

WITNESS

and

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

*make Canada
a land to love*

The Week's Outlook

Criminations Fair and Unfair

EACH of the parties is now busy denouncing the other for dragging the Crown into politics. The Liberals denounce the Conservatives for describing the issue as a Byng-King dispute as being a dastardly stroke below the belt, and the Conservatives denounce the Liberals for making it so, when no one can alter the facts for which the Liberals were in no sense responsible. Under our constitution it cannot be a Byng-King dispute. Mr. Meighen has adopted the vice-regal position by accepting office as virtually the adviser of it. It is a Meighen-King dispute. Mr. Meighen having not only espoused the false position, but is the beneficiary of it.

Passionate Politics

JUST as for an English Labor leader to call Mr. Baldwin a hypocrite was a very serious injury to his own party, seeing that the whole nation knows he is not, so it was a very bad turn done the Liberal cause by a Pacific Coast paper to accuse Lord Byng of having acted at an unprecedented crisis as the tool of the Tory party in England. Except among the soldiers Lord Byng is necessarily less known in Canada than is Mr. Baldwin in England. But those who do know him know him to be as conscientious in his constitutional duty of non-partisanship, as he was in his service in the field. One must look rather to vexation, or one would not like to say political purpose, than to reason for such a remark as this of the Vancouver Sun: "Why should we not have sent to us a member of the Royal Family, trained for generations to the exact degree of detachment from party politics, or why should we not have a native Canadian as Governor-general?" It is only necessary to add in the latter case, "traffed for generations in attachment to party" to reveal the contradiction. No one is free from preferences, but, curiously, it was the Liberal party that reproached Lord Dufferin for not exercising his despotic authority by dismissing John A. Macdonald on account of the Pacific scandal. Bengough had a cartoon representing Lord Dufferin as a page boy and his mistress saying, "A nice little chap, but too small for the position." Just think, Lord Dufferin, of all men, too small! The Pacific scandal was certainly a greater blemish on Macdonald's record than the customs scandal on Mr. King's, as he was himself the manager of it while Mr. King was only remotely a party to this one and had nothing to gain from it. All seems to depend on whose corns are trod on. We cannot escape judging the effects of the acts even of the King himself; and all should be exceedingly jealous for our constitutional liberties. In such criticism, however, we would do well to assume as we always may, that the King's representative is as loyal of heart to the constitution as the King himself, and not asperse the integrity of the Crown. It is really a great asset for a people to have something over them that they can unitedly respect. That is what monarchy means in our constitution; and it means much.

Wind And Whirlwind

IF we thus deprecate the ill-advised comments of the more irresponsible of the Liberal organs, we would also denounce the stupid statements of certain Conservative journals whose deliberate purpose seems to be to rend the country for party advantage. "Under which flag," asks the Montreal Gazette, as if to question the divine right of the Conservative party to rule—and the protectionists to extort—was equivalent to separatism or annexationism. But the Gazette's efforts are feeble compared to those of the Vancouver Province. That Tory organ has the impudence to suggest that Lord Byng deliberately shattered precedent and spurned the Liberal leader's advice to show his contempt for that party and for that leader. It is hard to imagine anything more mischievous. Nothing could more surely wreck the Empire in the end and overthrow all that the loyalists hold dear, than to plant the impression that the love of liberty and the right to responsible government are incompatible with loyalty to the crown and affection for the Empire. It was that stupidity which lost the United States. It was that stupidity which drove the grandfather of Mr. King into unwilling rebellion after all other means of ending the regime of tyranny and abuse had failed. Fortunately the good sense of the bulk of Canadians saved them from going to the extremities to which Mackenzie was goaded. But it was not for lack of provocation on the part of the oppressors. Party papers are ill advised to lightly refer to such matters. They forget that every Canadian school history now gives fair play to the little rebel, William Lyon Mackenzie. They forget that the same histories which tell of his squib of an insurrection against tyranny also tell of the Tory riots in Montreal which stoned the Governor-General, burned the parliament buildings, smashed the Queen's picture—all in the sacred name of loyalty, because Lord Elgin refused to veto a bill passed by parliament.

Cowardly And Foul

VILE slanders are being circulated by unscrupulous politicians in

Montreal, as to the number of personages implicated in the suppressed portions of the evidence on which the Duncan report was based. Newspapers, by suggestion, have done their best to involve others than the one person named by Mr. Stevens in parliament. Miss Agnes Macphail has already taken occasion to denounce such activities, and to deny that her temporary defection from the Liberal-Progressive alliance was the result of the tabling of this evidence in the house. For its own guidance the Witness has gone, however, to the director of the entire customs investigation. Mr. R. L. Calder, counsel for the committee, states positively that only one person, as named by Mr. Stevens, was involved in the evidence in question, and that the rumors now in circulation have but one foundation—the evil mind of the originator. Mr. Calder not only speaks with the authority of the man who, more than any other, knows all the facts, but he also speaks with that fairness and frankness worthy of a figure who was unanimously chosen as counsel by the entire committee; and who has been offered the Conservative nomination in an important Quebec constituency.

Idle Fears

OUR British fellow citizens, Conservative and Liberal, have no interest in Canadian politics except where they can imagine a movement toward secession from the Empire. Anything that raises that old bugbear gets on their nerves to an extent that occults everything else. The so-called Conservative party in Canada—really the party of privilege—has always understood this and has never scrupled to rasp on that raw place. The comments of the British press on the present situation impose on Mr. King the need of renewing explicitly his repeated declarations of attachment to the British Commonwealth and his resentment at altogether gratuitous aspersions of his loyalty. It is more difficult for him, situated where he is, to explain that the task of knitting the populations of Canada into one nation involves difficulties they obviously shut their eyes to. We think he has a good case for a libel suit against some of those who deliberately assume his corruption for which there is no sort of ground.

Making The British Constitution

THE Manchester Guardian, one of the wisest of British papers, thus states the high responsibility of Lord Byng's procedure:

"It cannot be denied that Lord Byng has made constitutional history. What he has done is the more important in that, while precedents from Great Britain carry over the Atlantic and Pacific to Canada and Australia, precedents from those Dominions undoubtedly carry back to the home country. Lord Byng has made constitutional history not only for Canada, Australia and South Africa, but also for Britain. Though in practical affairs the precedent he created must be modified, nevertheless it must be reckoned with.

If we interpret it correctly this says that Lord Byng's course was wrong but that it belongs to the category of facts once done that make history—of precedents that make constitutions. What gives it its import as a precedent is that it has no precedent to warrant it. That would not make it wrong, because there may not have been the same conditions before, or previous action may have proved unwise. In point of fact there was a very similar case only two years ago when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, after an actual and decisive defeat, asked for a dissolution and got it. So far as the precedent goes, it puts Lord Byng's course in the wrong. The events that followed, and that we think every Canadian expected to follow, condemn that course if it was based on the supposed, but very vain hope that it would save the country from the turmoil and the expense of an election. The Guardian seems to think of the procedure as past deletion. It is written with a pen of iron upon a rock forever, though of course further acts may modify it. Supposing it to have been a misjudgment, as it seems, we should hope that it would be possible to remove it from the book of fate. Mr. King, who naturally resents it as being different from what he had a fair right to expect, has appealed to the nation against it. It seems inevitable that the people's judgment upon this appeal should be the central matter before the country in the campaign of the next few months. The Meighen government will use its administrative control to make a great demonstration of house cleaning in custom house quarters, the chief part of that work being done to their hand. The late government, even if equally zealous in the matter, could not do this with like ostentation, as that would have confessed and drawn attention to its own delinquencies. So the conservative and protectionist orators will dwell upon the customs scandal and the Liberal ones will dwell upon the danger to the country's liberties. While in the interest of Canada, and, as the Manchester Guardian points out, of the whole empire—to go no further, it is of great importance to pronounce correctly on a question of parliamentary privilege, we cannot say too strongly that denunciations of the governor-general for his exercise, according to his best judgment, of the responsibility laid upon him, are denunciations of monarchy and can easily do Liberalism more harm than good. The wild hysteria in that sense of curbstone sheets which live by dervish dancing and muck should be promptly and effectively repudiated.

Smart Politics

ACCORDING to Mr. Motherwell's showing, (in an address which will be found in this paper) of the way by which Mr. Stevens possessed himself of the information already gathered by the government, and used it against the government by extracting it from those from whom it had already been obtained, looks like a

The Scandal Brigade



Unscrupulous politicians and newspapers are spreading the rumor, by suggestion, and whispered slander, that suppressed findings of the customs committee besmirched the moral character of several prominent political leaders. These reports, as we point out elsewhere, have been authoritatively denied by those who know all the facts, and who place fairness to all men above party preference or political advantage. Political warfare is seldom inspiring, but it is never so disgusting as when waged by such means as foul slander and vilification.

smart piece of sharp practice. Mr. Moth-erwell's vindication of the latest King ministry, even against the charge of lax-ity, would seem to be complete. It would, however, have been more satisfactory if it had covered the Moses Aziz incident. The worst feature of that case was not the deferring of the execution of justice pending some investigation or other, a responsibility which the law should never have laid on the minister and which it was very unfair to worry a new minister with. The mischief of it lay in the plea in response to which the respite was granted, namely that the convict had been of great use to the party. That plea should have been enough to cause the appeal to be spurned. It puts the minister's act on the basis of political influence. Even politically it was a blunder.

Each to His Own

IT looks very much as though the Progressive Party had fallen apart into its original elements. Every one free from an ulterior object naturally assumed that any promise given by that party to see the Meighen government through the session applied as it said, only to the formal completion of such uncontroversial measures as were in process; that it was a promise of confidence in that government as such was unthinkable. Supporters of that government, of course, assumed to account it an oath of allegiance and abused Mr. Forke and his followers for treachery in not becoming mere tail joints in the Tory procession. It seems that these have found some among the recalcitrant Progressives who stand by the theory that the party had become Conservative for the time being in a way it had always refused to become Liberal. It is significant that, in the final divisions of the year, the Progressives supported the Liberal or Conservative chiefs in accordance with the preferences shown in the first place. The obvious conclusion is that these members may be regarded as western representatives of one or other of these parties. What seems to be necessary is that there should be no senseless contests between advanced Liberals calling themselves Progressives, and the regular variety of the party representatives. That senseless proceeding can only result in handing several seats to the protection-ists to which they have no possible right.

Canada The Prosperous

NO matter what direction the present political fight in Canada finally takes, Canada is to be spared some of the absurdities of last year. No longer will the Tory gloomsters be able to go up and down the land, bawling closed factories, unemployed workmen, and the southward exodus. "Business is good" is the universal cry. The railways are prospering. The Canadian National earnings were seven times as high in May this year as last. The Pacific coast is thriving, a fact for which the Australian trade treaty is somewhat responsible. The prairie provinces are looking forward to a banner year. Northern Ontario is progressing at a record rate. Old Ontario's industries are all busy. Quebec is witnessing new developments of a magnitude unknown in her history. Last but not least, things are decidedly brighter in the Maritimes. The new tidal power developments on the Bay of Fundy have opened a vista of new possibilities of decidedly rosy hues. Are these mere fancies? Everyone knows that people say: business is good. Do facts support that statement? One has only to examine the current trade statement of the dominion to establish these statements by cold figures. Canada now has the largest per capita trade balance of any country in the world. Canada's trade balance increased no less than twenty per cent last year. In only one other year in her history did Canada exceed last year's record. That occasion was in 1918, the last of the war years. It looks as if the weeping and wailing over impending bankruptcy and industrial disaster would be no more. Indeed it would not be surprising to hear the temporary Meighen government claiming credit for the prosperity. That, at any rate would be no more ridiculous than the blaming of the King Ministry for the burden of the debts incurred by its predecessors, and for the depression caused by the drastic and sudden deflation policy of the first Meighen government.

A Reaction

A JOINT excursion to the bar of the House of Lords ended in a free fight, which unpleasantness ended in a joint excursion to the 'bar' of the House of Commons and smiles. It is a curious custom when parliamentary procedure requires the royal sanction for the King or his representatives to take his seat on the throne in the chamber of the chief estates of the realm, and summon his faithful Commons to the bar of that House to learn His Majesty's pleasure. Your genuine Englishman takes joy in such mementoes of days gone by. As an example he still gets married and does his more solemn social duties in the unaccountable flat topped cylinder worn by Beau Brummel in the days of the Georges, varying by order of the style dictators from year to year but never changing its preposterous outline. He has never considered it artistically even a possibility. But possibly from its very unnaturalness, he clings to it as a sort of sacred thing. It is a question if any fashion has ever dominated so long. Both in eternal China and the "unchangless east" everything had completely changed within the same period even before the modes of the west had taken possession in both. In like manner a strange usage continues which could not possibly get birth today. The English have always guyed that curious exalted flunkey, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and his exaggerated obeisances, as the bearer of the King's commands—"le roy le veult"—but they would not be without him for anything. So it happened last week at a moment when both houses were worked up to boiling passion over the emergency eight hour bill, and no time could be lost about adding to it the royal assent, that it became necessary to go through this stately pantomime, which anyone may see who happens in on a like ritual in our own House of Commons. Three raps on the outer door, three unspeakable bows almost to the carpet on the way to the Speaker's chair. One democrat actually moved that the royal messenger be not received; but the Speaker did not hear him. All proceedings must cease. Then follows a pell-mell rush through the corridors to a humble place at the bar of the House of Lords to hear the King's will, die-hard and miser jostle each other going and coming. People say it would serve the cause of Labor better if it would avoid sending blackguards to parliament who delight in playing the ungentlemanly part. If that advice is to be given it seems necessary to bestow it all round. In this case a great deal of the fret was due to the sharp and irrepressible tongue of the wife of a peer; and the actual fisticuff was at the hands of a blue Tory. It was on the return drive that he let out with his fist, as it happened, on the wrong man; whereupon, a melee. Innocent reporters describe it as the worst disturbance in the annals of parliament. Still gentle and simple made it up nicely, and after a trip together to the other bar entered their own chamber together smiling.

Government By Demonstration

DEMONSTRATIONS of national and irresistible proportions are getting to be a powerful and legitimate political weapon. A hundred thousand strong the women of England paraded, a fortnight ago, with banners and streamers displaying holy texts and holy sentiments. But not as pacifists they marched. Their goal is the enthronement of law, not force, nor yet mere non-resistance, as the future arbiter of disputes between nations as it now is within nations. It is a goal that can and must be reached.

This last week has witnessed an even more striking demonstration of war veterans, heroes and disabled against the settlement of France's debt to the United States. The judgment of the Witness as to the moral merit of that debt, need not be repeated. It applies still more to the British debt than to the French. Britain and the United States were both in the war. Britain, strained to the utmost, was not only incurring her own burdens but those of her continental allies, practically underwriting a large proportion of the French debt. The United States was enriching herself by supplying her associates in the war with supplies at two or three prices. As it was a common struggle each power should have been contributing in proportion to its own strength. That was a moral question, however, for the United States to decide, not for her debtors who accepted her charity hat in hand. Britain with burdens to meet other than her own,

has faced the music and, on confessedly easy terms, is paying up. According to these heroes France having settled on still easier terms, and enjoying such prosperity as Britain has been a stranger to since the war, and carrying on wars of conquest and having subsidized minor powers, should refuse to pay. And still the Franc goes down.

Slow But Sure

DEFEAT of the farm surplus legislation in the United States has given the low tariff forces new encouragement. The western farmers, balked in their demand for legislation designed to raise produce prices by artificial means, threaten to upset the protectionist apple cart. What the immediate result will be remains to be seen. But one thing is certain. The United States is surely passing into an era when lower tariffs will win ever-increasing support. If the farmers do achieve their goal in raising food prices above world levels by the extent of the tariff, a reaction is certain from city dwellers. If the farmers fall a revolt by themselves is inevitable. Besides this, certain great industries, such as the motor and shoe concerns, now dominate the world's markets. They have everything to gain and nothing to lose from freer trade. The world may well see a readjustment of national tariff barriers in the United States far sooner than most observers expect.

Child-men

A WILD Arab sees a giant bird-machine sweeping over him; raises his rifle; takes a casual shot, and promptly forgets the incident. An aviator is hit, dies, and the London to Australia flight is interrupted until the pilot can secure a new mechanic. This playful Arab habit of letting fly at any convenient target can be exemplified by any of those with war experience in the near east. One warrior relates how, in Mesopotamia, far behind the fighting line, it was dangerous indeed to display lights at night. Arab allies, riding past, seemed to be powerfully lured by the flickering targets. What a simple people! one exclaims. How many generations must pass before such a people can play a useful and peaceable part in world affairs! Yet it is not so many years ago when householders in the state of New Mexico exercised precisely the same precautions to escape the playful "cussedness" of American-born cowboys attracted by the inviting targets made by silhouetted figures on the window shades. The world moves—more quickly than seems possible.

Disarmament Delays

AFTER many weeks of steady work the technical conference on disarmament has adjourned for one month. It might be supposed that no real progress has been made to date. It has been clearly shown that the continental group of powers, loosely and somewhat incorrectly known as the Latin bloc, have no real intention of disarming at present. There might even be a suspicion that those powers have no desire to disarm. Nevertheless something has been achieved. The various powers have been forced to show their hands to the world. They have promised to submit concrete schemes for actual disarmament. They cannot, therefore, simply block all progress. Though they have negatived the actual suggestions advanced by other nations they will sooner or later be forced to suggest some alternative. One curious circumstance of the conference has been the consistent way in which the delegates have divided. The United States, Japan and Britain have stood together, supported by the Norse and certain other nations. But the Latin bloc, dominated by France and Italy, with all their satellites, has outnumbered the former. What seems to unite this bloc is hatred, fear of, or designs upon Austro-Germany. The naval supremacy of the other powers may be an important consideration, also. But in any event that division is consistent. It seems to conform with what might be called the moral division of public opinion throughout the world.

Stabilizing The Soviet

SOVIET Russia shows a balanced budget for the past year. What is more interesting is that both railways and telegraph companies earned profits.

We are not given details as to other industries operated by the state. Certain facts become ever more clear, however. Russia has passed from a system of undiluted communism into a system of state capitalism. The report of the three British Conservative members of parliament who have just returned, strengthens the impression that the system is working fairly well and that the vast majority of the people are no more worried over politics than are people elsewhere. The peasants, who comprise the great bulk of the population, have their land. They sow and reap their crops in peace. They are not lying awake at night worrying over the fact that only a hundred thousand Russians are official members of the communist party which is ruling the land. Meanwhile the rulers adapt their preconceived theories to existing facts. They borrow freely from the experiences of the rest of the world. Nor is there any doubt that their system is working—somehow. It will bear watching. For if Russia can and must borrow from the experiences of others, others can also borrow from Russia. Events in Russia will bear watching. Mr. Lloyd George's impending visit should yield interesting fruits. He is exercising extreme care in his choice of interpreters and has stipulated that he must be allowed to go where he pleases and talk to everyone or anyone.

To Defend, Attack

GENERAL Lincoln Andrews is about to retire from the leadership of the American prohibition enforcement squad. The reason officially given is that General Andrews resented the failure of Congress to pass legislation which he believed necessary for the successful accomplishment of his task. But another factor is that the prohibitionists themselves had largely lost faith in General Andrews' belief in the law. His testimony before the Senate investigating committee certainly gave the impression that he thought some relaxation of the law would be desirable. The incident is just one of many which show that the wets have succeeded in putting prohibition on the defensive before the people. There would seem to be no danger of the repeal of the amendment. The laborious process necessary would alone make that a matter of years. But there would seem to be some chance of the nullification of the law, in some states, by the amending of the enforcement laws. All this points a lesson to Canada. Every soldier; every politician knows that offence is the best defence. To wait for the inevitable attacks of the enemy requires less effort than to arrange and carry through an offensive. But that attitude does not win wars. Canada will make progress against the liquor evil only when prohibitionists again attack. National prohibition should be the ultimate goal kept constantly in mind. Meanwhile a worthwhile objective, in the restriction of liquor customs clearances to ships making actual voyages to legitimate ports, presents itself. The granting of such clearances from only one port on each seaboard would eliminate much inland bootlegging, assist in stopping smuggling, and aid our neighbors as well as ourselves in abolishing the liquor evil.

Church Failures

IT is a fitting gesture on the part of His Holiness the Pope to instruct the faithful everywhere to pray for the Catholic Church in Mexico, which is being persecuted by the government. We may well bespeak the same from Christians who are not of his fold. Surely a church needs praying for which has had a monopoly of the religious instruction of a nation for some four hundred years and has brought about such a reaction of hate against itself. The disabilities against which the Pope protests are exceedingly drastic against any ecclesiastical participation in politics, being directed more especially against foreign ministers and teachers. Not, apparently, without some reason in the renewed political activity of the hierarchy, the immediate answer to the Pope's appeal for prayer has been a sharp restatement and reinforcement of these regulations. The inhibitions are couched in general terms and have hitherto been applied throughout the republic to Protestant missions and schools of various denominations. Still the Pope has no doubt good ground for assuming that the ill-will is toward the church that he

is responsible for—the church that has never ceased to disturb politically every country in which it could assert itself. He says: "It is not necessary to relate the grave and dolorous facts, daily multiplying in Mexico. While the emissaries of other religions are permitted the widest liberty, that liberty is denied Catholics in a fashion which would dishonor any civilized people." Surely Pope Pius XI is a Modernist in disguise. He should write an essay on the Spanish inquisition and on the fires of Smithfield. We have not heard of anything worse than jail for assumed foreign propagandists, such as English die-hards are urging for Russian ones. The implication that Mexico is on a low plane of civilization is borne out by the facts. Nor might it be difficult to maintain the allegation that, principal among the causes of its stagnation is an ecclesiastical system everywhere on the side of oppression and ignorance. In practically all the countries where the Roman Catholic Church has had undisputed religious sway, it has made intelligence its enemy and, lamentable to add, divorced it from religion which has become to it an empty form of dispraved moral value. The time has certainly come to pray for Mexico in the agony of a religious upset which must result for better or for worse according to the grace given.

Mr. Meighen and the Manipulators

AS the fog surrounding the last stormy scenes at Ottawa begins to lift, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that one man must be held responsible for the situation in which Canada finds herself today. That man may be the victim rather than the originator of party actions which are the cause of the chaos. But that man, Mr. Arthur Meighen, chose to constitute himself the one man ministry, which brought parliament to an inglorious close. That man chose to assume full responsibility for the original refusal of dissolution to Mr. King, and for the subsequent granting of dissolution to himself.

Canada must decide whether he was justified in doing so.

Legalistic questions tire the ordinary man. Yet, in affairs of government, it is impossible to ignore the basic principles of the British parliamentary system. One of these, indeed the most important, is that someone responsible for all acts of government whether they are the work of civil servants, the cabinet, or the Crown itself.

Professor W. P. M. Kennedy, in his admirable and modern work, the "Constitution of Canada," says: "The relations between the Governor-General and the cabinet are now fairly clear. . . . He is entitled to receive the full confidence of his ministers when they ask him to act in any official capacity. If confidence does not exist he can doubtless dismiss them; but he would do so with the full knowledge that he would be compelled to find successors who would be prepared to take constitutional responsibility for his action."

Mr. Meighen, not the Governor-General, must be held responsible by the people for the original refusal of dissolution. Considered alone, there might be little real quarrel with that act. It is true that it proved a serious error of judgment. It is true that it was unprecedented in a century of British history. But it is also true that there was no precise parallel in history. Mr. Meighen may have felt justified in risking the very obvious dangers on that account.

As a matter of fact the events of the following day, when the vote of censure on the ex-minister of customs was passed, temporarily justified the position maintained by His Excellency on Mr. Meighen's advice.

But if the first step in the dangerous path may be explained, even excused, what followed cannot. The hectic history of those few days does not concern us here. It is sufficient to say that parliament itself declared illegal Mr. Meighen's manoeuvre, designed to avoid the necessary elections for ministers appointed to the cabinet.

Mr. Meighen thus found himself in the impossible position occupied by Mr. King four days earlier. Dissolution, under someone, had proved necessary. Events themselves had demonstrated the fallacy of departing from the well-worn path of constitutional precedent, except in the most obvious circumstances.

The Roman Church is having its judgment day in Mexico, and is being judged according to the quality of its stewardship. It is not the only one there whose door of entrance has been slammed to. For the present haryesting must depend on the quality of the seed already sown, and to what extent it has been acclimatized and become native. If it has life in it, the breaking of all cords of dependence on foreign aid may prove highly beneficial in developing native virility. The Mexican Church is not the only one which by carrying on formal ordinances has imagined itself doing its whole duty to its flock, and is now getting shaken up. Old things in religious use are passing away and hopeful shoots of new life are springing. It is ill-judged to denounce, as His Holiness does, the church's enemies as hypocrites, lest that word should recoil. It means "performers." It was originally applied, and still rightly applied to people whose religion consists in outward appearances and not "in spirit and in reality." Yes, the Mexican Church badly needs praying for, or, if it has committed the "sin unto death", at least the Mexican people. And there is in this a clear call to all others to consider whether their tree is bearing their appointed fruit or is doomed.

Precisely at this point Mr. Meighen had perhaps the greatest opportunity that had ever presented itself to any Canadian statesman. He knew that His Excellency, having raised one storm that had swept round the Empire by rejecting the advice of his former constitutional adviser, was unlikely to aggravate matters by being "logical and twice wrong" in rejecting the advice of his newly appointed adviser. He must have known what Sir Charles Tupper's advice to Lord Dufferin had been in 1873 when the Governor-General has asked for the resignation of the Macdonald ministry because of the Pacific Scandal. It seems impossible, with all the searching for precedents that occurred during the short period of Mr. Meighen's power, that the following passage from Sir Charles' "Recollections" should have escaped attention:

I called upon Lord Dufferin, who said: "I suppose, Doctor, Sir John has told you what I have said to him?" and was answered in the affirmative. Lord Dufferin said: "Well, what do you think about it?" I said: "I think your Lordship has made the mistake of your life. Today you enjoy the confidence of all parties as the representative of the Queen. Tomorrow you will be denounced as the head of a party by the Conservative press all over Canada for having intervened during a discussion in Parliament and thrown your weight against your Government. Nor will you be able to point to any precedent for such action in British Parliamentary practice."

Lord Dufferin said: "What would you advise?" I replied: "That you should at once cable the Colonial Office and ask advice." That was done. Lord Dufferin sent for Sir John Macdonald at two o'clock that night and withdrew his demand for the resignation of the Government.

But Mr. Meighen did not need to refer to any precedents or to ancient history. He knew that the ordinary citizen, unschooled in law, would regard the refusal of dissolution to one party and the immediate granting of dissolution to another as an act of favoritism.

Mr. Meighen knew that he could prevent this by advising the recall of the King ministry and the carrying out of the original advice. Mr. Meighen knew that to do so would have quelled the constitutional storm and placed before the country the question of customs administration and the tariff.

Yet in his eagerness to seize the reins he put the coach into a slough, creating a situation in which, as Sir Charles Tupper put it, would cause Lord Byng to be denounced as having made himself the head of the Conservative party in Canada.

Was that choice the result of lack of foresight? Or was that choice of deliberate design? Such a suggestion might amaze outsiders unfamiliar with Canadian politics. It might seem unthinkable that politicians would stop to make a political football of the crown itself.

Does such a suggestion seem unfair to Mr. Meighen himself?

The Conservative leader has convinced Canadians of his own honesty of personal purpose. He has principles and is in dead earnest. But he has openly and recently admitted that in political campaigns he acts according to the dictates of his organization, and Canadians have no room for doubt as to the political scruples of the master mind of that organization. In its every act there is evidence of a certain "fine Italian hand."

It was that Machiavellian hand which in 1911 raised the old flag to delude the voters into defeating the very policy for which the great Macdonald strove for years and which the great Laurier had secured as the crowning achievement of his life. It was the hand of the master manipulator that abetted, if not arranged, the amazing but unsuccessful conspiracy of 1925 by which Quebec was to be betrayed into actually voting for Mr. Meighen's party by ostensibly voting for those who professed their animosity to that leader.

Is it too much to suppose that such a hand would hesitate to attempt to smash, on the crown itself, the Meighen-King deadlock by making the issue Byng versus King? If so, what of this address, delivered almost immediately after the arrival in Montreal last week of Mr. "Bob" Rogers, Conservative party purse holder. The campaign "keynote," delivered to the Montreal Conservative

Association by one John Macnaughton, summarizes itself as follows:

"People of sense feel that they would rather follow the action of Lord Byng, who led the Canadian troops to victory at Vimy Ridge, than the opinion of Mr. King, who during the war spent his time in the United States drawing an excellent salary from the Rockefeller Fund."

"If the issues are properly put before the people of Canada, they will have little difficulty in deciding as between Baron Byng and the grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie."

Is it too much to suppose that the hand which waves the flag as readily as it throws it in the dust as occasion demands would hesitate to rob the hero of Vimy of his glory and his uniform wherewith to disguise a party leader in the hopes of rallying all Canada to a certain banner?

Is it too much to suppose that the master manipulator would be as careless of what happened to the owner of that uniform, or of his successors as of the old flag, after it had served its campaign purpose?

That is the question that Canada must decide in deciding the fate of Mr. Meighen's ministry. For Mr. Meighen must bear the responsibility for those acts, whether he is the prime minister in fact as in name, or whether he is the mere marionette of the master manipulator.

Secret Counsels

TWO maritime premiers, not to mention a member of the Quebec government, happened in on Montreal on the same day as did the adventitious prime minister of Canada. Questioned, they had come strictly on their private affairs and unconscious of each other. All of which made the news-monger certain that they had been summoned there in order to come to terms with regard to policy. The paper announces in big letters that "Secrecy surrounds the meeting." That is, of course, supposing there was such a meeting. We would venture to supply enough of the proceedings to put the line of mystery a little further back.

THE national magnate says: Gentlemen, you have heard that His Excellency has withdrawn his confidence from Mr. King and conferred it upon me; having refused Mr. King's advice and accepted mine to the same effect, a course which has my full approval and for which I am constitutionally responsible. As you owe your present position to the same party I count on your congratulations. Indeed, in my high mission of protecting the capital investments of the country I am looking for sympathy from some who have ranked under a different banner.

Of course, I quite understand, gentlemen, and you understand, and you probably suspect that your electors understand, that what we still call the National Policy was, and still is, as towards your provinces a process of maintaining industries in what your fathers spoke of as Canada, at the cost of the natural wealth of the country—in your case wealth from the sea, from the mine, from the field and, still in New Brunswick, from the forest. These are taxed in the cost of living and in the abridgment of markets, with the result that, except at certain centres, your populations tend rather to recede than to grow. I am not saying these things, gentlemen, to your electors, but to yourselves, who owe your positions to the successful occultation of this awkward fact, and not a little, if you will allow an old-fashioned pleasantry, to the "dust" emanating from the benefited industries. That last is, of course, a joke between ourselves. I don't look into such things.

IT is no use my pretending that we have any intention of mitigating the lurdens which have since confederation been increasingly complained of. On the contrary we take the attitude of a certain king in Scripture, who told the complaining people that, far from reducing their exactions, he proposed to make his little finger thicker than his father's waist. That, I need not tell you, is the attitude of the present government and we look to you to defend it, as it is plain you have to.

You have already learned the process—Red herrings gentlemen! Red herrings! You know how the moment we hear even a cheep at the way your people are being taxed for the benefit of Montreal Custom House. You will see

others, we raise a cry about the need of protecting this and that maritime interest. Once we get that cry raised we have them. If they want to tax the whole country for their benefit, they have nothing more to say against the same process elsewhere. The reasoning in favor of balancing privilege against privilege is no doubt a little crude. It makes everything in the country more expensive by getting it in a more expensive way. But people swallow it. You see it has gone down with me till I can't see things in any other way. We have another red herring: After we have made your living specially expensive and restricted your market by refusing reciprocity, (a deadly blow that was at your interests I allow, yet you voted for it—Red herrings it was that did that) it seemed only right that a promise made at Confederation should be recalled. A railway, you will remember, was promised. That was built and a terrible tax it has been on the whole country ever since. This is an admission not to go further. But there was, of course, any amount of election talk at the time as to how the railway would make up for exclusion from other markets by increasing your trade with Canada. Of course it cannot do that; but is it not a fair claim that freight rates should be lowered at the cost of the country that taxes you to a level that will accomplish that? That is a cry that did yeoman service at the provincial elections. Indeed, it is the cry by which you hold your present seats.

NOW, gentlemen, I have laid the whole case before you. It is for you who have won for us your provinces, so long opposed to us, to advise how to hold them. I see the difficulty, of course. At your provincial elections you could make unlimited demands on the Federal government. Failure of that government to fulfil was only so much more capital for you. But, gentlemen, you see how it is necessary now to be more guarded about what you, by your promises, commit the central government to. You have been anxiously thinking about this, gentlemen, and it is desirable that we further west should know your mind, so that we can all pull together.

IT is more difficult to know what the wise men of the east may have said in reply. It would perhaps begin somewhat this way: "Very good of you, to be sure, Mr. Prime Minister. We greatly appreciate your deferring to us in this so important and desperate a matter. Perhaps, as you represent the interests for which we are called upon to do what you will own must be a distasteful and compromising service you would tell us what our marching orders are." "Ah, gentlemen," replies the leader, "I see you have no help to give me. Well, all I can say is, keep as far off the goose question as you can. Face it gingerly on lines indicated. And don't forget the Montreal Custom House. You will see

what master strokes our party managers have taken here. We thought we had thrown the whole country off the scent of protection by uncovering that stink-pot; reserving protection for the towns which it has subsidized. Subsidy, as you yourselves know, is the weapon of privilege everywhere. We planned this exposure and counted on it. It even worked with the Governor-General; almost too well; for they now have a cry to cover the scandal in what they call the despotic transfer of power. The temper of the country is such that that cry was calculated to carry everything. But our managers are master hands and the British press has always been their master weapon. They have got the idea over there that Conservatism means attachment to Britain. It has come down from the time of King's grandfather, and has often come in handy. We have fair control of the press here. Money does that. And the British correspondents here are either attached to Conservative papers or are British radicals

who make no allowance for a man in a tight rope. So it was easy to give them to understand that King asked a dissolution to escape a vote of censure. Take note of that; it is a good point that may have escaped you. Of course we may truly say he did, and truth is everything. All the same, having already been defeated he had to do it any way or resign. The implication, of course, is that King himself is rotten and that the G. G. did the only thing possible in sending him about his business and that any questioning of that act is virulent disloyalty or rank treason or something. Mind you, it is not we that are saying that. Much as I am opposed to him I know it is not true. Being closely beset at all times, he may have been lax I am not so sure he could have done better. One can't know and do everything. Still I think on the whole, and apart from the thorny tariff question, you have a pretty manageable case. Gentlemen, your political life depends on it.

Jerusalem and Geneva

"JERUSALEM AND GENEVA," is the suggestive title of the principle article, as blazoned on the cover of the Palestine Weekly, published at Jerusalem, a copy of which has been sent to the Witness. The article in question deals with appeals to Geneva against the British administration of Palestine. But the whole magazine affords a curious study of clashing contrasts between the old Jerusalem and the new. Spiritually speaking, Geneva is a more sublime presentation of the New Jerusalem than are the curious contradictions supplied by this magazine between the sepulchral shrines and mourning places, the stones and dust valued of very many peoples, and the impudent modernisms which make the old city emerging from the sleep of ages, as incongruous as would be a Greek statue of Jupiter in a starched collar. The beginning of impudence was when a royal viaduct was thrown across the Kedron brook to make straight the way of the Kaiser's chariot to the Garden of Gethsemane, high above the path taken on foot and in mental agony by the Lord of all on that dreadful midnight, eve of the day on which all history hinges. The triumph of the ridiculous was when, in honor of the same incarnation of human conceit, the Mosque of Omar, the "Dome of the Rock," Jerusalem's one noble structure, was befooled with tawdry colors. One was long ago prepared for anything banal on seeing a photograph of a rural looking railway station with just such idlers on the platform as one sees anywhere at home, and the name Jerusalem painted on the end in the same foolish way that prevails here with apparently the object of informing the local inhabitants of the name of their own village and keeping passengers from discovering it.

BUT the present interest is with this magazine, which begins with an advertisement of the Palestine Lloyd Ltd., with offices at Allenby's Building on the Jaffa Road, with agencies at Mohammed Ali Square, Alexandria; Rue Kemal, Cairo; Herzl Street, Tel-Aviv, the principal Jewish settlement in Palestine. Strange that Cairo, supposed to be dominated over by Britain, should have a principal street named after the very latest unspeakable Turk. Here, too, among many, is an advertisement of the Hotel Siberias, where he who would seek "Sabbath rest by Galilee and calm of hills above," where Jesus sought to share with His Father "the silence of eternity" can have comfortable and clean accommodation and a good kitchen, supplied with fish no doubt by the modern Peter and John and James. A page is devoted to a tank-built gang plough of French make, which looks as if it would plough the whole slope of Sharon in a forenoon. One wonders where there can be use for it in the land whose rocks are iron, whose hills yield brass, which is, for the most part better suited to vineyards and olive orchards sacred to flowery pastures yielding milk and honey, than to traction ploughing. Seeing that the chief need of Palestine is population, how is that to be supplied by machines that will do as much in a day as a whole tribe of Arabs working with implements of the pitifully rude sort that are shown in Palestine exhibitions? Still the nearest thing to gang ploughing in ancient literature is the account of a young man named Elisha who was found on his father's ranch pre-

sumably in the plain of Esdraelon, ploughing with twelve yoke of oxen; unless perhaps it took the whole twelve yoke to pull the wooden plough later used for firewood. Sixty years ago one could see three yoke and a horse pulling an uncompromising wooden plough in remote parts of Cape Breton. This question of gang ploughs and population is the problem of every land in which man power is giving way to machinery in all human operations. If one man can do as much as twenty how are the other nineteen to get a living? On the other hand, if one can do as much as twenty there is twenty times the product for each. It is all a matter of adjustment. The farmer's wife who cannot get help can get her supplies in cans and paper boxes from a thousand miles away cheaper than she could get the same result from home products. The washing goes by mail to be "mangled" at the city laundry. At least so it is getting to be.

ANOTHER page is given to the laudation of a motor omnibus as the right thing for the distressingly narrow and kinky thoroughfares of Jerusalem. What next? The daughters of Zion, who, if we know Scripture, were at no time indifferent to such attentions, are provided with a beauty parlor in Clark Building and with Venetian toilet preparations in most inspiring detail.

TURNING to the editorial we find the King's Birthday spoken of as though King George was as much the King in Jerusalem as was Melchisedek, the mysterious, David, the great, Solomon the wise, Ecclesiastes, the unhappy, or Geoffrey, the Crusader.

Passing over the illness of Lord Plumer, caught on a duty trip through Trans-Jordan, and "the end of the opera season," which we take to add a modern feature of the Jewish calendar to the many old stated dates, we come to a crow over the failure of the recent conference at Cairo to restore the Caliph-

ate; as fail it had to, not being at all representative of Islam. It is jeered at for the irrelevant things it did manage to agree on, passing resolutions denouncing the bad administration of the French in Syria and such remote matters. It compares this to an alleged meeting in Cork, on revising the prayer book, whose deliverances denounced the abuse of prohibition in America and the actions of a local football referee as being works of the devil.

THE article referred to on the cover is interesting as to present conditions. Without directly espousing the Zionist grievances it foreshadows the nature of the representations which were to be made to the Mandates Commission which was about to visit Palestine to inspect the administration of the mandate. The chief count of the memorial will have to do with the failure, in accordance with the mandate to provide state and waste lands for extensive Jewish settlement. That there is much wilderness on both sides of the Jordan is a familiar fact, but one wonders how, in a country so long occupied, there can still be state and waste lands fit for extensive Jewish settlement. The memorial is also to claim Government financial support for distinctively Jewish education, which is said to be provided for in the mandate. At present all but some three per cent of the government education money goes to the government schools taught, it is said, chiefly in Arabic. It is not indicated where this money comes from, whether by taxing the people, still mostly Arabs, or from the heavily drawn upon British exchequer. It had generally been supposed that Jewry throughout the world was equal to the task of special propaganda. The claim would seem to imply that the Jews were to be a privileged caste and their religion a sort of state religion. The Jewish population in Palestine in 1922 was 68,522. In the spring of last year it was 85,069. The Jewish immigration that year is given at 31,650, half as much again as for the three preceding years. During that year it is vaguely claimed that the number of Jews settled on land had by the beginning of the year increased by a thousand, apparently costing Jewish National and Foundation Funds over five hundred thousand pounds, Egyptian. At the beginning of this year there were some 4,600 unemployed Jews. These gleanings seem to show the Palestine movement to be still in an experimental stage.

The third Royal Court of the season was held on Wednesday night in Buckingham Palace.

A young French mechanic of a factory at Dijon has just invented a bicycle that flies.

The French Cabinet decided on Wednesday to prohibit a proposed parade on Sunday of wounded soldiers in protest against the Mellon-Berenger agreement for funding the French debt to the United States. Such a manifestation against another country should be prohibited as a matter of international courtesy, the Cabinet decided.

The New Conservative Cabinet

Fifteen Ministers Appointed---Three to be Named Later

Ottawa, July 13.—The new Conservative ministry of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen was sworn in before the Governor-General at Rideau Hall at 7.30 o'clock this evening. In addition to Premier Meighen, fifteen ministers have been appointed, eleven as administrators of departments and four without portfolios. The following is the personnel of the Cabinet as announced:

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and president of the Privy Council.

Hon. Sir George Perley, Secretary of State.

Hon. R. B. Bennett, Minister of Finance.

Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Minister of Justice.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of National Defence.

Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Customs.

Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture.

Hon. W. A. Black, Minister of Railways.

Hon. R. J. Manion, Postmaster-General.

Hon. J. D. Chaplin, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Hon. George B. Jones, Minister of Labor.

Hon. E. H. Ryckman, Minister of Public Works.

WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

Hon. Sir Henry Drayton.
Hon. Donald Sutherland.
Hon. R. D. Morand.
Hon. John A. Macdonald.

The portfolios of Marine and Fisheries, the Interior, Immigration and Colonization, Health and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the post of Solicitor-General are left unfilled for the present. Three of these will be allotted to the province of Quebec, of which it is expected two will very shortly be filled. It is intended that the portfolio of the Interior shall go to the province of Saskatchewan. Mr. Patenaude will be Acting Minister of Marine and Fisheries; Hon. R. B. Bennett will be Acting Minister of the Interior; Dr. Morand, of Health and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and Sir Henry Drayton of Immigration and Colonization.

Dr. J. L. Chabot, of Ottawa, will be made a Privy Councillor.

In the absence of Mr. Meighen during the course of the campaign, Sir Henry Drayton will be acting Prime Minister. The date of the election will be announced in a few days.

Aan Cobham, the British airman, who is attempting a 26,000-mile flight to Australia and back, was shot at from the ground while passing over Khor-El-Hammar district, 100 miles northwest of Basra, and his mechanic, Elliott, was so seriously wounded by a bullet that he died at 11.30 the same night in Basra hospital.

Former Chancellor Luther has been appointed a member of the board of directors of the German federated railways.

The Canton Government has demanded the dismissal of the British senior naval officer at Canton because he is alleged to have threatened to close the port of Wuchow, on the Sikiang River, west of Canton, against Chinese shipping, if pilots are not permitted to take British warships up the river to investigate the death recently of J. M. Phillips, a British subject. Phillips, British manager of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, was slain by bandits after being kidnapped.

War within the present generation is likely to occur over India if the Soviet Government continues its present policy with relation to that country. Col. M. Saunders, Director of Military Operations of the British Army in India, believes.

The rights of the Roman Catholic Church in Portugal are extended under a governmental decree just gazetted. Religious corporations or bodies may acquire and manage property for religious purposes, provided 10 per cent. of the revenue is turned over to the State charitable institutions. Religious instruction of children in the public schools is permitted, and pensions will be granted to retired priests.

Portraits of David Lloyd George, who is not very popular among the "die-hards" of the Liberal Party and Winston Churchill, who went over to the Conservatives, have disappeared from the walls of the National Liberal Club in London.

Bogus money estimated by the police to total more than two million dollars, was discovered Saturday in the basement premises at 142 Tenth Street, Hillhurst, Alberta, where Reginald Garrett, 32 years, now under arrest at Victoria, B.C., ran a job printing shop. The bills, in \$20 and \$10 notes, are forgeries of the Bank of Montreal currency.

The sixty-ninth United States Congress ended its first session Saturday afternoon. Although there was some last-minute bickering over legislation in the Senate, the wind-up was devoid of those exciting and picturesque incidents which frequently mark the close of Congressional sessions.

Miss Jane Lang Raby died at Bath recently at the age of 106. She was born in October, 1819, only a few months after the birth of Queen Victoria, and lived during six reigns.

The Burns manuscripts presented to the Scottish people in 1914 by John Grille, of Philadelphia, have found a permanent resting place in the Scottish National Library at Edinburgh.

All newspapers in Rome, including the Corriere de La Sera, the largest Italian daily, have begun to reduce their size to six pages, in compliance with the recent economy decree of the Government, which has as its object the reduction of Italy's unfavorable trade balance.

I CARE

GRENFELL LABRADOR MISSION
NORTHERN MESSENGER
LAUNCH FUND

Previous contributions acknowledged and paid to official treasurer	\$935.05
A Friend, E.C.	1.00
	\$936.05

FOR IMMIGRANT BOYS

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

Previous contributions acknowledged and paid	\$486.04
G. Stanley Newman, N.B.	.50
	\$486.54

FRIENDLY HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR BABIES

Amounts acknowledged and paid to official treasurer	\$273.28
"Constrained", Sask.	10.00
	\$283.28

DAVID CURRIE FUND

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

Amounts acknowledged and paid	\$93.07
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OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

Amounts previously acknowledged and paid to official treasurer	\$1,004.93
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LETTERS from READERS

PARLIAMENT SHOULD DECIDE (To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—The constitutional question that has been brought into prominence through the abrupt manner in which the recent session of the Canadian Parliament was brought to an end, is one that should be seriously considered by the people of Canada.

Entirely apart from the political partisan aspect of the situation, and without any criticism at all for the governor-general for his actions in an unusually difficult circumstance, it would appear that the Canadian constitution needs revision.

There is apparently too great an opportunity for autocracy on the part of a Canadian governor-general who may decide to act arbitrarily, or too much arbitrary power may be exercised by a Canadian Prime Minister whose advice may be given to the governor-general and acted upon.

In a democratic country such as Canada is supposed to be, Parliament should be supreme in authority over the actions of both the Governor-general and the Prime Ministers. Neither the advice of Mr. King nor of Mr. Meighen for dissolution of Parliament should have been accepted by the Governor-general without consulting Parliament.

The House of Commons by majority vote of members present decides when adjournments of the House takes place. Why should not Parliament decide by majority vote when prorogation and dissolution of Parliament should occur, instead of continuing the antiquated custom of allowing the Governor-general-in-Council, or the Governor-general, upon the advice of a Prime Minister, to decide when Prorogation or Dissolution should take place?

Canadian electors should insist on having the government of Canada responsible to Parliament, and should urge that the Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers be selected by Parliament instead of by the governor-general or by a particular political party.

WM. E. FOREST.

Springford, Ont.

THE TRUTH ABOUT PROHIBITION (To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I was born and lived in Paris, Ontario for seventeen years. My father was a subscriber to your paper before I was born (1867) and my sister, Mrs. Wm. Halliday, of Toronto, has been sending it to me for two years, so it certainly seems like having an old friend in the home once more. I am enclosing a clipping from one of our morning papers, the Plain Dealer. I admire them very much for the stand they have taken on the liquor question. Here's hoping that there will be more teeth put into the Volstead Act. It is a treat to read your paper, so very different from what we have here. I trust that at the next election in Ontario at least, Mr. Ferguson and his backers may be retired to private life.

P. A. FINLAYSON.
Cleveland, Ohio, June 25th.

JOHN BARLEYCORN DEAD AND FORGOTTEN

Writing to the Cleveland Plain Dealer, William A. Duff, of Ashland, Ohio, says: "In our coach of the twenty-first district special train enroute to the Rotary international convention at Denver, Col., a straw vote was taken relative to the Volstead act and light wine and beer proposal. The vote was 11 to 3 in favor of prohibition 'as is' and against light wines and beer. It was a representative bunch of business and professional people. Going up Pike's Peak a prominent Rotarian from Ohio remarked: 'This is the first convention I ever attended that I hadn't had a drink by this time. I feel better. I never did care for liquor and never took a drink except for the sake of sociability. I get along a whole lot better without it.'

"In America John Barleycorn is legally dead and buried," said the Denver Post one day during the convention. "To judge from the speech and actions of 10,000 visitors here in Denver for the Rotary international convention, he is not only legally dead and buried but he is mentally and spiritually dead and forgotten. He is absolutely ignored in speech and in psychology, and there could be no greater proof of his complete passing." The Post continued:

"Mingling incessantly with the throngs in Denver this week and participating in the various activities and conversation, the observer is impressed by the total absence of the booze element. The booze taint is absent from the breath of crowds. No matter how dense and close packed the jam of people, the nostrils of the most sensitive person are not offended. Booze is as absent from the conversation as it is from the breath. Even the time honored jokes that passed

current in the first years of prohibition have disappeared into the discard. The people gathered from all parts of America in Rotary represent a fair cross-section of every state in the Union and give a fair test of American thought and action.

"By that test and the actual demonstration of sobriety in act, word and thought, the conclusion is inevitable that prohibition has conquered and is here to remain. To old timers, who remember the huge conventions of former days, with their inevitable sights of besotted idocy, the vivid contrast exemplified by Rotary International is an intense and welcome relief. Booze is dead and forgotten, and even unregretted."

"I trust you will call attention to these utterances of the Denver Post. It is a fair statement of facts, I am very sure."

TEACHING TRUTH

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—In a previous letter I tried to point out some reasons why children should be enlightened on certain matters pertaining to life and development, at that time dealing only with the negative aspects of the subject, and showing that many children go wrong and are in constant danger of wrong-doing because they have been left by their parents to pick up their information from companions as ignorant or misinformed as they are themselves. I would like now to take up the positive side of the question, for after all, no bad habit, no mistaken idea, no impure or wandering thought, need hinder any boy or girl, man or woman, from turning right about, facing the truth and measuring up to the standard of true manhood and womanhood.

Too many people get the idea from reports of the work of "Social Hygiene" organizations that they are concerned chiefly with the avoidance of disease, that they deal with subjects essentially nasty, and therefore to be avoided as much as possible. Yet, just as the surgeon must study many unpleasant details connected with the ailments which he would cure, so also must intelligent citizens be informed on certain unpleasant topics if they would help to remove some of the evils that threaten not only the guilty ones, but also the innocent victims of the sins of others.

A knowledge of the consequences of wrong-doing does not always deter the individual from taking chances. A certain gentleman said to me some time ago, "The average young fellow today is too full of the spirit of adventure to heed ordinary warnings or to stop and think before making the plunge." The modern youth is interested in life. If he is interested in the wrong kind of life, it is because he has not come into close enough contact with an example of the right kind of life. Ideals are contagious. Enthusiasm for the good is the best and surest antidote for the attractions of the bad.

Boys are born hero-worshippers. They admire first of all, physical strength, and delight to emulate the deeds of the strong and the brave. As Professor H. M. Burr said, "If the boy's ideal of manhood is Fitzsimmons, he immediately sets about punching some other boy's head. If he thinks the life of an Indian the ideal, he straightway takes to the woods or whoops it up in the alley, as the case may be." It seems natural for most boys to pass through a period of semi-savagery before they emerge into civilized manhood. Knowledge, faith, patience, are primary qualifications of parents or teachers who would lead others safely through this stormy period of human life.

Dr. W. B. Forbush, a specialist in social pedagogy, says: "The birth of a boy is not his beginning. The pre-natal child passes up through every grade of animal life from the simplest and lowest to the highest and most complex. Over one hundred and forty useless organs appear, grow and are done away, like leaves upon this tree of life, in this miracle of child-evolution. After birth this candidate for humanity continues this evolution, this climbing up his ancestral tree, in which he has already repeated the history of the animal world, by repeating the history of his own race-life from savagery unto civilization."

It must not be inferred, however, that boys—or girls either—should be allowed to run wild, just because the natural tendency seems to be in that direction. The earliest years furnish opportunity for discipline and teaching, the results of which will show themselves in later life, even after the more recent lessons and experiences of a maturity have been forgotten. It is easy to make a lasting impression on a new sidewalk before the concrete has hardened. The potter can mould the clay into any form he chooses, but he must do it while the clay is plastic. So also, those who would mould the minds of men must begin before they are men.

"Has life any meaning?" Such was the rather amusing theme of a debate which took place a few years ago between a sceptic and a Christian, the former, of course, taking the negative side and the latter the affirmative. Such a question does not bother normal boys or girls. They know that life does mean something, and they want to know what that something is. They want to know where they came from, and why they are here. They hunger and thirst for information. Sometimes—too often—when they ask for bread they are given a stone.

It is interesting to study the varied forms of plant and animal life, their habits and their methods of reproduction. Such a study is very helpful to parents, especially when they attempt to explain the facts of birth and development to their children. Then, when the little one comes to the mother and asks the innocent question, "Where did I come from?" she can explain to him little by little, by means of illustrations from nature, the things she would have him learn first of all from the lips of his own mother. Absolute honesty on her part will form the basis of a last comradeship between her and her child that the passing of the years will not be able to break up. Failure on her part at this point will cause him to turn to other and less capable teachers for his information or misinformation as the case may be.

Those who claim that the teaching of sex hygiene may do harm in certain cases are not altogether without reason, however. Even wholesome food taken into the stomach of a sick man or a sick child, will cause him trouble if he is not able to digest it. So also a pure truth may be turned into error in a mind that is weak or diseased, prejudiced through inherited tendencies of thought and action, if indeed it is possible for a pure truth to enter such a mind at all. It is possible to read even certain passages of Scripture, wrest them from their proper connection and feed the flames of unholy desire by dwelling unduly upon them. If it is true that, as an American observer says, "the present race is sexually insane"; if it is true that, as Professor G. Stanley Hall said, "the aberrant fallen aspect of man, wherein he differs from all the animals, lies in the excessive development of the sex function"; if it is true, as Dr. Campbell Morgan said, that "animalism(?) has been for ages the curse of the marriage relation," is it any wonder if sometimes the minds or imaginations of children are turned into the wrong direction, or that it is so difficult for grown-up folks to approach this subject with reason and sanity? The words of R. W. Emerson are significant: "If from too much conversing with material objects, the soul was gross, and misplaced its satisfaction in the body, it reaped nothing but sorrow, body being unable to fulfil the promise which beauty holds out; but if, accepting the hint of these visions and suggestions which beauty makes to his mind, the soul passes through the body, and falls to admire strokes of character, and the lovers contemplate one another in their discourses and their actions, then they pass to the true palace of beauty, more and more inflame their love of it, and by this love extinguishing the base affection, as the sun puts out the fire by shining on the hearth, they become pure and hallowed."

A STUDENT OF LIFE.

CANADIAN NATIONAL HYMN

(By Edwin Crowell, Yarmouth, N.S.)

O God, who Britain blest,
On Canada's fair crest
Shed ampler grace.
Amid the world's fierce fray
The Cross our flag shall stay;
Our, till the judgment day,
A Nation's place.

Chorus:—
A Nation's place we fill
Within an Empire grand,
Whence Freedom's dew distill
O'er every land.

It was Thy hand that wrought
When Wolfe victorious fought
And ended strife;
And when our borders rude
Received the loyal brood;
And while the Union stood
Through perils rife.

Now may our Lord be praised,
Who Freedom's sons upraised
To smite the Hun.
Then the Canadian lance
Flashed o'er the hills of France;
Shared the Allied advance,
The glory won.

To Thy Canadian ward,
Great Spirit, still afford
Thy sheltering power;
Where bravest races blent,
On peaceful conquests bent,
Rule half a continent,
Thy regal dower.

(Music to these words has been composed by Arch. Porter, or the hymn may be sung to the National Anthem, repeating from the fourth line for the chorus)

A PLEA FOR JACOB

(To the Editor of the Witness)

The consensus of opinion among Bible students at the present day regarding Jacob's life and character is well expressed by the Rev. J. R. T. Sclater in a recent number of the New Outlook. He calls him "as mean a scab as ever took advantage of an old man's blindness and a brother's trust"—"a man who needed a soul investing conversion before he could become a Prince in Israel."

Let us see if that opinion of Jacob is in accord with the testimony of Scripture regarding his life and character.

That estimate is summed up in a short sentence, viz., "Jacob have I loved." Now what we must do in order to get a correct estimate of his character is to find out what kind of a man God loves. He says: "I love them that love Me, and those that seek Me early shall find Me." "Whoso offereth praise, glorifieth Me, and to him that ordereth his conversation aright I will show the salvation of God."

"If a man love me he will keep my words; and my Father will love him, and We will come unto him, and make our abode with him." "Ye that love the Lord hate evil! He preserveth the souls of His saints! He delivereth them out of the hand of the wicked." "The curse of the Lord is in the house of the wicked; but He blesseth the habitation of the just." "They that are of a froward heart are abomination to the Lord; but such as are upright in their way are His delight." A good man obtaineth favor of the Lord; but a man of wicked devices will He condemn." "The Lord hear thee in the day of trouble; the name of the God of Jacob defend thee." "The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord; and He delighteth in his way."

Perhaps I have quoted a sufficient number of texts to prove that God does not love a man who is characterized as being "as mean a scab as ever took advantage of an old man's blindness, and a brother's trust," "a man who needed a soul investing conversion before he could become a Prince in Israel."

Is our God so lacking in discrimination that He gives His special favor to a man of that description? Is His perception of character less keen and accurate than that of our modern expositors? Surely God does not delight in a mean man? He says He loves upright, honest men, men of integrity, men who have the fear of God before them.

The type of men that are specially loved of God are as far removed from deserving the epithet of a mean scab, as the north is from the south. Who is mistaken in their estimate of Jacob's character, God or modern expositors? They can't be both right when their opinions are so contradictory. The fact that He loved Jacob is conclusive proof that he was a good upright God-fearing man, not a mean, tricky, crafty, over-reaching scoundrel.

Bible-students have greatly misjudged Jacob. They have in effect completely reversed the statement of the apostle Paul when he says, "Yea let God be true, and every man a liar." Their judgment would make that statement read "Yea, let every man be true and God a liar." The popular estimate of Jacob's character is in flat contradiction to the clear and emphatic teaching of God's Word. Of all the numerous references to Jacob in the Bible not one, not a single one refers to him in a disparaging way. Without exception every reference to Jacob speaks of him in terms of the most emphatic approval. Not once is he mentioned with disapproval. On the other hand, the estimate of modern expositors regarding Esau is quite as far astray as it is regarding Jacob. They speak of Esau as being a filial son, a trusting brother, an unfortunate rather than a wicked son. He was unfortunate in having such a scheming, crafty brother, who robbed him of his birthright, and stole his blessing. A simple and infallible way to judge his character is to learn what God thought of him. His judgment should be final. There is not a single passage in the Bible that expresses approval of Esau. Every one mentions him in terms of either condemnation, detestation or contempt. These references to Esau are well summed up in the terrible statement, "Esau have I hated." We often come across statements in the Bible that say "God hates lying," "He hates wickedness,"—He hates iniquity of every kind and character, but of only one person is it said, "God hated him."

It is a libel on God's judgment to call Jacob deceitful and tricky, and it is a gross slander on his moral character as well. Jacob was not perfect, but neither was Abraham perfect. Surely the God of truth and righteousness, the source of all that is pure and holy, One who is of purer eyes than to behold evil, and cannot look upon iniquity, could not take delight in a man who deserves the epithets and vilifying that have been flung at him.

A. T. B.

Middlebury Co. Ont.

Mr. Motherwell Opens Campaign Light on the Customs Probe---Claims Tories Stole Thunder

Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture in the late Liberal Government, fired the first gun of the federal political campaign in Manitoba, in an address before the Provincial Liberal Executive and other prominent Liberals, in Winnipeg on Friday last.

Mr. Motherwell devoted his address to an extensive review of the action of the King Government in connection with customs irregularities. He charged that Hon. H. H. Stevens, whose action in the House precipitated the customs probe, secured 90 per cent. of his information from the King Government's special investigator, and that Mr. Stevens, former Conservative member for Vancouver, had in some manner secured access to the Duncan report before that report reached the Minister of Customs.

That the King Government had had every intention of pushing the Customs probe to a tangible end as it had pushed the Atlantic and Fruit Combines probes; that Inspector Duncan, the special investigator, had been instructed to get sufficient material upon which to base prosecutions, and that Mr. Boivin had acted as quickly, under the circumstances, as one man could, were claims made by the former Minister in the course of his speech. The King Government's actions in regard to other scandals were cited by the speaker as sufficient proof of the Government's good intentions, while it was stressed that, anterior to the Duncan probe, the Government had been acting in conjunction with the Merchants' Protective Association, in an effort to curb smuggling operations, rumors of which had gained considerable currency.

After pointing out that in 1925 the King Government had enacted all the measures suggested by the Merchants' Protective Association—measures which the Association claimed would stop 90 per cent. of the abuses—Mr. Motherwell continued:

"Mr. Boivin, the new Minister of Customs, was sworn in during the first week of September, but he did not take charge of his office definitely until immediately after October 29. Two or three days after this, according to the sworn testimony before the Customs Committee, Mr. Boivin asked Mr. Robb to let him have Mr. Duncan to see if he could not get at the bottom of these smuggling rumors that kept growing in intensity.

"On November 15, Mr. Boivin had his first interview with Mr. Duncan, who, however, could not undertake the new work until December 1, because it would take two weeks to complete the work he was doing then. Accordingly, on December 1, armed with the fullest authority and power, Mr. Duncan proceeded to Montreal, under Mr. Boivin's instructions, to get at the bottom of these horrible Customs rumors, so that the Government might have something definite upon which to take judicial action.

Stolen Report

"In ten days' time, by December 10, Mr. Duncan had completed his interim work and had examined over 40 witnesses, taken over 300 pages of evidence and tabulated a report containing eleven specific charges of wrongdoing against individuals. Before, however, this report (except the interim) reached Mr. Boivin, the exact information contained therein, including the exact number (eleven) of charges, was conveyed through some channel to Mr. Stevens, who later placed a notice on the order paper of the House indicating his knowledge of these things and demanding an inquiry.

"On page 734 of Hansard, February 2, will be found the following admission by Mr. Stevens: 'I have met the Merchants' Protective Association, as I have met Mr. Sparks, both last year and this year, but I want to say to the Hon. Minister that the information which I used today is certainly not exclusively, or, indeed, in large measure, that of Mr. Sparks.'

"You will note that Mr. Stevens admitted that the information was not exclusively from Mr. Sparks, incidentally admitting that some of it was, and, as the inquiry proceeded, it was found that at least 90 per cent. of it was information secured by Mr. Duncan, Mr. Boivin's own officer.

"Not that we take particular objection to the information going to Mr. Stevens or anybody else, if proper use were made of it, as the intention of the Government was to prosecute on the information secured by Inspector Duncan in the same way as we had already prosecuted, or, indeed at the very time were prosecuting, the Nash interests—based upon the report of the other Commis-

sioner Duncan, of Toronto, to which I have already referred.

"But was proper use made of this information by Mr. Stevens grabbing at it and basing quite unwarranted charges against both Mr. Boivin and the Government—many of which charges he entirely failed to substantiate—with the evident intent of raising himself in public favor by ruining a fellow-member who had just taken charge of his department and had acted as quickly and as expeditiously as it was possible for any man to do?

Tabled Duncan Report.

"On February 15 Mr. Boivin tabled the Duncan report before the Customs Committee. While, however, its contents were familiar to the committee, it was withheld from the public at the time. For the next two months or more the contents of this report, with the 300 odd pages of evidence connected therewith, were gone over by the forty witnesses, whose evidence Inspector Duncan had previously taken in Montreal.

"Day after day and week after week, this old evidence was retailed out of the committee, as if it were something new; day after day the press, despatches contained these horrible details of wrongdoing, and these were flashed out over the wires, as if the information were something new that the Stevens Committee was digging up, when, as a matter of fact, it was three or four months old.

"It would never do, however, for the press correspondents to tell the reading public that this was the same material contained in the Duncan report, and dug up months before, as that would not constitute real news—hence it went out as new material, extolling Mr. Stevens and disregarding entirely that approximately 90 per cent. of it, as I have already indicated, was secured by Inspector Duncan."

BLAMES MEIGHEN FOR DEBACLE

Late Leader of Progressives Denies Any Pledge to Conservative "Shadow Cabinet."

"The responsibility for any misapprehension entertained by His Excellency the Governor-General as to what would be the attitude of myself and other Progressive members toward the new Prime Minister and his 'Shadow Cabinet,' must rest upon Mr. Meighen, along with the responsibility for the dissolution of Parliament before the fruits of its labors—in the past session were garnered," Robert Forke, late House Leader of the Progressive group, said in a signed statement.

The statement denies that any assurance of Progressive support of the new Meighen Ministry had been given either to Lord Byng or to Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen before the latter was sworn in as Prime Minister, and he had never been asked for such assurance.

After the new Premier was sworn in, the statement continues, Progressives in caucus passed a resolution for the guidance of Mr. Forke, setting forth their intentions toward the new Government, these being dictated by anxiety to preserve the results of the session's labors.

The Robb motion declaring the Government's conduct of business of Parliament unjustifiable, was not contemplated at the time the resolution was passed, says the statement.

"But the arguments in support of it convinced the majority of the group that Mr. Meighen was not justified in carrying on."

THE NEW CABINET

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen had practically completed his Cabinet on Monday, and it was expected that the new ministers would be sworn in at Government House on Tuesday. Chief among them was said to be Hon. R. B. Bennett as Minister of Finance. Among the others are Hon. H. H. Stevens as Minister of Customs and Hon. S. F. Tolmie as Minister of Agriculture. It was reported that Hon. E. L. Patenaude would enter the Cabinet as Minister of Justice and Conservative leader for Quebec. J. B. Jones, member of Royal, N.B., was regarded as almost a certainty, also J. A. Macdonald of Prince Edward Island, and Dr. Morand of Essex. Sir Henry Drayton, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, and Hon. R. J. Manion were expected to fill a place in the new ministry.

Premier Arthur Meighen is expected to deliver an address at a Conservative picnic to be held in the Canadian National Exhibition grounds, Toronto, on August 7.

FRENCH WAR DEBT TO BRITAIN

Caillaux in London Reaches Complete Agreement with Churchill.

The Anglo-French agreement for funding the French war debt was signed on Monday.

Joseph Caillaux arrived from Paris by airplane on Monday morning to sign the agreement, the principal portions of which had been the subject of intermittent negotiations for more than a year and upon which the French ambassador and Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer had been engaged actively for almost a fortnight.

Caillaux announced in the Chamber of Deputies before coming to London that he was holding the Mellon-Berenger debt funding agreement until it could be presented to the French Parliament simultaneously with that Anglo-French agreement.

France's debt to Great Britain originally totalled £623,000,000. The newspaper *Intransigeant* stated on Saturday that France was to pay between £4,000,000 and £6,000,000 annually until 1931 and thence forward £10,000,000 to £12,000,000, and that the Bank of England would return to the Bank of France, 500,000,000 gold francs, deposited by the French during the war.

The paper declared that the Bank of England would open a sterling credit with the Bank of France and that France would obtain safeguard clauses based upon German reparations and transfer and non-commercialization clauses.

PORTUGAL'S NEW CABINET

Dictator Unseated by Peaceful Coup d'Etat.

Another peaceful coup d'etat was effected in Portugal's capital on Friday. The movement was directed by General Carmona, former Foreign Minister, and other former cabinet members, who formed a new Government.

The Carmona coup d'etat unseats General Gomes Da Costa, who installed himself as Portuguese dictator only a few weeks ago.

Da Costa entered the capital June 6 at the head of his troops and dismissed the Government of Premier Jose Mendes Cabecadas. Subsequently he gazetted a decree conferring full powers upon himself, placing in his hands all the prerogatives of head of state.

General Carmona was War Minister in the Machad cabinet in 1923, and Foreign Minister in the Cabecadas Government, which was unseated by Da Costa.

PILSUDSKI IS MILITARY DICTATOR

Marshal Pilsudski on Thursday became the military power of Poland through appointment by the Polish Cabinet, according to a dispatch from Warsaw.

The Cabinet approved Pilsudski's appointment as Inspector-General of the army in time of peace, and as supreme commander in time of war, and he is to hold both offices without accountability to Parliament. In other words, Pilsudski commands the army, to do with it what he pleases so long as he can find money with which to pay salaries.

It is expected that Pilsudski will resign the Ministry of War, since his purpose to obtain control of the army has been achieved.

ITALY'S FRONTIER MONUMENT

D'Annunzio Writes Verse Which Mussolini Calls Magnificent

Gabriel D'Annunzio wrote an inscription for the Brenner frontier monument, which was dedicated by King Victor Emmanuel on Monday as a symbol of the inviolability of Italy's right to the Tyrol. The monument is supported by faces resting on a base formed of three masses of rock quarried from mountains upon which the blood of Italian heroes flowed—Mount Corno, where Caesar Battisti, hero of Italy's recovered provinces, was killed; Mount Fabia, and Mount Michel Dei Carso. It is intended to put an end to foreigners' "presumptuous dream of a march southwards."

D'Annunzio's eight-line poem begins: "After centuries of Athens and Rome, Italy, everlasting heir of all beauty and grief, ceases neither to create nor to suffer, conscious that her wingless victory lies grasped in the palm of her Almighty destiny as of her God."

The poem concludes by declaring that blood sacrifice inspires the Nation to rise up "above ravaged earthly regions to spaces made inviolate by the spirit." The poet's words were enthusiastically received by Premier Mussolini, whose cabled congratulations to D'Annunzio at his Vittoriale retreat read: "I say unto you, as the celebrated dictator of his timidity to Messer Francesco: 'Magnificentissime cribes!'"



GENERAL HERTZOG

Prime Minister of South Africa, where Parliament and public alike have been bitterly debating proposed changes in the flag of the country.

FRENCH NAVAL ADDITIONS

The French Chamber of Deputies authorized construction of the remaining units in the second section of the naval program laid down under the Washington agreement. The authorizing bill was adopted 415 to 145. The new warcraft, which will be laid down between the present month and June, 1927, will, it is estimated, cost eleven million francs. They will include one cruiser, three destroyers, four torpedo-boats, one submarine cruiser, five first-class submarines, and certain minor craft.

QUEEN WILHELMINA ILL

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is confined to her room by a slight illness, according to advices from Switzerland, where the royal family is visiting.

MORE RIOTING IN INDIA

The inter-communal rioting which has been breaking out sporadically in Calcutta and vicinity for the last few days, is spreading to Pabna, about 125 miles from Calcutta, and neighboring villages.

Indian troops, sent to quell the riots, clashed with the opposing factions, Mohammedans on one side and Hindus on the other.

There has been arson and looting in the Pabna region, and in one village the police were obliged to fire on the rioters, wounding several of them.

Panic-stricken Hindu women are fleeing from the villages to seek shelter in Pabna.

JAPAN'S NAVAL PLANS

It was learned at the Japanese Navy Department on Friday afternoon that a conference of high naval officials, at which the Minister of the Navy presided, tentatively fixed the naval estimates for the fiscal year of 1927 at 320,000,000 yen (about \$160,000,000), which is an increase of 80,000,000 yen over the present fiscal year. These figures are understood to include an unstated sum for construction of auxiliary vessels for replacement. The estimate will soon be presented to the Finance Department for its approval.

LLOYD GEORGE "FED-UP"

David Lloyd George, speaking on Friday before the Welsh National Liberal Federation, of which he was elected president for the 28th time, condemned the Government for its handling of the coal situation, and declared it was influenced by powerful Tory interests.

At another point he said: "You may starve and beat the miners, but that won't bring a solution. The only safety of the community is that impartial, stern justice be meted out to all classes alike in this land."

Discussing the political position of the Liberals in North Wales, the former Premier remarked that he was "getting a little fed-up with lectures from on high." His audience interpreted this as referring to his troubles with Lord Oxford and Asquith, the Liberal chief, and his followers.

WANT INCOME TAX ABOLISHED

Resolution asking that the present Dominion income tax be abolished, that there be but one form of five cent piece in Canada, and a government act to suppress lotteries by merchants, were among the number passed at the two-day annual conference of the Quebec Board, Retail Merchants of Canada, which concluded at Montreal on Thursday night.

Lightning Explodes Ammunition Depot in New Jersey

Nineteen Persons Killed---Thirty Missing

Confusion is spread over a wide area of New Jersey's countryside where havoc had been wrought on Saturday and Sunday by the explosion of the Lake Denmark naval munition dump. Sixteen persons were killed, thirty persons are missing, and damages to the value of \$100,000,000 was done when lightning struck the depth bombs magazine on Saturday afternoon.

The naval depot was completely destroyed, and the adjoining army ammunition dump at Picatinny damaged to the extent of \$5,000,000. Damage to civilian property could not be estimated, but it was thought probable that it would amount to \$1,000,000. Doors and windows were blown in, plaster shaken down, roofs smashed and brickwork cracked in hundreds of homes in the villages near arsenal. The mining village of Mount Hope was reported wiped out.

Twenty marines, one soldier and between five and ten civilians are still unaccounted for. Their bodies may be among the three hundred smashed and burned buildings of the depot, in which big shells, T.N.T. depth bombs and cases of powder are still exploding.

The tremendous explosions destroyed more than 180 buildings in the arsenal. Sixteen escaped disaster, but at any time a shell may light on one of them

and cause several thousand tons of powder shells and T.N.T. to explode. The army arsenal, which has so far miraculously escaped detonation, still stands in danger.

MORE EXPLOSIONS FEARED

A revised list of the casualties shows that 19 persons are known to be dead. Only three of these have been identified.

Another naval magazine exploded on Monday afternoon when a sudden shift of wind sent fire caused by previous explosions roaring down upon it, according to word received from Rear Admiral Plunkett. Fourteen more magazines were said to be in the neighborhood and in danger of being ignited.

Thieves have been plundering the shattered homes in the region of the explosion, undeterred by danger from flying shell fragments.

New Jersey's shell-racked area trembled before the threat of another disastrous bombardment on Monday night.

Flames, smouldering for three days, flared anew with a shifting wind and fired one of the dozen magazines remaining in Lake Denmark's burning arsenal.

The other magazines were endangered by the explosion and the task of reclaiming the dead of Saturday's disaster was abandoned temporarily.

ULTIMATUM TO COMMUNISTS

Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, railwaymen's secretary, who for weeks has been the subject of attacks from extremists in the Labor party, for the part he played in calling off the general strike, on Saturday delivered what the press interprets as an ultimatum to the Communists. Speaking at the conference of the National Union of Railwaymen at Weymouth, the famous leader declared:

"I don't propose to allow the policy of the National Union of Railwaymen to be dictated or influenced by any outside bodies, whether they are called the 'minority government' of this country or the saviours of any other country."

MACDONALD COLLEGE

Macdonald College announcement for 1926-27 just issued, sets forth the assistance offered by the college to the farming community of the province of Quebec. This assistance includes, in addition to the free winter short courses, free tuition to the sons and daughters of farmers of the province of Quebec:

(a) In the School of Agriculture, in the B.S.A. first and second year classes, where other residents of Canada pay \$50 and non-residents of Canada \$100 per session. The Provincial Government grants \$9 per month of attendance to students in the School of Agriculture belonging to the province of Quebec employed in studying according to the time tables. All students of the winter course in agriculture are tuition free.

(b) In the School for Teachers all students of the Province of Quebec benefit by the free tuition privileges. Bursaries also ranging from \$50 to \$100 are allowed under certain conditions to all students of the province of Quebec; likewise travelling expenses.

(c) In the School of Household Science, where for one and two-year courses other residents of Canada pay \$100, and non-residents of Canada \$125 per session, and, for the short courses, other residents of Canada pay \$35 and students from outside of Canada pay \$50 for the course. The Provincial Government also grants to daughters, etc., of farmers of the Province of Quebec in the institution, administration and homemaker courses a bursary ranging from \$20, but not exceeding \$50 each. In connection with all of these regular courses, board and lodging is provided at the rate of \$7 per week; single rooms \$8.50.

Visitors to the college from the farming community of Quebec are always welcome, from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m., excepting on Sundays, Saturday afternoons and public holidays.

The college announcement is certainly a most interesting document to all in the province of Quebec and Eastern Canada generally. Copies may be had, free of charge upon application to the Registrar, Macdonald College, P. Q.

YOUNG MONTREAL HERO

Lost His Life Saving His Sister From Drowning.

Drowned while saving his nine-year-old sister, the body of Harold Roddick, an 11-year-old Westmount hero, was brought to Montreal from his parents' summer home in St. Eustache Friday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Roddick reside at 25 Selby street. His sister fell from a rowboat

on Wednesday afternoon and, although Harold could not swim, he did not hesitate to plunge into the water and push his sister to safety. He was unable to struggle to the gunwale of the boat himself, however, and it was only Thursday afternoon that his body was discovered in four feet of water by his father.

THE ALBERTA LANDSLIDE

Declaration day in Alberta found the Farmer Party returned to power, with a strength to date of 44 seats. The Liberals have five, Labor five, and Conservatives four. In this way, 53 of the 65 seats are accounted for. The two missing seats are Athabasca, not yet ready to report, and Bow Valley, where a recount is to be made.

BRITAIN UNEMPLOYED

The number of registered unemployed in Britain on June 28 showed an increase of 3,858 over the figures of June 21, and 334,357 over the figures of June 28 last year, according to announcement by the Ministry of Labor.

The total number of unemployed was given at 1,638,600, exclusive of the striking coal miners. Unemployed men number 1,224,200; women, 327,300; boys, 42,200; girls, 44,900.

Of the total number 690,000 are only temporarily unemployed.

Wellington Bowers, 52, of Rossmore, Ont., and his son, Harold Bowers, 24, also of Rossmore, were killed, and five others were more or less seriously injured at Rednersville, five miles from Belleville, Ont., when lightning struck the chimney of the Orange Hall there late on Friday night.

In conformity with instructions from Rio de Janeiro, Mello Franco, Brazilian delegate to the League of Nations, on Saturday announced the formal closing and suppression of the Brazilian Embassy accredited to the League at Geneva.

Development is expected to follow the discovery of extensive deposits of hard flint clay near Williams Lake, B.C. Already several shipments have been sent to Vancouver for tests, and have been found to be comparable with the best fireclay on the market. The clay will withstand 3,200 degrees of heat, and is highly acid-resistant.

SAD CAR FATALITY

Speeding along the Montreal road near Ottawa, a Cadillac 7-passenger coach brought death to Mrs. Margaret O'Connor, aged 44 years, mother of seven children, and wife of Mr. Walter O'Connor, well-known farmer, and grave injury to Mrs. Edward O'Connor, her sister-in-law, with whom she was walking along the roadway, just 300 yards east of the C.N.R. crossing at Green's Creek on the Montreal road about 3.30 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

Charged with killing and slaying Mrs. Walter O'Connor, Ronald J. Cochrane, Montreal, manager for an undertaker in Montreal, is under arrest on information laid by Constable Ernest Martel, of the Eastview police force.

With him are held his wife, Mrs. Margaret Louise Cochrane, and Ernest Tedlie, chauffeur, against whom drunkenness is charged.

Such are the brief details of a tragedy which shocked the quiet countryside on the Sunday afternoon, and brought sorrow into the happy homes and mourning to many others, for both ladies are members of prominent and popular families.

The car itself turned over and over, the windshield and other windows being smashed, and the occupants badly cut and bruised by the flying glass. Ernest Tedlie was rushed immediately to the Ottawa General Hospital, Water street, where he was given attention.

Mrs. Walter O'Connor was killed instantly, her neck being broken. Mrs. Edward O'Connor sustained a fracture of the right leg, severe concussion about the face and possibly a fractured skull. She was taken to the Ottawa General Hospital.

In the automobile were found some two dozen bottles of beer and a bottle of whiskey.

In its career from Montreal, where the party left to go to Arnprior, Ont., to visit Mrs. Robert Cochrane, mother of Ronald J. Cochrane, the on-rushing car is reported to have met with various accidents, and at least two other persons had narrow escapes, it is alleged.

MONTREAL HANDLES RECORD QUANTITY OF GRAIN

The handling of 14,000,000 bushels of grain in Montreal harbor last week establishes new record for grain handling at this time of the year. More than 113,000,000 bushels of grain have poured through the port since it opened in May, just two months ago. Never before in the history of the port has such a large amount of grain been handled in so short a space of time.

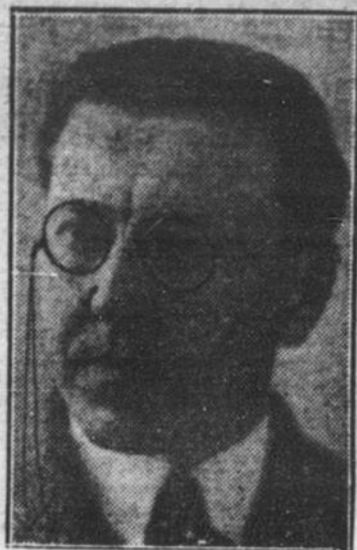
Altogether this year 57,975,303 bushels of grain have been received as compared with 51,912,466 bushels for the corresponding period last year, which, owing to the earlier opening of navigation was about ten days longer.

Ocean ships coming to Montreal have taken away 55,975,867 bushels of grain to the countries of Europe as compared with 53,427,555 bushels for the corresponding period last year. Thus this year the port of Montreal has handled 8,611,149 more bushels than last year, registering nearly a 10 per cent. increase.

SAD FATALITY ON C.P.R.

The fireman on a Canadian Pacific freight train was killed and the engineer injured, when a locomotive and one car of a double header freight train, dropped into a hole caused by a washout near Sutton on Saturday.

Martin Wood, of Lyndonville, the fireman of the second engine of the double header, was scalded to death in the cab of his engine. Ernest Rickaby, of Newport, engineer of the train, also was caught in the cab but succeeded in releasing himself, jumped through a window and dropped eight feet into a stream swollen by heavy rains. He received a sprained wrist and bruised leg. Brakeman Lafrance, of Newport escaped injury by jumping.



NEWTON MACTAVISH

Who has been appointed a member of the Civil Service Commission. He has been editor of the Canadian Magazine for 20 years.

David Lloyd George has been re-elected president of the Welsh National Liberal Federation by acclamation.

As far as supervision and administration are concerned the separate functions of the denominational boards of the church will cease on September 30, the executive of the United Church of Canada decided at an emergency meeting held in the Wesley building, Toronto. On October 1, all boards of the United Church of Canada will be constituted with their full powers except where boards had jurisdiction over property and there they will retain their separate powers of administration until December 31.

Plans yet in their early stages are now under formation at Lachine for the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of that historic occasion when Lachine was founded.

Hundreds of acres of timber were destroyed Friday night by fire which broke out near the new Ladysmith Lumber Company's logging camp, 12 miles southwest of Nanaimo. This is the first serious fire in this vicinity this season.

News was received on Friday of the death, at her home in Berkhamstead, England, of Lady Graham, widow of Sir Wallace Graham, a former chief justice of Nova Scotia, who died October 12, 1917. Lady Graham was a daughter of the late John Lyons, of Kings County, N.S.

Earthquakes, which have caused considerable damage in central Sumatra during the past few days, are continuing, according to special dispatches at Amsterdam. The dispatches say that the volcano Merapi, 50 miles from Padang, has become active. Slight shocks also have been experienced daily in central Java.

Former Premier Lloyd George, continuing his campaign for land proposals at a large mass meeting at Rhyl, Wales, on Saturday endorsed the appeal for a fund to aid the striking coal miners of North Wales.

Forest fires in New Brunswick have all been subdued by providential rains during the week-end.

Washouts due to floods of the Marosh River at Budapest have revealed numerous Prehistoric objects near the Magyar Csander bridge, it is officially announced. They include bronze vessels, jewellery and partly-burned bones, which archaeologists say date back to the early bronze age, 4,000 years. Further excavations are planned.

Sir Finders Petrie, world-famous archaeologist, has announced that he is abandoning his life-long work on Egyptian excavations, and is transferring his activities to Palestine, because of obstacles placed in his way by French officials in the Egyptian antiquities department.

Radio messages from the Black Sea report a terrific hurricane, in which the Russian steamer Lenin and the Turkish steamer Achmed went down with their crews and cargoes of cattle. The Roumanian steamer Dacia reported the storm.

Workmen repairing the foundations of the old university at Naples on Wednesday unearthed a large section of an ancient Greek wall, built during the 5th century before Christ.

Owing to the political situation, His Excellency the Governor-General has cancelled his trip to the Maritime Provinces.



OF COURSE NOT

Barber: "Shave, sir?"
Mars: "No—Haircut."

—From Daily Express, London.

THE DRY HORIZON

(Guy Hayler, in The International Record)

No Government has ever existed that could absolutely rely on its laws. Laws may be irksome. They may be violated, but in their wider significance they promote organized society. One must either have law or lawlessness. The former may not be without its blemishes, the latter is certain approach to anarchy. Laws that are wisely conceived and well enforced make for stability and harmony in a nation.

It is said that drink is obtainable in a land where drinking is prohibited, and a good deal of ridicule is poured into the statement. But that is not true. There is no law against drinking in the United States. The law is against the manufacture, sale and importation, etc., of intoxicating liquors. Quite a different thing. But even if the law were against drinking, the argument would not hold good as a condemnation of the Prohibition Law. Men steal in many lands where stealing is a crime, and men take life in many lands where violence is unlawful. But we do not agitate for the abolition of these laws because they are violated.

Cynics who sneer at Prohibition are men without civic virtue or Christian vision. It is their business to decry the efforts of those who seek to establish social progress. But time removes these scorners and scoffers. They "die forgotten as a dream dies at the opening day."

It is becoming a work-a-day fact, up against which we are being driven—the world has no use for Drink. Drink blights everything it touches and poisons the springs of eternal youth at their source. Had it not become a huge financial monopoly, fabulously bulwarked with the wealth of this world, with state patronage and legislative protection or at least, legislative privilege, it would have been swept away generations ago. Drive a wedge through its political power and the so-called time-honored drinking customs would crumble up and disappear in a decade.

Drink is not woven into the fabric of life either as wool or warp. It is far too late in the day to put forward that kind of plea. We have lived long enough to know—and we do know—that nothing changes so fast and so inevitably as custom and habit. Our social structure adapts every change to some new effort, sometimes with a degree of complacency that can only be accounted for by the fact that there must be good reason for it which the masses do not always, indeed seldom, seek for, yet which they believe their leaders to see wisdom in.

Prohibition is on the doorstep of the world. It is being let into the statute books of the nations. It is working out a social revolution which none can go back on. The liquor menace to the industrial, economic, social and moral welfare of the peoples of all lands is being removed. New days for all are breaking on a dry horizon.

SAVE THE CHILDREN!

The drink traffic stands condemned, for the simple reason that it robs the children and, in many instances, starves them and maltreats them. Could any argument be stronger, or more powerful? All the talk of the Trade about liquor being necessary or desirable is shattered when we think of the untold hardship and misery which strong drink brings upon the children, especially of the poor. We see its harmful effects and influences in the miserable homes, ill-clad women, and starving children of the slums of our great cities and towns, as well as in our villages. Home life as it should be, is impossible where strong drink is indulged in. Parents and guardians are wholly incapable of doing their duty to the children, if they indulge in liquor at all, and the longer the practice is carried on the worse do the children suffer. Even in the homes of the well-to-do and wealthy, if liquor comes in, comfort and luxury are not long in departing. How many wealthy, well-to-do men have we known who, in a few years, have brought ruin to themselves and their families through drinking? How many professional men, in goodly circumstances, have wrecked their lives by drink, and brought their wives and children to ruin? Save the children. That should be the watchword and motto of Temperance workers everywhere.—The Christian Herald.

Temperance is everybody's business. As soon as everyone who believes in law and order will make law and order their business, the bootlegger will be a relic of the barbarism he is trying to produce.—J. W. Holland.

The man who tries to do something and fails is a great deal better than the man who tries to do nothing and succeeds.

He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten the cause.—H. W. Beecher.

Nailing the Falsehood.--Instalment No.23

Glimpses of Conditions under Government Control

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

LIQUOR COURT IS BUSY

No less than 66 cases were inscribed today (Tuesday) on the docket of the Liquor Court, when its sittings were resumed under Judge Amedee Monet. Most of the accused were women.

Judge Monet took under advisement the case against Mrs. M. Danis, 3250 Park avenue, who was charged with having on June 6 last sold liquor to a number of persons among whom were two inspectors of the Quebec Liquor Commission. She pleaded not guilty and summoned numerous witnesses to testify that she was then at her husband's camp at a lake near St. Faustin, Que. Decision was reserved.

Before Recorder Morrison on Wednesday charges were heard against 44 persons involving drunkenness and being found loitering at night.

The drunks drew the nominal fine of \$3 and costs and in most cases the fines were paid. Several charges against alleged disorderly house keepers which had been on remand were laid over.

Avil Lahasserie, a Finlander who recently came to Montreal, must serve the next month in jail because he was unable to pay a fine of \$25 and costs which was imposed on him by Acting Recorder Morrison on Friday for disturbing the peace. Police testified that he was very drunk on Craig street, Thursday night and was fighting with pedestrians.

The reports are from the Montreal Star, an advocate of the traffic in liquors.

DOPE PARTIES IN THE PARK—BOYS SERVED WITH DRUGS

Amazing stories of "dope" parties in Lafontaine Park and by the river side were told this (Saturday) morning when three men appeared for sentence in the Recorder's Court on charges of being in possession of drugs.

They revealed one of the city's most beautiful parks as a spot where drug addicts sit at ease and take the noxious drugs that slowly ruin them, and they also revealed how a cache of drugs was found by the river from which two men supplied the youths of the district to which the men used to go from Maisonneuve street in order to receive dope injections from one another.

The story of the officers leaves no doubt that the habit of the convicted men to go to Lafontaine Park or other similar spots in the city was not one of a day's making, as the men directly they purchased the drugs on Maisonneuve street made straight for the park and there indulged in their vice.

As they snuffed the deadly heroin up their nostrils in an endeavor to thwart the overwhelming desire for satisfaction with which all dope takers are possessed, three officers watched them from behind a tree. They saw every move of the men, and satisfied that they had the goods on them swept up and arrested them.

Heavy sentences were meted out by the Recorder to one of the men thus arrested, and to two of the men who are thought to have supplied them with drugs, and who came from the house where the drugs were supplied. A fourth man was remanded for medical treatment as he had only just come from Longue Pointe asylum, while two others now face trial on charges of vagrancy.

The names of the three men sentenced were Amedee Simard, who received a term of six months, with a \$200 fine or 15 more days; Louis Guerin, six months, \$500 fine, or another six months; and Armand Bergeron six months. The fines on the last two men are so heavy that it is practically assured they will remain in jail for 12 and 18 months respectively.

Simard, who was one of the dope party in Lafontaine Park, had been kept under observation by Constables Belanger, Francoeur and Bourdon, of the "Dope Squad" for some considerable time. Last week the officers were trailing him when they saw him go into a house on Maisonneuve street near St. Catherine street east, where it is claimed he got drugs from Bergeron.

A few moments later he came out accompanied by a man named Paul Lavigne and two other men, and the quartette made their way north all unsuspecting that they were being followed.

After rounding up the quartette the officers set themselves the task of getting the men in the house on Maisonneuve street where the drugs were pro-

cured. Once more they waited outside the house, until Bergeron and Guerin came out. They followed the two men past Craig street, on Voltigeurs street and to an open space by the river at the rear of one of the big industrial buildings there.

Suspecting that their cache was there the three officers laid down flat on the ground and peered at their quarry from underneath a wooden fence. They were amply rewarded for their trouble. Going to a corner of the lot Guerin took out a hypodermic needle extracted some dope from a cache there and putting it in the syringe injected it, into Bergeron's arm. A moment later Guerin had rolled up his sleeve and had the same service done for him by Bergeron.

It was the last jabbing party that they will indulge in for a long time for as they rounded the corner again they ran into the three police officers who gathered them in and searched them, finding on them six capsules and three packages of heroin.

Police claim that these men were some of the worst in the city because they sold habitually to young men and boys from the age of 17 up. None of the men are old themselves, in fact. The police were first set on their tracks because the parents of some of the youngsters round the district complained that their boys were being served with drugs.

The report is from the Montreal Standard, and advocate of the traffic in liquors.

WOMAN SENTENCED FOR DRUG OFFENSE

Mrs. Marie-Rose Thibault's plea that a former roomer had "planted" cocaine in her flat in order to get even with her was not accepted by Chief Judge Decarie and she was sentenced to six months in jail and to pay a fine of \$200 and the costs or another eight days. The evidence of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was strongly against her and when Honore, alias Patrick O'Neil testified against the woman the proof was undeniable.

The report is from the Montreal Gazette, an advocate of the traffic in liquors.

The conditions unveiled in the above cases should be an eye-opener to "wets" who fondly imagine that Government Control of liquor ends the illicit drug business.

The cases given above are just samples of what faces our courts day by day. For every case of drunkenness or bootlegging or other illicit sale of liquor and drug brought to justice, there are doubtless hundreds in the city of Montreal alone that are either unknown or not apprehended.

Has Prohibition Justified Itself?

The Opinions of the Business Leaders of the United States

The Saloon Will Never Come Back—Lawlessness of Today Comes From Those Who Never Did and Never Will Work, Augmented by War, and Inspired by Insidious Propaganda Which Would Destroy Our Very Social Fabric.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor, Manufacturers' Record:

I will endorse my letter to you of three years ago by saying that the two banks are still in existence which took the place of the two saloons that were closed by the Prohibition Act and that kept the miners denuded of cash, their families skimped in food and clothing.

The banks still contain close to two million dollars in deposits, despite a most serious depression in the coal business, permitting not over 60 per cent. full time.

Their families give evidence of better spirit, as well as full stomachs and warm clothing; pinched, sad faces are seldom to be seen, and this condition is borne out by the miner, who is prompt to tell you that he hopes the saloon will never come back; that now he can save his money and his self-respect, as under the old conditions the miner who refused to meet his pals in the saloon after the day's work was done soon found no place to go.

I find many of the miners are scattering out, to enable them to secure more ground on which to raise more of their own living. Again, I find them largely possessing some means of carriage, prin-

GOVERNMENT "CONTROL" IN RUSSIA

The evil results following the repeal of Prohibition in Russia grow daily. The Commissariat of Affairs in an official statement admits that drunkenness and rowdiness have greatly increased since the legislation of the sale of 40 per cent Vodka. It is also admitted that there is an ever-increasing absence of workers from the factories, naturally resulting in a lessened production and less efficient workmen. During the first three months of the re-introduction of the sale of Vodka, no less than 40,000 cases came before the police courts of the several provinces. The Commissariat can suggest no other remedy for the evil than the punishment for drunkenness and rowdiness should be increased from three months to two years. Thus the people are fooled by the Government in order that revenue may be secured.

THE VOLSTEAD ACT

(The Michigan Farmer)

There is nothing that occupies the public mind, and the political mind as well, as does prohibition. Perhaps no public question has such decided pro and con advocates as this one. It seems such a debatable subject because of the violations of the law which prevail. These sometimes even made an anti-liquor advocate wonder as to the efficiency of the law.

During the recent congress, voluminous testimony for and against the Volstead act was presented to the committee in charge. One bit of testimony not presented in person because of illness, was that of Evangeline Booth, commander of the American Salvation Army. Perhaps no one, or no institution, wet or dry, knows better the results of the enactment of the dry law. So what Miss Booth had to say is of interest.

She does not deny that the liquor law is violated as much, or more, than other laws, but the Salvation Army's experience with down-and-outers leave no doubt of the efficacy of the law in improving conditions. In the old pre-prohibition days, boozers were gathered up by the Salvation Army and fed on Thanksgiving Day. Often one thousand would be assembled in a single hall. Now, Miss Booth says, such a gathering would be impossible to get together in any of the Salvation Army halls.

Fifty per cent. of the cases of immorality in women used to be caused by liquor; now liquor accounts for only one per cent. of them, and applications for relief from poor families have been reduced fifty per cent.

Miss Booth says: "These statements are not the result of heresy. They grow out of the army's intimate knowledge of the life of the poor, which I think all will hesitate to gainsay. We know this thing which prohibition debars has sold more homes, armed more villains, slain more children, snapped more wedding rings, dethroned more intellects, dishonored more womanhood, and dug more graves, than any other poisoned scourge which has swept this country. Let there be due hesitation before reinstating as a legalized traffic, this ruthless despoiler of mankind."

—Wm. J. Faux.

Widespread Propaganda to Overthrow Prohibition and Discredit the Law.

Boston, Mass.

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

I see no reason to change my views as to the improvement, economically and morally, in this country since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and the enactment of the Volstead law.

There is unquestionably propaganda to overthrow Prohibition, in my opinion joined in largely by those who want to discredit the law and who do not themselves hesitate to break it in their effort at nullification.

Arthur Perry, Banker.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

TO CORRESPONDENTS

We are extremely grateful to Miss Vera Smick, Smithville, for the words of "Better than Gold" and "Contented John" asked for by Miss S. Zinkan and which appeared in the Witness last week.

M. Purcell, Timmins, writes thanking a Galt, Ont., reader for the words of "If I Have Eaten My Morsel Alone," which appeared in the Witness of June 30.

Reader.—The six longest rivers in the world are the Amazon, 4,000 miles; Nile, 3,600; Yangtze, 3,400; Yenisei, 3,300; Mississippi, 3,100; Missouri, 3,000.

A.L., Ont.—England's oldest church is said to be St. Peter's in the city of London.

Mary L., Ont.—The origin of the term "white elephant" is as follows: According to tradition, the Kings of Siam make a present of a white elephant to those of their courtiers whom they wish to ruin. The courtiers are obliged to keep the elephants in spite of the great expense of their maintenance.

F.C.H., Winnipeg: We have not been able to publish the story of "Jimmy Butler and The Owl" for lack of space, but forwarded copy received to inquirer at the time.

Old Time Reader, Powassan: You might repeat your question.

ORIGIN OF THE UNION JACK

G. N. R., Ontario: James I. was king when the Union Jack originated. Jacques is the French for James, and in coats of arms and armorials only French words are used for description, so the flag made to celebrate the union between his two kingdoms, Scotland and England, was called "Union Jacques," but as Jacques is pronounced as if it were spelt Jack, the name of the flag quickly became Union Jack. King James' flag had only two crosses, the cross of St. George for England, which is a red cross standing straight up on a white ground, and the Cross of St. Andrew for Scotland, which is a white cross stretching from corner to corner, on a blue ground. Later the Cross of St. Patrick, which is like St. Andrew's, only red on a white ground, was added, so the Union Jack of today represents the national flag of each of the three countries forming the United Kingdom.

THE BATON IN MUSIC

Reader: The history of the baton, as used in conducting orchestras, dates back only to Ludwig Spohr, German composer, who died in 1859, though he merely revived a much older custom, varying its use. Use of the baton is said to have arisen from the fact that in the larger churches and especially on great occasions, the director of the choir had a staff of office similar to a bishop's crozier. This he held in his left hand while directing the singers with his right. Frequently, however, he had to recover the attention of the singers, which he accomplished by stamping his staff on the floor. Later when boys began to participate in the singing, he used the staff as a means of chastisement, and gradually transferred it entirely to his right hand. Thus it appears that conducting with and without a baton came from ecclesiastical practice.

MOHAMMEDANISM AND THEOSOPHY

An Old Reader of the Witness.—Will you kindly give through the Questions and Answers a brief outline of the Mohammedan religion? Is there any connection between that and Theosophy or Occultism? There seems to be something of the kind creeping into this community. I would like to have a better understanding of what it means. Does Theosophy acknowledge the Divinity of Christ?

Ans.—Mohammed taught that there was one God, and that he had been appointed God's prophet. In the Koran, the contents of which he claimed were revealed to him by the angel Gabriel, he insisted on the truth judgment to come, and the need of personal righteousness to attain Paradise. Ethically he preached justice and truth, reprobated pride and envy, and exalted filial devotion and charity. He restricted polygamy to the possession of four wives, and forbade trading in slaves. He also endeavored to abolish the blood-feud and opposed the use of intoxicants and gambling. Mohammedanism was upheld with the sword. It differs from Christianity in many essential respects, as, for example, in receiving all into its fold and in substituting conformity for conversion, and submission for mission. The pre-eminence of Christ as the Saviour of the world is not acknowledged.

There is no real connection between Mohammedanism and Theosophy. The latter has appeared in many nations and in many forms, as in the speculations of the ancient Egyptians, the Neo-Platonists and Gnostics, and in the avatars of Brahmanism. A Theosophical Society was founded in New York City in November 1875, by Madame H. P. Blavatsky, a student of Occultism, and H. S. Olcott, and has made many converts. Its professed objects are: (1) To form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or color. (2) To encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy and science. (3) To investigate the unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man. Theosophists include mystical religious thinkers and writers of pantheistic leaning who aim at displaying a knowledge of Divinity and His works by supernatural inspiration. It excludes the narrowness of the religion of Jesus Christ, and is therefore non-Christian.

WORDS SUPPLIED

Here are the words asked for by Miss Housah C. Ferris and Miss Ruth Searle.

THE PRISONER'S SONG

I wish I had someone to love me,
Somebody to call me their own;
I wish I had someone to live with,
For I'm tired of living alone.
So please meet me tonight, in the moonlight
Please meet me tonight all alone—
For I have a sad story to tell you
A story that has never been told.

I'll be carried to the new jail tomorrow,
And leave my poor darling alone;
With the cold prison walls all around me
And my head on a pillow of stone.

For I have a grand ship on the ocean
All mounted with silver and gold,
And before my poor darling would suffer,
That ship would be anchored and sold.

If I had the wings of an angel,
Over those prison walls I would fly;
I would fly to the arms of my poor darling,
And there I'd be willing to die.

Miss Vera Smick, Smithville, Ont., forwards the following for E. R., Ontario:

WHEN PA BEGINS TO SHAVE

When Sunday mornin' comes around
My pa hangs up his strop,
And takes his razor out an' make
It go kerrlop, kerrlop.
An' then he takes his mug an' brush,
And yells to me, "Behave!"
I tell you things is mighty still
When pa begins to shave.

Then pa, he stirs his brush around
An' makes the soapsuds fly,
An' sometimes, when he stirs too hard
He gets some in his eye.
I tell you, but it's funny then
To see pa stamp an' rave,
But you musn't get ketched laughin'
When pa begins to shave.

The hired man, he dassen't talk,
An' even ma's afeared;
An' you can hear the razor-click
A-cuttin' through his beard,
And then my Uncle Bill, he luffs,
An' says, "Why John, you're brave!"
And pa, he swears, an' ma just smiles
When pa begins to shave.

When pa gets done a-shaving of
His face, he turns around,
And Uncle Bill says, "Why, John,
Your chin looks like ploughed ground!"
An' then he luffs an' luffs an' luffs,
But I got to behave,
'Cos things is apt to happen quick
When pa begins to shave.

Miss Ruth Searle writes: I am sending you a poem asked for some time ago. I hope all the Witness readers like the Questions and Answers page as well as I do.

THE CORK LEG

I'll tell you a tale now without any flam,
In Holland there dwelt Mynheer Von Clam,
Who every morning said: "I am the richest
merchant in Rotterdam."

One day, when he had stuff'd him as full
as an egg,
A poor relation came to beg,
But he kick'd him out without broaching a
leg.
And in kicking him out he broke his leg.

A surgeon, the first in his vocation,
Came and made a long oration,
He wanted a limb for anatomization,
So he finished his jaw by amputation.

"Mr. Doctor," says he, when he'd done his
work,
"By your sharp knife I lose one fork;
But on two crutches I'll never stalk,
For I'll have a beautiful leg of cork."

An artist in Rotterdam, 'twould seem,
Had made cork legs his study and theme,
Each joint was as strong as an iron beam
And the springs were a compound of clock-
work and steam.

The leg was made, and fitted right,
Inspection the artist did invite;
Its fine shape gave Mynheer delight,
As he fixed it on and screwed it tight.

He walked through squares, passed each
shop,
Of speed, he went to the utmost top.
Each step he took with a bound and a hop,
And he found his leg he could not stop!

Horror and fright were in his face,
The neighbors thought he was running a
race;
He clung to a lamp post to stop his pace.
But the leg wouldn't stay, and kept on the
chase!



COLDSTREAM GUARDS BAND NOW IN CANADA

This picture was taken at Euston Station, London, just before the famous band took the train for the first lap of their trip to Canada. From left to right: Lieut. Evans, in charge of the band; Lieut. Bandmaster Gladstone Hill (Australia); Col. J. Campbell, V.C.; Sir George MacLaren Brown, and Colonel Mackenzie Rogan.

Then he called to some men with all his
might:
"Oh, stop this leg, or I'm murdered quite!"
But though they heard him aid invite,
In less than a minute he was out of sight.

He ran o'er hill and dale and plain,
To ease his weary bones he'd fain;
Did throw himself down but all in vain,
The leg got up and was off again.

He walked of days and nights a score,
Of Europe he had made a tour,
He died—but although he was no more,
The leg walked on the same as before!

WORDS WANTED

Mrs. H. M. Moore wants the words of a
song called "Saved by a Song," beginning:
A young man stood on a city street
And gazed with a gloomy frown.

Mrs. A. F., British Columbia writes: Will
you please publish that most worthy poem,
"The Heretic." I don't know a line of it
but I want to give it to someone who is be-
ginning to give up thinking and believing
in God.

Miss Katie Smith asks for the words of
a humorous poem entitled "The Inventor's
Wife."

A GOLDEN RULE AMBASSADOR

On his way from the Far West to the
Near East as the Golden Rule Amba-
sador of America, Mr. Thomas A. Swayze
of the state of Washington came to
Washington, D.C., on June 28th and was
presented to President Coolidge with
whom he was photographed from the
White House steps.

Mr. Swayze represents the good will
attitude of hosts of people in the United
States who have supported the various

enterprises for the rehabilitation of the
war orphans and refugee people of Eu-
rope and the Near East. He goes under
the terms of the Dodge Award because
of a successful campaign waged in Ta-
coma, Washington, last December for
the Near East Relief which won for the
city the title of Golden Rule City of Am-
erica.

President Coolidge has shown a warm
interest in the movement now known by
the name of Golden Rule Sunday which,
for the past three years, he has observed
with his family and White House guests.
He has frequently expressed the hope
that the day might be universally ob-
served and that it might be the means
of bringing the nations of the world into
closer sympathy.

Mr. Swayze will be Golden Rule Dele-
gate from America to the World's Chris-
tian Endeavor Convention in London in
July and will thence proceed to Athens
and the Near East under the personal
conduct of Dr. William E. Doughty of the
Near East Relief.

WORLD'S C. E. CONVENTION

The world's Christian Endeavor Con-
vention is to be in session from July 15
to 21 at the Crystal Palace, London, and
delegates will attend from 30 countries.

The United States is sending 700 dele-
gates, Germany 38, Hungary 13 and Jugo-
Slavia 13. A native Indian is coming
from India, having had his expenses
guaranteed by subscription. Delegates
will also represent Australia and New
Zealand.

In addition to the Crystal Palace, the
Queen's Hall and the Royal Albert Hall
have also been engaged. At the Crystal
Palace Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Ram-
say MacDonald are to speak on subjects
akin to the Convention.

Among the special convention hosts
are Sir George Croydon Marks, Sir Ed-
ward Sharp and Mr. Gordon Selfridge.

STORAGE DAM FOR GATINEAU

In conjunction with its hydro-electric
plants on the Gatineau River at Farm-
ers Rapids, Chelsea and Paugan Falls,
the Company is building a storage dam
at Bitobe, about one hundred and six-
teen miles above Chelsea, under the di-
rection of the Quebec Streams Commis-
sion.

A reasonable storage reservoir site re-
quires a dam site where a comparatively
short dam will raise the height of an ex-
isting lake or create a lake in a widen-
ing valley above and a contributing
drainage area sufficient to fill the reser-
voir capacity to be created.

Surveys of the Gatineau River indicat-
ed that such a site existed at Bitobe. By
building a dam across the river at this
location a lake will be created which
will have a water surface of 64,000 acres,
and which will impound over eighty-two
billion cubic feet of water. The drain-
age area above the dam is about 6,200
square miles, the run-off from which will
be sufficient to fill the proposed lake
during freshet periods.

The stored water will be released from
the lake at such a rate as to give a regu-
lated flow at Chelsea of from 8,000 to
10,000 cubic feet per second, depending
upon the precipitation in any given per-
iod.

About 10,000 tons of cement and other
materials for use in the construction of
the dam were taken in over the snow
last winter.



BRITISH LABOR PAPER'S VIEW OF STRIKE

—From The New Leader, London.

SUNDAY HOME READING

IT LEADS TO CHRIST

(By Mattie D. Crowell)

Father, our hearts with love to Thee do glow
For all Thou'st done.
How could we tread this vale of tears below,
But for Thy Son,
Who came to earth in likeness such as we
And blazed for us a trail that leads to Thee?
Sometimes our footsteps lag, the day is long,
The way seems rough;
But Thou hast promised Thou wilt keep us strong.

It is enough
To know, tho' doubts arise, we need not stray,
For blood doth mark His footprints all the way.
Help us to follow now while yet 'tis day
The way He trod.
Tho' straight the gate and narrow is the way,
It leads to God.
Tho' weak are we and heavy burdens bear—
How vast and boundless is the Love we share!

Positive Evangelism A Home Mission Address

Many years ago at a great dinner party, a large number of gentlemen of different types of mind were gathered together. After dinner, Dean Stanley was moved to the chair and anxious to occupy the time most profitably, and give everybody an opportunity to speak, asked the question: "What men will dominate the future?"

The first called upon to speak was a High Anglican bishop, the second a Broad Churchman, and the third an Evangelical. We can well imagine what each would say.

After each had spoken Dean Stanley called upon Professor Huxley, who in a word or two said: "The future will be dominated by the men who stick most closely to the facts." In support of this statement the Professor made a most telling speech which profoundly impressed his hearers.

After a moment of silence the chairman called upon another speaker who prefaced his remarks by saying: "I also believe that the future will belong to the men who stick most closely to the facts, but let me add, to all the facts, not only the class of facts on which the Professor has expatiated, but all the facts and particularly the facts of history. The greatest fact," said he "is Christianity, and at the root of Christianity is Christ. Reading history, no matter which volume or what page, we meet with facts which prove that there is something wrong with the race. Call it original sin or something else, it is here, and because of it every chapter of the tale is stained with blood and tears. The men who dominate the future must needs be the men who can find a satisfying food for hungry souls and can minister a potent remedy for selfish hearts and minds diseased."

What Church will dominate the future? Will it not be the Church that has for its sole object the proclamation of a positive evangel. The Church began in the proclamation of a message of Divine love and pardon. Men still find hope and uplift in the living and saving Christ. And it is our primary duty to make known that Christ, with all power and persuasiveness we can command, by the testimony of our character, and the word of our preaching. "God may have other words for other worlds, but for this world the word of God is Christ."

That evangelism is a duty we owe to the nation all will admit. Just as a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, the nation is no stronger than the strength of the individuals that compose it. We live in an age of triumphant democracy, and the safety and strength of the nation depend on the high moral quality of that democracy. And we are in a position to say that there are many homes in our land that are not in a fit state to render healthy contributions to the national life.

The mission of the Christian Church is nothing less than the mission of Christ. "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." The problem of the hour is the problem of the individual; if we fail there, we fail all round. Some men grow weary with the slow process of counting units. They would rather minister to the large crowds, and count their converts by the score, and to whom this is given, great must be the joy. Going back to the foundation of the Church we read that Andrew found Simon Peter, and Philip, and Nathaniel, and no better method has been devised since that day.

What an opportunity we have for individual dealing in parts of this land where the population is so sparse. It is there that often the best work is done. In the quiet villages and remote hamlets of the country we see a loyalty to our Church and a devotion to Jesus Christ which cannot be surpassed. What city minister is there, who might not tell how his congregation is largely composed of men who came from the country in their

youth to seek their fortune, and by reason of the vigorous manhood which their early training moulded have attained commercial or professional eminence. Only one who has experienced it can fully realize how the heart of a minister sinks within him when he sees his young people drifting away to the larger centres and leaving in the little house of prayer, and in the little community, vacant places which there are none to fill.

To these lonely and remote parts we owe an unspeakable debt, for the feeble congregations struggling for existence in those places are in truth the seed beds of the Church. And the fresh, clean life which ebbs away from them, leaving them so weak and poor, has gone to enrich and bless our cities and other large industrial towns.

Whether our lot is cast in the larger centres of population, or amongst the few, whether the work is done by the ordinary minister or general missionary, or local preacher, it is all the same. "Whom we preach, warning every man, and teaching every man in all wisdom; that we may present every man perfect in Christ Jesus."—Irish Christian Advocate.

creations of human genius. So if we are ambitious to learn morals and have good sense, we don't read Menken's "Hatrack," Lewis' "Main Street," or "Arrowsmith," or go to see Eugene O'Neils "Desire under the Elms," or the wild west gun play, or the sordid realism of the movies, but we find our ideals and inspiration in the lives of those people who have lived pure, noble, useful and honorable lives. Paul was a good psychologist when he wrote "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honorable, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are of good report if there be any virtue think on these things."—The Christian Statesman.

HEROES OF FAITH

(By Rev. Marshall Dawson)

"And these all, having had witness borne to them through their faith, received not the promise, God having provided some better thing concerning us, that apart from us they should not be made perfect."—Heb. 11:39-40.

In the case of the heroes of faith chronicled in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews, their complete reward was not to become apparent until a great circle of human experience had been made complete.

When this chapter is scanned from verse to verse, hard contradictions appear. The narrative is about men and women who were rewarded, yet at certain steps the reader is told that they were not rewarded. "Some were tortured, not accepting their deliverance." "Others had trials of mockings and scourgings, yea, moreover of bonds and imprisonment; they were stoned, they were sawn asunder, they were tempted, they were slain with the sword; they went about in sheepskins, in goat-skins; being destitute, afflicted, ill-treated (of whom the world was not worthy,) wandering in deserts and mountains and caves, and the holes of the earth."

"And these all, having had witness borne to them through their faith, received not the promise, God having provided some better thing concerning us, that apart from us they should not be made perfect."

The short interpretation of which is: They planted in order that we might reap. They sacrificed fleshly and immediate rewards in order to provide for a spiritual posterity. They accepted a

Prayer

Lord, we pray for fresh enduement of Thy Spirit's power, that we may be more fully sanctified, more noble in character, more pure in life, showing forth with all humility to those around us the excellencies of Jesus Christ. In His Name. Amen.

PIGPENS FOR MODELS

We once heard of a man in the middle Mississippi valley, who was an extensive and successful raiser of hogs. He knew nothing else and cared for nothing else. He prospered and the time came when he needed and wanted a larger and better house. He planned and built it, but when it was finished it looked simply like an enlargement of his pig pens.

When we hear of the moral lessons taught by dirty literature, which portrays toughs and thugs and prostitutes as its common materials we always think of the effect of the pig pens on this man's house.

The devil never put over a cruder joke on stupid humanity, than when he persuaded them that the contemplation of filth would produce purity by reaction; that meanness would so induce nobility, and that dishonor seen often enough would create a passion for honor. Pope was a keener discernor of human nature when he wrote,

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien As to be hated needs but to be seen; Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

When a literateur desires to create a noble poem, he studies the finest work of the ages until the beauty saturates his soul. When an artist would paint a beautiful picture he does not shut himself up to the contemplation of the ugly and the loathsome, but to the beauty of the world. When an architect would construct a noble temple, he does not study piggens and grass huts, but the finest

postponed return upon their toil and faith, in order that their work might bear fruit a thousand fold in us. We are indebted to them for our spiritual heritage, which towers like a mountain over the unknown graves of multitudes who lived only that they might eat, drink and be merry in the passing moment.

They were not rewarded; they are rewarded; they live now in their spiritual posterity. Others, who by the side of these heroes lived for the things they could immediately grasp, have passed into oblivion without having illumined one line of the glorious history of mankind.

The man of great character is the one who looks forward, not alone to children of the flesh whom he will ever hold in tender affection, but also to a spiritual posterity; who plants that they may reap, and finds his postponed but multiplied reward in their heightened welfare. The fruit of his faith matures in Time and Eternity.

Our fathers planted elm trees and maples. Shall it be said of us that we plant only shrubs which are annuals? Our fathers could wait a generation or more for their reward. Must it be said of us that we demand payment by the day?

May the God who has "provided some better things for us" through the love and effort of those who have gone before, give us faith to labor and to wait, trusting His bounty even in the day when our hands seem empty, confident that He is able to provide for us more richly than we can ask or think.—Boston Transcript.



CENTENARIAN INDIAN PREACHER

Rev. Big Chief Horse Eagle, who recently celebrated his 104th birthday at San Francisco, is a well preserved man despite his great age. He is a well known preacher on the American Pacific coast.

THE TABLE OF SHEW-BREAD

(Exodus 25:30.)

With purest gold the Table of Shew-Bread was overlaid,
Within its golden cornice vessels of rich gold were laid,
In the Holy Place it stood, upon its board in order placed
Twelve cakes of finest flour in two rows its beauty graced.
A memorial of the twelve Tribes the shew-bread signified
Jehovah's constant care in all their wanderings long and wide;
With hallowed loaves was offered fragrant frankincense so pure,
Denoting how the influence sweet of the Spirit doth endure.

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

—(Mrs.) Mary Sloane Geddes, Birmingham, Alabama.

A SONG IN THE NIGHT

(Psalm 134:1.)

Ye that stand by night,
Waiting for the Lord;
In the temple courts,
Eager for His word.

Bless His holy name,
When the lights are low;
Raise your hands in prayer,
Though the strong winds blow,

Not alone by day:
When the cheerful light
Makes your spirit brave;
Fits you for the fight.

But when murky gloom,
Round about you creep;
In the silent hours,
When the world's asleep.

In the breathless night;
When the lamps are dim;
Strike the harp and sing,
To the Lord a hymn.

—Rev. John Lyall.

Riverhurst, Sask.

SYMPATHY

You wear a sunny look and smile
For those you meet;
Love's flowers ever seem to spring
Around your feet.

And souls in sorrow and distress,
Whose joys are few,
Find heart of grace to struggle on,
Inspired by you.

Oh, tell me what rare alchemy
Is in your smile,
What secret charm is yours, whence you
Sad hearts beguile?

—Ethel Rhodanthe.

Wouldst shape a noble life? then cast
Out of thy mind the verged past;
And tho' somewhat be lost and gone,
Yet do thou act as if new-born.

—Goeth.

LIFE FOR LIFE

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS FOR SUNDAY, JULY 25

(Exodus 12:1, 2, 21-28)

Go down Moses

Way down into Egypt land;

Tell ole Pharaoh;

Let My people go.

And Moses went down into Egypt, and in God's name commanded the proud king to let the Israelites go. God only demanded that they should be allowed to go three days journey into the wilderness, to offer sacrifices and hold a feast to the Lord. (Ex. 5:1-4.) The demand was presented in that form, no doubt, as a means of testing the king, making it comparatively easy for him to obey. But God knew that he would not obey, and that by his disobedience he would forfeit the implied promise that the Israelites would return to Egypt after holding a feast in the wilderness. (Ex. 3:19-22.)

"I will harden Pharaoh's heart," God did not mean that He would put any evil thought or purpose into the heart of the king, but that He would give him courage to act in accordance with the wickedness that was in his heart.

God knew Pharaoh's heart. He knew that he was proud and cruel and selfish. And God had made him King and had given him the opportunity to exhibit his character in an unmistakable way in order to use him as an object lesson and as a warning to all men in all ages that it is extremely foolish to rebel against God. "In very deed, for this cause have I raised thee up, to show My power in thee, and that My name may be declared throughout all the earth." It is extremely necessary that all people everywhere should know that there is only one God and that all power is in His hands; and God uses many means of making Himself known. (See Ex. 9:16; Rom. 9:17.)

And Pharaoh said, "Who is the Lord (Jehovah), that I should hearken unto His voice to let Israel go? I know not Jehovah, and I will not let Israel go." Instead of yielding to God's demand, Pharaoh set God at defiance by adding to the heavy burdens which the Israelites had to bear, tasking them even beyond their strength.

Then God issued a declaration of war against Pharaoh. "The Lord said unto Moses, See, I have made thee a God to Pharaoh, and Aaron, thy brother shall be thy prophet. And I will harden Pharaoh's heart and multiply My signs and My wonders in the land of Egypt. I will lay My hand upon Egypt and bring forth My hosts, My people, the children of Israel, by great judgments. And the Egyptians shall know that I am the Lord." (Ex. 7:1-5.)

God had sent Joseph to Egypt and made him ruler of Egypt in order to make Himself known to the Egyptians. By Joseph's means He delivered them from starvation and gave them absolute proof of His power over the forces of nature. They should then have put away their idols and worshiped God. If they had done so, they would have escaped the conflict with God which brought the plagues upon them. God reveals Himself in love and seeks love. But those who flout God's friendship will find Him a terrible enemy. "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God." (Heb. 10:31.)

God used the forces of nature to punish the Egyptians.

First, the Nile, which is the very life of Egypt, was turned into blood, so that the people could not drink the water.

Next, great multitudes of frogs came out of the river and covered the land and swarmed over everything.

Then the land was filled with lice, both on the people and on all the animals.

Then there was a plague of flies, such swarms of flies as had never been seen before. But the flies did not attack the land of Goshen where the Israelites lived.

The fifth plague was a disease which attacked the cattle, and the flocks and the horses and camels of the Egyptians, but not those of the Israelites. And the cattle of Egypt died.

The sixth plague was boils and blains, breaking out upon man and upon beast.

The seventh plague was a hail storm so severe that it killed men and beasts and destroyed trees and crops.

The eighth plague was swarms of locusts, which ate up every green thing.

The ninth plague was darkness, which lasted for three days, and was

so dense that the people dared not move.

The proud king repeatedly promised to yield in order to have one plague after another removed, but he withdrew his promise as soon as the plague was removed. Sometimes he tried to arrange a compromise; but God does not compromise.

At last, God saw that it was time for a final, crushing blow. God said, "Israel is My son, My firstborn, and I have said unto thee, Let My son go, that he may serve Me, and thou hast refused to let him go. Behold I will slay thy son, thy firstborn." (Ex. 4:22, 23.)

"At midnight the Lord smote all the firstborn in the land of Egypt. And Pharaoh rose up in the night, he and all his servants and all the Egyptians; and there was a great cry in Egypt; for there was not a house where there was not one dead."

"And he called for Moses and Aaron by night, and said, Rise up, get you forth from among my people. Be gone, and bless me also."

"And the Egyptians were urgent upon the people to send them out of the land in haste." (Chap. 12:29-33.)

The Israelites had been instructed to make free demands upon the Egyptians before going, and the Egyptians were so thoroughly frightened that they dared not refuse. Our translation says that the Israelites "borrowed" these things. That is a mistake they demanded. (See Ex. 12:30-36.)

And now God's time had come for beginning to teach the greatest of all lessons—the lesson that man's salvation would have to be purchased with blood, the blood of the Son of God; for without shedding of blood there is no remission of sin. (See Heb. 9:22.) But it was in a very round about way, so to speak, that God began to teach this lesson. When He told Moses that the oldest son in every house in Egypt would die in one night, He told him that the Israelites must sprinkle blood on the door posts and lintels of their houses, or they would share the same fate as the Egyptians. The blood of a lamb or of a kid would protect them, and nothing else would. There was nothing said at that time about blood being an atonement for sin, but it was to be a protection from the wrath of God. And in that view of it, it did typify the blood of Christ, and that is why Christ is called "our Passover." (1 Cor. 5:7, 8.)

The truth that the shedding of blood was necessary as an atonement for sin was taught clearly enough afterward in the sacrifices which the Israelites were taught to offer.

The sojourning of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt was 430 years. (Ex. 12:40, 41.) This statement is very explicit, and it agrees with God's statement to Abraham that his descendants would be oppressed for 400 years. (Gen. 15:13.) And this length of time seems necessary for the multiplication of the Israelites from 70 to 600,000, counting only the men.

On the other hand, the Septuagint version of the Old Testament tells us that the sojourning of the Israelites in Egypt, "and in Canaan," was 430 years, which would reduce the time spent in Egypt to half of 430 years.

The Septuagint was a translation of the Old Testament into Greek, made by pious Jews in Alexandria. It was the version in common use in Palestine at the time of Christ, and the quotations from the Old Testament are usually taken from the Septuagint. For instance, Paul follows the Septuagint rendering of this particular verse (Ex. 12:40) when he says that the law was given on Mount Sinai, 430 years after God talked with Abraham. (See Gal. 3:17.)

Moreover, God promised Abraham that his descendants would return to Canaan in the fourth generation, and that would not allow for 400 years of oppression in Egypt. (See Gen. 15:13, 16.) We read that Amram the father of Moses was the grandson of Levi, the son of Jacob, and that the mother of Moses was the daughter of Levi. Generations are sometimes skipped by the writers of the Bible, but the statements with regard to Amram and Jochebed are so explicit that there does not seem to be any room for a question as to their exactness. (See Ex. 6:16, 18, 20 and Num. 26:58, 59.) Thus we have the four generations of which God spoke—Levi, Kohath, Amram, Moses.

Yet Joshua seems to have been in the tenth generation according to 1 Chron. 7:22-27. The language of that passage is not very clear, however.

On the whole, the weight of evidence seems to be in favor of the shorter period, 215 years, for the residence in Egypt, but it is difficult to understand the enormous multiplication of the people in so short a time, although we are told that they multiplied very rapidly in spite of the king's efforts to keep down their

numbers. (Ex. 1:12.) The number that went out of Egypt is stated twice (Ex. 12:37; Num. 1:44-49.)

Golden Text: Certainly, I will be with thee.—Ex. 3:12.

SCRIPTURE READINGS

Monday, July 12—Ex. 3: 10-15; Tuesday—Ex. 4:10-17; Wednesday—Ex. 4:18-23; Thursday—Ex. 4:27-31; Friday—Ex. 5:1-9; Saturday—Ex. 5:10-19; Sunday—Psalm 90: 12-17.

Damascus, The World's Oldest City

By James T. Nichols

Not long ago every metropolitan daily paper had Damascus in its headlines. The city was bombarded and partially destroyed. Hundreds of people were killed. Almost an unheard-of thing was the fact that during the trouble the Christian quarter of the city was not only protected but saved by the Mohammedans. Many of the places I visited during my three day visit were almost wiped out by this bombardment.

At the close of the World war, France received a mandate for Syria while England was given charge of Palestine. The French divided their territory into four divisions or states. One of these is called Jegel Druse. These Druses are a mountain race much different from their neighbors.

The Druses

The religion of these Druses is a somewhat secret rite and has elements of both Christianity and Mohammedanism. They are very fanatical and war-like as well as independent. They were well armed and rather resented French rule. They sent a delegation to General Sarraill, High Commissioner of Syria, and the result was that from that time forth they were almost in open rebellion against the French. Being almost like wild tribes of brigands these Druses pestered the French not a little. While in Damascus in 1924 I heard stories of how the French had to subdue them by sending bombing planes over them from time to time. A few of these deadly missiles were generally sufficient to break up their revolutionary bands and quiet them for a time at least.

Signs of trouble and open rebellion of these Druses became so manifest, however, that early last October the French undertook to give those who were scattered through the city of Damascus a terrible object lesson. It seems that they took a couple of dozen mangled corpses of these brigands and paraded them through the streets of the city on camel back. As some of these bodies were recognized by the Druses in Damascus as being their own people, it only maddened them more than ever.

Bad harvests, financial depression and suffering among the Druses had inflamed them and added to their discontent and they began to spread the spirit of rebellion among the lower element of the city until things reached the boiling point. The streets of the older part of the city are so narrow and crooked that it was impossible to place machine guns effectively or put down such an open rebellion as was now breaking out among the people.

The City Bombarded

On the evening of October 17th, last, the French began to bomb the city. It is said that blank shells were used at first but that in a little while the most deadly missiles were used. The screaming and bursting shells soon became so terrible that the streets were spattered with the blood of innocent men, women and children. In addition to the bombing airplanes, tanks lumbered through the historic streets spitting fire and causing such frightfulness and horror as was hardly seen in a city during the world war.

These forty-eight hours of terror and death practically destroyed a portion of this age-old city. The press dispatches were quoted by an eye witness as stating that dead bodies lined the streets and that at least two thousand were buried in the debris of the wrecked buildings that were destroyed. The Druses of the country were aroused and the news was carried to all parts of Syria. As noted above it seems that most of the Mohammedan mosques were unharmed and the Moslems protected and practically saved the Christian quarter.

Coming back to my own experiences in Damascus there are many changes and improvements noted from conditions twenty years before at the time of my first visit to the city. While the best two hotels are fairly comfortable for oriental cities, yet such a thing as a bath room is almost unknown. Many of the streets in the newer parts of the city are quite wide and in this portion of the city they have street cars and automobiles.

The Street Called Straight

The street called Straight is still the main thoroughfare in the old part of the

city. Mark Twain called attention to the fact that the writer of the story in Acts regarding the conversion of Saul of Tarsus did not say that the street is straight but it is called Straight. He declared that it is about as straight as a corkscrew. Many of the streets are entirely covered with corrugated iron. The shops are all open to the streets and many of them are as dirty and filthy as they can be.

The city of Damascus largely owes its existence to two small rivers. In Bible times they were called the Abana and the Pharpar. Naaman, the Syrian general who had leprosy, when told by the prophet to go and dip himself in the river Jordan, flew into a rage declaring that the waters of the Abana and the Pharpar were much more cleansing than the dirty Jordan.

The entire city is on the sand and these two rivers make a great oasis. They rise in the mountains west of the city and water the great sandy plain for many miles. It is one of the most luxurious and richest plains on earth. All kinds of the finest fruits and vegetables grow in great abundance. There are a hundred villages around the city and some of the lanes or streets are as beautiful as you ever saw.

In the city these rivers of Damascus flow in underground channels. Only a block from the best hotel the Abana, now called Barada, disappears and for half a mile or more the city is built over it. Neither of these rivers has an outlet. They just flow out on the great sandy plain until they become so small that they disappear entirely.

A Mohammedan Stronghold

This great city of three hundred thousand people is one of the greatest Mohammedan strongholds in the world. In the early days of Christianity it was a Christian stronghold. In the fifth century there was erected one of the most glorious Christian cathedrals then known. For two hundred years it was a very famous place of Christian worship. In the seventh century the Mohammedans took the city and they changed this great building into a Mosque. Besides this great mosque there are seventy other large mosques and more than a hundred small ones in the city. There are five calls for prayer each day and many of these Moslems are very devoted in their worship.

Of course, while in Damascus I visited the so-called sacred places connected with Bible events. A church is built over the House of Ananias. The gate in the wall of the city where they sought the life of the Apostle Paul is still there unless the late bombardment destroyed it. The house upon the old wall of the city where Paul was let down in a basket is still shown to the visitors.

The Home of Naaman

A very interesting but terrible place to visit is the so-called home of Naaman the Syrian on the outside wall of the city. It is now a leper asylum. I went into it and saw some of the unfortunate. The imagination cannot picture a leper in the last stages of the disease.

To stand on the mountain top west of Damascus and look down upon the city is a sight never to be forgotten. No wonder that Mahomet himself when he beheld the city from this viewpoint turned away without entering saying, "Man cannot enter paradise but once."

(Note—"Bible Lands as They are Today" is Mr. Nichols' latest book and gives his experiences and observations of all these countries. It may be obtained from Successful Farming, Des Moines, Iowa, for \$1.50.)

We have careful thoughts for the stranger,
And smiles for the sometime guest;
But oft for our own the bitter tone,
Though we love our own the best.

"Say something good! You never know
The nether depths of blackest woe
That come to one you criticize.

God never made a soul so wise
That he could judge his fellow men,
Or understand the 'might have been'
Which comes upon a life like blight
And turns its daytime into night."



Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

PRODUCING CLEAN MILK

A first-class barn makes it easier to produce clean milk, but even the best of barns is not a guarantee of clean milk. The only way to get first-class, clean milk, milk that will not sour readily, is to have everything with which milk comes in contact scrupulously clean. And since the milk comes in contact with the air in the barn when you are milking, the air must be clean as well as the utensils. See that the milkers and the cows are both clean and healthy. Always keep the barn well ventilated, especially while you are milking. If there is much wind blowing, of course you will have to close windows and doors as may be necessary to keep any dust from being stirred up, but thorough ventilation and the provision of plenty of fresh air is an essential point in getting clean milk. Avoid feeding dusty hay or silage or other strong smelling feed just before milking, and do not sweep or dust floors or walls, or brush or curry the cows just before milking. Of course, cows should be brushed or curried, but this should be done well in advance of milking, and not just before milking or during milking.

Everyone who milks should wash the hands thoroughly before starting to milk and also during milking as often as the hands become soiled. Clean each cow's udder with a clean, damp cloth. Have all utensils not only thoroughly clean, but also sterilized, either boiled or steamed. As quickly as the milk is drawn, remove it from the barn and strain it immediately into cans where it can be cooled at once to fifty-five degrees F. or lower and then arrange to hold it to as low a temperature throughout the night as possible. Do not mix the morning milk with the evening milk if it can be avoided. Also see that the morning milk is cooled just as soon as it is drawn, and then do not set the cans out in the direct sun to await the arrival of the milk truck.

GIVE COWS PLENTY OF WATER

Failure to provide a convenient and plentiful supply of clean, fresh water for good cows will most surely lessen their milk production. Dairy cows require more water than other farm animals because the milk that they produce is over 87 per cent. water. In other words, when a cow has secreted ten gallons of milk she has thrown off with that milk over 8.7 gallons of water. Therefore it is good management to make provision for a water supply to which cows have access at will. When cows are on pasture they will do much better if it is possible to provide water in the field so that they will not have to wait until they are brought into the corral to drink.

The amount of water that a cow will drink depends on her milk production, the kind of feed she is receiving, and the atmosphere. Cows will drink less water, naturally, when on green pasture or other succulent feed. In trials at the New York Experimental Station cows consumed in feed and drink 468 pounds of water for each 100 pounds of milk they produced, and of this amount one-third was in the feed they ate and the rest in the water they drank.

Another experimenter found that cows drank 234 pounds of water for each 100 pounds of milk produced when fed fresh grass, and 421 pounds of each 100 pounds of milk when fed hay made from the same grass. Thus, they drank over four pounds of water for each pound of milk when on dry feed.

Contrary to the opinion of many, the amount of water that a cow receives does not seem to have any effect on the composition of milk. The North Dakota Experiment Station tried giving cows only one-half the normal amount of water in one instance and watering them only once in sixty hours in another. Neither of these practices changed the composition of the milk although the cows suffered for lack of water, became gaunt, and the milk flow was greatly decreased.

STAINING OF ALFALFA AND CLOVER SEED

In a statement just issued by the Dominion Seed Commissioner the attention of Canadian seedsmen is drawn to the new seed importation regulations of the United States. According to the regulations all Canadian seed of alfalfa and red clover destined to the United States must be stained violet, to conform with the United States seed importation regulations, now effective. All southern-grown alfalfa and red clover seed not

suitable for general use in the United States must be stained red before being released from bond. All other imported seed of these two kinds must be stained green.

Losses to agriculture resulting from the unwitting purchase and use of southern-grown clover seeds of general commerce have been very large indeed in most northern countries.

The Seed Commissioner points out that the distinctive color allotted to Canadian seed is intended to be a much-needed dependable guarantee of winter hardiness. Unfortunately the quantity of red clover seeds produced in Canada is much less than domestic requirements. Chile, Italy, and Southern France farmers obtain five bushels of beautiful appearing red clover seed per acre as compared with half that yield obtained from the hardy varieties of northern countries. It is estimated that the violet stained red clover will command a price of from twenty-five to fifty per cent. above any other stained seed in the United States markets, with the very natural result that our supplies of home-grown hardy red clover seeds may become depleted early in the season. As a very necessary measure of self protection all alfalfa and red clover seeds imported into Canada will be stained before being released from bond. The result will be unusually high prices for the limited quantity available of Canadian-grown red clover seeds.

METHODS OF KILLING QUACK GRASS

Though possessing the power of propagation in every section of its root system, quack grass can be removed, according to Matthew Fowlds, plant breeder and weed specialist at South Dakota State College.

"A good way to kill quack grass in fields that have only small infested areas is to cover each patch with tar paper. The paper must cover the whole patch and extend well over the sides. It must be kept in repair. The quack will keep sprouting under the paper but as soon as all the buds have sprouted and died, the plant is dead."

For fields in which quack grass infestation is heavy the following method of killing it is advised:

"Summer fallow the field about the first of July; then cultivate it about once each week with a spring tooth disc harrow until the growth is subdued. As soon as new growth starts, the cultivations must again be frequent. Corn or some other cultivated crop should be planted the next spring, the harrowing continuing until corn planting time, if any quack appears. If the season is fairly dry and the harrowing was carefully done the previous summer, the quack can probably be killed in one year. If none appears the second spring, a cultivated crop need not be planted, but such a crop should be included in the rotation practiced."

Large fields badly infested with quack grass can be seeded to timothy or brome grass and used as pasture for two or three years. After pasturing for several years, the root stalks all lie near the surface and less tillage is then required to kill the quack.

If a farmer wishes to delay the time and expense of killing quack grass in his field, he can plant alfalfa as a smother crop. This will keep the weed from spreading, but will not kill it.

WESTERN RYE GRASS AND SWEET CLOVER

Western rye grass and sweet clover have given satisfactory results at Scott Experimental Station, Sask., when grown in combination. The use of sweet clover with western rye grass is recognized as good procedure. It has a very beneficial effect on the soil. The fact that sweet clover is rich in protein aids the farmer in providing a balanced ration for his stock. When mixed with western rye grass, it is more easily cured than when grown alone. Under favorable conditions where the crop is cut early in the season, there is a good aftermath principally of sweet clover. No sweet clover appears in the second crop, except in cases where the seed failed to germinate in the first year.

Considerable attention has been given to ascertain the best proportions of western rye grass and sweet clover to use. The percentage of sweet clover in the mixture should be high enough to secure as heavy a crop as possible in the first year, and at the same time have sufficient rye grass in order that there will be a

good stand after the sweet clover has died out. Just what combination should be used is the object of the experiment. A mixture of eight pounds of western rye and ten pounds of sweet clover has in every case given the highest yield.

HOG-HOUSE HINTS

The fundamental requirements for modern hog-houses are that they shall be dry, admit plenty of sunlight, allow the necessary change of air, and be kept reasonably warm in winter and cool in summer. They should also be convenient for caring for the sow and litter, especially as to cleaning out.

For the individual hog-house six-by-eight feet is better than five-by-seven feet, since the latter hardly allows enough space for a good-sized sow and larger litter. Many producers prefer the combination gable-type house to the A-type, because the floor space of the latter is not all available, and parts of the floor are difficult to keep clean. The combination type is especially convenient where the sides and roof can be opened up to the air and sunshine.

For the centralized hog-house, most authorities recommend the gable, or gambrel roofed houses, with windows in the roof, although many producers still favor the halfmonitor type of house.

Much difference of opinion obtains as to the best type of hog-house floor. The concrete floor is the most easily kept clean, and the cheapest in the long run. Some producers object to it as being too cold and damp, while others who use plenty of bedding find it very satisfactory. To be dry, a concrete floor should first have a fill or foundation, put in of gravel or cinders to a height of about twelve inches above the general ground level, well tamped and smoothed off, then above a four-inch thickness of concrete put down. A layer of roll roofing laid over the foundation before the floor is laid will add considerably to the warmth and dryness of the floor. A layer of building tile laid down flat and covered with about an inch of rich concrete, also makes a very satisfactory floor, where the price of the tile does not make the floor too expensive. Many producers, however, insist that a wooden mat to cover a masonry floor is necessary for sows with young pigs. Some sort of guard rail is almost necessary to prevent the sow from lying on the pigs.

Many farmers do not appreciate the necessity of shade for hogs in hot summer weather. Good trees shading the houses are quite satisfactory, as they furnish shade in the summer when needed, and do not cut off the winter and early spring sunshine which is desirable. Even a vine or a canopy help a great deal.—Michigan Farmer.

THE FENCE CORNER DANGER

Last summer I met a farmer when he was doing some repair on his fences. Noticing all kinds of weeds growing in the fence corners, on the fence lines and along the roadside, I suggested that these weeds should be cut down.

"They should, but I never get the time for doing it," answered the farmer, pounding away at a nail. "Besides, I don't think the weeds do so much damage where they stand."

"You may change your opinion," I said. "Here are dandelions, wild lettuce and milkweed, and you know how far their balloon seeds can be carried by the wind. I see you also have burdock and beggars' lice and their bur seeds stick to every passing person and animal. How long do you think these weeds will remain in the fence corners?" The farmer scratched his head, and said nothing.

There are numerous other farmers who have the same idea about fence corner weeds as this particular farmer had. They have not come to the conclusion that the work of cutting these weeds pays better than any other work on the farm. The fence corner weeds, and weeds growing in all other out-of-the-way places, really have much to do with the fouling of the crop fields. These weeds will foul not only the fields of the farm on which they stand, but also the fields of the neighboring farms. Just one little stalk of wild lettuce can yield from 8,000 to 240,000 seeds in a single season, and this production is enough to infest several acres of land. Consequently, the cleaning out of weeds in waste places becomes vitally important. Farmyards, barnyards and fence rows often harbor weeds that

are neglected. Neighbors should be made to feel that it is their duty, also, to keep waste places free from weeds; for if the farm adjoining one's land is surrounded by all kinds of weeds, it will be a much more difficult job for that farmer to keep his own land clean. And it should also be remembered that the condition of the neighbor's fields, to some extent, affects the value of every farm.

There are different methods of destroying weeds that grow in the waste places already mentioned. Many of the weeds are annuals and biennials, and these can be killed by mowing them down twice a year. But as the weed spots are usually so located that the land cannot be cultivated or used in any way, one might as well kill all vegetation in these places. Thus perennials, such as Canada thistle, can be entirely killed out on these spots, where after getting a foothold, the weeds become a danger to surrounding fields.

According to our experience, the cheapest and best way of dealing with perennials, especially in waste places is to saturate them with old oil from automobiles and tractors. Usually one does not know where to dump this oil, so that finding a use for it as valuable as that of killing weeds should make any farmer smile. First cut the weeds, then apply the oil, and cover the spot with some fresh soil. The earth covering will give the place a better appearance, as the oil will make the ground sterile and bare for several years.

A weed-free farm is the sign of a good farmer. The absence of weeds also gives the land a higher sales value, and makes it easier to sell than land that is harboring all kinds of foul grass. Waste place weeds need not exist if one goes after them with mower and oil.—C. O. Minn.

LATE MR. MASSEY'S ESTATE

Chester Daniel Massey, prominent Toronto philanthropist, churchman and honorary president of the Massey-Harris Company, manufacturers of farm implements, left an estate valued at \$1,055,213, according to an announcement made public by the National Trust Company, of which Mr. Massey was a director. The estate is divided equally between his two sons, Hon. Vincent Massey, Toronto, and Raymond Hart Massey, London, England. The late Mr. Massey died on June 2 from bronchial pneumonia.

Plenty of fresh clean water is a very important factor in growing strong thrifty lambs. While sheep can get along for considerable lengths of time without much water, forcing the sheep to do without water when they want and need it is not the way to make the most money.

Baby beef can be produced cheaper than most any other grades of beef by careful feeding, as young animals make cheaper gains than older ones. Because it is the best beef produced, baby beef demands the highest market price.

In each of the three years that hemp has been grown at Lennoxville, excellent yields of good fibre have been obtained. Apparently the comparatively cool weather with frequent precipitation that has characterized the past three seasons, is decidedly favorable for the crop, for on well-worked soil of fair fertility, thick stands frequently attained a height of ten to twelve feet.

What is understood to be the first step in mapping the whole of the Province of Quebec from the air is now being undertaken by the provincial government at the Gaspé Peninsula, where Count de Lesseps, famous French airman, has arrived to take charge of the flying operations necessary.

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Why Cultivate?

There is a twofold purpose in cultivating the ground around our growing crops, though the amateur gardener often sees only one side of it, namely—the destruction of weeds. As we all know, weeds must be kept down in the interest of the growing crops, but even should there be no weeds present the hoe must be kept in constant use just the same, for the regular stirring of the surface soil has much to do with the subsequent value of whatever we are growing.

The more frequently the surface soil is worked, stirred and turned, the more thoroughly is it aerated, granulated and mellowed. This stirring of the topsoil cannot be overdone previous to sowing and planting, but after the crops have got a good start the cultivation or stirring of the soil must be limited to the surface only. We cannot cultivate the ground too deeply when preparing it for the crop, but during the growing season all cultivation must be quite shallow, just sufficient to destroy the weeds and to retain a dust mulch to conserve the soil moisture.

This surface cultivation, which necessitates the continual use of the hoe, breaks up the surface into coarse-grained particles with such large interspaces that capillary attraction ceases as soon as it meets the upper layer of well-worked soil. Regular and untiring efforts with the hoe are often more remunerative during time of continued drought than the labor incurred in watering any large extent of ground.

When applying water to the soil do not give it a mere sprinkling; water it thoroughly, so that it will go down to the roots. Then the next day, as it begins to dry on top, loosen the surface with the hoe, and so the water will be held and prevented from evaporating, as would otherwise be the case, lacking the presence of the dust mulch.

NEXT YEAR'S ASPARAGUS CROP

Now that the cutting season of asparagus for 1926 is at an end, it is time to think of the season of 1927, says a bulletin of the Mass. Market Garden Station. Next year's crop will depend on the treatment the plants receive this summer. A healthy, vigorous growth of tops this summer will insure an abundance of large buds for next season's crop. Although asparagus makes a large part of its food from the carbon dioxide in the air, it must get its nitrogen for protein manufacture from the soil. This must be provided in the form of a fertilizer containing this element. Potash and phosphoric acid are likewise necessary. At least 500 pounds of a 5-8-7 fertilizer distributed between the rows and worked into the soil with a cultivator after the last spears are cut will answer the purpose.

A generous application of composted weed-free manure early in the spring is excellent if it can be obtained. Heavy applications of fertilizers on asparagus have not shown the results comparable to barnyard manure. There is a question as to how heavy an application of fertilizer is profitable. Fertilizers will give better returns in a season of abundant rainfall than in a dry season when negligible results with fertilizers are common.

A change in the market requirements of asparagus necessitates a change in culture. Most market gardeners are of the opinion that asparagus must be planted deep to give a good yield. This practice grew out of the fact that white asparagus was formerly demanded by our markets. Due to the agitation for grading and the premium for green asparagus it is necessary to change our cultural practices somewhat to get maximum returns. In England asparagus roots are planted 3 to 4 inches below the surface if green asparagus is wanted. If white spears are desired the rows are simple hilled up so that 8 inches of soil covers the crowns. Where 4 to 5 inches of green is desired on a tip and the crown is 8 inches below the surface a large amount of growth is made by the plant which is wasted in trimming. This additional growth made by the plant affects the rate of growth of later spears and thus lowers the yield. It means that spears will become smaller in diameter as the cutting season advances. No experimental evidence is available to show that fertilization will overcome this. The growth of the spears is dependent on the amount of food reserve in the crown and the water taken from the soil. The question has been asked whether crowns

placed 4 inches below the surface will winter kill. No, not if they live 8 inches below the surface. Winter killing is due to other causes. Roots grown in the south and planted in New England will winter kill somewhat. Plants which have become weak due to excessive cutting are likely to winter kill whether 4 or 8 inches below the surface.

The question is often asked, how much salt to apply to asparagus. Experiments in asparagus sections show that very slight gains are secured by applying salt, and only where potash is deficient. The sodium in salt seems to set free the potash so the plant can use it. Where fertilizers are used salt is not needed. Even where gains have been secured with salt it is a question whether the cost of application has been justified by the slight additional returns.

BUTTERFLY FLOWER FOR HOUSE PLANTS

Butterfly flower is the popular name of an extremely pretty and graceful annual which was originally introduced from Chili, and is botanically known as *Schizanthus*. Although it is often cultivated as a border plant, yet it is only seen at its best when grown in a pot for spring flowering under glass. These original species have been surpassed by *Wigtonensis* hybrids.

The seed should be sown towards the latter part of August, or during September. Fill the seed pan or flat with drainage, lumpy soil, and then finely sifted soil on top, which must be light and porous. Scatter the seed thinly, sift a very thin layer of fine soil over them and press firmly.

After watering, shade the pan and place in a well-lighted corner out of the glare of the sun. When the seedlings are in their first true leaf, transplant in boxes, the compost being made up of loam—or good garden soil—three parts, leaf mold one part, and sand one part, spacing the plants two to three inches apart.

The plants must be kept near the light, and do well in a cold frame if protected from severe storms. When six inches high pot each separately, and pinch out the tops to encourage bushy growth.

DIVIDE DAFFODILS AND HYACINTHS

Daffodils that have been left undisturbed for several seasons should be lifted and separated, as their crowded condition will lessen bloom. We find it best to lift daffodils every third year. Hyacinths really give best results when lifted and given a rest every year, but may be left until the third year. In both cases the bulbs are left undisturbed to ripen the foliage; that is until it becomes limp and brown. The bulbs are lifted, cleaned and dried in an airy shady place, and may then be stored until Fall, or divided and replanted at once. It is often more convenient to lift the bulbs earlier in which case they may be heeled in in a trench in the vegetable garden until ripe then stored, so as to leave the bed vacant for other planting. When daffodils or other bulbs are left undisturbed for a number of years, grass usually runs into the clumps, choking their growth, and it is an advantage to lift them so that they may be cleaned out, as well as for the purpose of division.

FERTILIZERS FOR GRAPES

Vineyards which are properly drained and cultivated and in which insect pests and diseases are held in check by careful spraying may be benefited by the addition of commercial fertilizers, particularly nitrogenous materials, say the horticulturists at the New York station at Geneva, although fertilizers alone will not overcome the ill effects of neglect in the care of the vineyard.

In long-continued experiments in the station vineyards, application of nitrogen as sodium nitrate or cotton-seed meal and of acid phosphate and potash increased the wood growth and the yield and improved the quality of the fruit, with the nitrogen giving the best results, it is stated. More and larger grapes and large clusters of grapes were produced when nitrogen was used, and the foliage was of better color and size with nitrogen than without.

Whether or not a cover crop is grown in the vineyard, it is recommended that from 250 to 300 pounds of nitrate of soda be applied in two lots, the first lot shortly after the leaves unfold and the second lot two or three weeks later. The nitrate should be broadcasted and harrowed in lightly.

FLOWER SEED TO PLANT NOW

Among flowers to raise from seed at the present time mention should be made of the scarlet perennial lobelia, snapdragons, hollyhocks, pansies, violas, double wall-flowers for the greenhouse, winter-flowering stocks, and hardy perennials. Seed pods are now ripening on lupin and delphinium, and it is well worth while selecting a few seeds from the best varieties and sowing them in a box of soil placed in a garden frame. It is astonishing how quickly they germinate when sown as soon as they are ready to gather; the seedlings make rapid progress and will be large enough to plant out of doors in spring. A simpler way of filling flower borders is to search for self-sown seedlings. They may be found in great variety and in abundance in most gardens.

Controlling Black Spot on Roses

The following treatment for black spot was devised by Dr. L. M. Massey of Cornell for the American Rose Society: In 1922 American Rose Annual this treatment is described. It requires a mixture of nine parts dusting sulphur (not ordinary "flowers" of sulphur, but the much finer dusting sulphur any good seedsman ought to have) with one part powdered lead arsenate. This is to be blown (with a powder gun) on the rose bushes before they begin and bloom and before there is any sight of mildew or black spot. The dose is to be repeated every two or three weeks all Summer, and whenever any leaf shows black spot it is to be at once picked off and burned, not left on the ground. This treatment has controlled mildew and black spot, but it must be persistent.

NATURE'S PLOUGHMAN

Even farmers, whose business it is to periodically plough their land in preparation of the next crop, may sometimes forget their allies in the task. For thousands of years before man appeared on the earth the soil was continuously ploughed by earthworms.

It is plant life which makes the food stored up in the soil available for animal kingdom. Apart from the beneficent labors of earthworms, plants, in their turn, would be powerless to get a living from the land.

Observations made in Yorubaland, on the West Coast of Africa, on the same lines as those of Darwin, have shown that earthworms can bring 62,233 tons of soil per square mile to the surface annually. In 27 years every particle of soil to a depth of two feet is so treated, and thus secures the benefits of being exposed to the influence of light and air.

Darwin's own observations show that earthworms are able to raise the subsoil to the surface at the rate of from 14 1/2 tons to 18 tons per acre each year. The bacteria of the soil are thus brought into contact with the atmosphere, and great benefit results.

He further showed that in an acre of good soil there are probably between 50,000 and 500,000 earthworms. In 15 years they will have added 15 in. to the depth of the soil.

The burrows made in the course of their operations are of great service in making it possible for the roots of plants, as well as air and moisture, to penetrate the soil.

In the bodies of earthworms the soil is ground very fine. In consequence of this, tiny rootlets are much better able to absorb nutriment from it. It is said that the mills in which the soil is so treated are the most important in the world. If they did not do their work there would be little for the more pretentious mills to perform.

Earthworms also play their part in the disintegration of rocks. They let the solvent humus-acids of the soil down to the buried surfaces, upon which they can then act freely. All the wide turf-covered expanses that we possess have been levelled in the course of ages by these humble creatures.—Otago Witness.

DUSTING OR SPRAYING POTATOES

For several seasons, past experiments have been under way on the grounds of the New York station at Geneva to test the relative efficiency of a copper-lime dust and liquid bordeaux spray, which contains much the same ingredients as the dust mixture, for the control of insect pests and diseases of potatoes, particularly potato blight. The results of the tests, which show a decided advantage in favor of spraying over dusting, are presented in station bulletin No. 518 by F. C. Stewart, botanist, and P. J. Parrott, entomologist.

"In each of the four experiments the spray gave much the better results, as shown both by the appearance of the foliage and by the yield of marketable tubers," says a statement in the bulletin summarizing the results. "Both early blight and late blight were controlled fairly well by dusting, but considerably better by spraying. For the control of tipburn or hopperburn, caused by leafhoppers, the dust proved almost valueless, while the spray showed high efficiency. Since neither flea beetles nor Colorado potato beetles were important

factors in any of the experiments, no date on the control of these insects were obtained.

Notwithstanding the lesser efficiency of the dust, its use may be advisable under certain conditions, for example, where water is difficult to obtain and in small fields where it is necessary to use hand machines."

ROADSIDE SELLING OF FRUIT

(By E. V. Root)

Many articles have been written on the subject of direct selling during the past two or three years, but in reading many of them it seems to me that some mighty essential factors have not been emphasized, and I have this in mind in the modest contribution that I am making.

It was about four years ago that we discovered that there were possibilities in marketing after this manner. Previous to this I had regarded roadside stands as a joke, and child's play.

Our conversion to this type of marketing came about after the following fashion: Peaches were ripe and it was Labor Day, Saturday, Sunday and Monday in the height of the peach season, there was no market. We had fruit that was getting too ripe to ship, and in an attempt to salvage a little of it, we set a few baskets out by the road Labor Day morning, and to my very great surprise sold 157 bushels of peaches that day at a fair price, and what was more, did a cash business. Since this eventful day nearly everything that has been marketed from our farm has gone to the consumer first-hand, and we are planning in the next few years to build up a business that will take care of thousands of bushels of fruit every season.

There is no doubt that there are great possibilities in this method of direct selling, especially in fruit and vegetables. A much wider market is secured, produce goes into the hands of the consumer in better condition, consumption is increased, and the usual market is less likely to be overstocked. In addition, if the purchaser can get more for his dollar in direct buying, he will be a greater consumer and we will not hear so much about this surplus of farm crops.

It seems to us that the big problem in this connection is the matter of price, while quality and honesty of pack are never to be lost sight of. What is a fair price? The seller, of course, is striving to get a better price than the market affords, and the buyer expects and demands lower figures than the city merchants place upon their goods. Where is the common ground? This is our solution of the question. We are members of a local exchange. We know just what our goods are worth on the market. We add ten per cent. to this price as our retail profit. We believe that the buyers has a right to expect, and he gets the benefit of marketing costs as far as transportation and middlemen are concerned.

We have also found that it takes good stuff to attract the attention of the auto driver, and nothing but the best should be displayed. If we have goods that are ordinary, they are set back and attention directed to them as goods that we are offering for less than market price because they are very ordinary. There are always buyers for this class of produce, but it is the exhibition of good stuff which brings us the best customers.

We mark our prices in figures large enough so that they may be seen as a person is driving along. We have one price for all; we are not ashamed of it and we want people to know what it is. We think this policy helps to sell our goods.

Many people would like to buy, but do not have room in the machine, and for this class we have parcel post rates to all places, and know exactly what it will cost to deliver the package to their address. In this way we make sales for future delivery.

When people ask for varieties which we do not have, we do not attempt to sell them something just as good, but direct them to a place where they can buy what they want, and as they are leaving we hand them a sample of the best we have; and, by the way, we pass out fruit freely to all who stop. We consider this our best advertising.

We are making a success of direct selling, and we think it is because we are offering good stuff at a fair price, and are treating the people that stop just about the way we would like to be treated.—Michigan Farmer.

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FRANK E. BENNETT,
St. Thomas, Ont.



Care of the Growing Chicks

By Dwight E. Hale

It is one thing to get good hatches, another to start the chicks right, and another to keep them growing without any setbacks.

A great many poultry raisers have the idea that the first ten days of the chick's life are the most dangerous, and so they are, but one must keep up a constant watch or things will go wrong.

Chicks double in size very quickly and as quickly double again, so that before we hardly realize it they are under crowded conditions. Cull as they grow. Cut out and prepare for market those that are not good enough to keep for breeding or exhibition purposes. The others will do much better if they have more room.

A few don'ts well worth remembering are as follows: Do not let the water fountains become slimy on the inside. Take a whisk broom and clean them out each time you fill them. Keep them well supplied with fresh clean water; it is as necessary for the chicks as for you.

While sunshine is important to the very young chick, it is also a big factor in breeding lice and mites and the chicks will suffer as much from over-heat as they do from chilling.

Don't allow the chicks to be out in the direct, hot rays of the sun all day. If they have no natural shade, provide some; it will pay well.

Don't allow those chicks to brood in dirty quarters. Clean the coops often and at least once a week give them a good spraying with some good insecticide. It is much easier to keep the lice and mites down than to get rid of them, once they get a start.

Don't neglect giving them some good, succulent green feed every day.

Don't think you can fill up the mash hoppers, jump in your car and go on a vacation and let the chicks take care of themselves. It has been quite a task to bring them this far, so let's keep them growing every day. A good growing mash; scratch feed fed in the litter so they have to exercise to get it; some good, mellow dirt spaded up once in a while for them to scratch in; some good green feed once a day; clean water fountains and fresh water; clean quarters well disinfected, and you should keep them growing right along. Don't let the hot sun make you too lazy to look after these little details. You have been kicking on the cold, wet, late spring, so don't kick on the heat, but take care of those chicks.—Michigan Farmer.

FIGHTING THE PARASITES

After a winter of close confinement and a few warm days one will notice that the louse population in the flock is rapidly increasing. A little inattention to this problem may result in a drop in production due to the flock losing weight.

Sodium fluoride can be used as a dust but this practice is too hard on the operator. The powder will get the lice but it gets everyone else at the same time. To obtain the benefits of this cheap powder one can mix equal amounts of sodium fluoride and vaseline or unsalted lard. Stir until the two materials are thoroughly mixed. A small amount can be used on each bird as a grease. Another advantage is that it is done at night while the flock is roosting with less danger of causing slump in egg production.

A grease of any sort should not be used on the setting hens. Only the powder can be applied since a grease will tend to sell the eggs and prevent hatching. This grease has been used on chicks about 10 days old with good success.

FEED MASH IN SUMMER

(By J. B. Hayes)

Dry mash feeding during the winter months is an accepted practice. The percentage of people that continue this practice for twelve months is decidedly low. No summer mash is the reason for most of the early moult in hens, the low summer production, the high cost of production.

Experimental work in poultry is so relatively new that one can become easily confused in the recommendations that are made at this time. One source advises all grain and no mash while the

next advises all mash and no grain. A compromise is probably the best method to follow.

When no mash is advocated it does not mean no animal protein feed. A grain ration is offered but milk in some form is also fed. This feeding requires a more experienced person than the average poultry keeper. It is necessary to judge the appetite and wants of the flock to prevent a feast or a famine.

Mash and no grain will demand a certain time to accustom grain and mash fed flocks to the new method. They seem incapable of getting enough mash at the start to produce efficiently. The old adage holds true in that one should make any changes in ration or method very gradually.

For the average farm flocks one can discontinue the morning feed of grain and only give what is required at night. Dry mash should be available at all times. Available for both hens and growing stock means placing the hopper out of doors in the shade rather than keeping it in the house. A change of this sort will often increase mash consumption. The supply of bugs will not replace the mash and mash will not decrease the consumption of bugs. Even with milk available it is advisable to add at least 5 per cent of meat scrap, etc., to this mash.

An experience of one party last year is typical of a great many other people. Through mistaken ideas of economy the dry mash was discontinued early in the spring. The production from that flock of Barred Rocks in the middle of July was 25 per cent. The mash feed was returned and within two weeks the production was brought up to 50 per cent. This is not an isolated instance but is typical of the hundreds that are encountered during the culling campaign each summer.

There are a large number of poor producing hens in every district, but there are a lot more that were made poor producers because of poor summer feeding.—Hoard's Dairyman.

SIZE OF FLOCK FOR PROFIT

According to R. N. Miller of the extension service of the State College of Washington, the size of the poultry flock should be given careful consideration, for records show that volume and cost of production are inseparable. A large volume makes for low overhead and cost per dozen and is vital for satisfactory returns from poultry.

Results compiled from the first home egg-laying contest conducted by the extension service show the relation of size of flock to return per year. The 78 entrants in the contest from nine counties sent in monthly reports.

When the flock was under 200 birds the average cost per bird was \$0.286, with a 52 per cent. lay. This made a return of \$316.60 per farm. As the number increased to between 400 and 600 birds, the average cost per bird went down to \$0.257, bringing the return per farm to \$1,240.60.

When the flock was more than 600 the average cost per bird was \$0.251, with a 52 per cent. lay. The return per farm then reached \$2,145.31.

Prof. Lloyd of the University of B.C. has long contended that the average cost per bird is greater in small flocks than in larger flocks. The net return per bird is about the same, but the volume of business in the larger flocks makes poultry raising more profitable.

Moreover, the ratio of capital invested per bird in fixed overhead, such as real estate and buildings, is in favor of the larger flock. Prof. Lloyd has declared that the ideal "one-man" poultry farm should carry 1,000 to 1,200 layers.

TO CATCH A WEASEL

The weasel is a sagacious little animal and not easily caught in a trap. The surest and best way of preventing chicken losses from him, and all other such animals, is to have coops built so that the weasel cannot enter. Cement floors and half-inch wire screen for all openings that are left open in warm weather, take away all worry and prevent all losses.

It takes a pretty good trapper to catch a weasel, but it can be done. A common steel trap carefully buried in earth is the best way, but they must be carefully set. If he goes through a small hole in the coop, set a trap on either side of the hole. The trap should be carefully adjusted and covered, and the dirt placed over the trap should not be handled with the hands. The human smell will be enough to make the weasel suspicious. Use a wooden paddle to handle the dirt.

The best bait for a weasel is a freshly killed young chicken. Hang it head down just within the coop so the weasel will have to reach pretty well to get it. If the trap is properly covered and the bait enticing, you are quite liable to fool and catch Mr. Weasel.

A watch dog is a good preventative for night prowling animals.

BLOOD CLOTS IN EGGS

Blood appears in some eggs as a result of the bursting of a small blood vessel in the ovary when the yolk is started on its way to become enclosed in the white and the shell. There is no way of preventing it, but such eggs may easily be detected by candling and removed. Hold the egg before the candling light and give it a quick turn to bring any blood clot within to view. Protrusion of the oviduct may be caused by heavy laying or some inflammatory trouble and is not uncommon in flocks that are heavily fed and closely confined. It is more frequently seen in flocks of pullets laying heavily in the Spring. Less forcing conditions in feeding and care may be expected to minimize this trouble and the use of more green food or an occasional dose of Epsom salts, 1 lb. to each 100 birds, is helpful. The salts may be dissolved in the day's supply of drinking water or mixed with a moist mash, so distributed that each fowl gets its share.—M.B.D.

SEGREGATION OF COCKERELS

Begin early.

Separate cockerels from pullets as soon as possible.

Select a larger number of cockerels for breeders than you will need.

At eight weeks of age, the heavy breeds of birds should be completely feathered. If feathered before that they are apt to be too early maturing and undersized—if not feathered at eight weeks they will be apt to be oversized (beefy) or crow-headed—slow developing. Select cockerels at eight weeks.

At twelve weeks all cockerels should be separated from pullets—allow pullets more room in which to develop.

Market all cull cockerels at once if hatched early. The longer you keep them the lower the price becomes. Also the larger the birds become the more feed is required for an even gain. Late-hatched cockerels may be caponized to advantage. Never put different aged cockerels together until they are mature, as the younger, smaller ones do not have a fair chance and therefore develop very poorly.

Do not sell off the biggest, most rapid developing cockerels when the price of broilers is up, and keep the small, underdeveloped, slow-maturing cockerels for breeders.

Above all—segregate.—Jas. Hockzema.

CHICKS WITH GAPES

Gape worms are picked up from old ground long used by chickens or older fowls and are to be avoided by raising young chicks upon new ground that has not become infected by the worms from previous occupants. They are also found in earth worms eaten, and where they are numerous it is well to keep the flocks of small chicks confined until the dew is off in the morning and for a short time after showers, these being the periods when earth worms are most likely to be picked up. Prevention is better than attempts at cure, though these worms may be removed by a loop of horsehair inserted into the windpipe and turned about or by a feather, the tip of which has been dipped into turpentine and which is used in the same way. Chicks with gapes should be removed from the flock, to prevent spread of the parasites from them.

A hen infested with vermin cannot be a good sitter; she fidgets about too much and breaks her eggs.

Chicks will not stand confinement to brooders or indoors for more than two or three weeks without losing the use of their legs and the remedy is outdoor sunlight or cod liver oil, or both.

Hens may become blind due to bits of foreign material lodging around the eyeball and starting irritation, or it may be due to rcup. Most forms of colds and roup cause more or less trouble in the eyes of the bird.

In small pens of poultry there is less excitement and crowding due to competition for the same roost, the same nest or the same morsel of food than where several hundred hens range together. The feed, too, is more likely to be evenly distributed, while there is less danger of one alling bird spreading infection to the entire flock.

Only as much grain should be fed as the hens will clean up readily. By scattering this part of the feed in the litter, the hens are induced to take exercise. This helps to keep them in good condition.

More than 200 students will attend the conference being arranged by the Student Christian Movement for September 14 to 23 at Elgin House, Lake St. Joseph. This conference will be preliminary to the National Conference which takes place at Macdonald College, Que., next Christmas.

THE FARM SHOP A GOOD INVESTMENT

(By Clifford Farmer, in Successful Farming.)

Every farm needs some sort of workshop. How elaborate it should be depends upon the mechanical ability of the farmer and the type of farming he does. More or less machinery is necessary on all farms and tools and material for repairs pay for themselves many times during the year. The farmer who buys a new pitchfork when he breaks the handle is wasting money.

On our farm the garage offered the best location for our shop. A corner in the machine shed, a room in the barn or even in the basement of the house would have answered as well. We built a workbench the full length of the wall using two ten-inch boards for the top, three 2x4 pieces for legs with an eight-inch board nailed on the side as a brace. Underneath we made shelves for material for doubletrees, broken parts of farm equipment that we would repair on rainy days, etc.

Above the workbench a narrow shelf with a four-inch board nailed to the front edge and blocks a foot apart for partitions made a good place for nails, bolts, washers, rivets etc. Above this an eight-inch board was fastened to the wall and a doubled strip of inner tubing tacked to it the tacks varying from an inch apart to two inches. This holds chisels, screw driver, hammer and various tools so that they are within reach while working at the bench. The carpenter's square, saws and other large tools are hung to nails higher up.

We much prefer having the tools hanging over the bench to being packed in a chest, for often a tool is wanted for only a minute and it can be taken down, used and replaced in less time than would be necessary to locate it in the toolchest. At one end of the bench we have fastened a vise. Our fifty-pound scale test weight answers for an anvil.

There is a window just above the workbench and another at one end so that on bright days there is plenty of light. For rainy days, which is the time most of the work is done, we have a drop cord and fifty watt light.

We are prepared to do almost any kind of woodwork, ordinary machinery repairing, soldering, etc. But we do not have a forge. When welding is needed, we take it to our blacksmith. The main reason for not having a forge is that we are afraid of fire in the garage with the car and light plant.

In addition to our tools and staple articles for repairs, we keep our greases and oils on shelves at one end of the bench. Cylinder oil for the car, light plant engine and gas engine at the well, is purchased in five-gallon lots. Hard oil is purchased in gallon pails. We use the heavy cylinder oil for all machinery, for we have found it cheaper and better as a lubricant in the long run than the cheap machinery oil. The oil drained from the crank case of the car is kept in a ten-gallon can and we find many uses for it, from greasing hogs for lice to painting tools to keep them from rusting.

But on the average farm the following list—the tools we use—will be found helpful: 1 claw hammer, 1 bradnailing hammer with ball head, 1 eight-point rip saw, 1 eight-point hand saw, 1 hack saw and blades, 1 brace, 1 set wood bits, one-eighth inch to one inch, 1 set drill bits, 1 woodwork vise, 1 blacksmith's vise, 1 plane, 1 carpenter's square, 1 carpenter's level, 1 draw knife 1 set wood chisels, 1 adjustable leather punch, 1 tubular riveting machine, 1 set files (three-cornered, large and small flat ones), 1 saw set, 1 whetstone, 1 oilstone, 1 power grinder (or, if power is not available, hand or foot grinder), 1 eight-inch crescent wrench, 1 fourteen-inch monkey wrench, 1 fourteen-inch pipe wrench, 1 pair six-inch pliers, 1 six-inch screw driver, 1 combination sewing awl, 1 soldering copper, 1 spool acid core solder, 1 set punches, 1 set cold chisels, nails, (all sizes), wire staples, bolts (all sizes used on the farm), nuts and washers (assorted sizes), rivets (machinery and leather).

Some farmers may find some of these items of little use on their farm, but we have found them all very useful. Our tools were not all purchased at once. We bought the things we needed most, then added to the list from time to time. For a long time we did not have a soldering outfit. Then we bought a soldering copper and a spool of acid core solder, costing one dollar. With this simple outfit, heating the copper in the kitchen stove, we have stopped many leaks and made repairs that have saved us more than a dozen times the cost of the outfit.

Besides, the workshop is a great place for the farm boy on rainy days. With tools at hand for the rabbit traps, sleds, etc., that he wishes to make his mechanical nature may be developed.

An electric power supply line that has been placed in operation in New South Wales is believed to be the longest in the British Empire.

CHEAPEST LAND ON CONTINENT

Great Inducement Canada Offers to Immigrant Farmer.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Hudson's Bay Company, Charles Vincent Sale, governor of the company, in referring to the heavy taxation of the company reminded the proprietors that it all had been charged to capital receipts in respect of land. Consequently 2,819,000 acres which still remained in possession of the Hudson's Bay Company were an entirely free asset.

The governor pointed out that the present price of land in the prairie province of Canada was lower than that of similar land in any other part of North America despite the fact that the average tax on farm land was lower in Canada than in the United States, and the average yield of spring wheat was high. Available figures suggested that the price of farmlands in Canada were as low as they ever would be, he continued. Here then was the great inducement which Canada offered to the immigrant farmer—the cheapest land with the highest yield in the North American continent.

CROP CONDITIONS IN ONTARIO

"The best growing weather of the season" is the verdict of crop conditions in Ontario. Warmer weather is reported from all parts of the province, but there has been nothing exceptional and still warmer weather with occasional substantial showers is required. As a consequence harvesting operations have begun. Haying has started in many parts of the province, especially the cutting of alfalfa. This is ten days to two weeks later than usual. In Eastern Ontario the crop is not up to the bumper standard of last year, but in Western Ontario it is better than last year. Alfalfa especially seems to be giving satisfactory results. Much of the crop will be short but on the whole the results will be an improvement over a year ago. Other crops are showing the benefit of the better weather. Corn is very backward, but is getting a start.

Live stock conditions are uniformly good. Beef cattle are in some sections reaching the stage when they will be ready to forward to the market in a week or two. Milk production has now passed the peak but there is still a heavy flow. Market conditions remain firm with butter around 33c and cheese 17-1c to 18-1c. Wool marketing is about completed and reports indicate that a larger quantity than usual has gone to the Co-operative company.

Fruit is now going to the market. The first strawberries are bringing all the way from 12c to 25c per box. Winter killing, insect attacks and backwardness of season combined to reduce the fruit crop and it is not expected that there will be a particularly heavy yield of strawberries and raspberries. From Lincoln County the report is received that there has been almost a 100 per cent. drop and many of their trees will bear nothing at all. This applies particularly to the Western end of the county, while in the east end it will be necessary for some of the growers to do some thinning. Grapes are similarly irregular, some vineyards showing up well and others having no crop at all. Norfolk reports good prospects for apples with the exception of Spies and McIntosh which are not now confirming the promise which blossom time indicated.

For Climbing Vines

An easy way to put up strings for climbing vines is as follows: To a piece of lath, tie at intervals as many strings as you need. Tack the lath up in the desired place, make a loop in the lower end of each string and slip under individual clothes-pin. Drive the clothes-pins in the ground.

CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREAKS WORLD RECORD

Another world's record has been broken. Records are being quickly made and as quickly broken among the Ayrshire cows of today. It is announced that Nellie Osborne of Elm Shade 16th—71910—owned by W. C. Wyllie, of Montreal, on his farm Glen Elm, Howick, Que., has broken her own and all former world's Ayrshire records for butter fat in the 365 day period, having finished her test with a production to her credit of 23,223 lbs. milk and 1,003 lbs. butter fat. She breaks her own record of 22,566 lbs. milk, 901 lbs. fat finished in 1924, by 657 lbs. milk and 102 lbs. fat. One thing worth noting is that her average test in her former record was 3.99 per cent butter fat, while in this case it is 4.32. She thus breaks the Canadian record lately made by Briery Lass—85707—by 1,188 lbs. milk and 24 lbs. fat. However it is in the Honor Roll or 305 day period, that Nellie breaks all former world's records, having produced

21,241 lbs. milk and 909 lbs. fat in 305 days, outdistancing Douglas Hall Dandy 2nd. with a record of 18,266 lbs. milk and 738 lbs. fat, that holds the present record and MacLain Mary—72471—that holds a Canadian fat record of 650 lbs. fat. Nellie has also a four year old record of 10,557 lbs. milk and 444 lbs. fat in 282 days, and a three year old unofficial record of 10,543 lbs. milk of 4.6 per cent fat. Nellie has again been entered in this test.

This cow was bred and raised by Mr. Wyllie and is a descendant of the noted Nellie Osborne that won champion ribbon at the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago in 1893.

QUEEN BEE BREEDING

There is no more interesting branch of bee keeping than that relating to the queen. In his report for 1925 the Dominion Apiarist (Mr. C. B. Gooderham) deals rather fully with this subject, first as to breeding, second, relative to Carniolan versus Italian bees, and, third, as to the age of the queen in relation to brood production.

Relative to queen-breeding Mr. Gooderham explains that in former years all the queens were reared at Ottawa and some of them sent to Kapuskasing, but that last year part of the rearing was done at the latter station from queens sent from Ottawa in the spring. Of the queens mated at both places some were sent to branch farms and a limited number disposed of to private keepers. Prior to 1925 to method used in getting the queen-cells started was the swarm-box method, but last year queenless and broodless colonies were used in this way: Three days before the grafting of cells was to be done a colony of medium strength was chosen, and to it was given about five pounds of thin syrup through a slow feeder. On the third day the queen and all the brood were removed from the colony and grafted cells given a half hour later. The queen and brood were placed in a super over a strong colony with screen between the super and colony. Two days further on the cells were removed from the starting colony and given to a finishing colony and the queen and brood returned. This method of starting cells, it was found, required less labor than the swarm-box method and gave equally as good results.

An elevated express highway wide enough to accommodate six lanes of vehicular traffic and extending four miles along the Hudson shore of Manhattan, has been voted by the New York City Board of Estimates. The plan was submitted recently by city engineers. The cost was estimated at \$13,500,000, and is the initial step in New York's turning skyward in search of traffic congestion relief.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MACHINERY

MOTOR SUPPLIES

Spare Parts for Most Makes and Models of cars. Your old, broken or worn parts replaced. Write or wire us describing what you want. We carry the largest and most complete stock in Canada of slightly used or new parts and automobile equipment. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfaction or refund in full our motto. SHAW'S AUTO SALVAGE PART SUPPLY, 923-931 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.

POULTRY

LEGHORNS

BABY CHICKS

In the Egg Laying Contest at Ottawa our S. C. White Leghorns have laid more eggs to date in this and the last two years than any other birds entered by any one breeder. No male is used whose dam did not lay over 200 eggs in her pullet year. We know the breeding back of all the chicks we send out. Big strong chicks, \$15 per 100. Hatching eggs \$6 per 100. 1000 yearling hens at \$1.00 each. June delivery. WALTER ROSE, Brussels, Ont.

White Leghorn chicks. Tom Barrons. Bred-to-lay strain. June hatched, \$12.00 per hundred. Distant View Poultry Farm. ALFRED RIDER, West Montrose, Ont.

Better Baby Chicks From Our Own Flock of Pure-Bred Trapped White Leghorns that are proven winter layers of large white eggs. Guarantee live delivery at \$13.00 per hundred. SHADYNOOK POULTRY FARM, Box 278E, Alymer West, Ont.

Baby Chicks—50,000 for July and August; Ontario bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, 14c each; Barron strain White Leghorns, 13c each; Delamere strain White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Anconas, 12c each. Assorted chicks, 11c each. Terms 25 per cent with order, balance C.O.D. On 100 or more we pay the express in Ontario and Quebec, and guarantee 100 per cent. alive at your station. A. H. SWITZER, Granton, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

POULTRY, EGGS, FEATHERS WANTED
Wanted Hens—All Weights—Grates loaned free; established forty years; poultry remittance on acceptance. WALLER'S, Spadina, Toronto.

LIVESTOCK

DOGS

Wolf Hound Pups, from good hunters, and gentle, \$25.00 each. Also a few Redbone Beagle pups, \$10.00 each. JOE HUGHES, Burgessville, Ont.

For Sale—Long-Eared Arkansas Hounds at reduced prices, long trial and guaranteed; 30 years' dog experience; list and reference free. W. B. CARAWAY, Alma, Arkansas, U.S.A.

FOXES

Quality Dark Blue Foxes, Silver Foxes, Mink. Ten years Breeder. Free Booklet. Credit plan. GROVER CLARY FOX FARMS, Smith Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

FARMERS' WANTS & SALES

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

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

LIVESTOCK

FOXES

Registered Silver Black Fox Pups for Fall Delivery. Write for prices, etc. BAYSHORE FUR FARM, Hamilton, P.E.I.

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

RABBITS

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

Chinchilla Rabbits—Breeding Stock Five to Ten Dollars; young ones two to five. Box 80, Arthur, Ontario.

Selling—Angora Rabbits, \$5.00 Pair, also common pet rabbits, \$1.00 each. TOM MORRISON, Dellsie, Sask.

Chinchillas—Pedigreed, registered, "Irving strain", 3 months, \$30 trio. Established 1923. A. LINNELL, Aylmer East, Quebec.

Chinchilla Rabbits—Pedigreed and Registered. Excellent foundation stock available at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. GOLD NUGGET FOX & FUR FARM, Delacour, Alberta.

Pedigreed Chinchilla Rabbits all ages. Best quality from winning stock. Prices right. Breeders unrelated. THE MILLS CO., Nanaimo, Ont.

For Sale—Chinchillas, the king of fur rabbits. After two years of successful breeding from imported stock, we now offer to our customers a strain that is pure, and that will breed true to type. Let us number you among our many satisfied customers. Does, bred, with registration papers, price \$25. Three month old stock, pedigree, per pair \$20; trio \$30. THE MCKELLAR FUR FARM, McKellar, Ont.

SWINE

Pure High Bred Yorkshires, bred from bacon type hogs. CYRIL M. MOORE, Fraserville, Ont.

WILD ANIMALS

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

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE

PIPELESS FURNACE

For Sale—Large Pipeless Furnace, in first-class condition. Burns coal or wood. Suitable for Farm Home. Cheap for quick sale. Apply Box 8, Witness, Montreal.

STAMPS AND COINS

Fine Selection of the Rare Stamps of any country (used and unused) sent on approval at 60-2-3 per cent discount off catalogue prices (save those unused stamps which this would bring below face value). References please, if you are unknown to me. C. G. WAITT, Tankerton, Whitstable, England.

Wanted—Old British North American stamps, on or off cover. Highest prices paid. B. PRIETH, Avon, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Stamps—250 Fine Foreign 20c. 500 Different 50c. R. P. GAUDIN, Escuminac, Quebec.

Stamps, 20 Va. unused free to agents for approvals; good per cent. Postage 2c. B. R. GRANT, Hudson, Mass.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Married Man for General Farm work. Apply T. J. DAVISON, Avondale Farm, Brockville, Ont.

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

AGENTS WANTED

Do you want to make easy money? Let us start you into a profitable business with Watkins Genuine Products. No failure possible. Exclusive territory. J. R. WATKINS CO., 379 Craig West, Montreal.

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

MISSING RELATIVES

Hodgen—Wesley, last heard of in New Glasgow, N.S., formerly of Apsahqui, N.B. Information gladly received by the brother, Albert Hodgen, Box 296, Lincoln, N.H., U.S.A.

Taylor—Fred, in St. Henri 1885. Write ROBERT TAYLOR, R. R. 1, St. Canute, Que.

FARMS FOR SALE

For Sale—75 Acre Farm; Team; Two Cows and farming tools. Four miles east of Ithaca, N.Y. 1-2 mile from macadam. \$3,300. Terms. LUTHER H. ENGLISH, Ithaca, N.Y., R.D. 3.

1,300 Acres For Sale—At a sacrifice: one of best river farms in Eastern Va., containing thirteen hundred acres, fine level land. For particulars write B. D. ROBINSON, Sweet Hall, Va.

Fergus—72 Acres—Good stone house; bank barn; drive shed, pig pen, hen house; 3 acres bush; small orchard; ten minutes' walk to church; public or high school. Seven minutes' walk to C.N.R. or C.P.R. Apply Box 312, Fergus, Ont.

176 Acres Good Farm Land, Sechelt Inlet, 5 acres cleared, in crop; two good houses on property, farm buildings and outhouses, running creek, fruit trees, good fishing, 35 miles from Vancouver by water. Lease or sell. \$500 down, easy terms. R. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 745 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Business Opportunities

Wood Yard with Equipment. Large House and garden. Furnace. Near Toronto. C. N. R. Bus Service to City. Public and High Schools, 5 churches. Suit retired farmer. Owner is one; too old to handle business. Price \$4,500. Half Cash. Owner Box 208, Markham, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE

For List of Western Canada's Best Wild and Improved Farm Bargains, write WALCH LAND COMPANY, Huron & Erie Bldg., Winnipeg, Canada.

STOP—READ

Ten Thousand Acres of fruit, vegetable and farm lands have been placed in my hands for sale on easy terms. On the beautiful Isle of St. Josephs at the head of Lake Huron opposite Bruce Mines, where the proposed Canada's largest hardwood plant is to be built. Write H. E. BISHOP, Reeve of Hilton municipality, Hilton Beach, Algoma, Ontario.

20 or More Acres, British Columbia, best Fraser Valley dairy, sheep general farming lands. Nothing down, nothing to pay for ten years except taxes and interest. Good markets. REYNOLDS, Room 46 Columbia Hotel, Bellingham, Wash.

If looking for a real Maine farm. Lovely summer home, near schools and colleges. Tourists wishing rest write Box 612, Fairfield, Maine.

652 Acres near Winnipeg. 360 acres west Winnipeg. A-1 land. Easy terms. Land again advancing. Buy quickly. D. W. BUCHANAN, 157 Maryland, Winnipeg.

100 Acres—90 under cultivation, balance pine and hardwood; good house, outbuildings, 5 minutes' walk from Catholic Church, school, cheese factory, also rural mail; well watered. Terms reasonable, with or without crop. Apply MRS. MARY A. MCCOY, Thurso, Que., R. R. No. 1, Mayo.

Let us locate you under ideal conditions on Home or Farm by the Sea. VANCOUVER ISLAND REALTY CO. Nanaimo, The Hub of Vancouver Island, B.C.

Cattle Ranch for sale. 7,000 acres under fence, open range, open and flowing water all the year round, abundance of grass, 4,500 acres owned. Apply Box 9, Witness, Montreal.

The Young Farmers' Opportunity. Your dreams realized! Lower California—adjoining the Imperial Valley, offers irrigated farms at less than half the cost of farms in Southern California, producing at least three crops yearly, alfalfa high as seven crops yearly. Experts employed for every department of farming operation; service of these experts free to all purchasers; markets available; excellent paved highways; railway transportation. No better offer ever made—liberal terms extending over seven to ten years. Wonderful climate—no immigration barriers. The Mexican Government and Colorado River Land Company offers every assistance and co-operation. Opportunity given for investigation only limited number accommodated. Owners, prominent business and financial men of California. For full particulars address COLORADO RIVER LAND COMPANY, 225 Federal Building, Toronto.

For Sale—Business Corner, 50 by 130, on Main St., 100 ft. wide, opposite post office, between two railway stations. Particulars write Box 413, Red Deer, Alberta.

175 Acres—Excellent grain and dairy farm with all equipment. Good buildings. Illness reason for selling. JAS TENNANT, Princeton, Ont.

FARM CHANCES FOR PIONEERS IN THE DRY BELT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Station, Post Office and School within three miles.

160 Acres—Small house, stable, well, 5 acres under hay, fenced; some good timber, \$500.

160 Acres—Shack, few acres cleared; some good timber. \$500.

160 Acres—With 2-room log house, stable, well, root-house, big garden, some hayland, some timber. \$500.

160 Acres—20 acres broken, frame shack, stable, water right, some timber (including lease on adjoining 160 acres for pasture to 1931). \$1600.

Titles Good. Apply POSTMASTER, Macalister P.O., British Columbia.

Stock Farm, 275 Acres—1-1/2 miles from Buckingham, with or without stock and machinery; solid brick house, complete and up to date, outbuildings, good water system; best of soil. A real bargain. R. J. CAMERON, Buckingham, Que.

For Sale—Farm near Kingston, Ont., 125 acres suitable for dairy or mixed farming, 80 acres under cultivation. On easy terms, convenient to school and factory. Apply D. E. MERRICK, 375 Johnston St., Kingston, Ont.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Grocery Store for sale, Ottawa, high class stock, and fixtures, cor. in good locality, dwelling attached, low rent, yearly turnover \$20,000; no delivery. E. T. GRAHAM, Cor. Bronson and Gladstone, Ottawa.

BUSINESS CARDS

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES

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

EDUCATIONAL

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

Auctioneering

Auctioneers Earn Big Money. Learn this profession at home through our highly endorsed course. Particulars free. Auctioneers' School, 167 Indian Road, Toronto.

NURSING

Student Nurses—To enter training, 125-bed, Class A Hospital, 1-2 hour from New York City. Educational requirements, two years in High School, 2-1/2 years' course, 1-2 year of course spent in New York hospital. Pleasant nurses' home. Uniforms, text books, \$15.00 per month and maintenance. Apply SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES, White Plains Hospital, White Plains, N.Y.

Student Nurses Wanted—Strictly Eight-Hour (8-hour) day; large, new, comfortable home; standard curriculum, required preliminary two years' high school. ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Detroit, Mich., Class A.A.C.S., conducted by the Sisters of Charity.

TEACHERS WANTED

Protestant Teacher—Terrebonne, Que., near Montreal. Autobus. Salary \$55 monthly. Board \$25. D. E. SAUNDERS.

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME WORKERS

THE JOY OF A DOG

Ma says no, it's too much care
An' it will scatter germs and hair,
An' it's a nuisance through an' through,
An' barks when you don't want it to;
An' carries dirt from off the street,
An' tracks the carpet with its feet.
But it's a sign he's growing up
When he is longin' for a pup.

Most every night he comes to me
An' climbs a-straddle of my knee
An' starts to fondle me an' pet,
Then asks me if I've found him yet.
An' ma says, "Now don't tell him yes;
You know they make an awful mess."
An' starts their faults to catalogue;
But every boy should have a dog.

An' some night when he comes to me,
Deep in my pocket there will be
The pup he's hungry for to possess,
Or else I sadly miss my guess.
For I remember all the joy
A dog meant to a little boy
Who loved it in the long ago,
The joy that's now his right to know.

—Selected.

A CURSE

We have been reading the "Autobiography of Mark Twain," says a writer in an American paper. It is an excellent book, full of wise and homely truth. This particular passage caught the eye: "It put our energies to sleep and made visionaries of us—dreamers and indolent. We were always going to be rich next year—no occasion for work. It is good to begin life poor; it is good to begin life rich—these are wholesome; but to begin it poor and prospectively rich! The man who has not experienced it cannot imagine the curse of it."

Mark Twain says that before he was

born his father bought a tract of 75,000 acres in Tennessee. This was about 1825, and the entire tract cost about \$400. That tract is now probably worth a million dollars for every thousand acres. The family guessed at its potential value and the children seem to have grown up with the idea that they need not work. They could merely live and mark time until this land became valuable. As it resulted about all they ever got out of it was about \$250—for the sale of property which they exchanged for this land. Near the end of his life Mark Twain referred to this when he called it a curse to grow up always neglecting the hard and homely opportunities of today for the bright rainbows of tomorrow. This is not only true of individuals but of families, towns, States and more particularly of many co-operative societies. The family will contract debts for useless things, and assume obligations which they cannot pay, expecting some great scheme to carry them through. It never does. The town, county or State will sell great blocks of bonds, expecting that the extravagant improvements will attract newcomers and increase property valuations. These do not follow. The people wake up to find themselves saddled with killing taxes. The promoters of a co-operative society may promise everything and try to hide the drab colors of human nature under the rosy tints of imagination. They cannot keep their promises and down goes the house of cards, with not only financial loss, but what is far worse, loss of confidence. If started with economies which belong to poverty all these things might have prospered. Whoever denies his poverty and fools himself with "prospective riches" is in for a hard tumble.

WHEN WORK SEEMS DRUDGERY

When burdens seem heavy and work seems drudgery let us use some of the practical common sense exemplified in Johnson's tale of "Rasselas," where we find that though the so-called "Happy Valley" was a garden of peace, it was too peaceful and too isolated and luxurious. Life there soon became monotonous and the philosopher Imlac and Prince Rasselas were glad to escape.

Then he that patiently wants burden bears

No burden bear, but is a king, a king!
O sweet content! O sweet, O sweet content!

Work apace, apace, apace, apace;
Honest labor bears a lovely face.

THE PILLION GIRL

A clergyman recently remarked:—"I would rather see a girl on the back of a motor-cycle, dangerous though it may be, than see her fainting on an antimacassar in the drawing-room." So would I. But the man driving the motor-bike does not regard the girl on the carrier as a female proposition. She is companionable luggage. Whereas the major, who, as the girl on the antimacassar knew quite well, was peeping at her from behind the plush curtain, was enchanted by this display of feminine weakness, and proceeded to apply restoratives.—Arthur Ponsonby in the Empire Review.

Keep White Shoes Clean

Many people make the big mistake of allowing white shoes to get too soiled before cleaning them. This is often due to the fact that no cleaner is at hand. Get the habit of cleaning your shoes often—it will save your shoes. To clean white buckskin shoes, put an ounce of powdered magnesia in a pint of carbon

tetrachloride. Shake the mixture well before using. After brushing shoes thoroughly apply heel whitening to the heels and to the edges of the soles. Then with a sponge or soft cloth apply magnesia mixture. After shoes have dried remove powder with a stiff-bristled brush.

For white canvas shoes make a small bag of several layers of cheesecloth, fill with French chalk and sew up the opening. The bag when rubbed on shoes will remove any spots. White kid pumps or shoes may be cleaned with carbon tetrachloride. Moisten a soft cloth in the fluid and rub soiled parts gently. Now sponge the entire shoe and place in draft. After a while dust with talcum powder or French chalk. Black satin slippers may be freshened by sponging with denatured alcohol. Carbon tetrachloride should be used for light-colored or white satin slippers.—The Pathfinder.

Prevent Breakage of Glass Containers

If before being filled with hot liquid or fruit a jar or bottle is set on a cloth thoroughly soaked with hot water or wrapped round with a wet cloth, the chances of breakage are reduced to a minimum.

Do not pour hot contents into glass containers near open windows or doors. Sudden change of temperature cannot be tolerated by them at this particular time. Remember also to keep them away from draughts while cooling.

Wide rubber bands slipped around jars or bottles to be packed for moving practically guarantee against breakage. Worn inner tubes of old automobile or bicycle tires can be quickly converted into bands for this purpose.

A Japanese scientist claims to have discovered that human nerves will not conduct impulses unless surrounded by an ample supply of oxygen.

THE WITNESS PATTERN SERVICE



This Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. To make the dress for a 38 inch size will require 3-4 yards of 40 inch crepe, and 7-8 yard of 40 inch georgette, if made as illustrated. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 23-4 yards.

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

A GOOD SCHOOL DRESS

5522. Plaid gingham, linen rayon, jersey or serge would be good for this model.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 12 year size will require 2-1/2 yards of 36 inch material together with 3-8 yard of contrasting material for facing on collar and cuffs if made as illustrated in the large view. If made of one material 2-7/8 yards will be required.

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Name

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For Blouses, etc., give BUST }
MEASURE in inches.
For Misses and Children }
give age only in years. }

A CHARMING SUMMER FROCK
5508. Printed crepe and georgette are
here combined. The jabot portions may be
omitted.

AN INEXPENSIVE HAMPER

Why long for a lunch hamper and worry over the loss of your good cutlery and china?

At the ten-cent store, plates, cups, knives, forks and spoons may be bought for each member of the family; also bowls for salads and hot foods, several rolls of waxed paper for wrapping sandwiches, plain white paper napkins, a box of gummed labels with which to mark the dishes, and paper cups and a ball of twine.

A large roll of white paper may be got at the newspaper office or stationer's. This comes about a yard wide and costs about ten cents a pound. It may be used for tablecloths at threshing time and at informal affairs, and a table can be made to look very attractive with the addition of a few vases and baskets of flowers. Then it saves laundering linen cloths and having them spoiled by stains.

A strong roomy basket may be bought at a house-furnishing store and all these things put into it, the whole going into a convenient corner of the storeroom.

On the pantry shelf, keep ready for instant use a bottle of salad dressing, jars of potted meats and cheese, cans of pimientos, peanut butter, pickles and relishes, so there will be no frantic rush when you are called upon to pack a lunch at short notice.

WHEN USING
WILSON'S
FLY PADS

READ DIRECTIONS
CAREFULLY AND
FOLLOW THEM
EXACTLY

There is
only one
way to kill
all the Flies

This is it—Darken the room as much as possible, close the windows, raise one of the blinds where the sun shines in, about eight inches, place as many Wilson's Fly Pads as possible on plates (properly wetted with water but not flooded) on the window ledge where the light is strong, leave the room closed for two or three hours, then sweep up the flies and burn them. See illustration below.

Put the plates away out of the reach of children until required in another room.

The right
way to use
Wilson's
Fly Pads



Make Better
Bread
Ask your grocer for
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YEAST
CAKES**
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HOME COOKING

Summer Salads

Crisp, cool salads for warm days are just what the family need. The wise housewife knows that to feed her family healthful food, she must not fail to introduce plenty of vegetables into the bill-of-fare in this manner.

The possibilities of a firm head of lettuce are almost endless, and the enthusiastic housekeeper may find in handling this homely medium some of the artist's joy.

With the kitchen scissors shred a quantity of crisp lettuce leaves which have been washed and wrapped in a cloth to absorb the moisture. For individual service arrange in nests on salad plates, and place in the center of each three little "eggs" made of Dutch cheese, salted and moistened with cream. After placing the cheese balls dust them lightly with paprika. The scarlet of the spice on the white cheese in contrast to the vivid green makes a pretty dish which is sure to please.

Instead of the cheese balls, a hard-boiled egg may be placed in each nest; this may be left plain and dusted with paprika, or colored with beet juice. The latter will be especially pleasing to eyes and palates. Serve with the egg salad mayonnaise, boiled dressing, or a French dressing made by stirring together oil and vinegar, or lemon juice, with a seasoning of salt, sugar, paprika and a bit of dry mustard. For a change the shredded lettuce may be arranged in one large nest in a glass or china bowl with the eggs arranged like a real hen's nest.

The preparation of such simple dishes affords an opportunity to enlist the services of the child who loves to help mother, for any six-year-old can shred lettuce and arrange salad bowl or plates, peel the boiled eggs and attend to coloring them. To the average youngster, either girl or boy, this will seem like a delightful game.

By way of variety, though somewhat less pictorial, shredded lettuce may be combined with minced onions and radishes, or finely cut celery, or with diced cooked beets or carrots, and mixed with a French dressing. But lettuce wilts very quickly, so the dressing should not be added until just before serving. It is better to pass the dressing at the table.

Tomato cups are attractive and appetizing. After the tomato has been peeled, it may be scooped out and stuffed with the pulp which has been rubbed through a sieve and mixed with diced celery. A slice of cucumber may be used as a base, and the salad may be served with French dressing.

A tomato salad may be made by serving on beds of lettuce tomatoes cut in sandwich style, with cottage cheese as filling; or each tomato may be left whole, peeled, slit in three places on top, and stuffed with cottage cheese. French dressing is good with tomato salads.

Crisp lettuce, slices of cucumber, and tomato make an attractive combination of red, white, and green when served together. The tomato and cucumber may be sliced and served overlapping each other on lettuce. French dressing should be used.

Other salads are made of such combinations as diced celery, pineapple, and grapes, or chopped celery, cream cheese, and nuts formed into balls.

String beans are attractive when used as the foliage for a Lazy Daisy salad. The flower is made by cutting the white portion of a hard-boiled egg to resemble the petals of a daisy and by using the yolk for the centre. Arrange the flower on a leaf of lettuce, and serve with mayonnaise dressing.

As a rule, French dressing is used on all green-leaved vegetables. Raw or coarse vegetable combinations are generally served with French, boiled, or sour cream dressing.

Summer Salad: Thoroughly wash and drain 2 heads of lettuce, the heads of two green onions, and a handful of the tops of freshly cut mustard and watercress; add a plain dressing, placing it under the vegetables and stirring well just before using.

Water-Cress Salad: Pick over the leaves and remove bruised or wilted ones; tear into two-inch lengths and form into a circle on plate or in bowl. In the centre pile boiled beets, cut in dice, or chopped onion. Use a French dressing. Cresses can be used alone, or mixed with cucumbers, tomatoes or onions for salads, and then covered with salad dressing.

Cottage Cheese Salad: A salad to serve as the main dish for luncheon is made by mixing with one pint of cottage cheese half a cup of chopped peanuts, one teaspoon of chopped chives, one teaspoon of salt, one salt spoon of paprika and forming the mixture into balls and serving with mayonnaise. This cheese may also be combined with cooked or canned vegetables, olives, potatoes, fresh, dried, canned or preserved fruits, and served with any salad green with French or mayonnaise dressing.

Lunch or Supper Salad: To one cupful of liver cooked and put through the meat chopper, add one cupful of cottage cheese and mix well together with a fork; add one teaspoonful salt and a dash of onion salt, celery salt, cayenne, and about two tablespoons of mayonnaise dressing to bind it. Arrange lettuce on individual plates, place half a pimento and two teaspoonfuls of the salad mixture shaped into ovals on each. Garnish with mayonnaise and a sprinkle of paprika.

Molded Green Pepper Salad: Soak one tablespoon of granulated gelatin in a quarter of a cup of cold water. Scald three small sweet green peppers, remove stems and seeds and put through the meatchopper with three or four stalks of cold boiled asparagus, using the coarse knife. Have saved one cupful of boiling water in which the tough ends of a bunch of asparagus have been boiled together with a few pieces of bay leaf and parsley. Strain and pour this boiling liquid over the gelatin and stir until thoroughly dissolved. Add the chopped peppers, asparagus, salt and celery salt. Mold in custard cups. Serve on crisp lettuce with mayonnaise. Garnish with sliced radishes or diced boiled carrots.

Green Salad: Take half a pound of cold boiled green peas, as unbroken as possible. Put them into a china salad bowl, and sprinkle with salad oil, vinegar, pepper, and salt. Dry, after washing, a crisp young lettuce, and pull apart the leaves. Arrange these latter as evenly as possible round the sides of the bowl. Chop up into tiny cubes a hard-boiled egg, and arrange on top of the peas. Lay some sprigs of fresh parsley on top, and put in a cold place until wanted for serving.

Lettuce Salad: Take two small crisp fresh lettuce, dry thoroughly, and break off the leaves. Lay on a flat dish, and sprinkle with half a gill of sweet oil and toss so as to cover the leaves with oil and prevent the vinegar wilting them. Mix a tablespoonful of oil with one of tarragon vinegar, and sprinkle this over the lettuce. Pile the leaves into a glass dish and sprinkle with a teaspoonful each of powdered chives and chervil. Finally mix a saltspoonful each of salt, pepper, and made mustard with two tablespoonfuls of tarragon vinegar and sprinkle over the whole.

Ham Salad: Arrange the leaves of a couple of tiny young lettuce round the sides of a salad bowl, and make a thick bed of mustard and cress at the bottom. On the cress pile half a pound of finely chopped lean boiled ham. Sprinkle the ham with pepper and salt then scatter over some shredded celery. Pour over four tablespoonfuls of spiced vinegar, and on top of all scatter a finely chopped hard boiled egg.

Potato and Cheese Salad: Mix finely chopped or grated cheese with cold potatoes, cut in cubes. Season with salt and pepper and moisten with salad dressing. Place by spoonfuls on lettuce-leaves. Garnish with parsley and hard-boiled egg. Serve cold. Chopped celery, chopped pimento, or finely minced onion-juice may be added and give variety to the salad.

Nut Salad: Mix together 1 quart of shredded lettuce and 2 cups chopped nuts; dress with a little mayonnaise dressing, arrange in fresh lettuce, and garnish with more mayonnaise.

Celery Salad: Wash and wipe 1-2 dozen heads of celery. Cut fine into a salad bowl. Mix the yolk of 1 egg, 1 teaspoon of mustard, a little salt and pepper, and the juice of 2 lemons with 2 tablespoons

You Cannot Buy "SALADA" TEA

T63

in bulk. Sold only in sealed packages.

of water. Stir well together, drop over it three ounces of salad oil, then add a spoon of hot water, and pour over the celery.

Fish will not break if you put it in the hot fat with the skin uppermost and do not turn it until brown.

Lemon juice sprinkled over sliced bananas will not only keep them white but will give them a delicate flavor.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Besides the satisfactory feeling which the consciousness of safe sanitation and economy of effort impart, there is a still more pleasure-giving aspect in a painted wall. The fresh, clear colors from which to select is practically limitless and, to the decorator and prospective home builder, these are just about all that is needed to start them on endless roads of inspired color schemes and arrangements.

Brown wrapping paper is best for singeing poultry because it leaves no blackened spots.

When the curtain pins become rusty let them lie a few minutes in a bowl of water to which a little ammonia has been added. Take out and rub well and they will look like new.

For serving an ornamental metal holder has been invented that can be adjusted to any of the 16 standard size dishes in which food is cooked.

Transforming 5,000 acres of arid, unproductive land in the heart of the Sonora river delta, state of Sonora, Mexico, into a farmer's paradise has been the feat of a small colony of Italians, all in the space of seven years.



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FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

The Red Lady

Story for Little Folk by Ruby Holmes Martyn

The prince had stopped on the draw-bridge.

"Are you going to play with Jean of the Pine Woods or Rouget of the Cool Caves, this fine day?" asked the first guard.

The prince shook his head.

"I don't know! Every time I go it is harder to make up my mind when I come to the fork of the path, and last time I stayed there so long trying to decide that I came back without going a bit farther."

"Dear me!" said the second guard. "That is a sad state of affairs. Better make up your mind which boy you will visit today and then you won't have to waste time when you come to the fork of the path."

"I will!" cried the prince. "I'll go to Rouget's!"

"That's the way to have fun!" cried the guard.

So the prince ran along the path until he came to the fork. But he did not hesitate there. He was going to keep his promise about going to the Cool Caves where Rouget lived and tried not to think of the pine woods where Jean could show him many delightful secrets of the birds and animals.

And then the prince saw that the Red Lady stood right in his path.

"I'm waiting for you!" she said. The prince bowed very low. The Red Lady lived somewhere in that part of the kingdom but neither Jean or Rouget had ever been able to find her house. And she always had a nice surprise when they did meet her.

"I want a crystal from the Cool Caves," she said to the prince.

"I'll bring it," promised the prince.

At the end of the path he found Jean had come to play with Rouget and when he told them what the Red Lady wanted they all went down into the Cool Caves where the beautiful crystals were to be found.

"I think she'd like this!" said Rouget, holding up one blue as the sky.

"I think she'd like this better!" cried Jean, holding up a crystal red as fire.

The prince couldn't make up his mind which of them to take. He looked at the

one blue as the sky and he looked at the one red as fire. He really thought a crystal he had found that was yellow as the sun was prettier than either of the others but he had formed such a habit of indecision that he wasn't quite sure what he better say about them.

"We're losing all this afternoon for having a good time!" cried Rouget finally.

The prince flushed. It was what the guard had said about wasting time. "I'll take the yellow crystal," he said at once. "You come along with me and bring the ones you like best and let the Red Lady have her choice."

So they came out of the Cool Caves and ran down the path to the spot where the prince had met the Red Lady. There she was knitting a white sock as she waited.

"I want the prince to give me the yellow one because he likes that the very best!" she said, taking it in her hand. "I want to keep it in my house to remember that his heart is warm as the sunshine. Take this little bird in this cage and when you want to send me a wish write a note and tie it to his wing and open the door of the cage so he can fly to me."

"And I want Rouget's crystal, too, because the blue of the sky means his love for all of us. And Jean's is like fire so we won't forget to be brave and loyal. And I'm going to take you to my house in the green woods," concluded the Red Lady leading the way through the woods to the trunk of a big, big lime tree in which she opened a door and inside was the tiniest, nicest house the boys had ever seen. And there were three bowls of bread and milk, and some frosted cake, and pink ice cream.

"I guess you expected us," said the prince.

"I want you to come again!" said the Red Lady.

"That's the wish—the little bird will bring some day, very very soon," said the prince. "I'm not going to waste any more time trying to make up my mind about things!"

Which is just what the Red Lady expected him to say.—The Child's Hour.

HANS DOODLEDEE

(Translated from the German.)

(Rudolph Mentel.)

(Continued.)

Now they drove often into the city in which the king lived, and sought to mingle in the society of the other dukes and princes of his court; but they did not know how to behave themselves and were laughed at by all; and several of the ladies called her fish-duck and him fish-duck. She was very angry at this, and teased and coaxed her husband to make himself king, because she did not want to be fish-duck any longer, but wanted to be queen.

Then Hans said: "Remember the time when we were poor, and only desired a house as good as the meanest one in our neighborhood. Now we have everything in abundance, now let us have enough; let us be satisfied!" But she would hear nothing of being satisfied and said: "What! I shall allow myself to be called fish-duck? I shall endure the haughtiness of the citizens' wives? No, they must know who I am; I will show them. And you will be so stupid and allow it to suit you?" At last he promised to make her queen. Accordingly he went out to the lake and cried: "Fishlein, Fishlein in the sea!" And the little

fish asked: "What do you want, dear Hans Doodledee?" "I only wish to be made a king immediately, to please my wife."

"You are a king!" said the little fish. And when he arrived at his castle he found it splendidly altered and much larger. Marshals and ministers with gold keys and stars received him. His head became quite heavy, and he was about to take off his hat; but, behold! instead of his hat he had a heavy gold crown on his head. And you could hardly see his wife's dress so thickly was it sprinkled with gold and jewels. Then he asked her if she was satisfied now. "Yes, until I can find something better. I would be a fool were I able to obtain something better, and did not take it." Thus they lived on for a while satisfied, and king Doodledee's wife wished for nothing more; for had she not everything?

But at last something was lacking. She had heard of a king who ruled over a much larger domain and had many more people than her husband. So there was nothing left for Hans to do, but promise to become the mightiest emperor on the earth. The next morning he dipped his net in the same place, and cried, as he had often done before, "Fishlein, Fishlein in the sea!"—"What do you want, King Doodledee?" "Oh, Fishlein, do make me the greatest monarch in the world!" said he. And his wish was instantly fulfilled.

When he had arrived at his palace he found the ambassadors from all kingdoms and parts of the globe; poor poets with poems of his prowess, printed on satin; school teachers who needed better pay, were there in abundance, with supplications; chamberlains, with hats under their arms, went back and forth; sentinels paced up and down; a magnificent carriage, with twenty beautiful horses, twenty postillions, and twenty runners, stood ready to drive away at any moment should it please his most gracious majesty; birds and animals of every species, and of such number that it would be impossible to count them, were in the adjoining pleasure gardens. In short, everything was there which could please so great a monarch; even two court fools. The new emperor Doodledee was, in the beginning, very angry that these two foolish men always followed him wherever he went, and complained of it to his wife, because he would much rather be in the company of wise men than that of fools. But she told him that must be so, for all great noblemen had much rather have to deal with fools, he would

not want to be an exception. So he put up with it, and was very glad his wife was satisfied. But the joy did not last long. He found her one day in her chamber very angry. "What's the matter with you?" he asked. "I am angry at the weather! It has been raining four days, and I want sunshine. I wish I could make everything that God can, that I could make spring, summer, autumn and winter whenever I wished. Go and ask the little fish to give me this power," and the idea pleased him also. Therefore, he went to the lake, dipped in his net, and cried:

"Fishlein, Fishlein in the sea!"

"What do you want, Emperor Doodledee?"

"Oh, nothing else, but my wife would like to do everything that God can; to make spring, summer, autumn, winter, rain and sunshine when it pleases her, will you not, dear Fishlein, give her this power?"

"So! and nothing more?" said the little fish: "no! no! Emperor Doodledee. I see that for yourself and your wife nothing is sufficient; therefore, be you again the poor fisherman Hans Doodledee; for at that time you were not so haughty and discontented as you are now." And the little fish vanished, a storm arose, and although Hans cried often enough, "Fishlein, Fishlein in the sea!" no little fish again asked, "What do you want, Hans Doodledee?" He stood there again, exactly as at the first, without anything, only in a pair of his old, dirty leather breeches, and was again the poor fisherman Doodledee. When he got home he found the castle gone, and in its place his old wooden hut. And his wife sat in it as before, in her old dirty clothes, and looked out of the hole as before; and as much as she wished, and quarrelled, and fretted, she remained always the wife of the poor fisherman, Hans Doodledee.

For dissatisfaction is indeed a hateful thing, and haughtiness and overbearing always carry their punishment with them.—Wood's Magazine.

THE LIFE OF AN APPLE SEED

(By Helen Brown Bell)

This little seed with its nine brothers and sisters, lived in the prettiest red house you ever saw, and it had green trimmings, too.

For a long time this little seed's house seemed to hang up high somewhere, and when the wind blew it would rock and rock, just like a cradle, and I am sure the little seed thought it was great fun.

Then one day the seed had such a shock for a hard wind came, and don't you know, that little red house tumbled down to the ground?

Yes, and it rolled over and over till it topped right by a rabbit hole, close to a rail fence, and there was a rabbit in that hole, too, for that was his house!

Well, Mr. Rabbit cautiously poked his nose out to see what had caused all this noise, at his very door, and he almost laughed.

For it was nothing at all to be afraid of—it was just a pretty red apple!

So Mr. Rabbit came out of his hole, and then scampered away, as fast as he could for down the road came a boy with a dreadful dog, an old enemy of the rabbit.

Now this red apple (the house of the little seed) was certainly a fine one, the kind that would make you ever so hungry, even if you had just had your dinner!

So, of course, this boy saw it, and when he saw it he ate it, of course—oh! but it was good, and he ate it core and all, that is all but one little seed that dropped to the ground.

This little seed was glad to escape this "cannibal" of a boy, and it tucked itself down in the good warm earth and went to sleep.

And as it slept and the rains came and went, that little apple seed did a very queer thing, it just split its back open! Then it put its feet down more firmly in the ground you might call them roots, but he called them feet, and then he put out some little hands, and pushed these little hands straight up out of the ground.

You would call them "sprouts," but they were his hands, held up, for the rain and the sunshine.

Mr. Rabbit came by that time, and, being hungry, ate these fresh tender little sprouts, so the seed had to send up some more little hands.

And don't you know, these little hands, kept reaching up and up and out, till, bless you there was a tiny bit of a baby apple tree, just where that little seed had gone to sleep in the ground.—Child's Hour.

If your sins won't leave you, then simply leave them; they may abide for a while longer in your heart, but if they miss their accustomed food they will look elsewhere for it.

Lord, it is not life to live,

If Thy presence Thou deny;

Lord, if Thou Thy presence give,

'Tis no longer death to die.

Source and Giver of repose,

Only from Thy love it flows.

Our Puzzle Corner

ENIGMA

We are a score, and something more.

Within a cave reside;

And though we never disagree,

We very oft divide

If we fall out, it is a doubt

If we e'er meet again.

Both beau and belle, our worth can tell,

Though oft we cause them pain.

In white array the ladies gay

And sprightly, often show us;

And he indeed would well succeed

Who'd find a plan to grow us.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

Arithmetical Puzzle. MILE.

Our Needlework Corner

EDGING FOR JUMPERS

Cast on 16 stitches and for the first row knit 3, thread over twice, purl 2 together; knit 2, thread over twice, knit 2 together, thread over twice, knit 2 together, knit 5.

2nd Row—Knit 7, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, thread over twice, purl 2 together, knit 5.

3rd Row—Knit 3, thread over twice, purl 2 together, knit 13.

4th Row—Knit 13 thread over twice, purl 2 together, knit 3.

5th Row—Knit 3, thread over twice, purl 2 together, knit 2, thread over twice, knit 2 together, thread over twice, knit 2 together, thread over twice, knit 2 together, knit 5.

6th Row—Knit 7, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2 purl 1, knit 2, thread over twice, purl 2 together, knit 3.

7th Row—Knit 3, thread over twice, purl 2 together, knit 16.

8th Row—Cast off 5, knit 10, thread over twice, purl 2 together, knit 3.

A Charming Inset

This dainty motif made in fine cotton, will look ever so charming inset in a handkerchief or fancy collar. No. 50 cotton. No. 6 steel hook. Abbreviations used:—Tr. Treble; ch.—chain; ss.—slip-stitch; lf.—leaf; lvs.—leaves; d.t.—double treble. Commence with 5 chain, join into a ring.

1st Round.—3 ch. for a tr., 2 tr. into loop * 2 ch., 3 tr., repeat from * 5 times, 5 ch., ss. along 2 tr.

2nd Round.—3 ch. 3 tr. into 1st hole, * 4 ch. 4 tr. into next, repeat from * 5 times, 4 ch. 1 sc. on chain, ss. along 3 tr.

3rd Round.—1 dc. on ch. loop, 5 ch. 2 dt into 1st chain, 5 ch. 2 dt. into 1st chain (thus making 2 lvs.), 1 dc. into same loop, 7 ch. 1 dc. into next loop, repeat from beginning of row.

4th Row.—6 ch. place alongside of 1st leaf; 1 dc. between 2 lvs * 10 ch. 1 dc. on chain loop, 10 ch. 1 dc 5 ch. 1 dc. 7 ch. 1 dc. 5 ch. 1 dc. between to lvs., repeat from * all round when motif is completed.

Sewing Room Hints

Embroidering with wool is sometimes slow work when the strands of thread are too heavy to slip easily through the eye of the needle. To facilitate this, use the following method; make a loop in a piece of cotton thread; slip it through the needle's eye. Place the wool one-half inch in the loop and draw the thread back quickly.

A handy shoe and slipper holder is made by fastening an ordinary ten-cent brass curtain-rod, with curved ends, to the clothes-closet door or if the door is too narrow, to the baseboard. Slip the shoes back of the rod, toes down, and they will not be in the way when cleaning the floor.

CUTICURA



Mother's Favorite For Baby's Skin

The pure, cleansing properties of the Soap make it ideal for baby's daily bath. Assisted by Cuticura Ointment it does much to prevent little skin and scalp troubles becoming serious and to keep baby's tender skin healthy and clear. Cuticura Talcum is soothing and cooling, ideal for baby after a bath.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: *Wheatons, Ltd., Montreal.* Price, Soap 5c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 5c.

©1925 Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

RED HOT JULY DAYS HARD ON THE BABY

July—the month of oppressive heat; red-hot days and sweltering nights; is extremely hard on little ones. Diarrhoea, dysentery, colic and cholera infantum carry off thousands of precious little lives every summer. The mother must be constantly on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they come on suddenly to fight them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during the hot summer as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the bowels and stomach, and an occasional dose given to the well child will prevent summer complaint, or if the trouble does come on suddenly will banish it. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SHEILA'S INHERITANCE

BY FLORENCE WILLMOT

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SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

Juliet Bellingham, mistress of her grandfather's grand mansion in Belgravia, finds herself abandoned by all her stylish friends when her grandfather is found dead in his room one morning and it is discovered that his alleged millions have vanished, leaving thousands of wrecked homes and lives as the result of his swindling. She turns in her grief to Sheila Hood, one of her teachers at aristocratic St. Olave's, who had nursed her through a serious illness. Pledging their future success and happiness she raised a decanter and prepared to fill Sheila's glass. "No wine for me, thank you," said Sheila hastily and later in explanation she related the sad tale of a tainted inheritance by which her grandfather, her grandmother and her own father, at one time a beloved clergyman, had all fallen victims to excessive drinking.

CHAPTER VI (Continued)

"To make a long story short, the breakdowns became more frequent. Discovery was inevitable, and when I was five years old he had to resign his curacy. I remember the packing up and departure quite well, and my poor mother's patient grief.

"After this he was roused to desperate resistance and abstained altogether for nearly a year, and I believe that she and his friends really thought he had conquered his weakness.

"Through the influence of friends he obtained a chaplaincy in the Navy. It was thought the life at sea would be good for him, but, as it turned out, nothing could have been worse. He persuaded himself that he would be safe to take just enough to avoid appearing peculiar. It was fatal. He went from bad to worse, and after poor mother—worn out with the strain and misery—died, he seemed to go headlong to destruction. Of course he had to leave the Service and his friends gave him up.

"Then followed two awful years, when he and I lived in London among the very poor and wretched. I cannot describe that time, but every detail is imprinted upon my memory. I hardly know how we kept going—or how he earned any money at all, for he was, I think, scarcely ever right. I believe it was chiefly by writing paragraphs for papers. Whenever he had money he gave me some to get food. He ate very little himself, and when he was trying to keep steady—for my sake, poor father—he would let me make him tea!

"Even to this day those days haunt me like a dreadful nightmare, and I feel sometimes as if I had not yet done with them. I remember how he would take me in his arms and groan and weep and wish that he had never been born, and say that there was no rest out of the grave for such as he. And then he would shudder and sigh."

"And after? What about afterwards, my little girl?"

"Then there were terrible days of madness. Unspeakable horrors of semi-starvation, when I learned by experience the real kindness of the poor to each other. There was one woman, a poor seamstress, with two children, and if it had not been for that woman, I should have starved, Juliet."

The tears were coursing down Juliet's cheeks.

"My poor Sheila! To think that you have gone through all that!"

"Yes, but through all I loved him and he loved me, and that was something. I was just under twelve when the end came. His reason gave way, and then friends came forward again. He was removed to an asylum, specially under the care of Dr. Massarene, who is a nerve and brain specialist. He kept in touch with the case and promised to write to me himself if father ever got better, and each year he took me to see him, hoping that he might know me, but he never did. Oh! the agony of those visits, Juliet, and yet I would not have given them up for worlds."

Juliet pressed her friend's hand sympathetically.

"But what became of you, dear?"

"My mother's step-sister—the only relative who came forward to help us—took me away from the slum where we were living, and very soon afterwards I was sent to that large clergy-daughter school. But I was not happy either there or with my aunt, who had loved her sister, but never spoke of my father except with abhorrence and disgust, and this I could not forgive. I was never a favorite at school either. Teachers and girls thought I was close, moody and 'difficult,' but how could I be like other children? My previous life set me miles away from them. I always had a secret, something I could never forget or ever speak about, therefore I was nearly always lonely.

"When I was fifteen, Dr. Massarene sent for me. It was during my holidays, and the telegram was too peremptory for

my aunt to ignore. My father's mind was clear once more and he was asking for me, but, he was dying. The doctor had obtained permission for me to stay with him to the end. It was then he told me all his sad story and implored me never to touch any form of alcohol. Of course, I promised. He died in peace.

"After my father's death, Dr. Massarene also warned me very solemnly of the risk to myself if I did not abstain. He said I had the same temperament as my father and an inheritance through, at least, three generations. He implied that my only chance of escape was never to touch anything alcoholic. I should not mind abstaining from choice, but the necessity for it, laid upon me by this curse, has embittered me. I have never forgotten my poor father's prayers and struggles to resist, and I cannot help resenting the dreadful law whereby 'the sins of the fathers' are visited, by the transmission of their sins and weaknesses, upon the children even to the fourth generation. It has always seemed to me an awful injustice—to send one into the world to be the prey of Satan! And that is why I am not religious. My father prayed and wept and resisted, but he perished."

Juliet sat dumb. She told herself that she was not "religious" either, and yet a thought slowly shaped itself in her mind and, in spite of herself, at last found utterance.

"But, Sheila dear, from what you have been telling me of your poor father, I gather that, though he resisted and prayed, he was not willing to let everything go rather than fall."

"Yes, that is true, poor father!" was the sorrowful reply. "He told me on his death-bed that pride had been his ruin. He could not bear to expose his weakness, and that was why he was so anxious to warn me of the awful reality of this hereditary tendency. Sometimes I wonder if I shall ever be dragged down by the weight of my doom."

Juliet sprang forward and threw an arm impulsively round her friend.

"You will not. You shall not, Sheila. Don't talk of your doom. After all, we make our own lives. No one is irresponsible while sane."

"Ah, but are dipsomaniacs sane? That is the point."

"Perhaps not. It is not for us to judge them; but you cannot class yourself with them, Sheila. Even if you have the seeds of it in you, they cannot germinate without the thing itself, and if you never take it, you always will be safe."

"Yes, but I might give way under the disappointments and pressure of life. Others do. And I sometimes feel an unaccountable depression and restlessness, and, with it, a foreboding that I shall not escape. I wonder if, like 'the Lady of Shalott,' the curse will come upon me. So you see, Juliet, we are alike in one respect. We both have a heritage of shame."

"Yes, but there is no reason why our lives should not be clean and honorable" was the unexpected reply. Juliet had forgotten herself in generous compassion for her friend. In her desire to help another her natural courage and good sense asserted themselves. "Let us try and forget the past, Sheila, and make the best of life, whatever it holds. I am so glad you have told me all this, dear, because it brings us nearer together and," with a smile, "we are both going to take our stand as rigid abstainers. I do not really care about wine, and if there is danger in it for one of us, then we will neither of us touch it."

CHAPTER VII

Juliet's Young Romance

"I wonder," said Sheila, with a meditative air, watching her friend's almost perfect profile as it stood out in strong relief against a heavy grey sky and dark waste of water, "I wonder why it is that you have not married, Juliet. I am sure that you must have had plenty of invitations to enter the holy estate of matrimony."

"Oh! as to that, ask Lady Anne," was the dry reply. "In her eyes I was a complete failure. Now, I have no doubt, she regards the collapse of my fortunes as Nemesis."

"Not having the high privilege of her acquaintance, I am not in a position to ask her, and if I were, I should not do so. Let us forget Lady Anne and all her kind. But if you cared to tell me, I should like to know how it comes to pass that you are still Miss Bellingham. We used to think you'd be off in your first or second season. I confess I am a little curious."

A shadow passed over Juliet's face. Her figure lost its listlessness. She

straightened herself and bent forward, but did not answer at once.

The girls had taken refuge in a little seaside village "far from the madding crowd" yet within easy reach of London. They had been there over a fortnight, and Juliet was beginning to recover her tone and spirits. The elder girl's strong will and larger experience gave her fresh courage and hope to face life under her changed circumstances, and she was able to contemplate the future with some amount of interest and even a timid flutter of pleasurable excitement in the unknown. She clung to Sheila with a childlike dependence that wholly captivated the latter and stirred within her a passion of love, of the strength of which neither had any conception. They drew very close together.

But in spite of all this, Sheila was perfectly aware that her friend was in some respects a sealed book to her. She knew that Juliet's proud spirit had been deeply humiliated by her grandfather's long course of dishonor and that she felt the disgrace of his downfall far more than her loss of money or position. But there is nothing so penetrating as love; and, watching closely, Sheila came to the conclusion that there was another cause for Juliet's frequent fits of abstraction and dejection and she determined to come to the bottom of the mystery. Nevertheless, seeing the averted head, she said hastily—

"Don't tell me anything, Juliet, if you would rather not. I have no right to intrude into your private affairs. I spoke thoughtlessly."

"But I should like you to know, Sheila. You are my sister-friend. What would have become of me if you had not sought me out? It will be a relief to speak to some one so kind and sensible, for I confess I am rather perplexed."

She paused. Then with something of an effort and with her dark eyes fixed on the clear dark line of the far-away horizon, she began her story.

"Did I ever tell you," asked Juliet, "of those years I spent at Cantelow Rectory, Sheila, after my mother died, and before grandfather sent me to St. Olave's?"

"I have just heard you mention the fact, but no details of your life there."

"Well, my chest was supposed to be delicate, and grandfather was advised to let me run wild in the country. I was eleven when I went, and fourteen when I left."

"And were you happy there?"

"Yes; supremely happy. I think I have never been so really happy before or since. You see, mother was always ill, and I had been quite a nursery child. The happy-go-lucky freedom of the Rectory life delighted me."

"And of what did the family consist?"

"The Rector, a kind, good man, and his wife (of whom I saw very little as she was an invalid), two grown-up daughters, who made much of me, a son, who had turned out badly, and had gone abroad, and a boy of fourteen, who was picking up a desultory education from his father and the curate of another parish."

"Why wasn't he at school?" inquired Sheila.

"Because the Rector had spent so much on Ralph—the elder son—that he could not afford to send poor Derrick to a Public School. Derrick had a good deal of time on his hands, and as I was running wild, it fell out, quite naturally, that we were a great deal together. He was very kind to me. I was small and delicate, he was big and strong, and we became great friends, far greater than any one suspected—and to make a long story short, before I left the Rectory we had exchanged pledges of fidelity. Derrick broke a sixpence and gave me one piece and kept the other himself, and he said that if either ever repented of the bargain, the half was to be sent back to the other, and we should understand by that token that all was over. It was all very silly and sentimental, of course, but there must have been something in it, Sheila, for I have never been able to care for anyone else. Derrick's face always seemed to rise up between me and any other man. I have tried hard during my London life to forget him, but somehow I couldn't do so, nor could I return the half sixpence." She gave a little laugh. "It's odd, isn't it, and not like me. I believe it is the only piece of utter sentimentality that I have ever been guilty of."

Sheila turned a shade paler. She had listened to this (in her opinion) foolish little tale with increasing dismay and apprehension.

"And what of him?" she inquired. "Do you see or hear from him?"

"We began corresponding, but Mrs. Eversley wrote to grandfather and it was stopped. I suppose he must have written to the Rector, because I never heard from Derrick again. He would never do anything dishonorable. I had letters sometimes from the girls, and I heard of their mother's death and the marriage of the eldest daughter. Then I left St. Olave's, and thought I could do as I liked. I proposed that Derrick and Rose should come to my coming-out ball, but grandfather would not hear of it. I was



FAVORED SUMMER COLOR

Bright yellow seems to have taken its place unchallenged as one of summer's leading colors. Specialty shops feature window displays all in yellow and clients flock to buy.

The sports model above is a two-piece affair, developed in bright yellow crepe. Narrow bows of crepe and two crepe-covered buttons form the only trimming touches.

Another smart appearance of yellow crepe is made in the V-necked, short-sleeved tennis frock, a copy of the model worn by a famous tennis professional.

very angry and disappointed, I remember, but I still wrote to Rose and sent little messages to Derrick. The next thing that happened was the Rector's death. He had been ailing for some time. The home was broken up and Rose had to go out to earn her living. I then wrote to Derrick (without telling grandfather) to come and see me, for Rose had told me that he was thinking of going abroad."

"And did he come?—but, of course, he did."

"Yes, he came. I had not seen him for seven years, and he had grown such a fine man, Sheila; strong and handsome, with just the same kind, honest eyes, the same gentle, protecting manner; but Lady Anne was present and would not leave us alone. I suppose she scented mischief. Directly I heard his voice and felt the pressure of his hand, I realized that all I had felt for him as a child was as strong as ever, and I knew that I should never care for any one as well. He seemed to belong to me in some way I could neither understand nor explain, and as time went on and others came and went, they were all the same in my eyes. Not one could ever take his place in my heart."

"So this is the reason you did not make a great marriage. I suppose you had lots of offers?"

"Yes, I had; but I knew there was not one who loved me like Derrick. I knew many of them were seeking me for the sake of the money that no one doubted, I suppose, I should inherit. How they must be congratulating themselves now upon their escape!"

She gave a mirthless laugh. (To be Continued.)

Twelve countries up to date have accepted the invitation of the council of the League of Nations to discuss the United States reservations respecting admission to the world court international conference at Geneva. They are Great Britain, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Finland, Greece, Norway, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Latvia, and Belgium.

Bills of divorce recommended by the Divorce Committee of the Senate this session total 186. If this number receives the Royal assent, the total divorces and annulments of marriage granted by Parliament this year will exceed those obtained last session by 50.

Travellers from Honan, says a Pekin despatch to the Daily Mail report that whole villages have been wiped out by brigands. One case is cited where villagers tried to defend themselves and men, women and children were slaughtered, their bodies being thrown into a well.

Hope for the best, get ready for the worst, and then take gladly what God chooses to send.—M. Henry.

MIND
BODY

BOYS' PAGE

SOUL
SERVICE

How To Sail a Boat

By D. C. Beard

If you fasten the bottom of a kite to the ground, you will find that the wind will do its best to blow the kite over, and if the kite is fastened to the mast of a toy boat, the wind will try to blow the boat over.

In sailing a boat the effort of the wind apparently has but one object, and that is the upsetting of the boat. The latter being well balanced, is constantly endeavoring to sit upright on its keel, and you, as a sailor, are aiding the boat in the struggle, at the same time subverting the purpose of the wind to suit your own ideas. It is an exciting game, in which man usually comes out ahead, but the wind gains enough victories to keep its courage up.

Every boat has peculiarities of its own, and good traits as well as bad ones, which give the craft a personal character, that lends much to your interest, and even affects your sensibilities to the extent of causing you to have the same affection for a good trustworthy craft that you have for an intelligent and kind dog or horse.

A properly balanced sailboat, with main sheet trimmed flat and free helm, should be as sensitive as a weathercock and act like one—that is, she ought to swing around until her bow points right into the "eye of the wind," the direction from which the wind blows. Such a craft it is not difficult to sail, but it frequently happens that the boat that is given to you to sail is not properly balanced, and shows a constant tendency to "come up in the wind"—face the wind—when you are doing your best to keep her sails full and keep her on her course. This may be caused by too much sail aft. The boat is then said to carry a weather helm.

Weather Helm.—When a boat shows a constant tendency to come up in the wind.

Lee Helm.—When a boat shows a constant tendency to fall off the wind—that is, when the wind blows her bow to the leeward. This is a much worse trait than the former, and a boat with a lee helm is a dangerous boat. It may be possible to remedy it by adding sail aft or reducing sail forward, which should immediately be done.

In spite of the fact, already stated, that the wind's constant effort is to capsize a boat, there is little or no danger of a properly rigged boat upsetting unless the sheets are fast or hampered in some way. When a sailboat upsets it is, of course, because the wind blows it over. Now, the wind cannot blow a boat over unless the boat presents some surface larger than its hull for the wind to blow against and the sail is the only object that offers enough surface larger than its hull for the wind to blow against, and the sail is the only object that offers enough surface to the breeze to cause an upset.

If the sheet is slackened, the sail will swing around until it flaps like a flag and only the thin edge is presented to the wind; and a boat that a flag will upset is no boat for beginners to trust themselves in. True the boom may be very long and heavy enough to make it dangerous to let so much of it overboard, but this is seldom the case. A good sailor keeps his eyes constantly on the sails and trims them to take advantage of the slightest favorable breeze. In place of losing control of his sail by letting go the sheets he will ease the tiller so as to "spill" part of the wind—that is, let the forward part or luff of the sail shake a bit. Or, in case of a sudden puff of wind, he may deem it necessary to "luff"—that is, let her shake—and slacken the sheets, too.

Trimmed Flat.—Sheets hauled in until the boom is only a little to the leeward of the helm.

Close-Hauled.—Sheets trimmed flat and the boat pointing as near as possible to the eye of the wind. Then the sail cannot belly, and is called flat.

To Sail Close-Hauled.

The skipper must watch that his sail does not flap or ripple at the throat, for that means that he is pointing too close to the wind and that some of the breeze is blowing on both sides of his sail, which even a novice can see will retard the boat.

Upon discovering a rippling motion at the luff of the sail put the helm up—that is, move the tiller a little to windward until the sail stops its flopping.

Before The Wind.—When the wind is stern; sailing with the wind; sailing directly from windward to leeward.

In order to reach the desired point it is often expedient to sail before the wind, but unless the wind is light, beginners had better not try this. To sail before the wind you let your sheets out until

the boom stands at almost right angles with the boat. Keep your eye on the sail and see that it does not flap, for if the man at the helm is careless and allows the boat to point enough away from the direction of the wind to allow the wind to get on the other side of the sail, the latter will swing around or jibe with such force as to endanger the mast, if it does not knock some one overboard.

The price of liberty is constant vigilance, and the price of a good sail is the same. I have seen a mast snapped off clean at the deck by a jibe, and once when out after ducks every one was so intent upon the game that proper attention was not paid to the sail. The wind got round and brought the boom with a swing aft, knocking the captain of our boat club overboard. Had the boom hit him in the head and stunned him, the result might have been fatal.

Wing And Wing.—When a schooner goes before the wind with one sail out at nearly right angles on the port side and the other in the same position on the starboard side she is said to be wing and wing, and presents a beautiful sight.

Tacking.—Working to the windward by a series of diagonal moves.

Legs.—The moves or diagonal courses made in tacking. It is apparent to the most unthinking observer that no vessel propelled by sail can move against the direct course of the wind, that is, nothing but electricity, naphtha, steam, or some such power can drive a boat into the eye of the wind. But what cannot be accomplished in a direct manner can be done by a series of compromises, each of which will bring us nearer to the desired point.

First we point the boat to the right or left, as the cast may be, as near or as close to the wind as the boat will sail. Then we come about and sail in the other direction as close as practicable to the eye of the wind, and each time we gain something in a direct line.

When your boat changes its direction on a tack it is done by "jibing" or coming about.

Jibing.—With the wind on the quarter, haul the main boom aft or amidships with all possible speed, by means of the main sheets and as the wind strikes the sail on the other side let it out as deliberately as possible until it reaches the position desired.

Beginners should never attempt to jibe, for if there is more than a capful of wind, the sail will probably get away from them, and, as described in going before the wind, some disaster is liable to occur. Experts only jibe in light winds, and frequently lower the peak, so as to reduce sail, before attempting a jibe.

When you wish to come about see that all the tackle, ropes, etc., are clear and in working order, and that you are making good headway then call out: "Helm's a-lee!" or "Ready about!" and push the tiller in the direction opposite to that from which the wind blows—that is, to the lee side of the boat. This will bring the bow around until the wind strikes the sail upon the side opposite to that which it struck before the helm was a-lee.

Canada's Flag

(By Lloyd Harper.)

The question of a Canadian national flag suitable to all is a very serious one, and a grave mistake in the design may in the future cause righteous criticism by other nations and deep regret on the part of the citizens of Canada of that period.

It should be quite obvious to the people of the Dominion of Canada, that our flag should still contain the historic Union Jack of Britain as we form a very important portion of the famous British Empire.

It should also be generally agreed that the adopted design should contain the maple leaf, an emblem having the same meaning for us as the thistle has for Scotland and the Shamrock for Ireland. Therefore the choice of colors is the disputed point in the argument.

The suggested design had a white background. Why white? Would not red be more suitable? This color always signifies valor, and are not Canadians renowned for their valor? Have we declined physically and intellectually so seriously that we dare not place on our flag the glorious color that represents all our splendid traditions of the past years? Then it should also be understood that a white background will carry the serious defect, that of being very easily soiled.

The question of the green leaf is also a very critical one. Why do we choose



ALAN J. COBHAM

This noted British aviator, with many long-distance records to his credit, started June 30th from Rochester, England, on the first leg of a 26,000 mile round trip flight to Melbourne, Australia. He is using a seaplane.

a green leaf, the representation of a Canadian spring, instead of a gorgeous golden leaf, the symbol of a glorious Canadian autumn? All countries grow trees bearing green leaves, but few have the distinction of having a popular tree with such beautifully hued leaves in autumn. Why not use a leaf then that has a distinct, different hue from all other leaves of similar shape and size? Then again green lacks that historic pride which is present in gold. Even the legions of Caesar bore the golden eagle on their standards.

It should be clear that the design in white and green is more commonplace, inconspicuous, and vastly inferior in choice to the design in red and gold as advised by the Witness. What citizen of Canada would choose the painter's colors of white and green to be placed on our banner instead of the glorious red and beautiful gold? Surely these colors should recall to the Canadian patriots of to-day the smoke of Queenston Heights and Lundy's Lane, where our forefathers fought and made the supreme sacrifice under the battle-scarred emblems of red and gold, the emblems of liberty and valor.

Such a flag would arouse the pride of all Canadians. It is upon national pride that the destiny of Canada depends. If it increases, the name of Canada shall rise to as high a point among the world powers as Neptune is among the stars.

TOM SAWYER AND HUCK FINN MONUMENT ERECTED

At the foot of Cardiff Hill in Hannibal was unveiled the other day a life-size statue of "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn." It was toward this Delectable Land, with its locust trees in bloom and shedding their fragrance on the drowsy air, that "Tom" looked longingly on that unpromising morning when fate, as personified by Aunt Polly, had decreed that he must whitewash the fence. It was here that he and "Huck" planned new adventures. And it was in the woody retreats of Cardiff Hill that he went to seek the comfort of solitude and solemn meditation when "Becky Thatcher," out of sheer feminine perversity, had repulsed his magnanimous offer of a brass door knob.

So "Tom" does not return to his native haunts as the Black Avenger of the Spanish Main or as an Indian Chief, to startle the sedate Sunday school class with his warwhoops and wild regalia, as he dreamed of doing on that eventful day. Both he and "Huck" return as figures of bronze, incapable of further mischief, but to reside "forever and ever" among the scenes they loved so well.

All friends of these two famous Missourians will be glad to know that they perpetuate their gay companionship at Cardiff Hill, and that it is to be made to appear as nearly as possible as it did when the "Widow Douglas" lived there. They were real boys if there ever were such—not like the model boy of the village, whom they both cordially detested, but boys in a more inclusive and broader sense, covering a multitude of mischievous pranks and inexhaustible high spirits. The statue is a monument to real boys, to boys not too much altered by conventions and restraints to give free play to their abundant capacity for fun.

or devilment.

And standing where it does, it will be a constant reminder of that Delectable Land toward which the thought of he aged sometimes turns back in fond remembrance. In the joyous attachment of "Tom" and "Becky Thatcher," who in the person of Mrs. Laura Fraser, was an honored guest at the unveiling ceremony, there is a close resemblance to the childhood romancing of thousands. Many boys have had adventures much like those of "Tom" and "Huck" and, despite time's changes, we hope many more will. For the Delectable Land, as everybody knows, lies along the dreamy hill-sides of youth, where wandered these two immortals made familiar to the world by Mark Twain.—St. Louis Globe.

Ted Turns Gardener

(By W. L. Thompson.)

(Continued.)

For two weeks there had been no rain. The soil was becoming dry and dusty. The air had none of the freshness which invigorates one after a rain. Ted's father was worried, but not any more so than Ted himself, whose fortunes depended to as great an extent upon the moisture from heaven as did his father's. As Ted leaned over the low wire fence which surrounded his garden he received a sudden stab of fear; fear that his work would be a failure. The boy's faith was not shaken, however, his faith in the divine Power which was so real to him. As his father said it was becoming dry enough to kill a camel. The peas failed to make much headway beyond ten or eleven inches in height, the lettuce drooped and became quite sallow in complexion, the potatoes began to look as if they had been roasted. This was a situation to be met silently and without much action. The best that could be done was to keep a mulch on the soil and pray for rain. Ted did not say anything to his friends about his feelings, but when he met them he had a martyr-like look which drove each and all to conclude that he (Ted) was a very long-suffering person.

The two weeks lengthened into three, and still no sign of rain came from a sky unmasked by cloud. Hot winds swept down from the mountains and spent a day or two in drying up the already parched landscape. Ted was surprised to find the garden standing up so well under such severe conditions, but was galled to think that death to all his plants was inevitable. He was too young to know that such periods of drought were rare in his district and that rain comes unexpectedly, nearly always in time—nearly always. He saw clouds arise in the west at evening only to be disappointed in the morning to see the sun shining as brightly as ever. It became a monotonous habit for him to look at those clouds each evening and say to himself, "A fine day to-morrow I guess." And then the change came.

A cool zephyr stole out of the west when the boy was asleep, dreaming of most wonderful things. The zephyr carried with it a peculiar odor, a tang, an indistinguishable something which made one look over the prairie to the westward.

Gradually that gentle zephyr transformed itself into a stiff, cool north-wester. First a drop, then another and another. The boy awoke from his sleep,—listened,—his heart beating more rapidly. There was the wind on the pane, and there was another sound.

It was the sound of rain.

(To be Continued.)

The Boys' Editor Says

The boys of today are the statesmen of tomorrow. Boys should be able to write short, snappy letters on: "Why I would vote for Mr. King on Mr. Meighen." Lloyd Harper has an article on the Canadian flag this week. Who else has something worth saying on this?

Fred Mackenzie, of Heaslip Station, Manitoba, asks whether it would be possible to publish more pioneer tales—told to boys by old settlers themselves. Lloyd Harper wrote some excellent ones not long ago.

Who can oblige?

It is estimated that the damage due to the rise in the Danube River amounts to 300,000,000 dinars up to the present time. (The normal value of the dinar is about 19c). The Danube has risen about 12 feet above normal.

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LOST FRAGRANCES

One unfortunate development of modern horticulture seems to be that it is depriving us of some of the sweetest scented flowers. In forming new varieties of flowers, gardeners study the size, color and form but not perfume. The showy new varieties with weaker perfume or none become established and often supersede the old fashioned fragrant forms, which may become almost unprocurable. This is notably seen with modern violets. The bunches of big, variously purple violets in the windows of flowershops never tempt me. They have little scent and what they have is pretty well evaporated by the time one can carry them home. If one receives a box of violets by post, instead of being deliciously sweet they exude only a stale, used-up odor.

It is the force of habit I suppose that makes people cling to these scentless violets, otherwise many another flower might well be preferred. A violet without perfume is an anomaly not worth cultivating. It is seldom that one now meets with the smaller, old-fashioned kind that justified the praise that poets have lavished on the violet from time immemorial.

"Violets dim, but sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes or Cytherea's breath," says Shakespeare; and again he makes a hyperbolic lover accuse "the forward violet" of stealing its sweets from the breath of his love, a compliment to the fair lady which would be pointless to-day.

The violet, a comparatively insignificant blossom, has established itself in human favor through its fragrance, and is now living on its past reputation. The rose has won the rank of Queen of flowers by combining beauty of color and grace of form with unsurpassed fragrance. A rose ought to be sweet, and while we may admire beautiful scentless roses we cannot give them the same

place in our affections that is held by the old-fashioned fragrant roses. "One might as well love a beautiful woman without charm, as a rose without fragrance," says Mrs. Cran. "It is unthrifty loving." So I say of the scentless, or nearly scentless, violets. I believe the wild, white violets of English lanes is sad to be the sweetest variety of all.

Some plants seem to vary in fragrance or to lose it all together, independent of cultivation. Musk is a notable example. It used to be commonly grown in pots as a house plant on account of the fragrance of its leaves. But one never meets with it so grown now, and the musk which has established itself as a weed in this country and flourishes so abundantly in damp situations is absolutely scentless. I remember we used long ago to nip off the flower-buds from our pot musk. It was said that if allowed to flower the plant would lose its scent. So perhaps this is the explanation of the scentlessness of our wild musk. It has been reported that English musk has lost its fragrance of recent years, and if there be a connection between flowering and scentlessness it would seem that English people must have desisted from cultivating musk in the old-fashioned way.

Often we miss fragrances if not very powerful because we have not heard of the flower leaf as fragrant, and it does not occur to us to test its quality. Many gardens and wild flowers which are never praised for their sweetness have nevertheless their peculiar fragrance. And sometimes the scent varies with the stage of growth of blossom or foliage. How many modern people know the fragrance of dying strawberry leaves? Have the strawberry plants lost their old-time virtues of their leaves?

Bacon, in his essay "Of Gardens" gives a list of plants to be cultivated for the perfume of their flowers or their foliage.

Of those most to be prized for yielding their fragrance to "the open air, he places first the violet, especially the white double violet which comes twice a year, about the middle of April, and about Bartholomew-tide. Next to that is the musk-rose; then the strawberry leaves dying, with a most excellent cordial smell; then the flower of the vine—it is a little dust, like the dust of a bent, which grows upon the cluster in the first coming forth; then sweet-briars; then wallflowers, which are very delightful to be set under a parlor or lower-chamber windows; then pinks and gilliflowers."

We love the fresh fragrance of sweet briar leaves to-day. Wallflowers, pinks and gilliflowers (carnations) delight us with their fragrance as they did Elizabethans. But what modern man or woman has discovered the fragrance of vine flowers? I have never heard of it except in this essay of Bacon's. In all the years when I lived in a home which had strawberries in its garden I never noted any fragrance about strawberry foliage. It is that modern strawberry plants do not possess this virtue? One would be inclined to think so.

In a little garden anthology edited by Mary Coxhead under the title of "Garden Fancies" I find it queried by one writer, (H. A. Bright), whether anyone now living can smell the scent of dying strawberry leaves. "We all remember," says one writer, "how Mrs. Caskell in her delightful story gives Lady Ludlow the power, but we all seem to have lost it. Certainly my dying strawberry leaves give me no sense of sweetness. Was it a mere fond or foolish fancy, or were the strawberries of Elizabethan gardens different from those we are now growing?"

Bacon certainly was not a man to be deceived by "fond and foolish fancy," and he speaks as if the fragrance of strawberry leaves in their decline was strong, and appreciable by everyone.

Sir John Suckling somewhere has the comparison, "Wholesome as dying leaves of strawberries." Against the idea that strawberry leaves no longer exhale this dying fragrance I find the following testimony by Mrs. Cran in her book "The Story of my Ruin," in the chapter "A Berry Farm."

"After the fruit has passed, and the leaves begin to flush red and gold in decay, the strawberry beds still have a treasure to offer those who are sensitive to autumnal beauty, and that is their tender perfume; very delicate, pitiously sweet. The smile of the dying."

The next time I have an opportunity I shall test the fragrance, or lack of fragrance, of dying strawberry leaves for myself. But doubtless just as some people cannot hear sounds audible to others, because too high or too low for their range of hearing, so some people can enjoy fragrances imperceptible by others.

Elizabethans seem to have thought more of the fragrance of plants they grew in their gardens, than we do. We neglect some of the sweetest of flowers, as the lily of the valley, and the night flowering stock, which sheds such delightful fragrance upon the summer night air. Lavender and a few other sweet scented herbs are prized for making scent-sachets, but not many people now-a-days plant trees, flowers, and herbs with the special design of making their gardens fragrant. Perhaps in these days of hurry and racket we do not spend so much time in quiet enjoyment of our gardens as the Elizabethans spent in theirs. To Bacon evidently, sweet scents made a large part of the pleasures of a garden. He wanted to enjoy the fragrance of flowers out-of-doors. "And because the breath of flowers is far sweeter in the air, where it comes and goes, like the warbling of music, than in the hand, therefore nothing is more fit for that delight than to know what be the flowers and plants that do best perfume the air." And then he proceeds to enumerate them.—E. H., in *Otago Witness*.

WOMEN MUST WEEP

The prospect of a world of weeping women is, I admit, decidedly unwholesome (writes Irene Harrison in the *Sunday Chronicle*). But that weeping for women

is sometimes essential is the essence of what I have to say.

In the past, of course, tears (idle, or otherwise), were "the thing." Just as this is an age featuring knees, so was that age featuring tears and fainting.

Eventually, however, the art of fainting was discarded, along with antimacassars, hairnets, and elastic-sided boots. Hysterics followed, and finally men began to complain about the tyranny of tears, and to sneer at the moist eye. "Cry no more, ladies," they urged, with the result that modern woman is doing her utmost to abolish tears.

This has driven a popular author to write to the press warning women to beware of holding themselves in too carefully. "They have given up steel corsets for their waists," he said, "but they should not shift them to their souls."

Scientists tell us quite definitely that many women do themselves a serious internal injury by their determination not to let themselves go. Because every emotional crisis stimulates an immense output of extra energy, which must find a discharge outward in muscular action. Otherwise it will do a vast amount of damage to the works.

The lady who proved the author's theory was a friend of his whose self-sacrifice and stern resolve never to give way nearly caused her death. Persistent illness in her household, and much worry had worn her out, till, being at the last gasp, and unable to rest, she implored her doctor to give her something to soothe her nerves, and save her from "wanting to scream wildly."

The wise man took her aside, saying, "Scream your head off," and personally superintended her efforts. When she had got rid of the passion of suppressed emotion she fell asleep like a child. The next day the doctor made her take another screaming lesson, and others followed, until, finally, she became absolutely fit and well.

A NEW SILK

The shells of crabs, crayfish, and lobsters may some day be converted into stockings, shirts, dresses, shawls, ties, and handkerchiefs instead of being thrown away. Professor Herzog, of the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute, Berlin, and his assistant, Dr. Kunicke, have discovered a process by which these shells, as well as the wing-cases of locusts, beetles, and, indeed, all chitinous substances may be used for the manufacture of silk. Not of "artificial" silk, which is cellulose, but silk identical with the silk produced by silkworms, which is an albuminous substance.

The lobster shell or other chitin is dissolved, and numerous thin threads are derived from the solution. They harden when exposed to the air, and acquire a silky gloss. They are in every way as good as the strands of silk from silkworms, and slightly stronger.

The details of the process are being kept secret. Whether it will ever be commercialized remains to be seen. At present it is confined to the laboratory, and is much too expensive for practical use. But Professor Herzog seems to think that it will in time be possible to find a cheaper method that will enable silk manufactured according to the principle he has discovered to appear on the market.—*Manchester Guardian*.

NON-CHURCH-GOERS FORGET

That Christ attended Temple services.

That deliberately ignoring the call to worship is not keeping the Sabbath Day holy.

That they will sooner or later have to account for what they have done and for what they have left undone.

That the House of God is not only for a few.

That a community without churches is not safe for humanity.

That all hypocrites do not go to church.

That a sincere Christian is never ashamed to confess the faith of Christ Crucified.

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS

Patron (crossly): "Say, waiter, what are these black spots in my cereal?"
Waiter (after close inspection): "Dunno, sir, unless it's some of them vitamins every one is talking about now."

Teacher—What's your father, Willie?

Willie—He's a man.

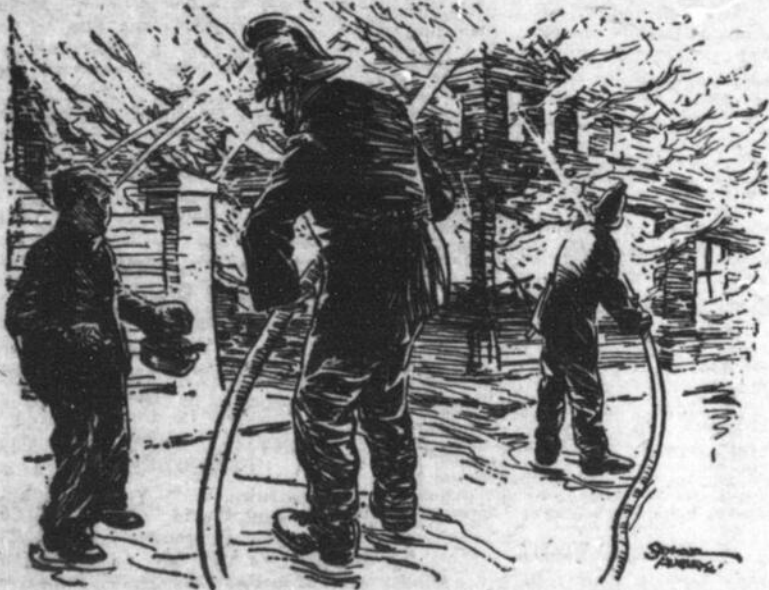
Teacher—Oh, I mean what does he do for his living?

Willie—He's an artichoke and draws houses!

The tragedian had just signed a contract to tour South Africa. He told a friend of it at the club. The friend shook his head dismally. "The ostrich," he explained in a pitying tone, "lays an egg weighing anywhere from two to four pounds."

Waiter: "Yes, sir; we're very up-to-date. Everything here is cooked by electricity."

Diner: "I wonder if you would mind giving this steak another shock?"



"Please, sir, our water's cut off, and mother says will you fill her kettle?"—The Passing Show.

A corn syrup manufacturing company received the following letter:
"Dear Sirs—I have ate three cans of your corn syrup and it has not helped my corns one bit."

"Man, ef Ah didn' have no mo' brains dan what yo' got, Ah'd—"

"Hesh up, boy! Ef yo' brains was dinamite, an' dey doubled ever' second for a hannerd yeahs an' den 'sploded, dey wouldn' blow yo' hat off on a windy day."

Little Bobby and his older sister Mary, were playing when Bobby ran to his mother and cried: "Mother, Mary hit me."

"Oh, well, never mind, it was only an accident," Mother answered.

"No, it wasn't an accident. It was Mary."

A wealthy man, whose tastefully-laid-out gardens were often visited by the public, had an old gardener who was in the habit of showing parties round the grounds.

At such time he would, in a hurried, gabbling voice, explain the names of the flowers to the visitors. When nearing the exit gate, he would, however, pause and draw special attention to a pretty cluster of modest posies, and then, in a very significant tone, exclaim:—
"These, ladies and gentlemen, are forget-me-nots!"

An actor was given a small part in a piece in which an eminent tragedian was playing. The only lines he had to speak were, "My lord, the coach is waiting." But having spoken these, he continued, "And permit me further to observe that the man who raises his hand against a woman, save in the way of kindness, is unworthy of the name of Briton."

Shouts of applause followed this sentence, but after the performance the tragedian remonstrated with him for introducing it.

"I am sorry if I have annoyed you," he replied, "but it's my benefit next week, and I must make myself popular with the audience."

HAD NO APPETITE
WEAK AND DIZZY

This New Brunswick Woman
Restored by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mrs. James Belyea, Brown's Flat, N.B., says:—"I am writing to tell you the great good I had through the timely use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My health had failed and I was troubled with great weakness. I had no appetite and frequently had dizzy spells. The least exertion would make my heart palpitate violently and I felt tired at all times. I

had doctored a great deal without getting much relief, and was feeling greatly discouraged, when I finally decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The happy results following the use of this medicine can best be summed up by saying that I am again perfectly well, able to do my housework and enjoy life once more. I feel it a duty to recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all weak people."

If you have any, or all, of the symptoms above noted, do not delay, begin treatment at once with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You will be surprised to note the improvement in your condition after a few weeks. You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. If you will send your name and address a little booklet, "Building Up the Blood," will be sent free.



NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN RADIO RECEIVERS

Interesting apparatus which is expected to be offered to the public within a few months includes a semi-assembled kit with a wiring diagram on its base so that the user lays the wire over the back line representing it and fastens it in place, new methods of balancing tandem variable condensers to eliminate the need of verifiers on them, new lines of audio frequency chokes for all purposes including the smoothing out of B eliminator current for highly critical circuits and new radio frequency chokes to take the place of transformers, tuned or untuned, in coupling successive radio frequency stages. An eight-tube set in kit form with one stage of tuned and three of nontuned chokes coupled radio frequency, detector perhaps with regeneration, and three stages of dual impedance coupled audio amplification is expected to be announced formally within a few months at the outside.—Cleveland News.

"DUMPING" OF AMERICAN SETS IN NEW ZEALAND

The far-reaching effect of unstable conditions in the American radio market, one of which is the "dumping" of large numbers of receiving sets at absurd prices upon the market in New Zealand, has called forth the following comment in the London Morning Post:

American wireless interests have captured the New Zealand market for the present, at all events, despite the fact that there is a ten per cent. preferential rate for British goods. How this has been achieved by the Americans was explained to a Morning Post representative by the export manager of a leading British manufacturer.

"The only British set on the market," it was stated, "is a rather inferior crystal set, which cannot compete, naturally, with the multi-valve set. An American firm is selling in New Zealand today large numbers of five-valve set complete with loud speakers for the almost absurd sum of £4. These prices are 'dumping' prices, and in no way are a true guide to the cost of their manufacture and export."

A small extract from a recent article in the Wireless Trader throws a great deal of light on the position of the wireless industry in America.

"The American wireless industry," it says, "is in a state almost indescribable. One firm alone, and one of the best known in the American wireless industry produced last year three hundred thousand multi-valve sets, which remain unsold!"

Short Wave Communication Over Pacific

The reliability of short waves for long distance communication purposes has been definitely established with the completion of a series of tests between American and Australian amateur stations. The tests have definitely proved that amateurs can handle bulk traffic with absolute accuracy across the Pacific, a fact that has not until now been admitted by other than amateur wireless interests.

The trials just held are the result of arrangements started last March between the American Radio Relay League, representing the American amateurs, and the Wireless Institute of Australia, acting for the Australian enthusiasts.

Fifty feet of wire of little more than pencil thickness, hung vertically from the cross arm of a wooden pole seventy feet high, has been flashing broadcast radio programs from Schenectady to practically every corner of the habitable globe. If there is a broadcast transmitter that may claim a world-girdling range it is 2XAF, the 32.79 meter wave station of the General Electric Company.

TINY MEGAPHONE AIDS HEARING

So tiny it can be kept in the ear unseen, and with no mechanism to get out of order, a New York man has hit upon a truly wonderful device for the deaf. Using it himself for relief from extreme deafness and head noises, he now finds his hearing has so greatly improved he can join in ordinary conversation, go to the theatre and church and hear without difficulty. Already others have had the same pleasant experience by its use. If anyone wants to know more about this inexpensive, invisible ear device, write A. O. Leonard, Inc., suite 463, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Advt.

The radio audience will have the opportunity of listening to the stadium concerts of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra twice weekly during the summer. WJZ will broadcast these splendid concerts on Wednesday and Saturday nights, and WRC in Washington will broadcast them also on Saturday nights.

Rogers Hornsby, manager of the Cardinals and champion National League batsman, believes baseball is having its biggest year, and credits radio with contributing to that end.

Dr. J. H. Dellinger, chief of the radio laboratory of the United States Bureau of Standards, in discussing radio problems, says that reception is likely to become worse until 1928, due to the occurrence of the last high sun spot in the cycle in 1922, and then change for the better, being at its best again in 1933.

The voices of four former Presidents of the United States, three of whom are dead, were heard on Station WGN as part of a special program recently arranged by the station. Through the mechanical miracle of the phonograph and radio, listeners heard talks by former Presidents Theodore Roosevelt, Warren G. Harding, Woodrow Wilson, and the sole living member of the quartet, Chief Justice William Howard Taft.

Proof that WSAI's 5000-watt signal is penetrating great distances, despite the advent of summer, was received recently, when C. R. Boydell, of Backley, Manchester, England, advised the Cincinnati station of the receipt of their programs many times.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK



Now is the time to look over the antenna installation. This is the best period of the year in which to make improvements in the antenna system, both for the purpose of getting good results throughout the summer and bettering your usual records in the fall and winter when the signals from distant points are stronger.

No. 24, American wire gauge, wire, has been found the most satisfactory for winding low loss coils for broadcast reception.

When charging a storage battery never fail to remove the vent caps on the cells. As the battery is charged hydrogen gas is formed, and unless the caps are removed the battery is apt to swell, possibly blow apart.

Another precaution to take when a battery is charging is not to bring a lighted match or flame near the open vents. Hydrogen burns very rapidly, and when confined to a small space is apt to explode.

The problem of audio-frequency amplification is one of the main points in the design of a good radio receiver. The best tuning arrangement with a poor amplifier coupled to it makes for a very poor set.

In choosing the site of a receiving station it is of great importance to discover the prevailing static direction and its changes during different seasons of the year. About the only practical method thus far discovered of reducing static is to use some unidirectional form of antenna system, that is, one which receives more strongly from one direction than another.

Copper aerial wire stretches during hot weather and contracts during cold. It is therefore apt to sag as the weather becomes warmer.

Use glass insulators for the antenna. They or porcelain not only refuse to absorb dirt and moisture, but are also much easier to clean. Soap and water with a stiff brush will do the trick.

The "A" battery switch can be connected in either the positive or negative side of the "A" circuit. It will work in both positions.

A grid leak may be connected either directly across the grid condenser or between the grid post of the tube and the plus side of the "A" battery circuit. The latter connection is necessary in

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers.
"Witness" Bldg., Montreal.

some regenerative circuits in which the grid condenser is subjected to the full voltage of the "B" battery, because of a peculiar feed-back connection.

The particular connections which should be kept short are those from the grid ends of tuning inductances to the "G" terminals of the respective tube sockets and interspersed grid condensers, from those same ends to the stationary plates of the related tuning condensers or from the condensers to the grid posts if the connections are made that way. Also to be included in

the list are the wires from the "P" posts of radio frequency tube receptacles to the "P" sides of radio frequency transformer primaries.

A strong solution of common table salt, about one pound to a gallon of water, poured in the immediate vicinity of the pipe or rod connected with the ground wire, will improve reception.

It is a mistake to place the loud speaker within a few feet of the listeners' chairs, as the music is not given a fair chance to form itself.

LIVE STOCK PRICES

COMMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 10

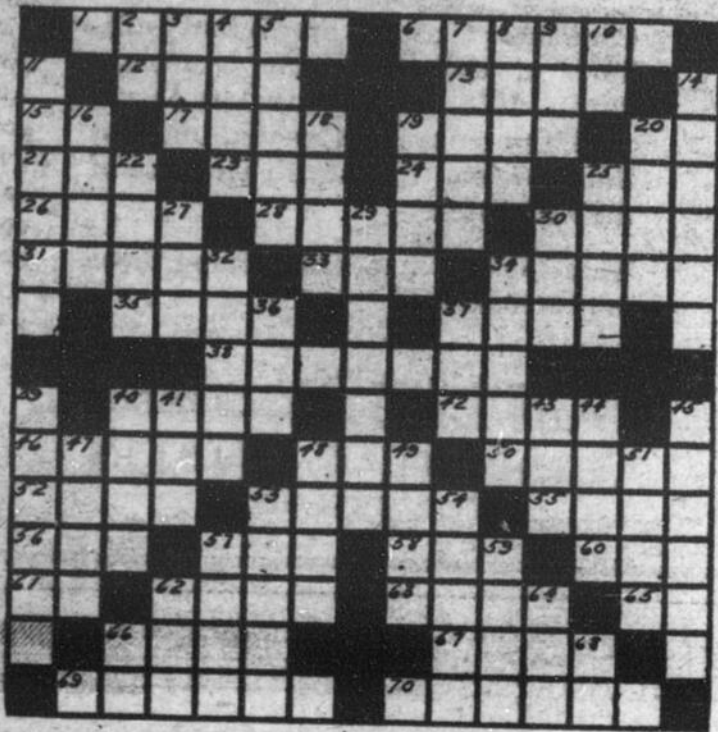
There were 836 cattle, 4,594 calves, 3,176 hogs and 1,793 sheep and lambs for sale on the two Montreal markets during the past week. In addition, there were 1,887 cattle received on through billing for export. Most of the cattle were off the grass and were not sufficiently finished to sell readily. Prices were easier all along the line with common bulls suffering the heaviest cuts. Grain-fed steers topped at \$8.50, and others sold from \$7.75 to \$8.25. Medium quality steers moved from \$6.75 to \$7.25 and common steers from \$6.00 to \$6.50. Several lots of mixed quality were weighed up at \$7.00. Good cows brought \$5.50 with an odd trim cow at \$5.75. Fair cows sold around \$4.50 and \$5.00 and common ones, of which there was a plentiful supply, brought from \$3.50 to \$4.00. Canners and cutters ranged from \$2.25 to \$3.25. Common bulls were generally

of poor quality and the bulk were sold from \$3.50 to \$3.85.

There was a heavy offering of calves and the great majority were common grassers and thin drinkers. Prices on these were about \$1.00 lower, and over 2,000 were sold at \$4.75. Common calves including heavy pail-fed ones, sold from \$6.50 to \$7.50. Hogs were lower. Heavies and roughs sold from \$11.00 to a shade better and sows \$10.50 to \$11.00. Lambs were the best sellers on the whole market. There was a good demand and lambs were the first to sell each day. Prices ranged from 15c to 17c per pound. Sheep were lower, selling from \$4.00 to \$6.00 with a very few good ones at \$7.00.

At Toronto sales amounted to 7,032 cattle, 8,006 calves, 6,904 hogs and 3,331 sheep and lambs. In addition there were 1,183 cattle, 1 calf and 354 hogs billed through.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 84.



KEY TO CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 84.

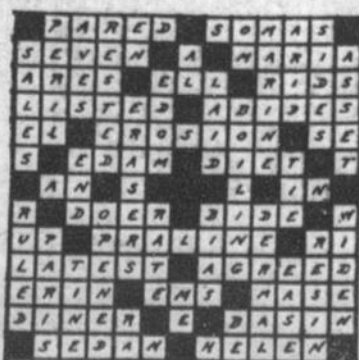
Horizontal

- 1 Mat.
- 6 Flower (plural).
- 12 Member of a particular political party in England.
- 13 Weight of packing materials in any bundle.
- 15 The Christian era (initials).
- 17 Mend.
- 19 Shingle.
- 20 While.
- 21 Tear.
- 23 Insect.
- 24 Irritate.
- 25 Pronoun.
- 26 State positively.
- 28 Ointment.
- 30 Possessed of breath.
- 31 Coarse blue fabric.
- 33 Pastry.
- 34 Cut.
- 35 Anon.
- 37 To supply with an inner covering.
- 38 Made over.
- 40 Crustacean.
- 42 Small hollow, as made by a blow.
- 46 Number of men who relieve others in carrying on some work.
- 48 Fowl.
- 50 Sea mammals.
- 52 Stuff.
- 53 Passenger.
- 55 Salver.
- 56 Kind of meat.
- 57 Air agitator.
- 58 Rested.
- 60 Nothing.
- 61 Suffix used to form some plurals.
- 62 Order in writing under seal.
- 63 Part of a wheel.
- 65 Letter of the Greek alphabet.
- 66 Have sensation.
- 67 Close.
- 69 Most recent.
- 70 Pertaining to certain heavenly bodies.

Vertical

- 2 By.
- 3 Drowse.
- 4 Take suddenly or violently.
- 5 Musical instruments.
- 7 To reserve a supply.
- 8 Receptacle.
- 9 Before.
- 10 Syllable applied to a note of the scale.
- 11 Military evolutions.
- 14 State with positiveness.
- 16 Place of evil resort.
- 18 A kind of tide.
- 19 Exist.
- 20 Military assistant.
- 22 Writes.
- 25 Place swarming with busy occupants.
- 27 South American capital (shortened form).
- 29 Restricted.
- 30 Cyst.
- 32 A fish.
- 34 The faces or edges of a triangle.
- 36 Beak.
- 37 Directed.
- 39 One who employs bow and arrow.
- 40 A bivalve.
- 41 Thrust with violence.
- 43 Clear of charges or deductions.
- 44 Mountain lake.
- 45 Refuge.
- 47 Periods of time.
- 48 Intimation.
- 49 Place where the young birds are reared.
- 51 Reclined.
- 53 Part of a railway track (plural).
- 54 Periods of atmospheric condensation.
- 57 Untrammelled.
- 59 Allowance for waste in shipping.
- 62 Moist.
- 64 Part of the head.
- 66 Note of the diatonic scale.
- 68 Egyptian sun god.

ANSWER TO PUZZLE NO. 83.



Cattle trade opened steady for best butchers, but inferior grades were 15c per hundred lower. By Wednesday, all grades of butchers and some heavy steers were fully 50c lower than at the close of the previous week, with sales hard to make at the reduction. Good veal calves gained 50c per hundred during the week, closing from \$11.50 to \$12.00 for tops. The hog supply for the week was a few hundred head greater than for the previous week. Trading was unsettled for the greater part of the week with buyers trying to lower prices. Lambs are settling lower in value as the supply increases. This week's sales were made mostly at \$15.00 per hundred for choice lambs, which price was \$1.00 and \$1.50 below last week's close. Sheep were easier at \$6.50 for the best ewes.

At Winnipeg all good killers were active and steady but others were slow. Heavy steers were 35c lower, and cows 15c to 25c lower. Stockers and feeders were active and steady to firm. Medium feeders were slow. Good calves were firm, but others were weak. Best handyweight steers made \$7.00 to \$7.50 and a few at \$8.00. Baby beef changed hands from \$7.50 to \$8.00, medium steers \$6.00 to \$6.50, and common down to \$5.00. Hogs showed \$1.00 decline, opening at \$15.00 and closing at \$14.00, thick smooths basis, fed and watered. Spring lambs ranged from \$10.00 to \$10.50, yearlings from \$7.00 to \$8.00 and sheep from \$3.00 to \$7.00.

At Prince Albert good steers made \$5.00 to \$5.50, best heifers \$5.50, and medium \$4.50. Odd cows made \$5.00, most of the good around \$4.50, and medium from \$3.00 to \$3.50. Bulls made \$3.25 and canners \$2.25 to \$2.75. Good calves sold at \$5.00. Hogs were \$1.00 off, closing at \$13.50 for thick smooths, fed and watered.

At Moose Jaw extra choice butcher steers and heifers made \$7.00 to \$7.50, good butcher kinds generally \$6.00 to \$6.50, good to choice butcher cows \$3.50 to \$4.50. A few choice heifers cows made \$5.00. Good bulls sold from \$3.50 to \$4.00. Fair to good stockers and feeders changed hands from \$3.50 to \$4.50. Choice veal made \$6.00 to \$7.00 and \$3.00 to \$4.50. The hog market opened at \$15.00 on thick smooths, fed and watered and closed \$1.00 lower. A few good lambs made \$12.00 and good ewes \$8.00 to \$9.00.

At Calgary there was an uncertain feeling in the market now that the usual summer decline is at hand. Practically all the receipts were grass cattle, and the market worked lower with all classes and grades closely cut. The hog market opened 55c stronger but declined 35c by the close. Thick smooths opened \$14.55 and closed \$14.50, off cars. Sheep quotations were steady. Spring lambs were quoted \$12.00 to \$14.00, yearlings \$11.00 and ewes \$6.00 to \$7.50.

At Edmonton odd heifers made \$6.00 and the bulk \$5.25 to \$5.50. Cows were weaker, the best making \$4.50, good \$4.00 to \$4.25 and plainer \$3.50 down. Calves were steady. Tops made \$7.50, good \$6.50 to \$7.00. The hog market was unsettled and lower at \$14.25 for thick smooths. Sheep were unchanged.

British Cattle Market.—Glasgow sold 220 Canadian cattle this week at from 10c to 12c per pound live weight. Best Scotch baby beef made from 15c to 16c, prime quality 14c, good heavy weights up to 13c and other grades around 12c.

There was a total of 510 Canadians sold at Birkenhead. Steers made from 19 to 20c per pound in sink, (dressed weight, including offal). Cows from 11 to 13 1-2c, and bulls from 10 to 11 1-2c. Sales of Irish cattle totalled 2,500 and prices on these ranged from 18 1-2c to 20 1-2c. Offal sold at about 2 1-2c per pound.

London reports the sale of 140 Canadian dressed sides, mostly of good quality. Good beef made 18c, choice 18c with some exceptional quality up to 18 1-2c. Supplies were moderate and demand slow.

British Bacon Market. Canadian baled bacon 108s. to 116s., (23 1-2c to 25 1-2c), boxes 106s. to 114s., (23c to 24 3-4c), steadier. American 106s., (23c), slow. Cheap continental is checking improvement in values, while the industrial situation is restricting demand. Irish 123s. to 144s., (26 2-3 to 31 1-4c), quiet. Danish 117s. to 124s., (25 1-2c to 26 7-8c), firm. Danish killings estimated at 53,000 head.

FAMOUS DOG "RAGS" KILLED

Was Well Known Collector For London Hospitals

People all over England are regretting that "Rags," the friendly old sheep-dog who collected money for the hospitals at Euston station, was run over by a horse-drawn vehicle and killed near No. 1 platform.

"Rags" was a rough-haired sheep-dog, and he was a favorite with passengers and staff alike. He had been official dog collector at Euston since November, 1924.

"Rags" originally came from Smithfield, and is said to have been a stray.

He knew that his work lay on the busy departure platforms, and when a train was waiting he would walk slowly from one end of it to the other, stopping at once if he saw a "customer" feeling in his pocket. After the train had gone "Rags" would go to the next platform. He knew quite well when his box was full and used to trot off to have it emptied.

Some time ago he displayed some curiosity in the ticket office, where so many people stood and peered through a little window. "Rags" decided to peep through, too, and standing on his hind legs he managed to attract the attention of the clerk, who rewarded him with a biscuit. After that the ticket office "collection" was always included in his rounds and he would stand and bark until he received attention.

Many famous people have answered "Rags" mute appeal. He succeeded in a long line of dog collectors. His immediate predecessor was the famous "Roy," who retired at the age of 14 after 8 years' service, during which time he collected £3,100. "Roy" and "Rags" were the best of friends and were next-door neighbors in their kennels. Often when "Rags" was about to start off on his rounds "Roy" the veteran would eagerly beg in dog language to be allowed to go back on duty. The poor old veteran died a little while ago.

Quick! Ends pain at once! CORN



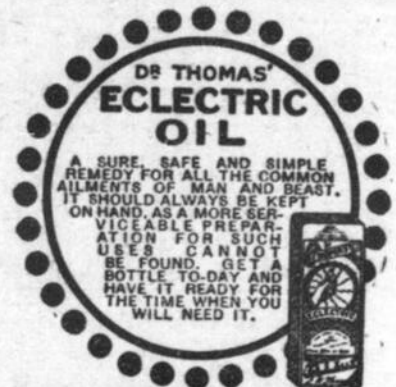
In one minute your misery from corns is ended. That's how quick Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads give relief. They stop the cause—pressing or rubbing of shoes. Once the corn is removed it can't come back—because Zino-pads stop it before it has time to start.

Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads are thin, medicated, antiseptic, protective, healing. No liquids, no tape, no risk, no bother. Safe, sure, quick results guaranteed. Get a box today at your druggist's or shoe dealer's—35c.

For free sample, write The Scholl Mfg. Co., 112 Adelaide St., E. Toronto, Ont.

Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads

Put one on—the pain is gone



Aches!



Aches vanish when Minard's is used. For headache rub the forehead with Minard's in water. For toothache bathe the aching with Minard's and place a piece of cotton saturated with Minard's in the cavity. Quick relief assured.

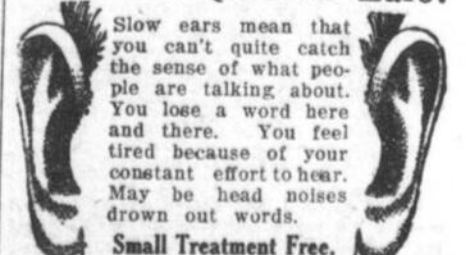


It is estimated that the recent storms in Chile caused about 50 deaths. The property damage is believed to have been several millions of dollars.

The temptation to be good is irresistible when you know the joy in it.

Lorna Doone's farm, Malmesead, immortalized in Blackmoore's novel, "Lorna Doone," is to be sold. The estate to which the farm belonged is being broken up.

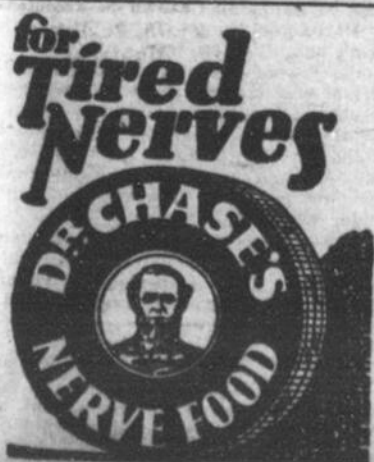
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Slow ears mean that you can't quite catch the sense of what people are talking about. You lose a word here and there. You feel tired because of your constant effort to hear. May be head noises drown out words. Small Treatment Free.

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FARMERS MARKETS

COUNTRY PRODUCE

There was no important change in the condition of the local egg market during the past week, prices being about steady, but the volume of business was not large as the demand from grocers and other dealers was confined to small lots to meet actual wants, and the market on the whole was quiet, with sales of extras at 37c, firsts at 33c, and seconds at 30c per dozen.

The movement of dressed poultry into consumption continues steady for the season of the year and, as supplies of storage stock are not large, the tone of the market remains firm for most lines, with sales of selected turkeys weighing 6 lbs. and under at 37c to 40c per lb.; 6 to 7 lbs. at 40c to 43c per lb.; 8 to 9 lbs. at 41c to 46c per lb.; 10 to 11 lbs. at 47c to 49c per lb.; 12 to 13 lbs. at 50c to 53c per lb.; 14 to 15 lbs. at 53c to 55c per lb.; selected geese, weighing 8 to 12 lbs. at 28c to 30c per lb.; selected ducks, weighing 4 to 6 lbs. at 37c per lb.; green ducklings, weighing 5 to 7 lbs., at 38c to 40c per lb.; selected chickens at 32c to 40c per lb.; milk-fed chickens at 37c to 44c per lb.; and selected fowls at 24c to 35c per lb.

The tone of the market for old crop potatoes remains steady and prices show no important change. The offerings on spot and for shipment from the country were small, for which the demand was somewhat limited on account of the fact that new crop potatoes are now being consumed more freely. Car lots of old crop New Brunswick white were quoted at \$2.25 per bag of 90 lbs. in bulk; Prince Edward Island reds at \$1.75 per bag, and blues at \$1.60 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track.

The demand for maple product showed no improvement and the market was dull with maple syrup quoted at \$2 to \$2.10 per tin of one-gallon, and at \$1.90 to \$2 per gallon in five-gallon tins; No. 1 bright maple sugar at 20c per lb.; No. 2 grade at 18c per lb., and undergrades at 15c to 17c per lb.

The market for honey continues exceedingly quiet and prices were nominally unchanged. No. 1 white clover honey in comb being quoted at 24c to 25c per section, No. 2 grade at 22c to 23c per section, No. 1 amber, in comb, at 20c per section, No. 2 grade at 18c per section, white extract honey, in 20 lb. tins, at 13c per lb., 10 lb. tins at 13.1-2c per lb., 5 lb. tins at 14c per lb., and 2.1-2 lb. tins at 14.1-2c per lb.

The trade in beans was limited and the market was quiet with car lots of choice white hand-picked quoted at \$2.25 per bush-

el, and smaller quantities at \$2.35 to \$2.45 per bushel.

THE DAIRY MARKET

The condition of the butter situation was unchanged and, according to some late advices from England, there is little prospect of any demand from that source in the near future, as they are receiving more than ample supplies from other exporting countries to meet their requirements. There was some demand from speculators here for No. 1 pasteurized creamery butter at 33c to 33.1-4c per lb., which prices it was said holders would not accept, while some small lots of No. 1 unpasteurized sold at 32.1-4c per lb., and No. 2 grades were quoted at 31c to 31.1-2c per lb.

The trade in cheese for export account was reported quiet and exporters in some cases stated that the tone of cable advices was quite the reverse when compared with those of Wednesday's, but notwithstanding this fact, there was no change in the local condition and sellers of western No. 1 white and colored were asking 18.1-4c to 18.3-5c per lb., and eastern grades were quoted at 17.3-4c per lb.

THE GRAIN MARKET

The inquiry from foreign buyers for grain in the Montreal market was fair, but as the prices bid were generally out of line with those ruling in the Winnipeg market little if any new business was done. Exporters were bidding 15c per bushel over the Winnipeg July option for No. 1 northern wheat, 9.1-2c per bushel over No. 2, and 4.1-2c over for No. 3 and 9c over for No. 3 barley with sellers asking 1-2c to 1c per bushel more. The demand for ocean grain room was also somewhat limited and the market on the whole was quiet.

Cash prices at Winnipeg:
Wheat: 1 nor., \$1.54 3-4; 2 nor., \$1.49 3-4; 3 nor., \$1.45 3-4; No. 4, \$1.36 1-4; No. 5, \$1.25 1-4; No. 6, \$1.09 1-4; feed, 90.1-4c; screenings 87.

Oats: 2 C.W., 48.3-4c; 3 C.W., 44.7-8c; ex. 1 feed, 44.1-4c; 1 feed, 42.3-4c; 2 feed, 40.3-4c; rejected, 37.1-4c; track, 47.1-4c.

Barley: 3 C.W., 62.3-4c; 4 C.W., 61.3-4c; rejected, 60.3-4c; feed, 59.3-4c; track, 62.3-4c. Flax: N.W.C., \$1.98 1-2; 2 C.W., \$1.94 1-2; 2 C.W., \$1.78 1-2; rejected, \$1.63 1-2; track, \$1.98 1-2.

Rye: 2 C.W., 95.5-8c.
Foreign exchange department, Bank of Montreal, shows sterling at 4.86 1-3 (par value 4.86 2-3).
New York funds 1-8 discount.

CROP REPORT

The Bank of Montreal's crop report, which is compiled from the reports of branch managers received by telegraph, on Thursday states that prospects continue favorable. Rains were fairly general on 7th instant in Manitoba and Eastern Saskatchewan and scattered in Western Saskatchewan and Alberta. Wheat is generally in shot blade, and is heading out in some sections. In Quebec Province recent showers and warm weather have assisted to some extent in overcoming the effects of the lateness of Spring, but in several districts rain is badly needed. In Ontario weather conditions during the past two weeks have been ideal and all crops show a decided improvement. In the Maritime Provinces recent growing conditions have been favorable and crops are doing well. In British Columbia also, weather conditions on the whole have been favorable, except in the dry belt.

REFERENDUM IN AUSTRALIA

Australians to Pass on Labor Legislation Recently Adopted by Senate

By a vote of 32 to one, the Australian Senate has passed the Industry and Commerce Bill, which deals with industrial matters, empowering the Commonwealth Government to legislate for the control of trusts and combines. It would also provide for appointment of a tribunal to deal with the questions of hours and conditions of employment in the country and empower the Government to legislate with regard to trades unions.

The Senate also passed, by a vote of 28 to 8, the Essential Services Bill, which gives the Government power to protect the public's interests in the event of actual or probable interruption of the essential services through a general strike, or some such disturbance.

Both bills are subject to a referendum which will be taken throughout Australia, probably in August, and which at present is the main public issue in that country. The various political, Commercial and Labor groups are almost evenly divided on the referendum proposal.

Celebration on July 14 of the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, and the visit to Montreal of the French gunboat Ville d'Ys, will inspire a round of fetes during the week.

DID YOU?

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

UNITED STATES SURPLUS \$377,767,816

Money Has Been Applied to Retirement of Public Debt.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon reported on Thursday a Government surplus of \$377,767,816 for the fiscal year just closed.

A record collection of customs, totaling \$579,430,092, as well as a heavy income tax yield, amounting to \$1,932,040,088, swelled the treasury fund far beyond the needs of the Government.

The \$390,000,000 surplus recently forecast by President Coolidge for the year which ended last night, failed to materialize, however, as a result of last minute disbursements to meet a post office department deficit and tax refunds.

The surplus was immediately applied by Secretary Mellon to retirement of the public debt, cutting it to \$19,643,216,315, and making the total reduction in the debt for the year \$872,977,572.

As a result of the reduction, made in the public debt, Secretary Mellon intimated that the interest on it this year would be \$785,000,000 or \$17,000,000 less than last year.

MEDAL FOR BRAVE ENGLISH GIRL

The Committee of Lloyd's has awarded the Lloyd's bronze medal for meritorious service to Miss Ethel Langton, the 15-year-old daughter of the keeper of St. Helen's Fort Lighthouse, Bembridge, in recognition of the courage and endurance shown by her in keeping the lighthouse lamp working in perfect order for three days during a gale last March.

Miss Langton was left on the Lighthouse while her parents made a dash for shore to replenish the sadly diminished provisions. They could not get back owing to a fierce gale, and for three days and nights the girl was alone with only her pet dog for company. Undaunted she kept the flashing light burning.

What will you Leave your Dependents?

It is stated that the proceeds of Life Insurance constitute 81% of all property left by persons in the United States. In Canada the proportion is probably about the same.

Your dependents have 19 chances in 100 of inheriting any property - outside of your Life insurance.

Canadians took out over seventy millions of dollars in life assurance during 1925, in the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, against the above contingency in the case of their families.

Were YOUR dependents among those so protected?

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

PROBLEM OF EMPIRE MIGRATION

Formation of a standing committee to act in an advisory capacity as authorized at a conference of the Empire Press Union, held in London which was called to discuss ways and means by which the press of the Empire might facilitate a solution of the problem of Empire migration and settlement.

The standing committee, it was recommended, will be formed of representatives appointed by the secretary for the Dominions, and on it will be representatives of each Dominion and colony, as well as members of the Empire Press Union.

BRITISH BIRTH RATE FALLING OFF

England's birth rate is the lowest in the world, and is continuing to fall. Official figures for the first three months of 1926 show that there were 174,051 births, 1,595 less than those of the corresponding quarter last year. The year 1926 figures correspond to an annual rate of 18.2 births per 1,000 of population.

EYES OF THE EMPIRE FOCUSED ON CANADA

The Canadian situation continues to attract the widest interest not only in Europe, but throughout the Empire, as is proved by space given to cables from Overseas now appearing in British newspapers. The Sydney correspondent of the Times, says that it is the chief subject of interest there and, especially, in its bearing regarding the appointment of the Governors of the separate states by the Mother Country.

The Laborites there have been demanding such a change which so far Col. M. S. Amery has been unwilling to advise, and

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according to the Times correspondent, the attacks on Lord Byng will doubtless provide ammunition for those who oppose the continuance of the system of appointing State Governors by the Home authorities.

Meanwhile much attention is being given in London to the speeches in the House of Lords on Canada's decision that her Parliament must ratify treaties involving sanctions on war.

Lord Clarendon's statement that in the event of war the relations of Canada and the other Dominions must be regarded from the moral rather than the technical standpoint left no doubt as to what the result of such a decision would be and this view generally prevails in political circles, where the tendency is to think that all parties are giving too much emphasis to forms and too little weight to sentiment. The Imperial Conference, however, will discuss the whole matter.

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THE BIG PARADE

The British film, "Livingstone," was objected to by the United States because the great explorer was not an American.

—From London Daily Express.