a paper, that a lonely boy did bless,
It is the best in Canada, the Montreal Witness;

Like rain, sent on a summer day, from the blue sky far above,
To help to make Our Canada a land which we can love.

Note.—The Salvation Army Headquarters, Montreal, give immigrant boys the addresses of their former chums; or to forward letter addressed to them. It is against regulations for us to give full addresses of our correspondents in this paper. Perhaps some boy can write as good a poem as Robert Stephen; or a short note of interest to his friends. Who will try?

If Gravitation Draws all Things toward the Earth's Centre, Why do Some Gases Rise?

The Earth draws all the gases toward the centre, but some being denser are more affected by the attraction, and so the less dense or lighter gases rise till they meet a layer of their own or lesser density.

What Canadian Boys Should Know About Lacrosse

The Teams

Each side in a lacrosse match usually consists of twelve players scattered over the field in pairs, every man of one team (excepting only the goal-keepers) being stationed by an opponent. In the middle of the field, with the ball (at the outset of the game) on the ground between them, are the two "centres," each with his right side to his own goal. Near each goal stands "point," and a little way off "cover point," each accompanied by an opponent. These with a "goal-keeper" (who stays close to his goal to defend it) for each team fill the principal positions—the other players comprising "the field." The opponents (companions) of point and cover-point are known as "home" and "second home" (or "inside home" and "outside home") and sometimes the remaining twelve men are designated as "first defence," "second defence" and "third defence," and "first attack," "second attack" and "third attack" of their respective sides, but more commonly they are described simply as fielders. These are a great convenience in the game as they show more clearly the goals to the players. It is also well for the men of each team to all wear alike some marked color about their dress in order to enable the umpire and the spectators to more easily distinguish between contestants. Similar caps or blouses will answer as well as elaborate uniforms.

Positions

When the men have all taken their places, the two centres kneel, and each, holding his crosse in both hands, lays it with its back close to the ball (its wood side on the ground). The umpire then calls "play" or "go," and both men tussle for possession of the ball. In doing this neither of them must grasp the person or crosse of his opponent, nor must he touch the ball with his hands, nor can he catch the other's crosse under his arms or with his legs, nor is he allowed to strike, kick or trip the other. He may, however, strike his opponent's crosse with his own crosse, so as to try to dislodge the ball, and shouldering (from the side only) is also permitted. (These rules apply generally to personal conduct in all stages of the game.) The object of the tussle is to pick up the ball with the crosse, so as to run with it (on the crosse) towards the opposite goal, or to throw it (only with the crosse always) towards that goal. Each of the centres while trying to do this is also striving to prevent his antagonist from doing the same thing, two working for opposite goals. The other players in the meanwhile should keep their places, waiting for the ball to come near them. If it should be pushed, thrown or dropped so as to land close to another pair of opponents, then these two similarly struggle for its control. There is, however, no obligation on the part of the players to remain at their stations; but it is good play for them to do so, as crowding around the ball does not help a side, and desertion of a post (unless one has the ball) makes a weak spot in the defence or attack which may cost a side the game. Whenever the ball passes between the poles of a goal (from its field side), whether carried on a crosse or thrown from a crosse, it scores a game, and the team which scores the greater number of games during a given time (agreed upon in advance, usually an hour and a half) wins the match. If a player accidentally sends the ball through his own goal, it counts a game for his opponents—unless it passes through from behind the goal, when it counts nothing for either side. Goals must be exchanged at the end of every game, the choice in the first instance being decided by a toss-up.

Under two circumstances only can the ball be touched by the hand: the first is when it gets lodged in some place inaccessible to the crosse. It is then taken out by the hand, placed on the ground, and the nearest pair of opponents "face" each other and tussle for it, as the centres did at the opening of the game. Should the ball be thrown out of bounds, it must be brought back to the spot in the field nearest the point it went out, and similarly "faced" by two opponents, the other men remaining in their places until the umpire sees that everything is in readiness, and until he calls "play" (or "go"). The other instance in which the ball may be touched by a player is when it gets within six feet of a goal, and then the goal-keeper is permitted to pat it away with his hand, or block it in any manner he chooses with his body as well as with his crosse. This six feet line in front of each goal is called the "goal crease," and no opponent can cross it unless the ball has already passed cover point's position on that side of the field. Though players are not permitted to touch the ball with the hand (except in the cases just mentioned), they are allowed to kick it with the foot when contesting its possession with an opponent.

Fouls

Violations of rules in lacrosse constitute "fouls", and are punished by giving the man aggrieved his choice of either a free run or a throw. For this purpose, all of his opponents within ten feet of him must stand back that distance, the others retaining their places. No one must stir until the player has started to run or to throw the ball (always, of course with his crosse) after the umpire has called "play" (or "go"). But if the foul is allowed within twenty yards of the goal, the man must go back that far before taking his run or throw with the ball. Fouls are granted to a player whose crosse is grasped or held, or who is struck, tripped, or kicked, or who is shouldered from behind by an opponent (when more than six feet from the ball runs in front of him, or in any way seeks to interfere with him and keep him from the ball until another opponent can reach it; or, if interfered with by one opponent when pursuing another having the ball; or, if he is shouldered even from the side by an opponent who is not at the time within six feet of the ball; or, if he is "charged into" by an opponent holding his crosse in both hands, so as to strike the body of the former with it; or, if he is charged into by an opponent after throwing the ball. It is not a foul, however, if a player is accidentally hit by the ball, as it is his business to keep out of its way. More serious offences, where the intent is to injure another, are punished by excluding the player from the field and compelling his side to finish the game shorthanded. No player wearing spiked shoes should ever be allowed to enter a match. The umpire, of course, is the sole judge of all offences and of fouls and penalties. Instead of one, there are sometimes two umpires and a referee, the former placed one at each end of the field to decide whether the ball passes between goal poles, and the latter stationed near the players to see that the men "face" properly at the opening of the game, etc., and that the rules are observed. The final decision on all questions that arise is with the referee.

(To be continued)

An old Chinese, delivering laundry in a "Wild West" mining camp, heard a noise, and noticed a huge brown bear sniffing his tracks in the newly-fallen snow.

"Huh!" he gasped. "You likee my tracks; I makee some more."



KING BORIS OF BULGARIA AFTER ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION

The King receiving congratulations of the Prime Minister of Bulgaria, Zankoff, after the attempt was made to assassinate him. His Majesty's car was ambushed near Sofia and he gave battle to the would-be assassins.



HERO OF VERDUN DEAD

General Charles Mangin, whose brilliant attack at Verdun in the Great War made him famous, died in Paris. He was decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and was among those who favored the creation of a buffer state between France and Germany along the Rhine.

FISHERMEN'S TERRIFYING EXPERIENCE

Every now and then something new and mysterious comes out of the sea. Creatures appear to astonish the fishermen and puzzle the scientists.

A few weeks ago when a Lowestoft steam-drifter was hauling in its nets off the Scilly Islands, the hauling stopped suddenly owing to a dead weight which strained the hawser to the utmost. At first the fishermen thought they had netted a big shoal of mackerel, but as the mass was brought alongside they were startled to see a creature bigger than any fish they had ever seen.

It was a grotesque monster, with a huge, ugly head, and five large ruffles round the neck. The skipper says it measured at least 44 feet, and had a mouth large enough to swallow a good-sized table. It must have weighed between eight and ten tons.

Cutting Off the Tail

Being anxious to free their nets, the fishermen began to haul the huge fish on-board. This was no easy task, though the fish was now dead, for the tail alone measured ten feet. Finally the tail was cut away, and the rest of the monster allowed to sink into the depths.

Though the skipper has been at sea since he was a boy, he had never seen so huge or horrible a fish. It was so heavy that in towing it the speed of the ship was reduced by five miles an hour. The crew took four hours to pull it alongside, even the steam capstan being powerless to do the work by itself.

The question remains, what was it? The odd ruffles round the neck show that it was not a Greenland whale.

What Kind of Instrument is the Glockenspiel?

This is the German name for a carillon of bells, once much in vogue, and still common in Holland. The name is also improperly applied to the instrument used in military music consisting of variously-tuned steel bars loosely fastened to a lyre-like frame and struck with a small hammer.

Is the "Thin Red Line" the Same as the Light Brigade at Balaclava?

No; the Light Brigade was a body of cavalry made up of the 13th Light Dragoons, 17th Lancers, 11th Hussars, 8th Hussars, and 4th Light Dragoons, which made the famous charge described in Tennyson's poem. The Thin Red Line was the 93rd Highlanders, so described by Dr. W. H. Russell, the war correspondent, because they did not trouble to form into square.

Has the Moon Any Heat, or is it Cold?

The lunar rocks are exposed to the Sun's rays in a cloudless sky for 14 days at a time, and if they were protected by air like the rocks of the Earth they would certainly become intensely heated. During the long lunar night of 14 days the temperature must fall appallingly low, probably to 200 degrees below zero Centigrade. With modern apparatus it is easy to perceive the heat of lunar radiation, but it is difficult to measure it.

For Young People

The Pet Name

"Mother, dear,"—there was a little flush on Caroline's cheek and a certain tightness about her pretty mouth.—"I wish you'd speak to Aunt Emmeline; it might have some effect. I've said all I can say, and it's so much wasted breath. She goes right on 'Callieing' me just the same. Callie! It's a perfectly dreadful nickname; but now, when I've at last succeeded in getting everyone else to drop the absurd, soft, squashy thing, it does seem too bad that Aunt Emmeline should keep it up. Can't you make her understand that I've evolved into Caroline?"

"I'll try, child," mother promised a little dubiously, "but she's elderly and she may understand but not remember. Old folks' memories hark back to the accustomed. You must try to be patient."

Caroline did not feel patient; and an hour later, calling on Katharine Willmott, annoyance again possessed her mind as she sat waiting for her friend in front of an open fire in the library. Katharine's name was never abbreviated to Katie, or Kitty, or Kate, although, as her mother's name was Katharine, also, there would have been at least the excuse of convenience. Perhaps it was because Katharine had unusual dignity for a young girl; some day she would be like her mother, who was a stately and beautiful matron with wonderful manners and the grand air.

"And if they'd been Carolines instead of Katharines," reflected Caroline enviously, "Carolines they would have stayed, that's certain. Nobody would have babyfied their names into absurdity."

Katharine came in just then, apologizing for her delay.

"Mother has just had a telegram that Cousin Adelaide is dead," she explained, "and it upset her. She isn't upset often, and when she is she needs fussing over and petting all the more—"

"Your mother doesn't seem as if she could ever need petting, though she'd be lovely to pet if she'd allow it," said Caroline. "She always seems to me rather like a queen, you know."

"Well, I suppose queens have their troubles," responded Katharine. "Anyway, mother has. When that telegram came—well, it was queer. We hardly ever see Cousin Adelaide, and mother knew her death would be a release, and I know they'd never been very intimate, but—Well, mother put her head right into a sofa cushion and had a hard cry. And you'd never guess what she sobbed out when I was dabbing her forehead with cologne. She said she was a goose to give way, and she could only be glad that poor Adelaide had found peace—but now there was no one left in the world to call her Kitten!"

"To call her—what?" cried Caroline. "Kitten; her little-girl pet name. And when I said I would, if she wanted, she laughed through her tears and said no. Mother Kitten wouldn't do; she was a grown-up cat to her most grown-up Katharine, and she couldn't go back, and didn't want to. Only, Cousin Adelaide belonged to the old days, and it used to sound so good to hear that cracked voice of hers welcome her always with, 'So here you are again to see the old lady, Kitten.' Wasn't it queer and touching, Caroline? I'd no idea a silly little pet name could mean so much."

"Nor I," came the answer softly. Mrs. Willmott—Kitten? Suddenly Caroline seemed to see herself in the future, an old, old Caroline, thinking with a tenderly reminiscent smile of a young, young Callie. Callie was not so bad after all, although she still meant to be Caroline to the world in general. But at least she would ask Aunt Emmeline to go on calling her Callie.—Youth's Companion.

NEARLY CAUGHT BY BABOONS

A ten-year-old schoolboy of Southern Rhodesia wrote the following account to the 'Children's Newspaper' of an adventure he and his sister had:

"The baboons out here are big monkeys with jaws shaped very much like a dog's. They are fierce fighters. Their way of fighting is to pin an animal down with their feet and then tear lumps out of its flesh.

"They steal the farmer's grain, mealies, buckwheat, and monkey nuts, and, getting through barbed wire, destroy gardens. Often they come boldly close to the house; but generally they prefer to avoid human beings.

"Once we had a picnic down by the river. After some time my mother went up to the house and left us in charge of a native servant. We were playing about on rocks, climbing trees, and pretending to be baboons, whose barking we imitated. I suppose the baboons must have heard us, but we did not notice them until their loud barking warned us.

"At first my little sister thought we were teasing her, but when she saw the ugly animals scampering down a kopje close by she got frightened. We made off

as fast as we could, and had only gone about a hundred yards when we saw we were nearly cut off by a herd of forty baboons.

"They were moving about in the scrub and watching us. However, we managed to clear them and get safely home.

Bandits of the Fishing Banks

"There's nothing in the world a fisherman hates worse than a dogfish," declared old Cap'n White, Ted's grandfather, whose tales of his fishing days Ted never tired of listening to.

"Why, fishermen just naturally hate dogfish so much that even if they could get paid for catching dogfish they'd rather cut off their tails and throw them overboard than take them in in their boats with other fish.

"Ever since fishing vessels went sailing out from seaports to the fishing banks their worst enemy has been the dogfish. Great schools of them sweep up and down the New England coast in June, July and August, forcing many fishermen to give up trawling and gill net fishing because of the attacks of these hungry dogfish, the bandits of the seas. It's been figured out that one dogfish, full grown, destroys about one to five pounds of valuable fish every day. In addition, they ruin gear and bait. Last Summer one Maine fisherman hauled a trawl baited with 300 hooks, and on nearly every one he found nothing but a cod or haddock head. The dogfish had gobbled up their entire bodies. No wonder the fishermen can't say a good word for the dogfish!"

"What does a dogfish look like?" asked Ted.

"He's as mean looking as he acts," declared the captain. "He has a slimy brown back and is a dirty white underneath. His eyes are small and he has dangerous spiny fins, which cut just like a knife. The dogfish 'pups' are about six inches long when they're born and they're scrappers from the very start."

"Aren't dogfish good to eat?" Ted wanted to know.

"Not very. The flesh becomes soft and reeks with oil very soon after the fish are taken from the water. People have tried to can them, but haven't had much luck at it. If the dogfish is fixed like dried, salt codfish it's pretty fair food. However, its bad name and ugly looks work against it, so it isn't very likely that it will ever become very popular as a food fish.

"In some foreign countries a lot of dogfish is sold for food. Maybe that's partly because they have a more pleasant name for it.

"Dogfish make very good fertilizer, and valuable oil can be extracted from them, so while it may not pay to catch them for food, they can be made to pay in other ways. However, nothing much has been done about it because it's so hard to get fishermen to catch them, for the reason I've told you."

"Being such bad actors keeps the dogfish from being caught like the other fish," grinned Ted. "Maybe they've found it pays."

"A lot of them get caught anyway," returned his grandfather. "They get the bait the fishermen cast for other fish. Of course, this makes the fishermen so mad that they kill the dogfish and throw them back in the water, so they're not so very well off, after all."—Washington Star.

"TATTERS"—A TRUE STORY

(Mabel Jane McIlwaine)

Lots of folks say, "I like kittens, but I won't have one around because they catch birds." So I want to tell you about one that doesn't.

"Tatters" is a Persian cat, with long blue-gray hair and green eyes. He got his name because he was so raggedy when he was little. Rags sounded like a dog's name, so we called him Tatters.

When he was six months old we had a pen of little chickens. It was enclosed with wire. We watched Tatters, and every time he went near them or even looked at them, we scolded him and thumped his ears a little. Not enough to really hurt, but just so he would know he must not even look at them. That is the way we have trained him, just a little tap on the ear. Pretty soon he learned to walk way around the coop, and he never went near it.

Birds look so much like little chicks that he left them alone, too. And the next year he remembered his lesson and avoided the neighborhood of the little biddies' pen.

He is nearly four years old now. We have never seen him touch a bird but once. He often sleeps in the yard under a tree, near a faucet that leaks a tiny bit. Hundreds of birds come there every day to drink, but he pays no attention to them.

One day a baby bird fell out of the nest in a rose-bush. Tatters ran and caught it in his mouth and began playing with it, as he does a ball of catnip, and never offered to bite. He gave it to me and rubbed around my feet as much as to say, "Wasn't that a nice ball to play with?" It, apparently, never occurred to him that he could eat it.

The thing that makes this all the more remarkable is the fact that Tatters is a mighty hunter and keeps the garden and adjoining fields clear of gophers and ground squirrels, and the garage free from rats and mice.

To me this is proof that kittens can be taught to leave birds alone.—Our Dumb Animals.

THE NEW BOY'S RULES

By KATE W. HAMILTON

He was a new boy in school, and according to custom—though nobody seemed to know when or why such a custom started—the others were teasing him and trying to make him uncomfortable. They did not succeed very well, for Don did not appear to notice their efforts. When the school hours ended, however, and the pupils scattered for the homeward walk, there was a fine chance.

"Here, you little softy-boy!" cried Archie, catching up with the newcomer at the end of the brick wall, "what are you hurrying off so fast for? For 3 cents I'd throw your book so far you'd never find it and roll you clear down that hill."

"I wouldn't pay you 3 cents for throwing my book where I couldn't find it," laughed Don, "and I don't mind you rolling me down hill if you want to. It looks so smooth and green I'd like to roll down it, anyway. Come on, boys. Let's see who can roll down the fastest."

And before they quite knew how it came about, Don and Archie, with the two boys who had stopped to see what would happen, were having the merriest sort of game. Of course, Don did not stay a new boy for very many days. He was so good natured that it wasn't easy to tease him and so full of fun that everybody liked him, but Archie—who really liked him best of all, because they went home the same way and were together so much—always noticed how Don managed to laugh himself out of quarrels and had a suspicion that his friend was something of a coward.

"I don't believe you'd fight a rabbit," he said, tauntingly.

"Of course not. 'Twouldn't be a fair fight," laughed Don.

Archie himself was so fond of teasing that he often forgot to think anything about what was fair or kind. That was the way in which he was tormenting a little Dutch girl one day when he met her upon the road with a kitten in her arms. "Here, I want that cat! Give it to me,"

he demanded. "Hand it over right away, little girl."

"No, it is mine. I home take it," urged the small Bertha, her blue eyes frightened and filling with tears.

"Ho, this isn't a Dutch cat!" declared Archie. "Here, let me have it."

He was drawing it out of her arms while she struggled and tried to hold it fast, when suddenly he received a push so violent and unexpected that it knocked him over. Somebody promptly sat down upon him, while Don's voice, still good-natured, said:—

"Run along with your kitten, sissy. This fellow doesn't want it and he's so tired that he's going to lie still and rest awhile."

"Aw, get off. What did you do that for?" growled Archie, wriggling to throw off his burden.

"You can have three guesses—if you need 'em," answered Don. "If that had been your sister Esther and you had seen any boy plugging her, what would you have done?"

"Punch him," admitted Archie, honestly. "Well, punch yourself, then," said Don, rolling off and giving him a chance to get up.

Archie sat up, brushed the dust from his clothes and looked with a new curiosity and respect at the other small boy.

"Say Don, I don't believe you really are afraid, after all," he said. "What makes you always act as if—as if—"

Don's brown eyes grew bright. "It's my grandfather," he explained.

"He's the bravest man I know, and he told me. He was a soldier and an officer and he says there are four rules for courage: 'A laugh is a better weapon than cross words or fists. Don't think it is brave to quarrel and fight. Never strike unless you have to. Don't stand by and see some one smaller and weaker than yourself be abused.'"

"Hump!" answered Archie — if that could be called an answer—and he walked away thoughtfully.—Christian Standard.

A Real Cinderella

Cinderella really lived, we are told by historians, some of whom give this account of her: Her real name was Rhodope, and she was a beautiful Egyptian maiden, who lived six hundred and seventy years before the Christian era, and during the reign of Psammetichus, one of the kings of Egypt. One day Rhodope ventured to go in bathing in a clear stream near her home, and meanwhile left her shoes, which must have been unusually small, lying on the bank. An eagle, passing above, chanced to catch sight of the little sandals, and, mistaking them for a toothsome titbit, pounced down and carried one off in his beak. The bird unwittingly played the part of fairy godmother, for, flying directly over Memphis, where King Psammetichus was dispensing justice, it let the shoe fall right into the king's lap. Its size, beauty and daintiness immediately attracted the royal eye; and the king, determined upon knowing the wearer of so cunning a shoe, sent throughout all his kingdom in search of the foot that would fit it. As in the story of Cinderella, the messengers finally discovered Rhodope, fitted on the shoe, and carried her in triumph to Memphis, where she became queen of King Psammetichus, and the foundation of a fairy tale that was to delight boys and girls twenty-five hundred years later.—The Presbyterian, Philadelphia.

SIRRAH AND HECTOR

James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, who combined the profession of literature with what Milton in his beautiful poem "Lycidas" calls "the homely, slighted, shepherd's trade," tells many stories of dogs he had owned during his pastoral life. Of two of them, Sirrah and Hector, he speaks with much affection. The one, sulky but faithful, was most useful as a sheep-dog, the other, though not so clever at herding, was more companionable and the favorite of his master.

The shepherd once had an unusually large flock of lambs under his care. While watching them at midnight, for it was weaning time, the lambs suddenly broke into three divisions and scampered off across the hills.

"Sirrah, my man," said Hogg, "they're a' awa'."

No sooner did Sirrah hear his master's troubled voice than he quietly set off in search of the lambs. With the assistance of a lad the shepherd scoured the hills all night but without finding one single lamb, and was on his way home to tell the farmer of the loss of his valuable flock when he saw Sirrah standing by a flock of lambs in the hollow of a deep ravine looking about for help. As the day had just dawned he thought it was only one division, but on coming nearer he saw that Sirrah had collected the whole flock together. Hogg tells us he was never before so grateful to anyone under the sun.

"Ah me! Of fashion, self, and pride, Mankind has read me such a lecture! But yet it's all in part repaid

By thee, my faithful, grateful Hector!" The shepherd-poet thus writes of his favorite who was of a lively disposition and liked company. One winter evening the shepherd sat talking to his mother and told her he should be going to the fair at Bowerhope the next morning, but should not take Hector with him, as he was so troublesome, running in and out and barking at the other dogs. Before setting out on his journey the next morning Hogg went to tie up Hector, but he was not to be seen.

"I'll wager he heard what we said last night and has gone off to Bowerhope as soon as the door was opened this morning."

Such heavy rain had fallen during the night that the Yarrow was nearly impassable but this daring dog swam across the river and was sitting on a knoll just a short distance from the town, ready and waiting to follow his master to the fair.

To undo things is the hardest kind of work. To undo a wrong act, to unlearn an untruth, to catch a bad word and get it back, are these not hard things?

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

ANAGRAMMATICAL SPELLING LESSON

The problem is to arrange the grouped letters so that they will form a word agreeing with the accompanying definition.

1. Htaaccnonnli—Loud laughter.
2. Ronnamideeth—Resolution.
3. Cajoifusintt—Vindication.
4. Utoeppnass—Voluntary.
5. Lacertsirr—Pertaining to the earth.
6. Taacennilpom—Deliverance.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle

What is his name? Tennyson.

Our Needlework Corner.

SIMPLE PATCH WORK QUILTS

Few of us can take time nowadays to make the intricate patchwork patterns our great grandmothers patiently sewed by hand, although quite recently I saw a pair of silk log cabin pattern quilts made in pastel shades for the twin beds in a new "Colonial" house.

There is a place, however, in the thrifty housewife's plans for plain patchwork quickly put together on the sewing machine. The patches may be cut all the same size and sewed into strips of alternating light and dark which are then easily run together; or small patches may be made into blocks and alternated with large patches the same size. If all large pieces are cut into patches six inches square and small pieces into three and one-fourth inch blocks. Four of the smaller size, two light and two dark are put together, and when all are made into blocks of the six-inch size they are made up with alternating plain blocks.

The old nine square may be used, the small patches being put together, four light and five dark or the reverse and this pattern looks well made up with dividing strips of plain color.

The lining may be plain white, or color and for the interlining old flannelette blankets, flannelette nightgowns or pieces cut from men's worn out underwear are better than cotton batting. Sew the pieces of flannelette together on the machine simply lapping one over the other to avoid lumpy seams. You can quilt the coverlet on the machine or simply tie it, as the lining will not slip or pull apart, as cotton batting does.

THAT WORN HEM

When a hem becomes worn or soiled on the lower edge insert a sharp knife or razor blade and carefully cut open the edge. Cut a piece of cardboard about three inches long and as wide as the hem is deep, minus the width of a seam.

Place it inside the hem, hold the wrong side of the garment to you, fold the right-side edge over the cardboard, turn under the wrong-side edge just a little shorter, whip the two folded edges together, pushing the cardboard along as you work.

A neat new hem results, with no ripping or change in the upper line.

Garments that are too long are quickly shortened in this way if the hem is deep enough to permit cutting down.

SHORT LENGTHS OF GOODS

Mother.—Add a deep hem, collar, cuffs and perhaps a tiny vest of plain chambray matching the color of the checked gingham and you will be able to make the short lengths into pretty school dresses.

You have enough green chambray to cut bloomers and the top of the five-year-old's dress, so add five or eight inches of white batiste to make it long enough. A formal little flower in green and yellow or pink and green embroidery on the white skirt will turn it into as dainty a dress as you could wish.

Use the rather heavy cotton material for little trousers, making white waists to button them to and your three-year-old boy will look sensibly as well as picturesquely dressed. The piece of brown linen will be enough for trousers for him and the tan chambray make a waist to button them to.

Wide centre front box-pleats help out scant width for a skirt wonderfully—and trimmed with buttons are very smart. Hems and yokes of contrasting or harmonizing colors help out the length problem; white collars and cuffs of different materials are always with us.

To hemstitch the yokes, collars and cuffs of children's clothes, writes W. C. M., to the "New England Homestead" do it on the machine as follows: Use newspaper that will crease and tear easily. Have the same thickness of paper as the width of the opening in the hemstitching you desire and place one piece of the goods under the paper, the other on top, and sew with a rather long, slightly loose stitch. Crease the paper and tear out along the stitching. Press back the raw edges and stitch by hand or machine on each side of open work. Plain material hemstitched upon the figured is very effective.

SEWING ROOM HINTS

Most home dressmakers have their favorite patterns which they use over and over, especially in making undergarments, aprons, work-dresses and the like. When intending to finish one of these garments with a lace edge it is an excellent idea to sew this edge to a strip of bias binding or suitable tape; turn back the raw edge of the garment on the wrong side, stitch this finishing band over it and the lace is in place. The advantage in this method lies in the fact that as the garment becomes worn the

strip of binding may be removed, lace and all, and used in finishing another garment cut by the same pattern. Of course this is practical only when substantial lace is used. Linen and handmade lace is apt to out-wear several ordinary garments, and in that case this method is a great stitch-saver.

To join lace neatly, buttonhole the two cut edges with thread about the same size as that from which the lace is made and then whip the buttonholing together. This makes a strong and inconspicuous joining.

MOTHER'S SHOES

There are ways to economize on shoes, but this economy should never commence with mother's house shoes. Often her feet ache because of darned stockings or run-over shoes. A cold foot bath and a clean, soft pair of stockings each morning, together with two pairs of really comfortable shoes to be changed twice a day, are a necessity to the comfort of a busy housewife. If shoes become hard, rub them with kerosene and they will soon become soft and pliable. Squeaky shoes can be remedied by pouring a small quantity of linseed or other sweet oil on a flat surface and letting the shoes stand in the oil overnight.

To clean patent leather shoes, first wash them carefully, wipe dry and then apply a liberal supply of sweet oil. In twenty minutes wipe off all oil and brush the leather with cotton. This will leave the shoes bright and clean.

To remove stain from tan shoes, rub them with half a lemon. When the stain disappears, polish the shoes with a good tan polish.

Any shoes will last longer if occasionally rubbed with vaseline.

When rubbers begin to look old and rusty, apply a coating of patent leather or other shoe polish and they will look like new.

LAYING LINOLEUM

In laying the linoleum care should be taken to have the edges meet as closely as possible, allowing a very small space for it to spread and adjust itself to the floor. All linoleum will stretch some during the first month, it is wise not to oil or varnish until this adjustment has taken place, and it is better also not to put many of the brads over the seams at first, for confining it too tightly may cause buckling. When it is finally stretched and smoothed into place, every seam should be so tight that no water can get under.

Accompanied by Queen Mary, Britain's ruler spent a day visiting the principal sights, including the Greek theatre, cathedral and museum.

Two Vacation Trunks

The average woman has always considered one good sized trunk quite equal to her needs when vacation season arrived. Only very fashionable folk—or people with samples to exhibit—were supposed to travel with several trunks when a stay of a few weeks anywhere was in prospect. The woman who arrived at a summer hotel with two trunks caused quite a commotion of interest—a few years ago. All the other women were on the qui vive to see the costumes that would surely emerge out of so much baggage.

But now, what with hand sewing machines, travelling typewriters, electric flatirons, heating apparatus for curling irons or the baby's food and other impedimenta of more or less weighty character, one dress trunk, even of capacious size, does not begin to hold all that is necessary for a month's vacation. One simply cannot get along any more with a few clothes—there must be home comforts beside, to make the restricted space of the hotel room comfortable. It is a good plan to have two trunks; one for clothes alone—a convenient wardrobe trunk in which garments, lingerie, hats, corsets and boots can be packed separately and carefully—and a second trunk, plainer and less broken up by separate compartments, for creature comforts and conveniences of daily living.

In the "packing" trunk may be carried the portable sewing machine and—if one desires—a handy typewriter of the small sort which may be packed easily; and all the paraphernalia of curling and heating lamps, electric flatiron and pressing board, which make dainty dressing, careful grooming—and an occasional cup of tea—possible during the summer sojourn away from home. In this trunk, also, should be packed a pair of blankets, or some extra coverlet for use on cold nights, for sometimes extra covering is difficult to obtain in a summer hotel. Books and writing materials, cameras, and a few photographs may also travel in this capacious "packing" trunk, and the woman who is fore-sighted tucks in a candle and candle-stick and a box of safety matches, for sometimes electric lights go out just at inopportune moments. Even the bedside reading light with its electric equipment may be taken along and will prove a great comfort. Spaces in the "packing" trunk may be filled with the family sweaters, overcoats and other clothing too heavy to be carried conveniently in the regular dress trunk. It is really surprising how much comfort can be obtained in a hotel room with the contents of such a trunk; and the cost of having the trunk expressed to the summer resort seems negligible beside the solid comfort thus procurable.

"DIAMOND DYES" COLOR THINGS NEW



Beautiful home dyeing and tinting is guaranteed with Diamond Dyes. Just dip in cold water to tint soft, delicate shades, or boil to dye rich, permanent colors. Each 15-cent package contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint lingerie, silks, ribbons, skirts, waists, dresses, coats, stockings, sweaters, draperies, coverings, hangings, everything new.

Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—and tell your druggist whether the material you wish to color is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton, or mixed goods.



Not a bit worn out yet!

The mild, pure Lux suds pressed through and through the garment, actually float the tiny particles of dirt away.

Dipping—not rubbing—is all that's necessary, and that is why fine fabrics may be washed again and again, in the mild and pure Lux suds, without showing signs of wear from washing.

LUX

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto. L507

FRUIT BLOOM

(By Margaret Widdemer.)

- Blossom of the pear tree, blossom of the cherry,
- Blossom of the apple that is sweet as dawn o' day.
- Flower of the peach tree, star of meadow berry—
- All the scented fruiting flowers are spread abroad in May!
- Nodding from the low trees, hiding in the grasses,
- They are up with buttercup and daisy face and fern.
- Out where winds of May blow, up when April passes,
- Fruit blooms have no time to wait till half the year shall turn!
- Poppy flower and gold glow, dames of lazy summer,
- Rose and black-eyed Susan, they can flaunt and that is all,
- They are drowsy gentlefolk, each one a later comer;
- They have naught to do or be when once their fair looks fall!
- Blossom of the pear tree, blossom of the cherry,
- They are up at work by Spring, their perfumed snows unfurled,
- While the days are bonniest, while the year is merry—
- They must make good haste to turn to fruit for all the world!

A prevalent idea about wind is that it consists of a mass of air moving steadily and with approximately the same speed in all parts. Such a wind is a rarity, and perhaps never occurs near the earth's surface. A normal wind is full of waves and eddies, and it flows past any particular point in a succession of gusts and lulls. These irregularities in the wind are revealed by the movements of smoke pouring from a chimney on a windy day.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service



A COMFORTABLE "SUIT" FOR THE SMALL BOY

5097. Linen, repp and flannel are serviceable materials for garments of this kind. In this model the left front is shaped over the right. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length.

The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4-year size requires 13-4 yard of 36-inch material.

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

A COOL AND DAINTY SUMMER FROCK

5119. The new cotton prints are nice for this model. It will also develop attractively in pongee, crepe, tub silk and other wash materials.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6-year size requires 2 yards of 32-inch material.

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

A PRETTY "ENSEMBLE" DRESS

5105. This portrays a very attractive version of a popular style. The Under Dress may be worn separately. The Tunic may be worn over any slip or foundation.

The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make the Dress as illustrated for a 38-inch size, will require 5 1/2 yards of figured material, and 7-8 yard of plain material 40 inches wide. To make the Dress of one material alone will require 6 3/8 yards. The Under Dress alone of one material requires 3 1/4 yards. The width of the dress at the lower edge is 1 1/2 yard.

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

A PLEASING VERSION OF A POPULAR STYLE

5113. Satin, flannel, kasha or linen could be used for the skirt. The blouse is attractive in crepe, crepe de chine or batiste. It may be finished with short or long sleeves.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. To make this style as illustrated for a 16-year size will require 2 3/8 yards of 40-inch material for the skirt, and 2 yards of 32-inch material for the blouse. If made with long sleeves the blouse will require 2 1/4 yards.

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

JOHN DOUGAIL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

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For Blouses, etc., give BUST)
MEASURE in inches.)
For Misses and Children)
give age only in years.)

OUR NEW SERIAL

A MAID OF THE ISLES

(A ROMANCE OF SKYE)

By ANNIE S. SWAN

(By Special Arrangement with
Hodder & Stoughton, Publishers)Author of "The Gates of Eden," "Aldersyde,"
"Carlowrie," "Head of the House," etc.

WHO'S WHO

Margaret is the eldest of the charming daughters of the Laird of Corryvreck and Lady Mackinnon and a thorough "maid of the isles." Although birth and education has placed her among a fashionable set, she, like her father, still holds dearest the old associations and friendships of the simple crofter folk of her native hills. She is loved by

Hon. Geoffrey Fielder, a wealthy young Englishman whom Lady Mackinnon would find very desirable as a husband for this rather headstrong daughter, and in view of their straightened circumstances, Margaret is frankly bored with his company and hankers for that of

Angus Macleod, a medical graduate and protégé of Peter Mathieson, the Portree doctor, whose peculiar interest in the lad arose from the circumstances of his birth which took place at Corryvreck, surrounded by mystery and great secrecy, and when he had, at the instigation of a gentlewoman placed the babe with the Macleods, who brought the child up as their own. Angus unaware of these circumstances, grows to sturdy, handsome manhood, and promises the faithful old doctor to further his career with years more of study. Angus loves Margaret and tells her so, but the obstacle of their different stations in life and the years of waiting obtrudes itself.

CHAPTER XII

Facing the Music

All the members of the house-party at Corryvreck were interested in Geoffrey Fielder's going and the manner of it.

Margaret resented in her inmost soul the keen glances which were directed against her during dinner, more especially the definite query in her mother's eyes. Fielder himself was quite unconscious of these undercurrents. He had not Margaret's quick sense of atmosphere, and did his best to appear unconcerned, to exhibit only the natural regret of a grateful visitor who has passed happy days under an hospitable roof.

But it was a dull dinner; nobody could get away from that fact.

Something indefinable but dominating in the air seemed to check the usual flow of high spirits. Talk came with an effort, and there was almost an entire absence of that bright badinage which had characterized the company all through the days they had spent together.

"It is a shame you have broken us up, Geoffrey," said Mrs. Tufton, bending her deep, heavy-lidded eyes on his face. "We shall fall to pieces after you have gone. Already I feel it in my bones. The shadow of packing our belongings is over us all."

"Nonsense, Ella! You can't begin to talk of going yet," said Lady Mackinnon sharply. "You know you aren't due anywhere else till the end of the month."

"Well, it's upon us, isn't it, dearest? This is the twenty-first, unless I've made a mistake; but here one loses count actually and has to depend on one's maid for the dates. My Babette keeps me right, for she happens to have a cavalier at Drumwhan, where we are going next."

This pleasantry failed to create a diversion, and the company broke up heavily, leaving the men to solemn conclave, and, in some cases, much port.

Margaret longed for the solitude of her own room, but, not wishing to occasion remark, followed obediently out to the hall-place, where the soft, deep couches invited them. She had on a frock of hyacinth blue, which matched her eyes. Margaret's eyes had an odd habit of changing with the weather, or appearing to do so. In sunshine they were dazzlingly blue, while in clouds and rain they seemed to deepen, as if in sympathy with the skies. Pat, who had been allowed to stay up for dinner of late, sat down beside her, fingering the strands of wool with which Peggy's industrious fingers were busy.

She smiled down at her young sister's broad face, which had scarcely yet lost its childish outline, and admired the ripple of her hair, tied with an enormous black bow which stood out like Mercury's wings at the sides of her head.

"I like your hair, Pat, and you've achieved the bow wonderfully. Your own work of art?"

"Oh, no; Mrs. Tufton's Babette did it."

"I thought it had the midnette touch," laughed Margaret. Then she whispered low: "Don't ever put it up, Pat. It's then all your troubles begin. I'm thinking of letting mine down to-morrow and making-believe."

"It wouldn't suit your style of face now," observed Pat shrewdly, noting the somewhat sharpened outline of her sister's features. "And besides, mutton dressed as lamb deceives nobody."

Margaret laughed at that, a pure gurgle which seemed to indicate a lightness of heart which in reality she was far from feeling.

"Let us have the joke," said Mrs. Tufton, who was curled like a cat upon the

fender-stool before the red glow of the fire. "We need it, dear knows! don't we, Evelyn? I think a round robin to Lady Wendale is suggested, asking her to leave us her one and only a little longer."

"It was only Pat's nonsense," said Margaret. "But if you really want it, Mrs. Tufton, I happened to remark that I'd like to go back to short skirts and long hair, and Pat said it would deceive nobody, but would only be mutton dressed as lamb."

"Not even original," put in Pat, with a slightly malicious grin. She did not like Mrs. Tufton, who teased her unmercifully about her squat figure and her healthy appetite.

"There is no necessity to be rude, Patricia," said her mother's cool, thin voice, "and it is quite time you were in bed."

"Mayn't I have a weeny drop of coffee, mummy—just to celebrate Geoffrey's departure?"

It was an unfortunate remark, for which Margaret would have liked to shake her.

"You may not, and your remark is not in good taste. We are all sorry Geoffrey is going away, and it shows how ungrateful you are, for he has wasted quite a lot of time on you."

"Oh, mummy, it is words that are to blame. There aren't enough, and they keep getting in the wrong place. I meant that I need coffee to comfort me, and you shouldn't say he wasted time on me. I've improved his mind ever such a lot, haven't I, Peg?"

"I couldn't say," answered Margaret in the most non-committal voice, wrinkling her brows over the stitches in her pattern, which did not progress very well, and was subject to cardinal mistakes when one talked.

The coffee came at the moment, and Pat had her heart's desire.

Lady Mackinnon was really far more indulgent to her than she had been to any of the others, partly because she regarded her as the probable spinster of the family on account of her plain looks.

But now and again Time, which brings many revenges, has been known to convert the ugly duckling into a beautiful woman.

That night, pursued by some impulse of self-protection, Margaret locked her bedroom door.

She feared her mother would seek her out there and put her through the usual form of inquisition. She felt in a sad, drowsy state of mind, for it had hurt her to hurt Geoffrey Fielder and to send him a disappointed man on his journey. She was not mistaken in her surmise and apprehension. She had just unbound her hair, and was standing before the mirror, brush in hand, the beautiful wealth of shimmering tresses on her shoulders, when the door-handle was tried, followed by a short, sharp knock.

She could not refuse to open; still less could she presume to speak through the closed door. She turned the key reluctantly and opened the door only a little way.

"I am tired, and my head aches, mother. I didn't want Car or Sheila coming in to talk. Sometimes they stop here till midnight."

"I must enquire into that and warn them. You know I disapprove of late hours for girls. Why does your head ache?"

Lady Mackinnon closed the door with her most determined air.

She had not yet begun to undress, and presented a regal, commanding figure in her brocade gown and rope of pearls.

"I'm sure I don't know, mother. Why does one's head ache usually? Possibly indigestion."

"Aren't you sorry Geoffrey Fielder is going away? We shall miss him horribly. Never have I had such a pleasant, unobtrusive guest here. Everybody loves him."

No reply, and Margaret deliberately walked to the dressing-table and resumed operations on her hair. Her mother followed her, trying to see the girl's face in the glass, but failing on account of the veil which Margaret succeeded in brushing over it.

"Don't be rude, Margaret. I want to speak to you. I have the right, I suppose. I shan't keep you too long out of bed, I promise you, but I should like to know whether Geoffrey said anything to you to-night."

Margaret's breath came a little more quickly, so that the strands of her hair trembled as if a sudden wind stirred them.

"How do you mean, mother?" she asked at length.

"You know perfectly well what I mean," was her mother's severe response. "I saw him going down to the beach after you to-night. Has he proposed to you?"

Margaret suddenly threw back her hair

and turned a pale, rather resolute face to her mother's steady, enquiring gaze.

"I don't know that you have the right to ask me such a question, mother."

"The right! Of course I have. You're my child, are you not?"

"Yes, but even that doesn't confer absolute rights. I'm grown up, mother, and there are things one keeps to oneself and is entitled to keep."

"Then he has proposed?"

No answer.

"And been refused?"

Still no answer.

"If you don't answer me this question before I count ten I shall conclude that my surmises are right. Has Geoffrey Fielder proposed to you, and have you refused him?"

Margaret lifted the brush and put its bristles rather savagely into her hair. The seconds passed, then Lady Mackinnon spoke in a voice of extreme bitterness.

"I am deeply disappointed. After encouraging him—"

Then Margaret, the red flush of anger mounting high in her cheek, turned on her mother fiercely.

"Mother, you haven't the right to say that. I have never encouraged him. He would be the last to say it. Do try to be fair and just if you can."

"Whatever you may say, the house-party has looked for this engagement."

"That was entirely the house-party's own fault, then, mother, encouraged by you," said Margaret boldly.

"Then you have refused him definitely?"

Margaret hesitated a moment, and then replied in a low voice:

"If it will stop this horrible conversation, I will tell you. I have refused him."

"And he knows there isn't any hope? You left no loophole, I suppose?"

"Why should I leave a loophole? I'm not that kind, mother. I do play the game with men, whatever you may say. I think they are a tiresome lot, and that it is horrible to be a woman. You have no peace from them. I like him very well as a friend, but I couldn't and wouldn't marry him if he were the last man on earth."

These pronounced expressions of opinion, calculated to leave no gleam of hope in an ambitious woman's mind, raised Lady Mackinnon's ire.

"You are a stupid, ungrateful girl. You have thrown away a great position, unlimited wealth, a splendid title—"

"A quite new one evolved out of sheep's backs," said Margaret, stung to the quick, "and ancestral halls purchased with newly made profits."

"You deserve to feel the brunt of things, Margaret, and I hope you will. Nothing else will bring you to your senses. This will be a great disappointment to your father, as it is to me. We have counted on your help, for we have lost the most of our income, and nobody knows what will happen to us in the future."

"There will always be Corryvreck," said Margaret stubbornly. "Nobody can rob daddy of that, and we could live here on next to nothing. I've gone into it, so I know."

Lady Mackinnon gathered up her stately skirts and prepared to depart, full of wrath and baffled ambitions.

Margaret did not believe in the mythical tale of the family misfortunes. She registered a vow that she would have it out with her father at the first opportunity. Meanwhile she was merely rebellious at this interference with her personal liberty and the monstrous suggestion that she should consider first and last merely the material advantages to be secured by a marriage into the new peerage.

"You have been a great trial to me since you grew up, Margaret, and to the end of my life I shall blame Skye and your association with its low people. I don't know where you have got this vulgar strain, I'm sure, unless from that."

"It is the only part of me that counts. It is the true part," cried Margaret, and her eyes were stormy now, like the sea when it beat with a warning boom on the rocky foundation of Corryvreck.

"And if your folly should culminate, as it might easily do, in an alliance which we could not possibly recognize, you understand, you will be cut off. It is as well to warn you. Your father is long-suffering with you because men have no sense where their daughters are concerned, and could never rear them to be of the slightest use in the world; but you are warned. Good-night! It has been an unseemly discussion, which ought never to have taken place."

"That is the only wise thing you've said to-night," retorted Margaret, with venom on her tongue. Lady Mackinnon closed the door with a snap, and Margaret flung herself, sobbing, on her bed, covered by

the glory of her hair, her heart torn with all the conflicts and the anguish which so often is a woman's part in this strange medley men call life.

Lady Mackinnon marched to her own room very angry and keenly disappointed. She had watched assiduously during all these days, hoping against hope, cheered sometimes by the appearance of good comradeship between Fielder and Margaret, then again chilled by some real or imagined aloofness. But now the worst had happened, and with Margaret, she feared, there could be no recoil.

Mackinnon had come up, and was standing before the fire winding his watch. There were always wood fires in the bedrooms at Corryvreck, for the mistress understood, if naught else, the art of creature comforts. She loved them herself, and did not stint them to others.

"Margaret, has refused young Fielder, Donald," she said vexedly, and two tears, wrung from the inner depths of her acute disappointment welled in her eye.

CHAPTER XIII.

"Well, we can't help it, dear," Mackinnon replied cheerfully. "Don't take it too much to heart. It's Margaret's business, anyway."

"Oh, but, Donald, you don't see things!" she cried, a fresh exasperation sounding in her voice. "It just means everything to us if she had accepted him. I've just been talking to her, but one can't make anything of a girl like that. She openly defied me."

"You must have exasperated her first, Evelyn. As I say, it is Margaret's business, and nobody else's."

"Do you mean to say it isn't our business—yours and mine—whom Margaret marries?"

"Well, in a way, yes. We're interested, of course, but, after all, the woman who has to live with the man has a right of choice."

"Girls have no sense," growled Lady Mackinnon. "They have stupid ideas about love and all that which have no real connection with life."

"What a doctrine, Evelyn, and God help us if it were true!"

"Oh, but it is true! I put it to you—Does it last? Has it lasted with us? Or bring the question nearer home. What happens is that sensible people drift into a comfortable friendship, dull enough, but sensible and lasting. And she would have been tremendously happy with Geoffrey Fielder. He's so easy to get on with, so generous, such a sweet nature. Don't you agree? Or are you in the conspiracy too?"

"Don't let your feelings run away with you, Evelyn. Young Fielder is a very decent chap. Yes, I like him, but he isn't the type to appeal to Margaret."

This suggestion added fresh fuel to the flame of Lady Mackinnon's indignation.

"Her type? No, possibly not. As I told her, it's the low Skye type she likes."

"Hold hard, dear," put in Mackinnon. "If you said that sort of thing to her you wouldn't get very far with her."

"It doesn't matter what you say to her, she is as stubborn as a mule and as bleak as Blaaven. She's obsessed with this ghastly island. It was all your fault insisting that she must be born here, and making me take that ghastly journey in the dead of winter."

"My mistake," admitted Mackinnon cheerfully. "She ought to have been a boy, then all would have been well."

Lady Mackinnon stood by the fireplace tapping impatiently with the point of her shoe against the bar of the fender.

She wanted to say something else, but there were moments when she felt a little awe of her Scotch husband. She had proved by experience that any attack on the things he loved, the traditions he respected, the country to which he belonged, could bring out the stern side, draw forth words for which she could find no answer.

But her disappointment was keen, her anxiety acute, so she decided to take the risk.

"There is a horrible fear at the back of my mind, Donald. I almost hate to express it."

"Ay, what is it?"

"It's about that son of the Macleods at Ait Bruach. I saw him have the presumption to come up and speak to Margaret at Broadford Fair. Did you see it?"

"I spoke to him for a minute, but I didn't happen to observe him talking to Margaret."

"He carries himself as if he has a perfect right to address her in public, when she was with our party too. Dr. Mathieson is to blame, of course. He may think he has done a very fine thing sending that young man to college, but in reality he has rendered him a disservice by making him discontented with his lot and showing him how to despise his own people. It would have been far better to have left him to the croft."

Mackinnon's eyes grew troubled, for at the back of his mind a shrinking fear confirmed part at least of his wife's fears.

"That type would never be kept on a croft, my dear. He's one of the island's sons who go out to distinguish themselves."

"Nonsense!" was Lady Mackinnon's sharp retort. "I have no use for that kind of sentimental stuff. It's what causes upstart lads like Macleod to lose their sense of proportion. As soon as we get through with our guest list we'll go South again, and if I can help it I won't come back to Skye for a long time—not until Margaret is happily settled. We shall still go to Rokeby, of course. We are all invited."

"Margaret won't be likely to go now; in fact, I don't see how she could," Mackinnon said.

"I see no reason why she shouldn't," his wife answered. "You leave it to me, Donald. I'll engineer it, and I do beg of you to show Margaret your displeasure."

"But I can't show what I haven't got, my dear. If she'd cared for young Fielder I'd have given her my blessing, but I never thought he had a chance."

"Why not? He has everything he could possibly have to recommend him."

Mackinnon laughed. "Saving the one and only quality which might appeal to Peggy."

Lady Mackinnon walked over to the bell and rang sharply for her maid. "Oh, you are tiresome, and I get no help from you. Men haven't an idea of the trouble a woman has when her hands are full of daughters."

"Let them alone, Evelyn. You make the trouble for yourself."

"Oh, but don't you see—can't you see—they've got to be settled in life? Now if Geoffrey Fielder had only fallen in love with Caroline we shouldn't have had this disappointment."

"But he hasn't, and there's an end on't," said Mackinnon lightly. "You'd be a happier woman, Evelyn, if you didn't try to be a sort of universal provider. Your job is to look after your old man and don't worry him unnecessarily."

"I don't. It is only when necessity calls that I do worry you. But you are a broken reed always. All men are. It is women who put things through and get them done."

At that moment the sleepy-eyed maid entered, and Mackinnon retired to his dressing-room and closed the door. The slightly whimsical expression which had rested on his face when he was trying to minimize his wife's fears disappeared.

He sank heavily into a chair, and his face assumed an expression of brooding anxiety which indicated a heart ill at ease.

It was inevitable that Mackinnon and Margaret should have it out.

He sought the earliest opportunity, which was in the course of the next forenoon, and she did not evade it.

"What are you doing this morning, Peggy? I want a walk with you," he said after the motor had departed to Kyleakin, taking Geoffrey Fielder and another member of the house party on the first stage of their journey South.

"I'm not doing anything, daddy," said Peggy, and her face brightened, though there was a shade of wistfulness in her eyes.

"Where shall we go?"

"I don't mind. What about the cliff road? The tide's out, and we could get round to Sunary maybe, and back across the moor."

Margaret ran to get on her brogues and make ready for a walk so much after her own heart. That it would be a momentous, epoch-making morning for her she was fully aware, but she was ready for it.

Lady Mackinnon watched them go with something grim in her looks. She was by no means sure of her husband, but greatly feared collusion regarding Peggy's passion for Skye and its inhabitants. She did not get an opportunity to speak a word in season to Mackinnon; indeed, he avoided it, and felt a relief when he and Margaret had made good their escape down the cliff path. It was a glorious morning, a live morning, with a quiver and a shimmer on every wave, a tang in the air, rare uplift and beauty in the sky.

"Oh, daddy, isn't it heavenly?" cried Margaret in ecstasy. "It's good to be alive."

"It is. Those boys were sorry to go this morning, dear."

"Yes, but they've had quite a good innings, father," said Peggy firmly.

"I liked young Fielder. He shows respect to older men," was his next diplomatic remark.

Peggy remained silent, fearing whither this might tend.

"He's a clean, straight-living, decent young fellow, and—and—"

"I know what you're going to say, daddy—don't say it."

"But I must. I'd have been glad if you could have cared about him. He has the qualities that would make a woman happy; he's not selfish, and he's very kind and true. He'd never have let you down, my dear."

"Perhaps not," Peggy admitted, not grudgingly, but with a little, cool, remote cadence in her voice.

"Is your decision final, then? You've turned him down?"

She hesitated a moment, and then said simply, "Yes, daddy."

"Perhaps after you've thought it over—"

he pursued anxiously.

He stopped there, for a queer little

wandering smile flitted across the girl's lips.

"Oh, daddy, fine you know that when things have to be thought over it's all U.P."

"Not at all," said Mackinnon stoutly. "Quite a lot of things improve by being thought over."

"Not that sort of thing," said Margaret bravely. "Either you can or you can't, and I couldn't marry Geoffrey Fielder if he were the last man on earth—I told mother that, but it is very hard talking to mother about such things. She rides roughshod—doesn't allow you right of choice or decision. Don't you think, daddy, that everybody has to make up their minds for themselves about—about marriage?"

"Yes, of course; but there are certain well-defined limits beyond which it is not wise to go," said Mackinnon rather feebly,

and with the feeling that Margaret was going to get the best of the argument.

"What are the limits?" she asked calmly. "I'd like uncommonly to hear them. Daddy on Matrimony, Chap. One."

"Well, there has to be some basis, some compatibility, some identity of interest and outlook."

There was another brief silence while Peggy's eyes watched the flight of a seabird skimming the radiant surface of the blue water.

Suddenly Margaret spoke, making a kind of half pause, and looking at him with a new diffidence, a haunting sweetness in her eyes.

"But, daddy, at the back of your mind, now, don't you know that there is only one basis of marriage, and that nothing else in the wide world matters, only that?"

Mackinnon was confounded, and looked at it.

"Well, of course, there has to be affection."

"Affection!" Peggy's voice rippled on the word. "Affection's a cold thing, daddy. It won't warm the family hearth."

Then Mackinnon spoke. "You've found the other thing, presumably—that's the inference, isn't it?"

She nodded, and her head went up with an odd lift of pride, and there was both a glow and a glory in her eyes.

"Angus Macleod?" said Mackinnon, and an edge crept into his pleasant, modulated voice.

She nodded, then suddenly gripped his arm.

"Let's sit down on this sunny rock, daddy, and talk about it. It's got to be talked about just once, because you and I have got to understand one another about it."

(To be continued)

Mrs. Asquith Apologizes

Lady Oxford, better known in this country as Mrs. Margot Asquith, has been prompted to write a public apology in regard to some things which she said about Mr. Lloyd George in her newly-published book of recollections entitled "Places and Persons." She says: "The passage in my book in question was written some years ago and was, I need hardly say, not intended for publication. Through some most blameworthy inadvertence on my part, it escaped my notice and was not deleted from the proof. I wish to express publicly, as I already have done privately to Mr. Lloyd George, my sincere and ex-

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THE UNVEILING

Mr. Winston Churchill presents his latest masterpiece to the Nation. —News of the World.

DISCOURAGED IMMIGRANTS

How Canadians Sometimes Thoughtlessly Libel Their Country

The Department of Immigration has issued the following story as indicating how train gossipers, intentionally or unintentionally, injure the development of their own country.

The injury with which Canada is threatened by thoughtless or malicious statements of persons living in this country is indicated by the case of Capt. Gore Hickman, one of the British settlers who recently arrived in Canada to take a farm in the Innisfree district of Alberta, under the family farm settlement scheme. As Capt. Hickman was travelling to his new home, fellow-passengers on the trains, who were Canadians, gave him such discouraging reports that he was convinced he had been hoaxed.

Ready to "Start Something"

He determined to get on to the Edmonton office of the Land Settlement Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization in order to give a piece of his mind to Major Gordon, the officer in charge there.

On arrival at Edmonton he repeated to Major Gordon what he had been told by fellow-passengers and demanded to know what the Canadian Government authorities meant by imposing on him. He would go back to England and expose the whole business.

Major Gordon listened to the story without comment, and when the Captain had finished produced a file from a desk.

"How would you like a farm like this," the Superintendent asked, and he then proceeded to read the description.

Better Than He'd Hoped For

"That would be fine. I wouldn't look for anything so good," was the rejoinder.

"Well, this is the farm that has been assigned to you from the first," said Major Gordon.

After personal inspection of the farm Capt. Hickman is enthusiastic over it.

"It is absolutely satisfactory in every way, and I am highly pleased," he said. "The rooms are large, the house is in excellent condition, and we are looking forward with the brightest hopes."

Thus another case of misrepresentation has been completely answered. But there may be many others in which the thoughtless or malicious falsehood is not so quickly run to earth. Canadians who libel their country at home furnish the occasion for misrepresentation abroad and do great injury to the best interests of Canada.

Leon Trotzky has branded as "crude invention" the statements appearing in the press of the continent and England and freedom of trade in the capitalistic sense. Trotzky declared he continued that he favored a bourgeois democracy faith in the principles of Communism in the first statement issuing from his lips since the rulers of the Bolshevik party stripped him of office and exiled him to Sukhu.

Three coats of varnish or two coats of varnish waxed, or shellac and wax, give a lasting floor covering that protects the wood. Nothing lends more beauty to a home than a well-finished floor.

The soft wood floors of country houses and bungalows may be beautifully painted or stained. Stains will reproduce the grained finish of any wood you desire—walnut, oak, rosewood, mahogany and so on.

Floors and roofs are the working parts of a house, and to them applies even more than elsewhere the truth of the slogan, "Save the Surface and You Save All."

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Old Madison Garden Now a Memory

Old Madison Garden, New York, will be given over to the wreckers, and there will be nothing left of a place rich in ring and civic history except in the memories of New Yorkers. The Garden was the centre of the amusement and sporting life of New York; it was the home of pageantry and balls, of great public gatherings and conventions, of all manner of shows. Its rafters rang with the roar of crowds stirred by the pummeling of boxers, and its roof echoed the brilliant and moving speeches of war days. It smelled of the tanbark of circus and rodeo, and in the dead days of long ago it was filled with the gayly clad figures of those who made the French Ball and other dances and masquerades, things to linger in the memory. It housed humor and skill, athletic beauty and music, displays of commerce and of art, and once a great and sordid tragedy.

There was no other place in the country just like the Garden, or which occupied so distinctive a place in the life of a city. It was on a site dedicated to sport long before the present structure was built. When the old steam railroad station, the forerunner of the Grand Central, was pulled down it was replaced by a great barnlike building to house Patrick S. Gilmore's band for concerts, and also for the use of P. T. Barnum's circus. It was first known as Gilmore's Garden, but soon became Barnum's Hippodrome. That settled the destiny of that plot of ground for many years, the years when New York burst from its boundary below Madison Square and spread out not only all over Manhattan, but to the other four boroughs. The circus has been there ever since, and there were men with it this year who remembered the days when they first moved into the wonderful new building which Stanford White designed, with Graceful Diana on its tower, on the roof of which Mr. White was later murdered on a gay opening night of a summer musical show, the building, which has now been given over to the wreckers.

New York was proud of its new playhouse when it opened in 1890. Its slender columns and arches, its tower, were far more conspicuous in the New York of that day before tall buildings came to shut in and hide its beauty. It was clean and new, and the grime of many years which has stained its yellow stone had not yet settled on it. It was opened on June 16 with Eduard Strauss's Vienna Orchestra and a ballet. The following November the National Horse Show Association gave its show there, and the Garden Theatre opened under the management of Henry T. French. It housed the first bicycle show, the first automobile show and motor boat shows, cat shows, dog shows, flower shows, food shows, fruit shows, business shows—every manner and kind of show found its way to the Divine Cathedral was held there. Fights and religion, patriotism and red, red outbreaks—it was all the same to the Garden, and there is probably no place in the country where more varied things have been seen or radically opposed thoughts uttered.

Its most tragic event was on June 25, 1906, when in the middle of a musical comedy, one of those light, summary shows which used to be presented on the Garden roof, Harry K. Thaw walked down to a table where Stanford White was sitting and shot him. The frightened audience ran for the stairs, and the roof received a blow from which it never recovered. That shot wrecked several lives and snuffed out that of one of the greatest architects New York ever possessed.

The Garden passed through many financial misfortunes. It never paid any dividends, and the directors were forced to dip into their own pockets to pay expenses for many years. One of those interested in the old company lost \$600,000 when the New York Life Insurance Company got control of the building on a mortgage.

Today Diana comes down from her perch, where she has looked over the Square made famous by O. Henry for many years, and goes to a new and quieter home on University Heights much more appropriate for the chaste goddess of sport.—New York Times.

FAMOUS STATUE STOLEN

Thieves on Thursday night entered the Rodin Museum at Meudon, and removed the famous sculptor's statue "The First Man."

The statue, which is a bronze, was found later in a neighboring field with the hands and feet half severed by a metal saw. The robbers, who had evidently been disturbed during their work of sectioning the figure, which was too heavy to carry off, weighing between 800 and 900 pounds, left the mutilated work of art behind.

The Rodin museum at Meudon, the former country residence of the great master, contains about half his works. The figure of "The Last Man" with a second bronze statue, "Shadow" stands over his tomb in the garden.

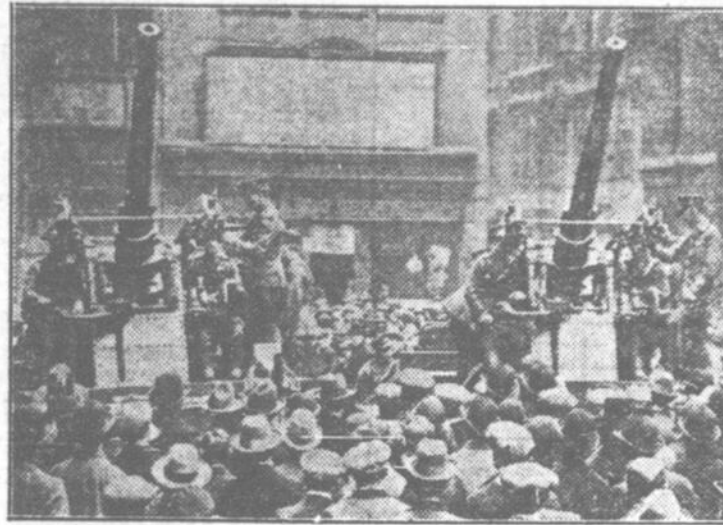
THE PRINCE IN SOUTH AFRICA Has Bolisterous Welcome by Students at Grahamstown.

Grahamstown gave the Prince of Wales welcome on Friday, and the British heir received it in a happy mood. He shook hands with 525 ex-service men, and did not seem to mind the fatigue of this exercise although he can still use only his left hand because of the recent injury to his right.

Upon his arrival at Grahamstown H.R.H. proceeded to Rhodes University, where 300 young men and women students gave

him a rollicking welcome. He was drawn in a small four-wheeled, upholstered chariot by 24 students disguised as Zulus. They performed wonderful gyrations during their escort of the Prince of Wales and accompanied them by weird yells and songs, after which the student body sang college songs for the entertainment of the royal guest.

After morning tea at eleven o'clock, His Highness visited the interesting places of Grahamstown. He visited four colleges, the last one being St. Andrews, which is the forerunner of Rhodes University. During the day the Prince of Wales addressed two gatherings of South African natives.



FOR PROTECTING LONDON AGAINST AIR RAIDS

In the course of military manoeuvres, aeroplanes made an attack on London and dropped literature instead of bombs. In the sham battle they were repulsed by new high powered anti-aircraft guns mounted on trucks. The photo shows a crowd watching the gun crews work outside Mansion House.

Governor-General Lord Byng, Premier Greenfield, of Alberta, and Major Hodgson, of Ottawa, will leave Edmonton July 13 on their river trip to the Arctic, and will be back in Edmonton on August 14, a month and a day to take a trip of nearly four thousand miles, which, in the old days, would have taken a whole season.

"The man of the future will be flat-footed, bald-headed, spineless, laughless, featureless, and a slave to his womenfolk," says an American professor cheerfully.

"Hello Daddy - don't forget my Wrigleys"



Slip a package in your pocket when you go home to-night.

Give the youngsters this wholesome, long-lasting sweet - for pleasure and benefit.

Use it yourself after smoking or when work drags. It's a great little freshener.



Chi-Namel

the Quality Finish for Everything in the Home

For renewing old furniture and the floors and woodwork of dingy rooms, there is nothing to equal Chi-Namel. The sparkling freshness and rich, lasting colors of Chi-Namel bring beauty and pleasure wherever it is used. Its cost is trifling. The results beyond compare.

Chi-Namel transparent varnishes give new color and new gloss with one application. They dry over night. They are washable and wear for years.

Wonderful results can be obtained by the use of the Chi-Namel Graining Process (learned in five minutes)—the practical, easy method of producing hardwood grain effects over old, dirty, discolored softwood, previously painted floors, doors, woodwork, furniture, etc. No skill or experience needed. The patented Chi-Namel Graining Tool makes the grain. All you have to do is grasp and guide it.

Chi-Namel Penetrating Stains are made especially for new wood. Wonderful, lasting effects are readily obtained with them. Chi-Namel Gloss Enamels and Chi-Namel Auto Color Varnishes are other Chi-Namel favorites.

There is a B-H product for every painting need. B-H English Paint, Fresconette, Barn, Roof and Elevator Paint, etc. as well as the famous Chi-Namel line for everything in the home.



Brandram-Henderson Limited Plans to Assist Property Owners

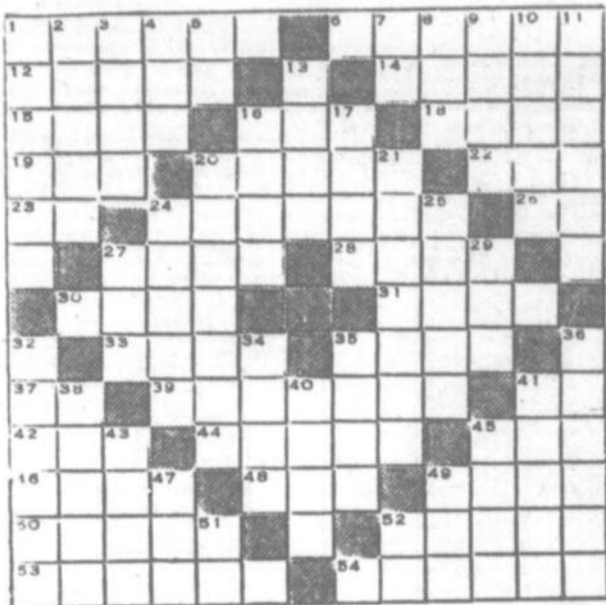
We will gladly furnish full particulars of the new plan, whereby owners of property can benefit by arrangements which enable them to paint their property on the partial payment plan basis. Write to us for full details.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON LIMITED

MONTREAL MEDICINE HAT HALIFAX CALGARY ST. JOHN EDMONTON TORONTO VANCOUVER WINNIPEG

Cross Word Puzzles

CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 25.



KEY TO CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 25.

Horizontal

- 1 A small quadruped.
- 6 To break free.
- 12 Land measure (pl.)
- 14 One who oils.
- 15 Forepart of leg.
- 16 War decoration (ab.)
- 18 Rest.
- 19 Border of garment.
- 20 Hindu title.
- 22 Society (ab.)
- 23 Suffix denoting plural.
- 24 Weasel-like animal.
- 26 Thoroughfare (ab.)
- 27 Gait.
- 28 Girl's name.
- 30 Before dark.
- 31 On top.
- 33 To stop.
- 35 Knot; an unsuspected impediment.
- 37 Conjunction.
- 39 Periodical.
- 41 Holy man (ab.)
- 42 To pester; worry.
- 44 Heavenly bodies.
- 45 Light blow.
- 46 To bind.
- 48 Lengthen; piece out.
- 49 A quality of music.
- 50 Combination.
- 52 Bundles.
- 53 Value.
- 54 Rumor.

Vertical

- 1 Thin slice.
- 2 Hurts.
- 3 Edge.
- 4 Man's name.
- 5 Form of verb "to be."
- 7 Thus.
- 8 Company (French) (ab.)
- 9 Exclamation of sorrow.
- 10 South American coinage.
- 11 Builds.
- 13 Pain.
- 16 Valley.
- 17 House pests.
- 20 Cavities.
- 21 Tropical fruit.
- 24 Flour and water.
- 25 Gigantic, huge.
- 27 Matter.
- 29 Domestic animal.
- 32 Organ of taste.
- 34 Measure.
- 35 Animal male parent.
- 36 Bear witness.
- 38 Moisture.
- 40 Cause; interest.
- 41 More sane.
- 43 Pluck.
- 45 A sport.
- 47 Female deer.
- 49 To drain; a light blow.
- 51 A direction (ab.)
- 52 To exist.

ANSWER TO PUZZLE NO. 24.



The Maritime Coal, Railway & Power Company, of Joggins, N.S., on Thursday started upon the development of a new four-foot seam of coal uncovered by their engineer some weeks ago. A gang of men were engaged in clearing the surface prepared to sinking a slope. At the same time announcement was made that the old Joggins Mines had been abandoned.

It is supposed that the average depth of sand in the deserts of Africa is from 40 ft. to 80 ft.

GOOD NEWS FOR RHEUMATIC PEOPLE

Now Known That This Trouble Must be Treated Through the Blood

The most a rheumatic sufferer can hope for in rubbing something on the tender, aching joint is a little relief. No lotion or linament ever did or ever can do more than this. The rheumatic poison is rooted in the blood. To get rid of it you must treat it through the blood. Any doctor will tell you that this is true. If you want something that will go right to the root of the trouble in the blood, take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The whole mission of this medicine is to purify and enrich the blood, and when they do this all blood

NOTED BRITISH AUTHOR PASSES

Sir H. Rider Haggard, the author, died in London on Thursday, after having been ill for four months, though only recently, when his condition became serious, was he taken to a private hospital in London, where he died.

Although he achieved a world reputation as a maker of fiction, it was known to but few that the real life work of Sir H. Rider Haggard was in the field of practical agriculture, in which he gained the highest reputation among experts.

Sir Henry Rider Haggard was born at Bradenham, Norfolk, June 22, 1856. He engaged in Government service in South Africa, and while a young man became celebrated as a writer of romances and tales of adventure with African backgrounds.

From 1882 to 1894 scarcely a year passed without the publication of a novel by him. In his day, H. Rider Haggard was one of the most widely read of popular novelists, the acme of his popular achievements being reached in his novels of the late 80's, "King Solomon's Mines," "Allan Quatermain" and "She."

troubles, including rheumatism, disappear. Among those who have proved the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. Annie Wright, Woolchester, Alta., who says: "I was a sufferer from rheumatism for six years, and during most of that time my life was one of misery. I tried several doctors, and many remedies recommended, but never got more than temporary relief. The trouble seemed to affect my whole system and I was badly rundown and suffered from headaches as well. Finally I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and through these I found complete relief and to-day I feel like a new person. I can therefore strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to anyone suffering as I did from this trouble."

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer, or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

VILLAGE BURIED 300 YEARS RE-APPEARS IN SWITZERLAND

The receding waters of Lake Antrona on the Swiss-Italian frontier have just given up the village of Antronaplana which was covered nearly 300 years ago.

The village which contained forty-two houses was carried to the bottom of the valley by a slide from Monte Pozzolo on July 27, 1632, the lake being formed.

Lately the waters have been falling and a few days ago roofs of seventeenth century houses became visible. The waters had washed from about the houses the earth which enveloped them. All the inhabitants and stock of the town were killed in the disaster.

The name of Antronaplana survives in a new village of 500 people. A foot path leads to the Monte Pozzolo whose landslide in 1632 formed the lake to which it bequeathed the first part of its name. Ever since then the small community has dwelt in danger, not from another landslide, but from the waters thus held back whose altitude in the spring is usually several hundred feet higher than the ground of the new village.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA

Board of Foreign Missions

That Foreign Missionaries who do not favor Church Union are receiving exactly the same treatment as Unionist Missionaries, in spite of statements being circulated to the contrary, was declared by the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board at its Annual Meeting in Toronto. "Until the tenth of June all Missionaries bear exactly the same relationship to the Board as they have hitherto" is part of a resolution adopted by the Board. The resolution continues by stating:—

"That non-concurring missionaries who do not wish to serve under the United Church cease to be missionaries of the Board on the 10th of June, but that their salaries be paid until the end of June.

"That non-concurring missionaries who express desire to continue in their work under the United Church be continued in the service of this Board until further action."

The Board was informed that of 333 men and women on its staff in nine different parts of the world approximately 315 are likely to continue their service in the United Church. The few non-concurring missionaries are being invited by the Board to continue at their work if they wish to do so, their decision not to enter the United Church being no barrier, as the Board is at liberty to have in its service members of any evangelical denomination.

REV. GEORGE ADAM RETURNS

Scottish People Take Great Interest in Canada

After spending the winter in Scotland, directing attention to Canada as a land of opportunity, Rev. George Adam, recently of Montreal, speaking over the C.N.R. radio station, CNRM, said: "I have been talking Canada throughout Scotland all winter, invading the rural areas, speaking at cross-roads, in village clubs, halls and schools. To keep appointments was often difficult through misty rains, alternating with sleet and snow. No matter how bad the weather the audiences were always good. More often than not the meeting place, such as it was, was overcrowded. Such is the interest the people have in Canada."

Continuing, Mr. Adam said that there are so many Scottish people in the Dominion that the people they left behind are eager to learn all they can of the country that has given hospitality and home to their own kith and kin.

Mr. Adam had been in Scotland for some time addressing many meetings which had been organized for the purpose of making known the opportunities available in the Dominion. It was for the purpose of explaining what had been done and of outlining the situation in Scotland that Mr. Adam spoke through the microphone.

At a further stage, Mr. Adam said to his radio audience: "The farms of Scotland are relatively so few that the possibility of a ploughman becoming a farmer is remote indeed, not for lack of ability, but of opportunity. Every acre of available land held either by tenant or proprietor, is handed for the most part from father to son. Canada has room in her vast alluvial acreage for many thousands more than are here now, that is certain, and there is a wholesome desire to enter into possession on the part of a hardy, industrious and thrifty folk. How to satisfactorily relate the opportunity on the one side with the desire on the other is the problem that faces governments and people alike."

HINDENBURG MAKES GOOD IMPRESSION

President von Hindenburg's first full official day as head of the German Republic was occupied chiefly in receiving inaugural visits of various heads of de-

partments, Reichstag, state and municipal officials, and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank.

The board of Reichstag presidents were reminded of the urgent necessity of conserving the national dignity through well-behaved parliamentary proceedings.

The president replied: "I realize you are also restricted in many instances by obligations we have been compelled to assume as a result of the war. May you nevertheless succeed in again making the Reichsbank the firm foundation of our finance and economics."

The new president's various inaugural utterances have been the subject of lively editorial discussions in both friendly and opposition newspapers. The press concurs in admitting that the excellent first impression created by von Hindenburg's speeches is only strengthened by a second personal.

Greetings from Papal Nuncio.

President von Hindenburg received the members of the diplomatic corps in Berlin on Thursday, and listened to felicitations from Monsignor Pacelli, the papal nuncio, and dean of the corps. A reception to the premiers of the federated states on Friday concluded the series of inaugural ceremonies.

The Bavarian premier, Dr. Held, came to Berlin a few days ago, and it is believed that this visit bears special significance, directed at accomplishing a closer union between the Berlin and Munich capitals.

Professor Hellpach, the democratic premier of Baden, who was the party's presidential candidate in the first, indecisive elections, was also present. Prof. Hellpach was one of the first of the president's political opponents to congratulate him.

KING GEORGE ENCOUNTERS REAL DEMOCRACY

King George had an unexpected encounter with an American on Thursday morning, but proved equal to the occasion. With the Queen he was touring the Palace of Industry at the Wembley Exhibition and was surrounded by dozens of interested visitors. Suddenly a big brawny man, accompanied by his small son, pushed his way through the throng. The King's attendants were just springing forward when the man smiling broadly, shoved out his hand and exclaimed:

"Howdo, King! Shake hands with America."

The King looked a little surprised, but grasped the hand warmly.

"And my son," the American added.

The King complied. "When did you arrive," he asked, laughing, and the American replied heartily: "Sir, I have just come over, and this is sure worth it."

The American was John Townie, of Iowa, and he said afterwards:

"It was real good to meet the King. He gave us some greeting. It was on the impulse of the moment that I stepped forward, as I felt I must have a handshake with a man so respected in America."

She was Obligated To take to Her Bed

Then Mrs. J. Derocher Used Dodd's Kidney Pills

Quebec lady suffered from Kidney trouble and found complete relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

South Stukely, Que. May 20. (Special)

That relief can be obtained from all kinds of kidney disorders by using Dodd's Kidney Pills is again evidenced by the testimonial received from Mrs. J. Derocher, a well known and highly respected resident of this place. She writes:

"I was attacked with a malady that at first I did not think was serious until about the beginning of last March, when it became evident that I could do nothing. I consulted a doctor and he told me I was suffering from kidney trouble.

"I was obliged to take to my bed. I had a Dodd's Almanac in the house and read a few of the testimonials, then bought 3 boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and a box of Diamond Dinner Pills.

"I can assure you that they have made me well, and the pain in my back between the shoulders is gone. I am completely relieved of my trouble."



A LABOR ORGANIZATION IN BARCELONA

Useful and Prosperous—Mutual Assistance—No Political or Religious Theories

As explained by its courteous officials the "Asociacion de Cocineros de Catalunya," an association of the waiters and cooks of Catalonia, is essentially a trade union.

But—and here is the great secret of the immense benefits it has conferred on its members—it has been, and is, an organization chiefly to help the workers rather than to fight the employers.

Perhaps a summary of the Reglamento, the book on rules and regulations of the cooks' branch of the Association, which sets forth its objects, may best indicate the character of the Association—a compound of the provident society and the trade union, with the provident side very strongly insisted on. The booklet stands out with a declaration that the chief object is to spread professional instruction amongst its members, to improve the art to which they have dedicated themselves, and to provide mutual help in times of unemployment, old age and infirmity, illness and weakness, and to justify itself equally by the moral and material betterment of its members and the complete organization of the order, without prejudice to the attainment of the following aims:—

The regulation of apprenticeship, with such extension as experience shows to be necessary.

To facilitate by means of a registry the interchange of workers, the employment of those out of work in whatever part of the year, and to forward the equal classification of members, whether in restaurants or hotels, lodging-houses or boarding-houses, eating-houses or bars.

The strict carrying out of weekly holidays and full pay for the day and for those injured in discharge of their duties.

To encourage the formation of as many organizations as may be considered necessary by the workers in general, and supporting a practical professional school for the perfecting of the members and also those desiring to become members. To secure such public powers and patronage as such societies should possess; to obtain the greatest possible uniformity of work and of the conditions of the same; and generally to protect the interests of the confraternity of cooks, and to further the general wellbeing.

The final statement, in view of the great success of the society in improving the material and social condition of its members, is very important and illuminating. The Association is foreign to every political and religious theory, by which it will not permit itself to be drawn away from its real object.

There are, we were informed, thirty-one other similar societies of different kinds of workers. Each member pays a weekly subscription of one peseta to a provident fund, and the payment to a sick member is seven pesetas (about four shillings and fourpence, per day).

An experiment was being tried in the running of a school for waiters and cooks, towards the cost of which the hotel and restaurant proprietors contribute. There is also a library for the members. They have had great trouble with those whom they called the "red Socialists," and had therefore excluded politics.

Having the premises at their disposal they can use them as a club. On Sunday evening (Spain is, of course a Catholic country, and divides the day into canonical and uncanonical hours), they have social gatherings, with music and dances. An unemployment bureau is worked there, but as yet no special provision has been made for the children. The waiters, we learnt, have no direct unemployment pay, and the assistance rendered is voluntary.

It was interesting to find that the more the workers' associations devote themselves to, betterment of their conditions of life and service, and the less they spend on unreasonable or hopeless strikes, the more there is for the workers and their wives and children—and so for the provision of employment and the building up of the material position of the manual workers. — E. W., in Huddersfield Examiner.

SOVIET ACTIVITY IN MEXICO

The Mexican Government has given warning that Soviet Russia will not be permitted to carry on Bolshevik operations in Mexico. The statement made by Tchitcherin, Soviet Foreign Secretary, that the Soviet had a base in Mexico, brought a sharp statement direct from President Calles that Mexico under no consideration would permit the preaching of doctrines foreign to the understanding of Mexicans or any attempt to teach Mexican doctrines which could influence Mexican hopes of working out their own salvation. President Calles stated the Russian's speech may have been misunderstood but the Mexican Government felt obliged to clear up the points mentioned by Tchitcherin.

The Calles statement was forced by the activity of reds in Mexico for the past few months. Rumors in all parts of Mexico have whispered that the Rus-

sian Embassy in Mexico City was actively working to develop discipline among the Mexican people and that certain troubles among cotton mill workers and other factories could be traced to influences of representatives of the Soviet. The climax was reached during the May day parade when groups of radicals in speeches opposed to parade of laborers and used harsh language against the President and some members of the cabinet. It was stated that the Russian Minister was seen close in contact with these radical groups.

The New York Times correspondent says the Calles Government is tired of trouble caused by Russians and other Europeans and has decided to maintain a close watch on the activities of known radicals, among them the Soviet Minister and his associates. Mexico has enough troubles of its own without having alien groups stirring up more.

The Morning Post has the following cable from Sydney: "The Australian cruiser Brisbane is to visit Japanese ports. The Sydney Morning Herald regards the Brisbane's visit to Japan not merely as a friendly sign of respect, recalling war time comradeship, but as one of special courtesy in view of the forthcoming demonstration by the American fleet at Australian ports. 'We do not desire to hurt the feelings of one friend in salutation of another.'"

SPRING POETRY

"In the Spring a young man's fancy,
Lightly turns to thoughts of love."
Thinks of some fair-featured Nancy
Wishing two hands in one glove.

In one home to live together,
In harmonious, happy heaven,
Working through all kinds of weather
Serving love seven days in seven.

As the season spring comes springing
Thoughts ideal come to mind,
Thoughts of love come singing springing
From young hearts with love behind.

So may spring bring fruitful seasons,
With their harvest pure and strong;
This my wish for blessed reasons
Bringing to earth joyful song.

Enderby, B. C. G. POLSON.

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS

Magistrate: "And what did you do when you heard the accused using such awful language?"

Policeman: "I told him he wasn't fit to be among decent people, and brought him here."

Kansas Exchange—The bride was a lovely picture in rose pink organdy, with pink organdy hat and carrying an armful of pink gladiators.

A young man once submitted a poem to William Dean Howells.

"I think it is a magnificent poem," was the verdict. "Did you compose it unaided?"

"Yes, sir," said the young man firmly. "I wrote every line of it out of my own head."

Mr. Howells rose and said: "Then, Lord Byron, I am very glad to meet you. I was under the impression that you had died years ago!"



"If this doesn't cure you, come back and I'll give you something that will."
"Couldn't you give it to me now, doctor!"

—The Humorist.

There are all sorts of ways of putting things, and some sound much better than others. For example, there is the case of the man of whom Lord Coleridge used to tell, whose father was hanged for highway robbery. Some one asked him how his father died.

"Sir," said he, "he fell from a scaffold- ing outside Newgate while he was talking to a clergyman."

The primary teacher was telling her second hour class simple stories in nature study.

"Can anyone tell me what a ground hog is?" she asked.

Up went Benny's hand.

"Well, Benny, you may tell us what a ground hog is."

"It's sausage," replied Benny.

"So you attend the moral philosophy class," said the learned professor to a student.

"Yes."

"Well, you doubtless have heard lectures on various subjects. Did you ever hear one on cause and effect?"

"Yes."

"Does an effect ever go before a cause?"

"Yes."

"Give me an instance."

"A wheel barrow pushed by a man."

The following "howlers" occurred at a recent schoolboy's examination:—

Herrings go about the sea in shawls. In India a man out of one cask cannot marry a woman out of another cask. Horse power is the distance one horse can carry a pound of water in one hour.

**110,000
Policyholders
in the
Mutual Life
of Canada**



Safety in Numbers

THE Mutual Life of Canada is a company of approximately 110,000 policyholders bonded together for mutual protection and support in time of trouble. They obtain the insurance practically at cost. Surplus profits over and above provision of necessary reserves are divided among participating policyholders.

Last year, the sum of \$2,689,000 was thus distributed to Mutual policyholders as dividends.

Mutual profit-participating policyholders have three options: (1) They may apply their profits to increasing the face value of their policies; (2) They may apply them to reducing premiums; (3) They may take out their profits in cash.

The Mutual Book tells the whole story. Write for it.

**The MUTUAL LIFE
of Canada**
WATERLOO, ONTARIO

820

A salesman asked a Scottish farmer to buy a bicycle. "They are cheap now and I can let you have a good one for seven pounds."

"I would rather put the money in another cow," said the farmer, reflecting.

"You would look mighty foolish riding around your farm on a cow, now wouldn't you?" said the salesman.

Said the Scot—"No more foolish than I would milking a bicycle."

A farmer driving along the road called to his neighbor's little boy sitting on the fence, "Johnnie, how is your pig?"

"She's all right. How are your folks?"

Two Irishmen stood in front of a drug store window in which was a display of rubber gloves.

"Now I wonder what is them things for?" asked one of the Irishmen.

"Oh," replied the other Irishman, "ye can put them on an' wash yer hands without gettin' yer hands wet."

"There are two sides to every question."

"Yes, and there are two sides to a sheet of fly-paper, but it makes a big difference to the fly which side he chooses."

"I tell you, Pat, my boy," the big man of the town confided, laying a patronizing hand on the young Irishman's shoulder, "I wish I had your tongue."

"Sure, sor," grinned Pat, "but it would do yez no good without me brains."

Teddy: "Do you know how to make a Maltese cross? You'd never guess it, so I'll tell you: Pull its tail."

Freddy, wrinkling his brows: "Yes, I know, but for the life of me I can't see the connection between a Maltese cross and a pullet's tail."

Aunt: "Wonder what makes me sleepy when I listen in?"

Anna: "Probably the ether."

New Comets

During this year astronomers are hoping to see the heavens adorned with an exceptional number of comets. It is anticipated that as many as twelve will visit our skies, and that there will be always, from now onwards, at least one visible, and probably two or three, as is at present the case. Unfortunately they will all be too faint to see with the naked eye, and in most cases will require a good telescope and much patience to find them. Already three new comets have been discovered.

The Japanese cultivate chrysanthemums in 269 varieties of colors. Of these 87 are white, 63 yellow, 31 pink, 30 red, 12 russet, and 14 of mixed hues.



RADIO ON THE FARM

(By Clifford Farmer.)

"I don't want a radio set," I heard a farmer say. "Too much interference when I want to hear a song, some orchestra will drown it." A mistaken idea, a gross injustice to radio. Two years ago when all broadcasting was done on 360 and 400 metres wave length such a complaint might have been justified, but now, with different wave lengths assigned by the government to different stations, there is scarcely any interference. With a good set, there is none—unless you live under the antenna of some powerful broadcasting station. On the farm, radio reception is ideal. There is nothing to bother, you can select your program and listen as long as you like without interference of any kind. In the city, near some powerful electric plant, or near a big sending station, some little trouble is encountered, but on the farm the only thing to bother is "static"—and that has been over-estimated. Static has not prevented us using our set more than a dozen times during the past year.

The More You Pay, the More You Get.

Ours is a three-tube set with loud speaker separate. There are better ones on the market now, but it has given perfect service. I think I'm safe in saying that there are a thousand different makes and types of receivers on the market that will give satisfactory reception. Like buying a car, the more you pay the more you get for your money. If you want to reach out and get all that is going on in the United States—and sometimes across the ocean—buy a five- or six-tube set. They cost from \$100 up. A three-tube set like ours will bring in almost anything you will want to hear and operates a loud speaker nicely. A single-tube receiver will only work with a head set—but is far better than none. But the farmer needs a loud speaker so the whole family can listen, so the neighbors can come in and enjoy it with them, so the young folks may have music, and the housewife may listen in while doing her tasks about the house. The upkeep of our set has been about \$10 a year, mostly for batteries. With a new type set, using tubes that consume very little current and a loud speaker with no battery connection, the upkeep will be less.

I would prefer to do without almost anything in our home than to be without radio. Our set has given us more pleasure—to say nothing of the profitable side of its use—than anything we ever purchased. It has brought the world to our door. On Sunday evenings when we cannot go to church we can hear the best choirs and ministers in the United States, on week days we can listen to almost any kind of program that meets our fancy—and the best part of it, we do not have to dress up for it and if we tire of the lecture or the song we do not have to sit it through; there's always something else to turn to that will interest us.

Why Farmers Need the Radio

Can a farmer afford to do without radio? It is the one thing that he needs most of all. From the standpoint of the farm business, he needs it; to keep the young folks at home, to cheer the family circle of evenings, to give the whole family a better understanding, a broader conception of what the world contains, as an education for the little tot who will eagerly listen to the bedtime stories, to grandmother who will revel in the old-time songs she heard in girlhood—the farmer is missing the greatest godsend farm life has ever had if he is missing radio. There should be a set on every farm. The first cost is not much, upkeep with modern sets is almost nothing. "My set saved enough gasoline and tires the first six months to pay for it," laughingly remarked a farmer friend of mine—and he meant it. "Radio may be hard on the entertainments in town, but it keeps the farm young folks around the fireside and the car in the shed. Why I can't drive my youngsters away now, and before getting the set, they were always on the gad!"

Radio has come to stay. There's music, news, education in the ether about you. If you're not getting your share, you're sleeping on your rights.—Successful Farming.

OUR RINGING GLOBE

Underground radio has been heard across the continent. Transmission has been made from the underground cables and it is asserted that the earth crust is a more effective medium for sending radio messages than is the air.

The philosophers of old used to believe that the planets and the sun made music as they rolled. They called it the music of the spheres. Once again, as often in the past, fact may outdo fancy if the earth becomes resonant with radio songs and

messages. Then indeed it would be a musical sphere.

Marvelous as this possibility appears, it is not inconsistent with what is known about radio and the earth. For this old globe is not the thickly solid affair that many of us imagine. Earthquakes cause undulations in the world's structure that travel for miles and are read and interpreted by scientists far distant from the scenes of disturbance. In its mountains and valleys, in the rising and falling of its surface the earth shows that it is not unfriendly to undulation. Instead of being solid and stolid, the earth is in reality plastic and much given to rhythm of various kinds. It lends itself to marvelous transformations and transmutations such as flower-beauty issuing from muck and mire, heat from rocks and radiant energy from its flaming heart.

Radio messages going through the earth are not more wonderful than these same messages going through the air and through brick or stone walls on the way.—Minneapolis Journal.

THE NEW WORLD OF RADIO

To all shut-ins, to the halt, the lame, the blind, the isolated, radio has brought a new world. Helen Keller, writes: "Dear Friends—I have the joy of being able to tell you that though deaf and blind, I spent a glorious hour last night listening over the radio to the New York Symphony concert. I do not mean to say that I heard the music in the sense that other people heard it, and I do not know whether I can make you understand how it was possible for me to derive pleasure from it. It was a great surprise to myself. Last night when my family were listening to the immortal symphony, I put my hand on the receiver. What was my amazement when I touched the sensitive diaphragm to discover I could feel, not only the vibrations, but also the impassioned rhythm, the throb and urge of the music. I could actually distinguish the cornets, the roll of the drums, deep-toned violas and violins singing in exquisite unison. How lovely the speech of the violins flowed over the deepest tones of the other instruments. When all the instruments burst forth it was an ocean of heavenly vibration which died away like an atom spent, ending in a delicate shower of sweet notes. Of course, this was not 'aring,' but I do know that the tones and harmonies conveyed to me moods of great beauty and majesty."

For the Scrap Book

A long aerial has a directive effect, and the longer it is the more directive. It also brings in more signals accompanied by greater noises.

To get good results out of a loop antenna, a set should be used that is designed especially for this purpose. Such a receiver contains from one to three or more stages of radio-frequency amplification.

Aerial and ground binding posts, whether on the panel or elsewhere, should be kept as far apart as possible. When they are placed an inch apart in any kind of insulating material they act as a condenser.

A properly designed super-heterodyne receiver will give greater amplification than a five-tube neutrodyne receiver, but as it radiates energy, it is usually operated from a loop antenna.

When operating the loud speaker turn the horn away from the set, otherwise badly distorted reproduction may be obtained.

The simplest means of fastening the

WHEN BABY IS ILL

When the baby is ill; when he cries a great deal and no amount of attention or petting makes him happy, Baby's Own Tablets should be given him without delay. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus drive out constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. They are absolutely guaranteed to be free from opiates and narcotics and can be given to even the new-born babe with perfect safety and always with beneficial results. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ends of wire when winding coils is to punch a few holes in the tubing and to thread the wire through them so that it cannot slip when pulled taut.

If dust accumulates on the top of a dry cell, wipe it off with a dry cloth, never with a wet rag, as this will cause a drain or leakage between the terminals until such time as the moisture evaporates.

Metal articles, such as trays, shears, metal pencils, etc., if placed on a battery may cause a short circuit.

A large metal object buried will also answer the purpose of a ground. In some cases where it is impossible to obtain a good ground connection a counterpoise is used.

The jack type of filament cutoff switch is an adaptation from the phone jack. The contacts are designed to make a positive make-and-break connection, so that no trouble is experienced when it is used for radio work. The contacts are of coin silver, which is a much lower resistance metal than copper or phosphor bronze to the passage of electricity, and used in all well constructed jacks. The jack type harmonizes with the jacks in the set.

A stage of radio-frequency amplification before a regenerative detector will give better results from a point of selectivity and the reception of distant stations. It will not, however, make any difference on the signals of stations within a radius of fifty miles.

In many cases a multi-wire antenna will result in extremely broad tuning. For ordinary receiving purposes a one wire aerial is sufficient.

The proper angle at which neutroformers are mounted in a standard neutrodyne is between 54 and 56 degrees.

To get good results out of a loop antenna, a set should be used that is designed especially for this purpose. Such a receiver contains from one to three more stages of radio-frequency amplification.

DR. J.D. KELLOGG'S
ASTHMA
REMEDY

NO NEED TO SPEND RESTLESS, SLEEPLESS NIGHTS. IRRITATION QUICKLY RELIEVED AND REST ASSURED BY USING THE REMEDY THAT HAS HELPED THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS.

RADIO IN THE WORLD

The amateurs of the country have just been assigned a new wave-band, which includes all wave-lengths between 0.7477 and 0.7496 metre! When we speak of wave-lengths in terms of less than one metre we are really speaking of short waves. The shortest broadcasting wave-length is about 600 feet long. This new amateur wave-band will be in the vicinity of two and a half feet long. It is possible that before 1925 has passed, two-way communication across the Atlantic will be established on this new wave, by amateurs.

The Prince Albert Radio Club, of Saskatchewan, reports that the United States broadcast comes in better than that from the Canadian stations East of them.

Granby has the best band in the province of Quebec, according to radio fans, who awarded the organization 1,748,000 votes and thus gave it victory and the silver cup in the contest conducted during the winter by Station CKAC, La Presse.



Cuticura
Clears The Skin
Of Blemishes

If you have pimples or red, rough skin you can rely on Cuticura to help you. Gently smear the affected part with Cuticura Ointment; after five minutes, wash off with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry without irritation.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal. Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 50c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—No. 2544.

DAME RACHEL KOROBOW, of the Village of New Glasgow, District of Terrebonne, wife common as to property of HYMAN SCHWARTZ, Merchant, of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, against Hyman Schwartz, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant.

The Plaintiff has taken against the Defendant an action for separation as to property. Montreal, May 13th, 1925. SHULMAN, SHULMAN & SHULMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

THIS YEAR'S HOLIDAY

Make it one you'll never forget

Treat yourself to a real vacation. Take the trip that offers grandest scenery and utmost enjoyment. New scenic thrills await you in Jasper National Park and on Triangle Tour of British Columbia. Awe-inspiring grandeur features the boat trip from Vancouver to Skagway, Alaska.

Jasper National Park

This vast playground surpasses all other vacation spots. Golfing, hiking, climbing, or swimming — you are surrounded by snow peaks, up among blue glaciers and Alpine flowers, in a world of breathless beauty. Modern hotel service at Jasper Park Lodge. Rates \$6.00 a day up. American plan.

The Triangle Tour of British Columbia

From Jasper you travel down the Valley of the Mystic Skeena to Prince Rupert. Thence by palatial steamer through the Sheltered Scenic Seas to Vancouver; by train back to Jasper, by a scenic route that follows the roaring gorges of the Fraser and Thompson Rivers.

The Boat Trip to Alaska

A side-trip to Alaska will amply repay you. At Vancouver board a Canadian National steamer bound northward, for the voyage up the North Pacific Coast to Skagway. Enjoy new thrills, strange sights, mountain grandeur and glacier glories.

The Continental Limited leaves Montreal 10.15 p.m. daily for Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Ask any Canadian National Agent for illustrated booklet and information as to low tourist fares, or CITY TICKET OFFICE 238 St. James St., Montreal.



LIVE STOCK PRICES

COMMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 14th, 1925

The best prices paid for steers was \$5.00, while smaller lots of good steers, with a few best heifers included from \$7.50 to \$7.75, in Montreal. Medium steers were sold \$6.75 to \$7.25, and common steers \$5.50 to \$6.25. Fair quality heifers brought \$5.75 to \$6.50 and good cows \$6.00 to \$6.25. The balance of the cows sold \$5.25 for the best of the medium grades downward to \$2.00 for canners. Good bulls ranged from \$5.00 to \$6.00 and common from \$3.50 to \$4.50. Calves, prices were from 75c to \$1.00 higher. Straight lots of medium quality calves \$6.00 to \$7.00 with small lots of better weight at \$7.50 and \$8.00, while two or three real, good calves brought \$9.00. Straight lots of common suckers \$5.75 to \$6.00 and puffed calves \$5.00. Mixed lots of good weight and quality hogs sold from \$13.00 to \$13.25. Poorer quality hogs sold \$12.75 to \$13.00, selects \$13.50 and \$13.62 1-2, and sows \$10.75 to \$11.00. Spring lambs sold mostly between \$6.00 and \$8.00 per head with a top of \$10.00 for a few choice ones. Good sheep sold \$8.00 to \$7.00 and very poor kinds at \$5.00.

Exporters took a few hundred head of steers at a range of \$7.25 to \$8.00 at Toronto. Packers paid up to \$8.25 for choice heavies. Choice heavyweight steers made a top of \$8.00, bulk of the good to choice \$7.25 to \$7.75; some plain steers and heifers sold downward to \$6.00. Butcher cows \$5.50 to \$6.50 for the best. Bulls from \$4.50 to \$5.50 for heavy exporters. Baby heaves from \$8.00 to \$10.00; lightweight stores ranged from \$4.50 to \$5.50. Milkers and springers \$75.00 to \$85.00 each. Good calves sold from \$9.00 to \$11.00. Medium grades \$7.50 to \$9.00, with lights mostly \$6.00 to \$7.00. Hog values gained 75c over last week's close. The market closed firm at \$12.85 off cars for thick smooths and \$14.09 for select bacon. Clipped lambs brought \$16.00 per cwt. Native yearlings \$13.50 to \$16.00 per cwt., with spring lambs \$6.00 to \$14.00 per head. The small supply of sheep sold \$5.00 to \$10.00 per cwt.

Best steers sold from \$7.00 to \$7.50 at Winnipeg, and others from \$5.00 to \$6.75. A few yearlings brought \$7.00 to \$9.00. Good to choice butcher heifers made \$6.00 to \$7.50, fair kind from \$5.00 to \$5.50. Best cows ranged from \$5.50 to \$6.00 and other good kinds \$5.00 to \$5.25, with the balance largely \$3.50 to \$4.50. Canners and cutters \$4.50 to \$3.00. Bulls sold mostly from \$2.50 to \$4.00, with a few higher. The bulk of the good feeders \$5.00 to \$5.75 and plain and fair \$3.50 to \$4.50. Light weight stockers \$3.00 to \$4.50, with a few at \$5.00. Calves, good to choice, \$6.00 to \$8.00, and common to medium \$2.00 to \$5.00. Thick smooths opened at \$11.25, and closed at \$11.50. Select bacon 10 per cent. premium. A few

lamps sold \$12.75, sheep at \$8.00 and yearlings at \$10.00.

At Prince Albert—Fair stockers and feeders sold \$2.50 to \$4.00. Veal calves brought from \$2.25 to \$6.00. The hog market was unsettled, thick smooths selling from \$11.00 to \$11.25, off cars.

At Moose Jaw—One top load of steers sold at \$7.00, with the bulk of choice steers from \$6.00 to \$6.50, and medium \$4.75 to \$5.50. Top heifers, \$6.25; others mostly \$5.00 to \$5.50. Best cows \$5.50, good kinds mostly \$4.50 to \$5.00, and medium \$3.50 to \$4.25. Hogs opened \$10.75 for thick smooths, increased to \$11.50 and later closed at \$11.25.

Choice steers sold from \$6.50 to \$7.40 at Calgary, and choice heifers \$6.50 to \$7.25 with tops at \$7.75. Choice cows \$5.00 to \$5.75, and up to \$6.00. Canners and cutters \$1.50 to \$2.75. Good bulls \$2.50 to \$3.50 and bolognas \$1.00 to \$2.25. Choice calves \$9.00 to \$10.00, good heavies from \$7.00 to \$8.50, and common \$2.50 to \$3.50. Good stockers made \$4.00 to \$4.75, and good feeders \$4.25 to \$5.50. Thick smooth hogs opened at \$10.40 and closed \$11.50, off cars, with select bacon 10 per cent. premium. Good lambs sold \$12.00 to \$13.00, ewes around \$9.00 and yearlings from \$9.00 to \$10.00.

At Edmonton—Good to choice steers sold \$6.25 to \$7.25, and common to medium \$4.50 to \$6.00. A few heifers topped at \$6.75, with most of the good \$5.50 to \$6.50, and common to medium \$4.00 to \$5.00. A few cows \$5.75, while the bulk of the good to choice sold \$5.00 to \$5.50, and common to medium \$3.25 to \$4.50. Canners and cutters \$1.50 to \$2.50 and bulls \$2.00 to \$3.00. Good feeders \$4.75 to \$5.25, and medium \$4.00 to \$4.75. Good stockers \$4.00 to \$4.50, and medium \$3.00 to \$3.75. Good to choice veal calves sold \$8.00 to \$9.00. Thick smooths sold from \$11.50 to \$11.60 off cars, and select bacon at the 10 per cent. premium.

British Cattle Market—Glasgow reports the sale of a special shipment of 400 Canadian cattle last Saturday. Choice yearling Herefords sold from 13 1-2c to 14 1-2c per pound, live weight. Choice blacks and roan crosses made from 13c to 14c. Ordinary Canadian steers ranged from 11 1-2c to 13c. There were 84 Canadian store cattle sold at Forfar from 12 1-2c to 13 1-2c. Prime Scotch made 13c to 13 1-2c, and baby beef from 15 1-2c to 16c. Supplies were lighter and demand strong with values advanced. There were no Irish cattle on offer. There were no Canadian cattle sold this week at Birkenhead. Fifteen hundred Irish cattle made from 22c to 23c in sink. Dressed weight, including off-fal).

Others are in course of construction. Mukden, the most powerful of the group, is in regular communication with the Philippines and Honolulu and also receives daily messages from Nauen.

Radio Applied to Police Needs

A demonstration was given at the international police conference in New York on Thursday afternoon of a selective radio signalling system worked out by the Western Electric Company for the city of New York, by which police headquarters, using Station WNYC, may light a signal light at any individual police station or police headquarters, or police booth in the city, light the signal lights in all of them at the same time, or light the signals in selected groups of precincts.

This signal can be used to notify every precinct and booth in town simultaneously that something demanding police attention is about to be broadcast by WNYC, so that they may listen in. It may be used to throw a radio cordon about the city by signalling the police at ferries, bridges, main highways and railroad stations to listen-in to the description of a bank robber, or securities thief, or some other wanted man, who is probably at the moment hurrying to get out of New York. It may be used in a given borough, or section of the city, in order to reach many precincts with orders to turn out all available men for riot or other emergency duty.

AS TO FRANCE

(Fall River News)

France has been accused of being militaristic, and if this means that France is thinking rather more than she should of military matters, keeping her mind rather too set upon armies and warplanes, maintaining an army larger than she can support in comfort, then the charge undoubtedly is true.

But France has had experience to scare her into keeping ready to stave off an attack. With a restless and extremely militaristic nation for her next-door neighbor, having been invaded almost countless times by this neighbor, France is naturally afraid to bring her armies to a peace-time basis. She has no guarantee that any other nation would help her if Germany swept down upon her; millions of her finest and best men lie rotting in their graves dead by German bullet, shrapnel or bayonet. And Germany has just shown that she favors the monarchy, that she holds Marshall Hindenburg a hero, that

she still hates France with all the vigor and fury of old.

Senator Borah is one of those who feel that France is much too militant today. Yet Senator Borah is one of those who look upon the election of Hindenburg with entire complacency, seeing nothing of military or revengeful significance in the choosing of this grim war dog to head the German nation.

Suppose Marshal Foch should be chosen president of France? What would Senator Borah say? Would he and those who have a strange feeling of friendship for Germany view this with complacency, or would they be impelled again to point out that France was "dangerously militaristic"?

For ourselves, we sympathize with France, and can see exactly why she feels as she does feel. And, while we do not necessarily approve of all that the French are doing, nevertheless we cannot bring ourselves to see her as a danger to the peace of the world. And we believe it is distinctly dangerous to the peace of the world to have the Junkers coming back to power in Germany.

An amendment to the present copyright act, whereby a radio receiver is guaranteed against liabilities of any kind for royalties and assuring an author control over his works in respect to radio broadcasting, was approved by the special copyright committee of the House on Wednesday. Protection to broadcasting stations is also afforded by the amendment.

What to do for Your Catarrh!



A Man with Catarrh

First—be cheerful about it. Don't think that you can't be rid of your Catarrh because you see so many friends and acquaintances constantly blowing their noses—hawking and spitting—get whiffs of their bad breath and know that they have headaches—stupid dull feelings—head noises—even realize before they will admit it, that they are growing Deaf.

Second—Don't think because you are a good lawyer or merchant or farmer or house-keeper that you know how to treat your own nose and throat and ears. It took years of study and experience to enable you to do your job in life well and to give a worth while opinion on it.

Therefore, give the Specialist on Catarrh a chance to tell you what can be done for your Catarrh right in your own home, through this Method, without in any way interfering with your daily work.

Advice Free

Sit down now and write a little story about your case—how long you have had Catarrh—what caused it—what bothers you most—whether your nose, throat or ears are worst off. Don't worry about how you write—just tell how you feel.

Mail the letter and as soon as Uncle Sam can manage the mails, you'll receive a Book on Catarrh, information about your own case and about a Method of Home treatment which has been in successful operation 40 years.

Takes reliability—study—skill—and above all results, to treat Catarrh 40 years thru the mails, don't you think?

Here's a man out in Denver who says:—"My trouble with Catarrh is over and I feel fine and I can breathe 100 per cent. better. I do not have any discharge from my nose and not any from my throat. Your Method has done wonders for me."

All you have to do is to tell how Catarrh is bothering you. The Book, the information about the Method and your case, won't cost you a cent. All that we want is a chance to show you how Catarrh of the Nose, the Throat and Ears is being successfully treated at home. Write

CATARRH SPECIALIST SPOULE,
286 Cornhill Building, Boston, Mass

RHEUMATISM REMEDY

WAIT'S HOMOEOPATHIC RHEUMATISM REMEDY

Remedy for Acute Rheumatism with painful hot swelling of the part, Chronic Rheumatism with lameness, stiffness and soreness of the part; Sciatic Rheumatism, with pain in the hip, knee or leg of the affected side; Lumbago, or pains across the loins or back; Old Rheumatic Pains or Lameness. Price \$1.50.

JOHN T. WAIT, Box 385, Arryprior.
Send Registered Letter or Postal Note

SUPERIOR COURT, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL

No. 2369
Dame SUZANNE AUGUSTINE TAILLEFRET, wife common as to property of Fernand de Verneuil, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized to act herein by a judgment rendered by the Honorable Judge Bruneau, of the Superior Court of Montreal, on March 28th, 1925. PLAINTIFF vs. FERNAND de VERNEUIL, of the City and District of Montreal, DEFENDANT.
Notice is hereby given that an action in separation as to bed and property has been filed by the parties herein above described.
Montreal, April 25, 1925.
(Signed) BEIQUE & BISSONNETTE,
True Copy: Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Beique & Bissonnette,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The man who afforded Mrs. Salina Tipton, 91 years old, a reprieve of more than a quarter of a century, the only pleasure she had ever known, was named the beneficiary in her will by which she leaves her estate worth approximately \$50,000 to Paul Ash, jazz band artist, whom she has never seen. A friend brought a radio set to her cabin near Peoria, Ill., and she heard Ash from a Chicago radio station.

While Dr. James Harris Rodgers, of Hyattsville, Md., in America is meeting with great success with his experiments in wireless transmission and reception from underground aeriels, a British amateur, A. Ackland, of Chatham, Kent, is attempting the same thing in England.

One of the benefits which is expected to result from this mode of wireless communication is the elimination of interference which is known to be due to the sun's rays.

A North Dakota banker has made a specialty of financing the purchase of radio sets in order to keep young men on the farms,—a wise and fruitful idea.

A clergyman in Salisbury, England, recently wrote to the pastor of a church in Springfield, Mass., and said that five hours after he had conducted his own service he heard through the radio a Massachusetts clergyman reading from the same Psalm and quoting the same lines from Tennyson which he had used in England.

While seated in a cottage in England with a tempest blowing outside, a radio enthusiast distinctly heard a church service broadcast by WBZ four thousand miles away, and reported the names of the hymns sung and other parts of the service to prove that he heard it.

There is a bill in the British Parliament which proposes a penalty to be inflicted upon those who listen in without a license.

"Broadcasting in South America is at present chiefly confined to the few large cities," General Harbord said. "Buenos Ayres boasts of four stations. There are two stations in Rio de Janeiro, two in Sao Paulo, while smaller stations operate occasionally in Bahia and in Pernambuco. In Chile there are two stations operating at Santiago."

The broadcasting bill in South America is paid by radio advertisers and the trade, the latter co-operating with stations to the extent of setting aside a percentage of their revenue from the sales of receiving sets as a broadcasting expense. Some stations accept advertisements from various local merchants.

Twelve percent of Sweden's entire population are now licensed radio fans, the latest statistics show, and since the police have begun for the first time to round up illicit listeners the demand for official permits has grown by leaps and bounds.

Small shopkeepers in Vienna, who have

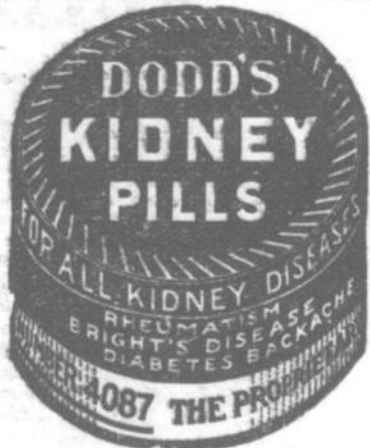
been on the verge of bankruptcy during the lean years following the war, have been saved from ruin by the advent of radio. Nearly every shop has installed a radio department.

The International Esperanto Association has decided to build its own broadcast station at Geneva.

Russia's most powerful Broadcasting station is the Shablovka Station in Moscow. The tower is elaborately constructed of a type strikingly different from the American style.

The central Chinese Government is planning to lift the embargo on radio material and supplies, and the telegraph department at Peking is at work on the first drafts of the regulations governing conditions of import.

In Manchuria there are radio stations in operation at Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Tungkiang, Marchull, Yinkow and Hulatao.



"Was Freed of Gall Stones And Persistent Backache"

Mr. Alexander Bradley, R.R. No. 1, Carp, Ont., writes:



"I suffered from gall stones, and commenced taking Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I feel safe in saying that these pills completely overcame the trouble, as it is some years since I was afflicted in this way, and I have not suffered from gall stones or even backache since. I have also found Dr. Chase's Nerve Food excellent for heart trouble and shortness of breath."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

25 cts. a box of 35 pills, Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

FARMERS MARKETS

COUNTRY PRODUCE

A fairly good business continues to be done in a wholesale jobbing way and sales of specials were made at 36c to 37c, fresh extras at 25c, firsts at 32c, and seconds at 29c to 30c per dozen.

The domestic demand for cold storage dressed poultry was moderately active, with sales of 10 to 12 lb. turkeys at 40c to 42c per lb., 5 to 9-lb. birds at 32c to 39c per lb., milk-fed chickens at 35c to 41c per lb., selected chickens at 32c to 37c per lb., selected fowl at 20c to 30c per lb., selected ducks at 28c to 30c per lb., and selected geese at 22c per lb.

Maple syrup was quoted at \$2.25 per tin of 13 lbs. and at \$1.25 per tin of 7 lbs., bright grades of maple sugar at 20c per lb., and dark grades at 17c to 18c per lb.

No. 1 white clover honey in comb, quoted at 22c to 23c per section, No. 2 grade at 17c to 18c per section, white extract in 30-lb. tins at 11c per lb., 10-lb. tins at 11.1-2c per lb., 5-lb. tins at 12c per lb., and 2.1-2-lb. tins at 12.1-2c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKET

The butter market on the whole has been quiet, with a steady undertone, and sales of Eastern Townships fresh-made No. 1 pasteurized creamery sold at 32.1-2c to 33c per lb., No. 1 creamery at 31.1-2c to 32c per lb., and No. 2 creamery at 30.1-2c to 31c per lb. In a wholesale jobbing way a fair trade was reported and prices were unchanged at 34c per lb. for finest creamery in solid packages, and at 35c per lb. in 1-lb. blocks.

There was no improvement in the demand for cheese, western No. 1 white and colored quoted at 17.3-4c to 17.7-8c, and eastern No. 1 white and colored at 17.1-2c to 17.5-8c per lb.

New York, May 14.—Butter, firm; receipts, 10,167. Eggs, irregular; receipts, 40,984. Fresh gathered, seconds, 29.1-2c to 30.3-4c; Pacific Coast whites, extras, 40c to 41c.

Cheese, firm; receipts, 63,412. State, whole milk flats, fresh fancy, 20.1-2c to 20.3-4c; do. average run, 19.3-4c to 20c.

THE GRAIN MARKET

A fair amount of business was done in low grades of wheat for export account. In the cash market, prices advanced 5.3-4c per bushel; No. 1 northern closing at \$1.50 1-2; No. 2 northern at \$1.77 1-2; and No. 3 northern at \$1.72 1-2 per bushel, ex-store, Fort William, but the premiums on all the contract grades were unchanged.

A moderate amount of business was worked in Canadian western oats for May-June shipment, and some sales of barley were also made, but exporters stated that the prices bid for Manitoba spring wheat were several cents per bushel below working basis. New York exporters bid 19.1-2c per bushel over the Winnipeg May option for No. 3 Canadian western, f.o.b., Montreal, while sales of spot supplies of No. 2 Canadian western oats were made at 15c per bushel over the Winnipeg May option, c.i.f., Montreal, and No. 1 feed grade sold at 3.1-2c per bushel over the same option, c.i.f., Montreal.

The domestic trade in car lots of oats was of a moderate volume. The tone was firm with sales of car lots of No. 2 Canadian western at 70c, No. 3 C.W. at 53c, No. 1 feed at 60.1-2c, and No. 2 feed at 58c per bushel, ex-store.

Cash prices at Winnipeg: Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.80 1-2; No. 2 northern, \$1.77 1-2; No. 3 northern, \$1.72 1-2; No. 4, \$1.56 1-2; No. 5, \$1.41; No. 6, \$1.31 1-2; feed, \$1.10 1-2; track, \$1.75 1-2.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 60.1-2c; No. 3 C.W., 56.1-8c; ex No. 1 feed, 53.3-8c; No. 1 feed, 49.5-8c; No. 2 feed, 47c; rejected, 42.1-4c; track, 55.5-8c.

Barley—No. 3 C.W., 83.3-4c; No. 4 C.W., 83.3-4c; rejected 81.3-4c; feed, 80.1-4c; track, 88.3-4c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W., \$2.44; No. 2 C.W., \$2.40; No. 3 C.W., \$2.31; track, \$2.44.

Rye—No. 1 C.W., \$1.16 1-2; track, \$1.16 1-2.

Foreign Exchange Department, Bank of Montreal, shows sterling 4.85 1-3. (par value 4.86 2-3).

New York funds at par.

THE MOTOR WORLD

IS THE DRIVER OR PEDESTRIAN TO BLAME?

(By Erwin Greer, President Greer College of Automotive Engineering)

Who is to blame for the numerous accidents reported every day in the papers, the automobile driver or the pedestrian? The correct reply is "both."

There are many careless drivers who violate every common-sense rule and there are thoughtless pedestrians who blindly walk directly in front of a machine, trusting in Providence to save them. If the majority of pedestrians were



not naturally careful when crossing a street and the majority of drivers didn't unconsciously observe safety first rules there would be hundreds of more accidents every day.

I have drawn up a few simple "Don't's" for pedestrians and drivers which I

think would go a long way toward eliminating scores of accidents. They are as follows:—

For Pedestrians

1. Don't step off the curbing to cross the street without glancing both ways.
2. Don't try to read your newspaper crossing the street or stop to argue with a friend half-way over.
3. Don't walk behind a street car.
4. Don't try to run if caught between two machines. Stand still until the automobiles have passed.
5. Don't try to cross a crowded street if the police signal is set for the opposite direction.
6. Don't cross in the middle of the block.
7. On crowded downtown streets use safety lanes marked on the pavement.

For Auto Drivers

1. Don't turn a corner without sounding your horn.
2. Don't try to talk to someone in the back seat when making a turn.
3. Don't cut corners.
4. Don't get interested in something going on half a block behind you when making a crossing.
5. Don't try to break speed records going around a corner.
6. Don't try to dodge around the left side of a street car to get out of a blockade.
7. Don't try to cut too close to women and children, who are liable to get rattled. (Copyright, by Erwin Greer)

Crowds Pay Respects to Late Premier

A procession of mourners, whose passing took several hours, bore significant tribute to the esteem with which the late Premier F. W. Massey, of New Zealand, was held. Dense throngs stood bareheaded and silent as the hearse moved on its way to the cemetery, and in the long cortege were several motor cars filled with beautiful floral tributes.

The funeral took place from the Parliament Buildings, where the deceased had been a conspicuous figure for many years as head of the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand, and where he had had many political triumphs in his lengthy occupancy of the premiership. Interment was in the cemetery at Point Haswell.

Attorney-General Succeeds W. F. Massey.

After the obsequies for the dead Premier, Sir Francis Bell, Attorney-General in the Massey Government, was sworn in pending the selection of the party leader as acting premier.

Hon. William Noseworthy, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, was recently appointed Minister of Finance to relieve Premier Massey, when the latter became too ill to attend to his public duties. The late Mr. Massey was Finance Minister as well as Premier.

Floods in Yukon

A delayed message from Dawson, Yukon Territory, dated Monday, May 11, received by the Canadian Press on Thursday, via Fort Egbert, Alaska, and Seattle, Washington, states that the worst floods

ever known in Dawson have caused the Yukon river to overflow its banks with the result that the city is flooded, the administration buildings being surrounded by water and the fire hall, the Bank of Commerce building, the White Pass Transportation Company's docks and offices seriously damaged by water.

Many homes in South Dawson are under water, says the despatch, and some of them have been carried away. The radio station has been put out of commission and the north and south approaches to the river bridge are impassable.

The Yukon river was full of ice from bank to bank, and the water was still rising fast when the despatch was filed.

It is announced that the King and Queen will open Canada's new building, in Trafalgar Square, London, England, with keys made from metals taken from the mines of northern Ontario. These keys will be presented to Their Majesties by the Hon. Peter Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada. There will be four sets of keys, each containing one key of gold, another of silver and the third of nickel. One set will go to the King, another to the Queen, and the other two sets to the High Commissioner and Premier Mackenzie King respectively.

No. 1 south lock of the Lachine canal at Montreal was smashed on Wednesday morning when the freight ship Jamaica crashed against the upper gates while closed.

Elderly Investors

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