

Church Union

"SAVING commonsense" seems to prevail in Parliament, though Parliament must itself sometimes be puzzled as to how "the common sense of most" manages to save it from misadventure. After about a month of irrelevancies in the Private Bills Committee, some sane utterances were reported of Mr. J. L. Brown, of Lisgar, who explained to the committee, but without apparent effect, that parliament had only to do with the question whether the petitioners for the bill asking for the incorporation of three Christian bodies as one were legally competent to act for those bodies and had their mandate so to act, and whether any rights of minorities were being invaded. Though every member should have known that, most of what was said had to do with whether the members of the committee wanted the union or not, or whether they thought their constituents wanted it or not. They were not altogether to blame for imagining that they were asked to decide for the churches whether they should unite or not as there were things in the bill itself on which Parliament ought not to legislate. On the principle of religious liberty no one had a right to call upon parliament to decide either what any body of Christians was to believe or with whom they should have spiritual communion. But in any case Parliament only accepts the decisions of those whose duty it is to decide. In the private Bills Committee Mr. Duff, of Lunenburg, in Nova Scotia, moved an amendment to the bill postponing its effect till it should be once more submitted to the members of the church and also till all questions concerning it should have been decided by the courts, thus providing that it might be kept in litigation indefinitely, the apparent object being as far as possible and as long as possible to prevent the churches accomplishing the union which, after twenty years of deliberation they had regularly decided upon. A fairly complete answer to those who wanted the matter re-voted on was that when the question was put to the leaders of the opposition as to whether they would accept such a vote if in the affirmative, they plainly admitted that they would not. The only purpose therefore of asking for it was obstruction. By the aid of a drove of Roman Catholic members who had naturally been absent for the most part from the discussions, the bill reached the House of Commons thus already defeated.

The House And The Bill

WHEN the mutilated bill appeared in the House on 24th June it was met by an amendment to the Duff amendment by this same Mr. Brown, of Lisgar, restoring the provision that the bill shall come into grace on June 10, 1925. The galleries were crowded by a very interested audience; but Mr. Brown, who was abundantly prepared with the history of Church unions, had to unfold his treasures amid a hubbub of conversation on the floor of the House. If any looked for scenes, there were none. Some spoke to the point, some otherwise. The debate flagged later in the week and two ministers had to hold the floor on opposite sides while the Prime Minister, who himself, in his capacity as a private member, had an amendment on the order paper, could be called in. Mr. King, the purport of whose amendment was to lay the decisions off upon the Supreme Court, gave all the reasons why Parliament should not be asked to decide matters on which people deeply interested held such different views. He also gave one which seemed to come to the point, namely, that, stripped of matters with which Parliament might not meddle, it was a property bill, and property matters belonged to the provinces. He proposed to make a stated case for the Supreme Court which could be decided in December. This right of the provinces in property matters we understand to be the reason why the bill is also before all the Legislatures. But as the union is nation-wide it would be

grotesque as well as perplexing if it were rendered legal in some provinces and not in others. It is certain that parliament does pass acts of incorporation, and all acts of incorporation have to do with property interests. The corporate existence of these churches is already dominion-wide. Mr. King satisfied this scruple later, by adding a clause to the bill: "It is intended by this act to sanction the provisions therein contained in so far only as it is competent for Parliament so to do." No doubt he will have all necessary questions placed before the Supreme Court, which by its constitution is required to answer such constitutional questions as the government may lay before it. Mr. Meighen had no such half-tone in the utterance with which he followed the prime minister. He himself naturally clung to the church of his fathers for many generations. But conceding to the church the right to modify statements of doctrine, what was there to prevent its union with another church which was congenial in doctrine? When one asked if there was not a question of what was fundamental in doctrine, he said simply that Parliament had no right to decide what was fundamental in doctrine. Both in that and in polity it was for the church to say what changes should be made. The house as a whole voted two to one for Mr. Brown's amendment showing so plainly where it stands on the main question that there was very little dispute over details, except that Mr. Duff made a stand on the way of taking the in-or-out ballot in the several congregations. He would have ballot papers sent to all members to be returned by mail, thus putting the decision largely in the hands of non-church-goers and uninterested people. He also wanted to divide the properties of congregations between the ins and the outs, an impossible procedure. The extent to which feeling can rise above reason in this matter is shown by the way in which the excellent lieutenant-governor of Prince Edward Island undertook to legislate personally in the matter not only for the Island but practically for all Canada, by refusing to sign the bill which the legislature had passed. He will no doubt be better advised by his ministers.

The Cape of Good Hope

OUR Prime Minister has shown himself an adroit politician by the way he has handled the Church Union question. It is not so clear that he shines therein as a good constitutionalist. Apart from mere clamor, he finds anti-unionism at its last ditch in holding that the union bill is beyond the powers of Parliament. So he has taken the matter into the hands of the Government by proposing the adoption of the bill subject to the approval of the courts. It is part of the constitution of the Supreme Court that the Government may submit any constitutional question to it. That assimilates our Supreme Court to that of the United States which has the last say on all acts of Congress or of the state legislatures, and no one knows whether a law is law or not until it has passed the ordeal of submission to the Supreme Court. There is always the question under a federal system whether either national or state legislation is trespassing on the exclusive rights of the others, or whether either transgresses the written constitution. Even a solemn international treaty is just now being arraigned before the courts. There is less of this ambiguity in Canada, as our federal constitution the British North America Act, makes fewer exactions, and as it gives Parliament absolute power in all things not specifically relegated to the provincial legislatures. We are, of course, also under the British Constitution, as the British Parliament is; that is, we are under a certain powerful compulsion of precedent. The only thing wherein the bill is beyond the powers of Parliament is wherein it undertakes to fix creeds, or wherein it assumes, if it does in any

wise by implication assume, to decide for the churches whether they may or may not unite. We should have no fault to find if it should be revised in these respects. In these things, however, Parliament is only accepting the action of the churches in matters in which they certainly are competent. We do not suppose that Mr. King has any doubt in his own mind of the full competence of Parliament. It may be an unfortunate precedent to put that in question. As Mr. Nash, the New York banker, said of tariffs; they are not the product of economic experts, they are vote-catchers; so here, the question is not the preservation of the rights of Parliament but how to offend fewest voters. All's well that ends well, as this question now bids fair to do. The churches will now come together at the date contemplated in the bill and will apparently be released from the dilatory litigation that was laid up for them in the amendment passed in Committee.

A Caution

IN claiming freedom for the Churches to do right we cannot forget that there have been times when the secular power has had to be called in to protect the people against ecclesiastical assumption, or when its failure so to act has been criminal, as in the notable case of Pontius Pilate, or as in the case of the Holy Inquisition, when the ecclesiastical court handed its victims over to the "secular arm" for the performance of the "act of faith" in burning men for questioning the Church's authority in faith or discipline. We are not even sure that never again, even in democratic days, church councils may not be arrogant, arbitrary. We may again have to appeal to the voice of the people against the assumptions of hierarchies and church councils. While we forbid Parliaments to encroach on the spiritual sphere, we must be still more on the watch against ecclesiastical encroachments on the civil right, as, for instance, in the control of education, in matters of tax exemption or privileged competition with secular business. Indeed the Witness has had grievous battles on many such scores in times gone by fought with more success than joy. (This review of the way the Church Union Bill has run the gauntlet was written by Mr. Dougall who is out of town and had not before him the later reports, and was received just before going to press.)

Dawn After Dark

OF the greatest significance are the unconstrained confessions of Mr. Herriot, the new prime minister of France, in a frank interview with Mr. Norman Angell, obtained at the moment when, just after his interview with the like-minded Ramsay MacDonald, he was full of his hopeful subject. His aim in visiting London was to get Britain's written guarantee of France against invasion. The Versailles treaty had been conditioned upon a joint guarantee by Great Britain and the United States, which guarantee had failed and left France no alternative but to protect herself. He had not been able to get such a promise, but it can be gathered from his words that there had been a sort of agreement on working towards a renewal of the entente for defensive purposes with the avowed hope of making Germany a full partner in it. At least this noble design was Herriot's aim as representing France. He, of course did not know how long he would represent France in the changeable scene at the Quai d'Orsay. He was, for France's sake, insistent on the inclusion of Germany. It stood to reason that a great nation with a combination against it could do nothing else but devote itself to armament. The only hope for peace lay in such a mutual guarantee. When asked by Mr. Angell if this was not taking the task of pacification out of the hands of the League of Nations, Mr. Herriot said he was heartily devoted to the League,

but thought this would be promotive of it. Could anything be more hopeful! It looks like the dawn of a peaceful day, after a dark and threatening night. Mr. Herriot has at all events discarded what was the misfortune of Mr. Poincaré's rule, the fixed illusion that Britain was France's enemy. Poincaré could only see things on strict legal lines. Germany had signed a treaty. It was for the Allies to see that she fulfilled her share of it. Britain was, for her own ends, failing in this, trying to steal a march on France in world commerce. It was therefore, France's duty to enforce it herself even if she over-stepped the terms of the treaty in doing so. His mind was shut to the fact that Clemenceau had held Germany's hand when she signed and that Germany had said in doing so that she could not carry it out to the letter, also that the treaty had in it provision for revision when the capacity of Germany for fulfillment should be better known. Indeed it contemplated a League of Nations that would in future come to amicable agreements, a feature of the treaty which France also signed, but which France has so far ignored. His denunciations of Germany and his covert condemnations of Britain found abundant response from the audiences that flocked to his patriotic Sunday addresses in the various towns. His assertions that he had Germany by the throat and was not going to let go till she paid up were cheered. Canadian statesmen of kindred blood who sympathetically visited France were naturally enthusiastic over the strangle-hold France had upon her enemy and wished it perpetual. Mr. Poincaré lived in the full assurance that he was France. It was a revelation to him to learn from a general election that there was another and larger France. Mr. Herriot now speaks for that other France, and faint hopes that it is the real France, and not just the too frequent turn of the kaleidoscope.

Demagoguery

MR. DAWES, who has been selected as rear-admiral in the Republican party, has made a good hit in greeting his assembled home friends on his return from achieving celebrity in Europe with a strong denunciation of demagoguery. It would seem from the papers we read that for five years Europe has been the victim of demagoguery, and that the United States is in danger of the same taint. No one not previously convinced of American superiority could read the accounts of the crazed rumpus at the convention at Madison Square Garden without a conviction that America has in this line nothing to learn from Europe. It is pitiful in the extreme to think of a national convention coming to blows over such a lawless movement as the so-called Ku Klux Klan, self-pilloried before the world by its silly name. Difficult indeed is it to preserve dignity, if not integrity, in the midst of such proceedings. He who accepts the banner of the party that has recently shone at Washington has to make what points he can against the party that is making capital out of that sad exhibition. In the old days that followed the war of secession, when the Republican party, the anti-slavery party, included nearly all the good, it was difficult, in spite of such fine southern names as Lee and Stonewall Jackson, to think of the Democrat party as producing any good men. What was called the Tweed ring in New York, something akin to the Daugherty ring of today, was characteristic of it in that quarter. Ben Tweed and his associates were presently exhibited in the papers in the uniform of Sing-Sing. Mr. Moody was betrayed into humorously speaking of the riff-raff of Chicago as the "Democrats." Yet the same party produced Wilson and Mr. Newton Baker, who has made brave fight for the adoption of the League of Nations on the platform of the party. Such an adoption would go far to setting the party on the moral eminence which the Republicans could once claim. What effect it would have on votes none can tell, but it would probably win many whom tradition has hitherto bound to the other side.

A High Note

IF we may suppose the ovation paid at the opening of the Democrat conven-

tion to the memory of President Wilson to have been in any measure, spontaneous, it was a tremendous omen in favor of that party's ascendancy at the coming election. Carefully worded and carefully fenced platforms differing little between the two parties have in them little or nothing to evoke enthusiasm, or to deliver the people from petty and sordid considerations, or to release them from the illusions with which the money of privilege knows how to preoccupy their minds. There is much in the Wilson tragedy to captivate the nation. The man who for months was the cynosure of all the distressed nations of Europe, who actually did more than any one else to draw the new map of the Old World, who was the chief creator of the League of Nations, which is still riding like Noah's ark upon the waters that have submerged all else; the hero who on his return in triumph with his League to his own country, was scouted and martyred by pure party malice, is a figure that appeals. Even if that frantic and torrid ten minutes was "put up" for effect, the effect cannot but be important as being the real "key note" to the campaign and the real commitment of the party. As a key-note what does it mean? It means that, while the Republicans in dealing with what promises to be the central issue of the election have been making carefully measured approaches toward international service in confession of their colossal crime against the world's progress toward goodwill against their country and against their century, the Democrats set themselves free to treat that as a crime which has compromised the nation. It speaks well for the nation and augurs well for the party if that is in their estimate a winning card. It promises well for the world whose reconstruction and progress United States isolation has halted. Not the least significant figure in that demonstration was that perennial candidate for the presidency, Mr. Bryan, whom Mr. Wilson had to dismiss from the highest office in his gift for compromising pacifism, waving a green palm leaf fan in the midst of the melee. That there were some who looked to peace promotion as party promotion was shown by the distribution of fans, welcome with the thermometer near ninety, inscribed "Law, not War." There are those who are urging the renomination of Mr. Cox, of Ohio, who carried the banner of the League of Nations through the last campaign. Perhaps the dramatic effect was blunted by the hysterical marching and counter marching in shirt sleeves and with cat calls at the names of various nominees and the ignominious fight over so unworthy a matter as the Ku Klux Klan.

House Cleaning

WHILE thus putting the largest things first, as we hope will be the case, there is another "keynote" ruthlessly rubbed in by Senator Harrison, of Mississippi, chosen as temporary chairman for the purpose, which had to do with "making clean the inside of the cup and of the platter," which was unfortunately found to be full of ravening and wickedness. The G. O. P. was blasted as the Great Oil Party. Its tarnish from the hour that Mr. Harding's nomination was purchased at the hands of scoundrels till the fall of the corrupt group that had, on the very steps of the White House, gorged upon public plunder, was rather assumed than recapitulated. This was too good a cry not to be brought into action, even though the most prominent candidate for the Democratic choice is in the unfortunate position of having been retained as lawyer by the criminal gang and even though the convention was being held where Satan's seat is, in the very realm of Tammany the Democratic "machine" of New York, a synonym the world over for political corruption. It could still be asked if ever a Democrat cabinet minister had to be dismissed for corruption. As there have only been two Democrat presidents since the war of secession, the spotless Wilson and the worthy Cleveland, it was a safe challenge. Besides these two transcendent issues there is the not much less important one of the tariff. The Democratic party realizes that when it comes to an election money talks and that the tariff issue throws the money on the side of privilege. The tariff is therefore the political, as well as the economic enemy of the people. As protectionist money has long been the determining force in favor of the Republicans, the Democrats have to fight it as though it alone was their enemy. Against tariff privilege their bat-

tle must be always in array. It is a disgraceful thing that Ku-Klux should be an issue in any shape. Is it Mr. McAdoo's enemies who speak of him as having an understanding with that. And is it Governor Smith's enemies who give out that he has come to terms with Hearst? It is verily difficult in a world of iniquity to be clean in politics.

Canada, the Interpreter.

CANADA occupies the enviable position of hyphen between the two great English peoples which are of necessity more and more realizing their essential solidarity. How many world gatherings—even American national gatherings—take place on Canadian soil. In how many world gatherings, largely Anglo-Saxon gatherings, are Canadians honored, largely as being on the neck which spiritually unites the peoples. Recently it was Judge MacLaren, of Toronto, who presided at a World's Sunday School gathering at Tokio. Now it is his old law partner, Judge Leet, of Montreal, who presides at a similar world gathering at Glasgow. There is a certain responsibility in being on the bridge. It may perhaps be well for those English peoples and for the world that the old schism has remained so marked between them; for had it not been so the Teuton in them might, we might almost say, would, have asserted itself in arrogance which would have set all mankind against so great a merger. There is an upward limit to mergers when they are short of universal. It may be well in the greater interest of humanity as a whole that the notion of the League of Nations should have been allowed to make so great progress as being the true solution of the problem of world amity. It may be well that American contempt for Europe should now be forcing Europe into coalition, including Germany, as is the dream of Mr. Herriot, the new and promising spokesman of France. It may be well for ultimate world union that what, for fault of a phrase, Mr. Nash, the New York banker, called the British-speaking peoples have fought shy of each other till now. Unfortunately it is at bottom that same jealousy that has kept the United States out of the League of Nations, to her own and to the world's discomfiture. The United States could not tolerate the formal preponderance of the British galaxy in it, though such is the constitution of the League that the size of representation had little or no meaning. Sir Herbert Ames, who is Canada at Geneva, is perhaps too baldly reported as having somewhat brusquely told the Americans at Boston that the League could get on without them. To the question what Geneva was thinking of the attitude of the United States he said it was not thinking; that was entirely a matter for the United States. It was no doubt the right position for the League to take, however unspeakable the loss, as the United States is the last of countries to obey an outside mandate. Sir Herbert could speak plainly to an audience, the League of Nations Association, representing those all over the United States who are entirely committed to the principle of the League, and who know the magnitude of the harm their country's abstention has done both to it and to the world. Yet it may be that that very abstention has made it more possible for the lesser nations to co-operate.

Wooling Canada.

PLEASING and insinuating was the great speech with which New York's chief banker inserted the chisel to chip Canada off from Great Britain and bind it to the United States. It was a gentle and chary wooling. Even the wooer himself, while he poured out his compliments, seemed unconscious of its import. There was, of course, in it nothing that would not appear eminently natural in a person who had breathed no other atmosphere than that in which separation from Britain is the chief glory and the crowning achievement of patriotism. He told us with what interest thinking people on the other side of the line have been noting Mr. Lapointe's exploits in refusing a British signature to his halibut treaty and his new declaration of independence with regard to Lausanne, for we put that un-British gesture down also to "Nationalism." Possibly Mr. Nash, who spoke as the retiring president of the American Bankers' Association, met at the Mount Royal Hotel in Montreal, may have supposed that the Canadian part of his audience, the bankers of Canada, were equally pleased at Canada being thus pushed off from her moorings on an unequipped vessel for some kind neighbor to

salvage. While disputing the of-course-ness of his courteous concession to Canadian protectionists we agree with Mr. Nash altogether in deprecating the tariff walls that separate the two countries. He imagined Pennsylvania with a like population cut out of the United States by tariff walls. He pointed to the Fordney Act as having utterly failed to prevent the downward course of wheat prices in the United States. Tariffs were not, he said, the product of expert advice. They were bids for votes. He told how American money was annexing Canada. Some two thousand five hundred million dollars of American money was already invested in Canada, half of it in bonds, the other half in developing enterprises, being about twenty percent of all that country's foreign investments. The United States had now more money in Canada than Great Britain had, and it was but a beginning. There were some seven hundred branches of American firms in Canada. Canada was a debtor to the United States, a creditor to Britain. It may here be remarked that considering the relative war service and war losses and war profits, a plethora of money across the line was to be looked for. Startling figures were given in comparing the foreign trade of Canada with that of the United States. The foreign trade of Canada both ways was \$213 per head against \$70 per head in the United States, or three times as much. That seems amazing, but it would probably be outdone by Cuba or Newfoundland, immensely more by St. Pierre and Miquelon. The smaller the country, the more its commerce has to be outside itself. This figure shows, however, how much more serious an injury Canada does herself by throttling her commerce by duties than it is for the United States, whose commerce has free run over twelve or fifteen times as large a market. That country might sacrifice its whole foreign commerce and live. But foreign commerce is Canada's very life. Having told Canada how great she is Mr. Nash's final tribute to Canada is a number of compliments to her resolute independence of Britain in spite of her "obligations" under the treaty which Sir Robert Borden signed. His reason for taking, along with his thinking countrymen, so keen an interest in "the recent evolution of Canadian politics as they bear upon her position as a member of the British Empire is that the one hope for the world is for 'the British-speaking peoples' to stick together." There is evidently one of those brother peoples which thinks "better is a neighbor that is near than a brother afar off" and is prepared, if we cut loose, to stick closer than a brother. When Jonah was cast out into the sea there was a great fish prepared to swallow him. Let the British peoples stick together and let the good brother come in when he wants to.

The Postal Strike

ONE of Canada's laudable efforts to deliver her governmental system from the corrupting influence of patronage, the poison of democracy, has been the creation of a Civil Service Commission to take the regulation of that service as much as possible out of the hands of politicians. Such arrangements never fail to reveal the fact that if there is patronage it is the people who want it so. The present government has been on many sides assailed for not yielding to the demands of the postal employees, or at least for not holding parley with them, though to do that would be the breakdown of the Commission system. The government has nothing to gain, everything to lose, by holding that fort, so that its fixed attitude in the presence of all sorts of representations from the men's side of the disagreement, which must have caused it misgivings, is evidence of steadfast courage. We are not judging, and cannot judge the merits of the case. The Commission is appointed to judge righteously in that matter, and it does not appear that it has any interest in doing injustice to government employees. We should probably want to do as certain directors of the Border Cities Chamber of Commerce did when they made representations to the Postmaster-General in favor of the Windsor strikers, who were holding out defiantly. There is nothing to condemn in respectful representations which could only reach the commission through the government. Very different is the alleged behaviour of the mayor of Windsor, whose sympathy was reported to Ottawa as having been expressed in anarchist terms: "If any outside employees were brought in to help man the service at Windsor, he would kick up a row." The city of Windsor and neigh-

bers are ignobly celebrated for several things for which their proximity to the great republic is responsible. The "border cities" are known to the world as a centre for race track gambling, for bootlegging and for whiskey. It is not to be wondered at if the mayor should think revolt against government in its effort to protect its employees, and to secure to the people their mails, would please his electors. So it was its own choice, through its chosen Mayor that Windsor was partially marooned.

Devout Migration

GRAT good is being shown in Roman Catholic quarters to fill up the western provinces with Roman Catholics in colonies. Party after party of islanders from the Scottish Hebrides seem to be all Roman Catholics. Similarly conducted parties are migrating from Ireland. And now we see a party of priests going west to inspect for French Canadian migration under clerical auspices. There is nothing at all reprehensible in all this. It can only be applauded, as those thus transplanted will certainly have far better prospects in life, and they are, in so far as the leaders of the movement can see it, the very people who are wanted to occupy these empty acres. The only thing to be said about it is that such zeal is worthy of emulation on the part of any who would like to see a somewhat different crop prevail.

Church Attendance

A COMMITTEE on Social and Religious Research, after a thorough survey of conditions in the United States reports that in the rural districts, once the stronghold of the churches, Protestantism is apparently fast losing its grip on the hearts and lives of the people. The report goes on to state that conditions are even more serious than the financial and membership returns seem to indicate, that even when church membership has held its own, or has increased, church attendance has declined by fully fifty per cent during the past generation. We are afraid that we cannot flatter ourselves that this religious declension is confined to the United States. Canada knows something of it, so does Britain, even Scotland is uneasy in marking a drift away from the Kirk and from much for which the Kirk once stood. A Canadian visitor one Saturday night, found a Scottish country town apparently dividing its patronage between the public-houses and an uproarious merry-go-round, swing boat, and other amusement combination which had encamped upon the green. It was explained that the real patrons of these institutions were not the town folk but the lads and lasses from the farming districts. The situation in the United States, in Canada, and elsewhere, undoubtedly calls for the most careful thought. Historical and sociological students note the all important place held by religion in national development. Benjamin Kidd, in his remarkable work on "Social Evolution" regards "the religious sanction" as an absolute necessity in a potent ethical code. Baden-Powell, writing to boys, says the same thing in homely language: "Religion seems a very simple thing:—first, to trust in God, second, to do good to other people. The old knights who were the scouts of the nation were very religious. . . . No man is much good unless he believes in God and obeys his laws. So every scout should have a religion." Mr. Edmund Gosse says: "It is essential for the strongest characters that there should be a period in which they are under rigid discipline of some kind or another. The old faith precisely supplied this rigid discipline. . . . The danger now, it seems to me, is that young people will have the pleasant, agreeable and benevolent sides of the great problems of life put before them so exclusively that they will miss a certain hardness and stiffness in their character. . . . This essential quality is just what we are in danger of losing through the decline of an unflinching and dogmatic religion." To many people the strange thing about it will seem to be that the drift from the churches has been coincident with a general movement in the churches to pare down dogma so as to make it "credible," and to relax disciplinary requirements so as to make things easy. It is this connection comes the diverse comment on the recent action of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, in relaxing its discipline in respect to the prohibition of such amusements as theatre going, danc-

ing and card-playing. On the one hand it is said: "The Church must go with the times or it will never hold the young people." On the other comes the answer: "The Church will never enkindle the generous loyalty of youth by lowering its standard. The Church has nothing to do with 'the times.' It stands for eternal principles. Let it be faithful to these and 'sooner or later' 'the times' will come round to the church." Up to three or four decades ago not the Methodist Church only but Evangelical people in general frowned on worldly amusements. And it must be confessed, as Mr. Gosse implies, that the strict up-bringing served a very useful purpose, as it guarded immature youth till it had reached the years of discretion.

The Royal Law

Of course the old Puritan prohibitions sometimes bore rather amusing and paradoxical fruits. We call to mind a dear saint who certainly would never have entered a theatre to see Forbes Robertson or Martin Harvey, but who laughed heartily at slap-stick comedy when it came to a village market hall. And of course, it is true that there were lives regulated by such prohibitions in which "the weightier matters of the law" were given a minor place. There is a certain grain of truth in Macaulay's remark that the Puritans' objection to bear-baiting was not so much because it gave pain to the bear as because it gave pleasure to the people. The religious conscience of old Edinburgh sustained no shock by the burning of witches on the Castle Esplanade. It was scandalized sometime after the witch-burning ceased, when lads and lasses began to walk together on the same Esplanade, between the Sabbath services. Too often religion was taught in the spirit of the old Testament rather than that of the New, and many a sensitive child trembled before the jealous God of Moses, who might have been led to see a Father's love revealed in the face of Jesus Christ. If there is danger in the present situation there is also infinite hope. It is part of the universal demand for "democracy" and "self-determination," which has rather upset both the nation and the individual. We do not doubt that when it has run its course it will leave a residuum of good. We need to remember that whereas Christianity, like every other religion, has its laws, they are great principles rather than precise regulations. "Thy Commandment is exceeding broad," and the "Royal Law" is the Law of Divinity. Christianity is unlike all other religions in that it is the religion of the inward law, of the "inner light." In its fullest experience it is enthusiastic surrender to an Almighty Friend and Helper. Its demands are tremendous even at times calling for sacrifice of the right hand and the right eye, but the compulsion is one of inward loyalty rather than of outward necessity. Its key note is "the love of Christ constraineth us. . . . We love because He first loved us."

HOW TO LIVE LONG

(By a Harley Street Doctor, in the Weekly Dispatch)

There is an old saying that unhappy marriages last for ever. Certain it is that if a man and his wife have quarrelled a good deal they seldom survive one another very long. The interest somehow goes out of life when there is no one left to quarrel with.

When I learned that the year 1923 had been the healthiest ever known in the history of the world I could not help remembering this fact. For last year was one of the most anxious and difficult this country has experienced. In other words, our troubles have been a tonic to us.

A Great Discovery

We are discovering, as a nation, the wonderful effect of hard times in hardening and stimulating the human powers of resistance. It is a discovery almost as old as the world itself. Every great soldier and leader of men has made it. Every statesman is, or ought to be, aware of it. Put people in easy circumstances, and sooner or later they grow "soft"; send them out to face the worries and anxieties of life and they grow strong again.

Behind that truth lies, to-day, a new system of treating disease. Slowly but surely doctors are coming to see that health is only another name for the power to strike back when one is struck. A sick man is a man who cannot strike back—who cannot "react." And therefore the secret of long life is the secret of hard hitting, whether in a mental or a bodily sense. Keep your

"punch" and you can defy the years.

Let me give you an example: If a man receives a shock, the first effect of that shock is to make his heart beat more slowly. If the shock is very great his heart may even pause for a moment. But if he is healthy, within a few seconds his heart will be beating hard, and his pale face will be red with blood. The shock, in other words, has "bucked him up." It has made him stronger by making him—in the first place—stronger.

The same shock, however, would make a sick man faint away. He would not be able to "hit back."

The War and Its Lessons

During the war some heart specialists learned this lesson. They actually treated soldiers with weak hearts by giving them exercises. At first they were very nervous about doing this, and used to watch the men carefully the whole time the exercises were being carried on. But after a while that fear passed away. The effect of the treatment showed that it was absolutely correct. Day by day and little by little the weak hearts grew stronger. They were "hardened," so to speak, and got back their healthy "punch."

Exactly the same thing applies to the stomach. People who become the slaves of their digestions and live on milk diets never get well. I know of a most remarkable case of that sort. When I met him first he was a feeble-looking young man who believed that both his heart and his stomach were permanently out of order. He visited many doctors and lived on many different kinds of "diets." The least alarm turned him pale.

Facing the Rough

Then the war came, and the young man was called up. Fortunately for him a very sensible medical board passed him as fit for training. He was filled with anxiety, and appealed against their decision, which he thought was as good as a sentence of death. But in spite of that he had to serve. What is more, he had to eat the same food as his comrades were eating. I met him after the armistice, and did not know who he was. He asked me out to dinner, and we had—well, I hesitate to say what we didn't have. When it was all over he asked me how I thought he was looking.

"You are looking as if you might live to 100," I said.

"And I mean to live to 100."

From a flat-chested, weedy youth without fibre of any kind, he had developed into a sturdy, broad-shouldered man every moment of whose life was a joy to him. I asked him how he had done it, and he told me that he had not done it at all. "What saved me," he said, "was being forced to face the rough and tumble of life. Exercise cured my heart and bully beef mended my stomach."

I am not suggesting, of course, that there are not times when rest is necessary or diets beneficial. But the modern tendency is to overdo these things. The real medicines of the world are its strenuous games, its hard work, and its troubles.

EGYPTIANS IN ENGLAND

That in remote times expeditions under the command of ancient Egyptians visited England, established themselves there and conducted mining and trading operations, are among the important theories propounded by W. J. Perry, an eminent authority on anthropology, in his recent book, "The Growth of Civilization."

The presence there of Egyptians Mr. Perry explains thus: They used great quantities of gold and copper and went to Cornwall and Devon to exploit the "stores of gold and copper, and perhaps also of tin," which those counties contained.

In ancient days Dartmoor and other parts of this country were rich in gold, while no one has yet been able to explain where the ancient world obtained all the tin that it needed for bronze if not in Cornwall.

Further evidence of Egyptian activity there is that: "The beehive huts made by the (prehistoric) settlers on Dartmoor are exactly similar to the dwellings of Egyptian miners of the early dynasties in the Sinaitic Peninsula; and stone circles are also found in both places."

That the Egyptians had large ships—larger than those of Columbus—is another of Mr. Perry's contentions, and there is proof that they voyaged far.

The Minister of Agriculture, who has returned from Central Australia, states the granting of transport and mail facilities, and the arrangement of water supplies, will enable farmers to bring a great area into cultivation. The Government is giving consideration to the starting of motor services, because there is a great area of excellent sheep country lying idle, and cattle owners are desired to grow wool. The country has practically had no rain for three years.

AFRICAN LABOR WILL CURB NEW GOVERNMENT

Leading members of the Labor party at Johannesburg are divided in regard to the advisability of Labor representation in the new cabinet. Some say that they could not be identified with legislation of a purely conservative character, such as may be expected from the Nationalists. Other Labor leaders argue, however, that it is necessary for Labor to have representatives in the cabinet as watchdogs to put a curb on relations and have full information of the intentions of the Nationalists. It is stated in well-informed Nationalistic circles that all the provinces will be represented in the new cabinet.

The Nationalist-Labor Opposition now have a majority of 29 seats, as a result of last Tuesday's general election in the Union, and the construction of the new ministry which is to succeed the defeated Smuts' Government is now the absorbing topic. General Hertzog, leader of the Nationalists, who have the largest group, undoubtedly will be the next premier, and there is much speculation regarding the percentage of the cabinet plums that will be offered the Labor party, Labor having co-operated with the Nationalists to defeat the Government.

BERLIN PROFESSOR REVERSES THE DESCENT OF MAN

A Berlin professor, Dr. Westenhofer, has come forward to lend strength to the arguments of the religious "Fundamentalists" and to confound the followers of Darwin, whose conclusions have been the basis for anthropology for three decades.

Dr. Westenhofer, speaking before the Society of Anthropologists, asserted his investigations led him to believe that mankind is not descended from the apeman and cannot be traced back to the fossilized types which form the basis for the apeman theory.

On the contrary, man is one of the most primitive types of animals, and it is possible that apes have evolved from man.

The chin is the point of the whole matter. It is possible, asserts the professor, that animals possessing a chin may lose it in the process of evolution. But they can never grow it. They never do grow it anywhere in the whole chain of evolution from fishes to mammals. It is formed by the vertical position of the teeth in the jaw, all other animals, besides man, having teeth that either turn inward or outward, thus determining the bony formation of the jaw.

It must be accepted as a primary characteristic of the human face, and it is, therefore, impossible to trace man back to fossils which are chinless. Far more likely, argues the professor, is it that these fossils represent a race which developed beyond man, and having once had chins, lost them. —N.Y. Evening Post.

A WORD ABOUT WALTON

(Detroit Free Press)

With the trout season opening it is not inappropriate to call attention to the restoration of Isaak Walton's cottage at Shallowford, in England, and to the fact that the cottage was rehabilitated largely through the use of American money. There are many British writers of greater eminence whose homes or graves might remain in disrepair to the end of time without causing any spontaneous production of American coin for the correction of the neglect, but there is something about the innocent, grave and kindly Walton that commands a world's affection. Many a fisherman has begun to read "The Compleat Angler" under the impression that he was about to add to his knowledge of the technical side of fishing only to find himself wandering along with old Isaak gossiping about "a number of things" and learning nothing at all. But instead of disappointment, the true fisherman is the better suited because he gets from Walton the angler's spirit rather than his art. In Walton's book the fisherman finds his complete defense and vindication. He is indeed the patron saint of all brothers of the angle.

Frederick's Money-Supply

(St. Paul Pioneer Press)

An extraordinary document was lately sold at Viennese auction: a letter from Frederick the Great to one of his officers declaring his inability to do any thing for a soldier robbed of his property because—as he expressed it—"I myself have no money and you must have patience until I invade enemy land again." An important and unique contribution to the literature of idealism this certainly is. The delicacy of its every implication is prophetic of the tactful manner of later German statesmen of conducting international relations. Only one virtue is missing from it which one remarks in the writings of Wilhelm for example. This is a certain sentimental appeal. One remembers well of course that the heart of the last Prussian monarch "bled for Louvain" after he had ravaged it. Frederick was apparently incapable of such exquisite sensibility. He

missed the nuances of feeling which Wilhelm understood so well. In essence their attitude was the same toward enemy land. But it must be said for Wilhelm that he was like Gilbert's pirate "the mildest mannered man . . . that ever cut a throat."

TRANS-SAHARA TRAINS

There are only some minor details to be taken care of before work will be begun on the trans-Saharan railroad which will connect Oran, in French Morocco, with Wagadugu, capital of the province of High Volta, near the Gold Coast.

Stretching from the Mediterranean to the Niger, passing directly across the immense wastes of the hitherto unconquered deserts, the trans-Saharan line will be an achievement almost as important as the trans-Siberian road. It will be of vast economic value, facilitating the transportation of exports to Marseilles.

An interesting feature of the proposed trans-Saharan railroad is that for the most of the distance of 1,750 miles it will be necessary to run pipe lines or maintain a conduit system of some sort, connecting with deep artesian wells, to insure an ever available water supply.

In supplying the necessary water it is said that this territory can be turned into a great grain-growing country of more than a half-million square miles. The greatest difficulties in the way of this project are bandits, sandstorms and torrential rains.

The Use of Concrete

One billion minutes have elapsed since the birth of Christ, but 1,560,000,000 barrels of cement were used in the United States in the past twenty years, according to a statement made by B. F. Affleck, president of the Universal Portland Cement Co., before the recent twentieth convention of the American Concrete Institute, an organization of architects, engineers, contractors and other builders. The speaker declared, in illustrating the enormous amount of concrete used, that in the past twenty years this industry might have supplied material for a solid concrete monument similar to the Washington monument, which would have been 1,645 feet square at the base and 16,529 feet high. Even if it went down to bed rock for a foundation, the question was raised whether any spot on the earth could sustain so heavy a concentrated load. "There were 1,560,000,000 barrels of cement used during this period," Mr. Affleck declared. "And as cement is used for making concrete and as concrete is permanent, nearly all this concrete still continues to serve a useful purpose. Unlike most products it is used but not consumed. Similarly, all the wages, labor, quarrying, transportation and financing represented in concrete construction become permanent contributions to the country's social and industrial progress." —Scientific American.

Cold-Resisting Wheat

Dr. Seager Wheeler, who is known as the wheat wizard of Canada, is the originator of several new strains of grain which resist the cold, and in doing this he has been the means of pushing the wheat belt of Canada 100 miles farther north. He is now going to devote himself to fruit. He says: "We must have fruit that will grow without being 'coddled,' fruit that a busy farmer can raise without spending too much time on protecting it. I want to see plums, cherries and apples on every prairie farm and around every prairie home. Western Canada can be made into a great fruit growing region." His present experiments are directed towards perfecting superior strains of plums and cherries, and producing an apple that will have size, flavor and marketable beauty and at the same time will withstand cold. He has chosen the Siberian crab, said to be the world's original apple, as the base for his development work.

Moving Wave Within Earth?

Old Mother Earth has a permanent wave. She has had it all along, but it was noticed only recently by a mere mortal.

Ludovic MacLellan Mann, who is a member of the Royal Anthropological Institute, the Prehistoric Society of East Anglia and other scientific societies, told about his discovery to learned societies in Glasgow.

There is a large wave, in slow motion, within the body of the earth, said Mr. Mann. It moves around the planet once every 8800 years, causing a slight motion in the position of the axis and the Poles and giving rise to change in climate. The discovery was made by him in comparing ancient and modern astronomical observations. The wave causes the terrestrial crust to pulsate, which accounts for raised and sunken land surfaces.

With the largest first-class passenger list any ship has carried out of port this year, the Leviathan sailed from New York on Saturday afternoon for Cherbourg and Southampton. Its first cabins hold 800, in addition to which it has 375 second-class and 450 third-class passengers, almost capacity. Sailing on the vessel is General John J. Pershing and a committee who will inspect the battlefields and American cemeteries in France.

The Church Union Bill At Ottawa

By "Scrutator"

It cannot be claimed that the debate on the Church Union Bill reached a high level of thought or oratory. The spirit of the debate was on the whole excellent, but there were many proofs that members were weary of the whole business. The bill led many into unaccustomed paths of thought. It has raised irritating difficulties in their constituencies. It has been long drawn out in discussion, so that the House, and especially the members of the Private Bills Committee will be glad to have done with it. But the real explanation of the poverty of the debate was found in the fact that so few of the members had any clear vision of the principles involved and of the vast issues at stake. The debate was certainly a challenge to the Churches to cease fighting one another and to awake to the fact that many of the things that they consider primary are seemingly of small concern, at least to many members of Parliament. What haziness on the true relation of Church and State! What feeble grasp of the principle of a free Church and State! What little understanding of the spiritual principle of the Church and of her right to determine her own doctrine, guide her own affairs, and fashion her own polity! Seldom was the lofty note reached in the discussion for lack of vision into these things.

The Promoters of the Bill

cannot be freed from blame in regard to the long drawn out, even wearisome, proceedings. The Anti-unionists may have been contentious to fractiousness, but the whole bill lacked in simplicity and directness of purpose, and was unnecessarily loaded with material quite foreign to anything Parliament should have been asked to deal with. Doctrine, polity, minister's functions are no business of Parliament. A bill that asked Parliament to confirm the Basis of Union, containing a creed, and yet, in a specific section, at the same time, asserted that doctrine was the fenced domain of the Church, was somewhat confusing to say the least. The bill is all the better for some of the amendments passed by the Private Bills Committee and the House of Commons.

But the bill is practically through the House, stripped of the amendment that was meant to destroy it. For this, no little thanks are due to

Mr. J. L. Brown, of Lisgar.

From the first Mr. Brown saw the issues involved, and with a clear grasp of principle and a fine sense of proportion, proved himself the good friend of everything vital in the bill. He was vigorously supported by such keen debaters as Mr. Bird and Mr. Lewis. Mr. Woodsworth also, from an independent standpoint, and with sure insight, rendered good service. There is no question that Mr. Woodsworth is one of the best debaters in the House, but because of the enmity of the capitalistic press, he does not receive in the country the recognition which his fine gifts deserve. Had he been a Conservative his praise would have been sounded Dominion-wide every week. Mr. Hoey is another member who knows how to make his points clear and his arguments tell. Nor can a due meed of praise be withheld from some of the opponents of the bill. Mr. Duff and Mr. Lewis have been consistent and able in their opposition, and to their zeal and untiring labor the Anti-Unionists owe no small part of the vote they managed to register.

Of the leaders

Mr. Forke

has from the beginning been the sponsor and intelligent advocate of the bill. He, too, knows the meaning of spiritual principle in its relation to civil rights. His transparent sincerity and unfailing courtesy have won for him the esteem of the leaders of the churches. The Progressives have certainly got in him a leader of character.

Mr. Meighen

can always be trusted to make his position clear, and in spite of the grumbling of certain supporters, and against certain ingrained traditions, in an able and statesmanlike way gave good reasons for his support of the bill. The great disappointment and the tragic figure of the whole Church Union episode has been

The Prime Minister

Had he stood boldly out in opposition to the bill he might have won respect for his convictions, but his whole handling of the grave situation has been feebleness itself. In all the corridors it has been an open secret that he has been the patron of the amendments about constitutionality and legality with which some have sought to poison the bill. It will certainly take a long time before he can regain confidence in circles where he and his party have hitherto had many able friends. Nor will his strange discourtesies to the leaders of three great Churches soon be forgotten. The Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King may think that he was born to play the grand rôle, but he will soon find that discourtesy and wobbling will not carry a man far in a democracy. One has only to

think of the amendment that he fathered, to see the futility of his whole attitude to the bill. What could he possibly mean by it? Surely every act of Parliament is conditioned by Parliament's right to pass it. Did he persist in it to the end to cover the spectacle of a Liberal leader taking with him into the lobby 58 votes against a bill, the central principles of which should have had the support of every man who has any inkling of what Liberalism means. Did he feebly try to make a downy fall for the Anti-Unionists? Or was his aim to befriend opposition in the Province of Ontario among forces that will certainly do little for Liberalism when the day of political judgment comes? His amendment met with the silent ridicule of the whole House, which, without a word, let the Liberal leader have his pet plum with its informing legend that if sugar is not sweet then it will not sweeten. What a wonderful achievement for a Prime Minister when dealing with a question so great and grave as the Church life of a great section of the nation!

But in spite of ingenious,

Determined and Costly Opposition, as has always been indicated in these columns, the bill will become an act, and Church Union will be a fact on paper. But the Churches have a long and hard furrow to hoe before the fruition of that act will be gathered for the good of the nation. Acts of Parliament cannot make Church Unions. That is the work of the Spirit of God in the hearts of men. So much spiritual energy has been dissipated in this wretched ecclesiastical squabble; so much suspicion, bad feeling, and even bitterness have been engendered—that it may take years to cleanse the country from its ugly virus. The Churches will certainly need a tide of the Spirit, and will have to give much devoted service before they regain the hearty allegiance of great bodies of men and women. Church Union has cost much in treasure, but it has cost vastly more in spiritual power and authority and in the warm loyalty of many who have hitherto been church people. The United Church will certainly need to prove by a great and conquering devotion that the Union was worth the cost.—"Scrutator."

NEW YORK BANKER EXTOLS CANADA

Speaking at the Mount Royal Hotel in Montreal, last week, Mr. Willis G. Nash, retiring president of the New York Banker's Association said:—

"There are no two nations on this great earth that without any common political bond, are joined by so many ties as our two countries; ties of blood, language, common interests, of ideals, of affection. If you will look at the political and diplomatic map of the world today, you will very soon see that our two countries are a quite exceptional pair of brothers in the family of nations."

Compare the record of the last hundred years along our over 4,000 miles boundary line with that of various contiguous South American countries between whom there exists also an identity of language, of civilization and of racial history. Wars and bickerings without number have marked their checkered relationships.

"I realize of course that there are certain key industries which a country ought to build up—particularly when, like Canada today, it stands at the threshold of an era of unexampled growth in wealth, population and power. I am willing to admit, also, that a certain amount of revenue can more easily be raised by a moderate and equitable tariff than in any other way. A tariff is at times an indispensable weapon with which to fight foreign made aggression or discrimination. But when I look at the long line from St. John to Vancouver where for more than six score years there has never been a fort or a sentinel I wish that this line might be almost as invisible in our daily business life as the lines of demarcation between New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and our other States. Just as our East and West and North and South all prosper because of an untrammelled commerce, so this fast-growing Province of Quebec exchanges goods and credit with the more sparsely settled Province beyond the Great Lakes. There is very little real competition between these two sovereign systems. We complement each other in countless ways. There are no two countries on earth between which there has been, is, or will be so little trade rivalry. Our two banking systems are supplementary to each other rather than competitive. Securities and credits go back and forth across the frontier."

Invested in Canada

"About two and a half billions of American dollars are now invested in Canadian enterprises. Of this amount about \$1,200,000,000 is in bonds and the balance in stock holdings, mortgages, farms, industrial enterprises and private loans in the Dominion."

"Our Canadian investments in future bid fair to be on an even larger scale, and

have already gone substantially beyond those of Great Britain. It is interesting to note that in regard to foreign trade, Canada is a creditor to Great Britain, debtor to the United States and a creditor to the rest of the world. The amazing size of this trade deserves particular emphasis. Last year Canada's exports equalled one-fourth the value of those of the United States, a truly marvellous total, considering that Canada's entire population is only equal to that of Pennsylvania. To give the same picture differently, Canadian exports last year amounted to \$113 per capita against \$37 in the United States. For her imports, the corresponding figures were \$100 per capita as compared with \$33.50 on the other side of the border. The bigger the figures become in future years, the better pleased will we Americans be."

Trade Growing

"Canada is evolving rapidly. Last year she sold to the United States \$416,000,000 worth of goods,—more than we bought from either Great Britain or Cuba, which stood second and third in rank among the countries selling to Canada. Canada now stands first. And as her industrial development goes on apace she will more easily keep this pre-eminence. Electric power is now exported. Engineers assert that Canada possesses a greater fresh water area than all the rest of the world put together. You may not know that the first high tension transmission of electricity in the whole British Empire was accomplished in 1895 between a station on the Bailan river, Quebec, and the town of Three Rivers, not far from here. This small but early beginning was prophetic of the swift development that followed. Today over 3,000,000 operating horse-power is developed and there are over 21,000 miles of transmission and distribution systems scattered from Nova Scotia all the way to the Yukon. But even this magnificent growth is only a herald of bigger things to come. We Americans are not worried by the probability that our coal exports northward will fall off sharply in future years, because, by way of compensation, there will be instead a larger demand for electrical equipment. Approximately twenty per cent. of all American foreign investments are in Canada, and I am glad that we this time at least, put our money on the right horse."

"In the British Empire outside of Great Britain, Canada holds the leading place by reason of her population, wealth, and material resources, and her geographical proximity to the Mother Country gives her a special political influence which is not enjoyed by more distant Dominions. It was Canada who first wrested from England

the privileges of responsible government, who first asserted the principle of fiscal autonomy, and who first acquired separate treaty-making powers. Well, I will not here go into the question of membership of Canada and the other Dominions separately in the League of Nations. Those hostile to American participation made a good deal of noise about the large representation accorded to the British Empire. It never disturbed me very much because I know something about the spirit of independence that prevails in this Dominion."

Peace Conference

"The British Foreign Office and many influential politicians desired a unified British delegation at the peace conference on which the Dominions would be allowed to send representatives in an advisory capacity, but Sir Robert Borden and General Smuts began a fight for separate representation at Paris, and their point was eventually gained—in face of the opposition of the most conservative elements in Britain. Sir Robert Borden and three colleagues attended the peace conference as representatives of Canada and affixed their signatures to the Peace Treaty. Canada was thus accorded separate representation in the League of Nations. Under Article X. of the treaty, Canada is now obliged to guarantee the territorial integrity of such countries as Poland, Jugo-Slavia and Roumania. These are obligations which the Canadian people have resolutely refused to assume for the Mother Country under any definite contract. Future years will see just how this is going to work out."

"We in the United States have followed with very great interest the recent evolution of Canadian politics as they bear upon her position as a member of the British Empire. I say this because all thinking Americans know that the one big hope for world peace, for reconstruction of business, for sanity and order is for the British speaking peoples to stick together, to learn to know one another better, and to work for their common interests. On March 2, last year, a treaty concerning halibut fishery on our Pacific Coast was signed by Canada and the United States. The British Ambassador in Washington did not put his signature on the document and Great Britain was not made a party to it. I wonder if we all realize the great significance of this occurrence? It is tangible evidence I think, of the genuinely liberal attitude now adopted by the Mother Country toward her colonies. This, coupled with the outstanding honesty and square dealing which Great Britain has shown in the matter of her indebtedness to the United States, illustrates all that is best in Anglo-Saxon character."

LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE OLD TESTAMENT

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—My letters on the book of Jonah seem to have perturbed some of your readers; others who have communicated with me are grateful to have had a book, much neglected because of mistaken misinterpretation, shown to be a book of rare significance in the history of a progressive Revelation and free from some stumbling blocks with which they associated it. Perhaps, if their minds are now somewhat cooled and open, I may be able to help some others also. I have had too long and large an experience in dealing with minds troubled by difficulties, or startled by truth knocking at their doors, not to understand the pre-occupied confidence in the letters of some of your correspondents. It is like the mental state of those who, believing that the world was flat, were startled and irritated to be plainly told that it was round.

Mr. Taylor wants to know about Jonah in II. Kings 14. I expected the question. But not a word is said in Kings about that Jonah going to Nineveh. But, granted that there was a tradition in Israel that it was part of his life work to be sent to the Ninevites, that in no way touches what has been said about the book of Jonah, which was written hundreds of years after the reign of Jeroboam, son of Joash, Mr. Taylor may not know that it was quite common for Jewish writers and editors, especially after the Exile, to send forth books or pamphlets under assumed names. We have quite a collection of them, now called pseudonymous, or false-titled writings, and among them some of those bound into the Bible, as for example: Jonah, Job, Daniel, Chapters 24-27 of Isaiah, and outside of the Bible: Enoch, Baruch, Psalms of Solomon, etc., etc.; but that in no way takes from the value of the spiritual teaching when we know that it was the custom of writers of such books to seek the shelter of great names for their burning messages. The writer of the book of Jonah so used Jonah ben Amittai, the prophet, and acquainted mayhap with some record of him, wove it into an allegory that is a bold and memorable protest against Jewish exclusiveness and the tendency the Jews had, not only to regard themselves as God's favorites, but also selfishly to shut others out from the privileges they enjoyed. But surely the message of the

book on the face of it, is about God and His great heart toward the children of men, and not about a prophet and strange adventures with a great fish. May I again remind your readers of the figure in Isaiah and Jeremiah of Babylon as Leviathan, the sea monster, that was to swallow up Israel. The writer of the book of Jonah laid hold of that figure for his allegory concerning Israel and its refusal to learn the purpose of the forth-going God.

2. Mr. Metcalf is on his own confession a university man. From his letter one would never have suspected it. He says that "he is astounded" at my interpretation of Jonah. But where has Mr. Metcalf, a university man, been living? What has he been reading? The interpretation of Jonah as an allegory has been familiar in circles with any pretence to scholarship for more than thirty years. But, mayhap, I should not blame Mr. Metcalf. Only too many ministers have such inadequate salaries that they cannot buy the books that would keep them abreast of advancing knowledge, and many of them are far from the best libraries. But it is a serious thing for truth and for the Church of God as a teacher of truth.

Yet it is surely a mistake for Mr. Metcalf to blame Prof. Farmer for what must be a lapse of his own memory. I cannot think of a professor, "an acknowledged authority on the Greek text," as Mr. Metcalf describes him, not at least intimating to a Greek New Testament Class that in the light of modern scholarship there was difficulty with Matt. 12:40. And why should he dismiss Prof. Matthews as a destructive critic? That a merely destructive critic, except of error, was a professor at MacMaster I cannot believe. Moreover, when I hear a professor so described, experience has taught me to conclude that he was only a thoroughly competent scholar who really knew what he was talking about. Had Mr. Metcalf given more earnest heed to his teaching he would not, I am sure, have been "astounded" at the book of Jonah handled as an allegory, nor would he have included the book of Job, plainly a dramatic poem, among the Old Testament prophets. Moreover, his mind would have been made more hospitable to as un-willing to be a butt of ridicule from new ideas so that at the very least he would not have described those who do not hold his views as necessarily "linked up

with un-believers in the Word of God and fools."

But Mr. Metcalf is sure that he knows history when he reads it. Because Jonah begins with what seems like a historical statement he is sure it is not an allegory. But has Mr. Metcalf read the Pilgrim's Progress, or other of the great allegories? Further, he says that he "turns to the book itself for instruction." But has he then, a University man, ever stopped to ask what "Jonah ben Amittai" means? Jonah—Dove, the symbol of Israel; ben Amittai—the son of truth, or God, so that it may have at least been suggested to him that the book was somehow about Israel, the son or chosen of God and God's purpose with Israel. Perhaps then he would not have been so dogmatic about the book not being an allegory.

Again, he says that the statement (mis-statement) in Matt. 12:40 about our Lord being three days and three nights in the heart of the earth "can be explained from the scripture." Why then does he not explain it? Simply because neither Mr. Metcalf nor any one else having any regard for fact, can do it.

How interesting it would be to have from Mr. Metcalf an exposition of the passage in Matthew, 12, where the Master refuses to deal in signs and wonders, with verse 40 clearly and firmly related to that refusal. Before he attempts it, I know what to expect: either a plain shirking of the difficulty in verse 40, or a confused medley of contradictory ideas. That passage cannot be intelligently expounded unless it is taken, as in Luke, with all reference to our Lord's resurrection—the most startling of signs, especially with the Jonah illustration of it—left out altogether. Let Mr. Metcalf try it.

D. L. RITCHIE.

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—Dr. Ritchie, in his article on Jonah, has said that our Saviour's words of Matt. 12:40 are not true. This is one of the reasons he gives for placing this passage as a mere annotation by a scribe, that later got placed up in the text by those scribes employed in the writing of the early manuscripts. I beg to differ with the learned doctor and to contend for the truthfulness of the passage in question. The verse from our Saviour's own words reads, "For as Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly, so shall the Son of man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth."

I would like to say in the first place that I believe those words, and Dr. Ritchie may say we come to the Word with pre-conceived ideas about its inspiration, but until he can prove they are not the words of Jesus I am bound to believe them. I also believe that Jonah was three days and three nights in the whale's belly, and I believe that Jesus said he was.

Why should it be found hard to believe that? Cannot God do anything? Is anything too hard for Him? Will Dr. Ritchie say God cannot do it? Does God not preserve the little babes in the mother's womb before they are born, and without the breathing of air, and if He can so marvelously change the order of that child's life and preservation at birth, can He not as easily reverse the order and provide for Jonah's breath and life in the whale's belly by His mighty miracle power? When I have seen souls in a trance in the Spirit I can readily believe that God did preserve Jonah in some such state in the whale's belly. Have not hypnotists buried the subjects of their hypnotism under the ground for days and brought them forth alive, and is it come to pass that people will believe in these latter days that man can do more than God?

I also believe that Jesus was three days and three nights in the heart of the earth and came forth alive by the mighty power of God in the quickening of our Saviour's body by the mighty Spirit of God. I take it that Dr. Ritchie believes this last anyway, except for the question of the full length of time, three days and three nights. I believe also that Jesus foretold this as a sign that the elect would believe and did believe when it came to pass. Dr. Ritchie had better not contend that Jesus did not give them miracle signs, for every reverent believing Bible student knows that He did on every hand. But they failed to see the signs as miracles or to believe in them. But the great test sign He named for them the earnest, honest hearts did believe when it came to pass, namely: the resurrection. That is distinctly the line of argument Jesus used, that He would only give one great test sign that they might believe when it came to pass and not that no sign would be given whatever, for there were multitudes of miracle signs multiplied on every hand before their very eyes. To follow the line of argument of Dr. Ritchie is to deny that Jesus gave any miracle signs, which stand Dr. Ritchie's argument appears to take.

Now as to the length of time Jesus was in the earth, I believe He was there the full three days and three nights even if the popular belief of to-day is that Jesus was crucified on Friday and arose early Sunday morning. It is nowhere declared in the Scriptures that Jesus was crucified on

Friday. It says that the Jews wanted Him taken down from the cross that very afternoon before the Sabbath but it does not say it was the Jewish regular Seventh-day Sabbath. As we know, it was the Passover Sabbath at the time the Jews were gathered in Jerusalem for the great Passover feast, Jesus ate that Passover supper with the disciples in the upper room the evening before He was crucified. Now, the Passover Sabbath was not the same as the regular Seventh-day Sabbath at all. In Lev. 23:5 and 6 we read, "In the fourteenth day of the first month at even is the Lord's passover, and on the fifteenth day of the same month is the feast of unleavened bread unto the Lord; seven days ye must eat unleavened bread." In the 7th verse, "In the first day ye shall have an holy convocation, ye shall do no servile work therein." That is, the first day of those seven days of the Passover feast was the Lord's Passover beginning in the evening of the fourteenth day of the month and continuing over the fifteenth day of the month. This first day was to be a holy convocation, or holy day of worship, and no work was allowed that day. Or, in other words, it was kept as a Sabbath, and being the Passover Sabbath, it became the most important Sabbath of all the year.

This Sabbath would not always come on the Seventh day Sabbath, but only once in seven years would it fall that way because it always came on the fifteenth day of the month. For example, Christmas comes on the twenty-fifth day of the month, and only comes on our Sunday once in seven years. So it would be with the Passover Sabbath.

Now, when we turn to John 19:31 we read, "The Jews, therefore, because it was the preparation, that the bodies should not remain upon the cross on the Sabbath Day (for that Sabbath Day was an high day), besought Pilate that their legs might be broken, and that they might be taken away." John distinctly says here that it was not the regular seventh day Sabbath but a special high day Sabbath for them, and, of course, it was; for it was the Special Passover Sabbath which was the great high day Sabbath for them of all the year.

A simple explanation then that keeps the truthfulness of Jesus' words and gives harmony with other portions of the Word is that Jesus was crucified on Wednesday, the fourteenth of the month and the preparation of the Passover when they were killing their lambs that evening. Then He would be taken down from the cross Wednesday evening before sundown, or before the Special Passover Sabbath, beginning that evening at sundown and continuing over the fifteenth on Thursday. This would give him Wednesday night, Thursday, Friday and Saturday in the grave, being the full three days and three nights in the grave with whatever part of Saturday night that He spent there extra. Thus He would be hastened into the grave before sundown, the beginning of the Special Passover Sabbath, and arose very early the first day of the week (Sunday), after the regular seventh-day Sabbath was passed.

I make no apology for such a pre-conceived bias on the Scriptures that I thus come to them with a believing mind, believing all of Jesus' words to the exact letter.

ARTHUR H. METCALF.

Bancroft, Ont., June 21, '24.

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—It would be most unfortunate if the impression conveyed by Mr. Spooner's letter in your issue of June 18th, that two-thirds of the ministers or, as you suggest in your editorial of the same issue, one in five or one in six, would find their occupation gone when Church Union is accomplished, should be generally accepted. I think I can speak with knowledge for the large area covered by the Synod of Manitoba and I know that instead of local Church Union throwing ministers out of employment, it has made it possible to carry on our work by releasing a sufficient number of ministers to meet our needs. Since 1914 the Colleges have trained comparatively few students and the sixty or seventy ministers displaced by local Union in this area during the past few years have all been absorbed in the work; if there had not been relief from this source I do not know what we would have done. There is not one Presbyterian minister in the Synod of Manitoba available for work in the regular way, without a congregation, and several have come in from other parts of the country to help us.

Moreover, more than a dozen country charges, on account of the industrial depression, have been temporarily reduced to mission status and are at present served by students. This fall, two or three may be able to return to regular status, or at least to ordained mission status, and if we had sufficient revenue for Home Missions they would all be restored to at least ordained mission status. There are not enough ministers in Manitoba available for work to fill the present vacancies, to say nothing of these missions.

Again, there are fewer than twenty areas, outside of cities, where local Union is not established, and seven of these are towns of 1500 and over, and in most of the

others the ministers of both Churches hold services in three or more preaching stations every Sunday. All that local Union will do in some of these latter areas is to rearrange the preaching stations and to eliminate the ministers driving back and forth over one another's tracks. I know that the situation as it is in Manitoba prevails in Saskatchewan, and probably in other provinces as well.

The slow progress of Church Union has made it possible to get the adjustments made without hardship and in these days of small theological classes it has provided the men necessary to keep the work going.

JOHN A. CORMIE,

Norwood, Man.

June 20th, 1924.

THE SASKATCHEWAN REFERENDUM

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—By your issue of a recent date I noticed the Saskatchewan voters are again to be burdened with another referendum by which the liquor men hope to give their legislators an excuse for giving them legislation to their liking.

The very fact of their anxiety to have the present law abolished proves to a certainty its efficiency. Saskatchewan, up to the present, has made a noble fight against the traffic and we trust the temperance people will be active until the 16th of July is over and not lose what they have fought a life-time to secure. The only hope the liquor people have, is that by persisting they may find the temperance voters asleep. Every move made by the temperance people is a matter of self-sacrifice; while the Rummies have an eye to monetary gain to themselves. By supplying their victims with what makes them an easy prey, the dealer is able to become wealthy at his expense.

There are only two classes we expect to vote for the traffic, that is the knave, which Webster's Dictionary defines as a disgraceful fellow; and the fool, which, by the same authority, we find to be a simple, unwise person.

There may have been words recently formed more appropriate, but old Webster's should suffice to make each voter choose to accompany to the poll on the 16th of July the self-sacrificing prohibition voter.

The tactics of the Rummies' advocates are to be quiet as possible until election day so as not to stir the temperance enthusiasm, and thus delay organization and their strength be lost. You have the power—use it.

J. R. GOVENLOCK.

Seaforth, Ont.

THE CRIME OF WAR

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—In your editorial on war you propound the age-long question of self-defence. As a rule the weaker man or nation seldom attacks the stronger one. Japan is not likely to invade a stronger nation than her own unless backed by some other power. If one violates nature's laws one must suffer the results. No defence one may make can mend matters very much, and to some extent the law of right action is very similar, for punishment usually follows wrong. While self-defence may sometimes defend, it very often causes much greater suffering as in the case of Belgium.

If the Golden Rule is ever to become the law of nations some one must sacrifice something to make a start. Religious leaders have also usually been the leaders in war, and made every war a righteous one. Witness the church in some twenty nations during the world war. Surely the way of the League of Nations and of peace is the more excellent way. Many of our church assemblies and conferences have lifted their voices against the crime of war, and it really seems as if either war or our twentieth century civilization must go.

In times of peace when national passions are dominant, at least to some extent, the Witness will prove a great disappointment to many if it does not lend the genius and the power of its editorial pen to do all in its power to bring about the heavenly message of peace on earth and good will to men.

A. STEWART

Note: We should have thought that every reader would have seen that that is just what the Witness is trying to do. We pointed out that there is no use in passing resolutions against war unless willing to be square upon questions of international amity, also if not willing to face squarely such questions as what Belgium should have done when France was being invaded through her, and what France should have done, also what Britain and the United States should have done. Such generalities do not toe the mark.

Twelve hundred policemen were assigned to keep order at the Democratic convention in New York. They were all needed.

BEAUTIFYING GOLF GROUNDS

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—The writer, while stopping for a few days at Fox Hills Golf Club, happened to hear the committee in charge of the flowers around the Club House say the members did not display sufficient interest in beautifying the grounds of the club, so we drew up the enclosed letter and followed it up by personally taking a mixture composed of Flanders and California poppies and Bachelor Button seeds and broadcast them in every part of the unplayable rough, on the course and called the attention of the members to our purpose in doing so.

We were not only gratified but astonished at the interest displayed by many of the members, whom we did not even suspect of knowing the difference between a flower and a cornstalk, and the idea created immediate favorable comment.

Since then in talking with members and officers of some of the Detroit golf clubs we found the same enthusiasm, so with the rapidly growing demand for golf we thought it too good an opportunity to let slip by, without trying to interest prominent and influential golfers in every field, so as to put the idea over big and start immediate combined effort of all of the golf clubs of America in beautifying the ugly and unplayable spots of golf club properties.

While the Flanders poppy is still fresh in their minds, would it not be a good idea to try and perpetuate them, if we can get them to grow as they do in Europe, and beautify the entire landscape of the country.

We believe the object is worthy of your efforts and we would thank you for your co-operation.

ARTHUR D. MITCHELL,

Detroit, June 24th.

PRICE OF FARM MACHINERY

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—I have been a reader of your paper for a good many years, and when renewal blank came I was asked if I was going to give it up. I replied I would rather give up a five dollar daily than it. I consider it the best paper I have had the privilege of reading during sixty-five years.

Having noticed a few papers back a statement of agricultural manufacturers giving price per lb. of machinery made, allow me to say there is a part they did not tell. I had to get a small pinion, weight, 1-4 lb., and I was asked only forty cents for it, or one dollar and sixty cents a lb. I could enumerate other things in the same category.

Why don't they give price per lb. of what a farmer sells: Wheat, 1 1-2c; oats in West, 5-6c and less; hogs, 7c; eggs, 16c; butter, 34c, and, in many places, much less. Compare also the hours of labor and compensation.

Perhaps this is out of line, but hammer away at the temperance question.

"A SUGGESTOR."

WAR PAINTING ATTRACTS CROWDS IN PARIS

A great deal of interest and attention is being given to a painting in the Spring exhibition at Paris, showing that the people of Paris, at least, have not forgotten their war dead.

Devambes's "La Pensee aux Absents," which, while not a masterpiece, nevertheless is a great picture. It shows the life-sized figures of three women seated on the base of a monument erected in memory of the French war dead. Each has her hands clasped in her lap. The figure in the centre is that of a middle-aged woman—a mother. On her face is an expression of poignant sadness, mingled with resignation. To her left is a most beautiful young woman who grieves for two slain in the war—her brother and her fiancé. Her head is bowed—she accepts her sorrow without fully comprehending it.

The third figure is that of a wife. Her body is tense, her head thrown back. Blinding sorrow and despair are indicated in every detail of her posture. Beneath the canvas and enclosed in the same frame is a small oblong panel, painted for the most part in deep blue. It shows a ghostly procession of helmeted soldiers marching with fixed bayonets through a field where thousands of little white crosses stand in an orderly array.

All afternoon a dense, silent throng stood before the painting—silent except for sighs and occasional stifled sobs.

Paper Mill for Newfoundland

For some mysterious reason the fish deserted the coast of Labrador and Newfoundland last year. This naturally worked much hardship upon the natives and to overcome the results of a possible second poor fishing season the Government is planning to establish a paper mill in Newfoundland which will provide new employment for the natives.

Premiers' Conference At Chequers

Herriot, Reporting to Chamber, Says Britain Will Co-operate For Defence and Peace—France Will Not Sacrifice Any One of Her Guarantees of Security.

Premier Herriot on Thursday afternoon faced both the Chamber and Senate with precise answers to precise questions on what he had, and had not, accomplished in his trip to London and Brussels. His return to Parliament and even to his own majority was not by any means in the nature of a triumph such as the enthusiasm with which the Chequers' communique as given to the world seemed to merit. The Senate was cold, the Chamber critical. Both obviously were reserving their judgment, and the Upper House especially seems to have constituted itself the guardian of France's rights. Poincare listened quietly to the ministerial declaration and joined without enthusiasm in the applause. It was obvious that he shared with others a feeling of relief that at least nothing had been given away.

Ten questions were put to the Premier in the Senate by the president of the Foreign Affairs' Commission, M. Hubert, who wanted to know:—

The Questions

First, was the experts' plan accepted without reserve by all the Allies and would it be put into operation without re-toucher?

Second, was it correct that the Ruhr would be evacuated only in proportion to payments made, and what precautions would be taken for its re-occupation?

Third, was any change in the program envisaged as to the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine?

Fourth, was France engaged to support the admission of Germany to the League of Nations?

Fifth, was Belgium in accord with France on questions of reparations and the disarmament of Germany and her admission to the League?

Sixth, had Italy been informed of what was being done?

Seventh, how was German disarmament to be accomplished, and what would be done if Germany paid no attention to the MacDonald-Herriot note?

Eighth, where and when would the inter-Allied conference be held, and which nations were invited?

Ninth, was England ready to make concessions in exchange for French sacrifices, particularly with regard to the French debt, and what was considered likely to be the eventual attitude of the United States on this matter?

Tenth, had any formal engagements been taken at London and Brussels?

Herriot Replies

Herriot read his replies to these questions in both Houses.

"I went to Chequers," he said, "on the cordial invitation of the British Prime Minister to discuss with him the necessary arrangements for putting into operation the experts' plan. This plan was ratified by the reparations commission and accepted by the preceding government. I confirmed this acceptance. It is very evident that the interests of the Allies, and especially those of France, demand, before all, that the organization of the service to be created for admiration guarantees should be assured on conditions which give all security. The Allies must secure the commercial value of their claims on Germany. We cannot have a recurrence of deceptions which followed the former establishment of a schedule of payments.

The Ruhr Occupation

"As for the military occupation of the Ruhr, while the British Government has expressed its desire to see a return to an invisible occupation after the economic evacuation, there cannot be for the moment any question of the abandonment of their liberty of decision by the French and Belgian governments.

"It was necessary to consider the possibility of Germany's failing to carry out the extremely reasonable payments imposed by the experts' report. With a loyalty for which I thank him," said Herriot, "Mr. MacDonald renewed to me the assurance which he had given to M. Theunis and Hymans, and which he was asked in letter by M. Poincare, that in case Germany failed to fulfill the obligations laid down by the experts, who has acted in all independence and impartiality. Great Britain, like France, as a guardian of contracts, would engage herself solemnly to side with her allies. Without this political guarantee, foreseen by the report itself, it is too evident that purely technical guarantees might become inoperative as a result of the least incident."

For Defence and Peace

Further negotiations with England were necessary, the Premier said, in order that necessary precaution for the defence of the treaty and Allied rights be established. His aim, as was MacDonald's, would be always for closer co-operation for defence and for peace, and he would never consent to a sacrifice of any one of the guarantees of security given by the treaty of peace. For the defence of the French and Belgian troops in the present occupied districts certain precautions were essential, and MacDonald had agreed to have an inquiry by military experts into the measures to be taken.

"If Europe is to have peace," the Premier continued, "Germany must be disarmed. Neither declarations nor promises are sufficient, and on this subject I am convinced Mr. MacDonald is as resolute as we, and his intentions are not less vigorous than ours."

The joint note sent from London was a proof of the unity of the Allied views. Belgium, too, had approved their attitude, not only on this question, but on the others discussed at Chequers.

For America, Herriot had this word: "I would express the hope that the United States will associate itself, not only in this conference but in all the efforts we are going to make for the establishment of peace."

The Inter-Allied Debts

At Chequers, Herriot said, he had raised the question of inter-Allied debts, though it in no way was bound to France's acceptance of the experts' report, and MacDonald had promised that they would be re-discussed without delay.

"With the grave problem of definite security for France," he said, "it will be subject to further conversations which we have mutually engaged to continue. With all the strength, of which I was capable, I insisted and will insist, on the unfavorable situation in which France will find herself, even after the execution of the experts' plan, if she does not obtain a just settlement of this matter."

Of his journey, he added, the great result was that the three governments had agreed, and he was sure the others would agree, to "unite themselves in loyal effort for mutual understanding to obtain the satisfaction which is due them and found peace on justice." They agreed that the moment Germany fulfilled her obligation with regard to reparations and disarmament she would be free to enter the League of Nations, which it was their intention to fortify.

"We have shown," he concluded, "that if Germany is loyal she will have nothing to fear. If she is not loyal she will not be spared."

Expelled Germans Return to Rhineland

The first important measure of clemency in the Rhineland was taken on Thursday by the Rhineland Commission, on the proposal of the French member, annulling the expulsion of more than 7,000 Germans from the French zone of occupation. These exiles, with their families, number about 30,000 persons.

The total number of persons expelled by the Allies from the Ruhr and the Rhineland is about 150,000.

Statistics issued at Croydon Aerodrome show that in the last year 17,543 passengers travelled by air between Croydon and the Continent. Since 1919 more than 50,000 passengers have been carried by the English companies alone.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Controversial Issues Settled

The Democratic National Convention finally reached the ultimate phase in its deliberations after a tumultuous session which lasted from three o'clock Saturday afternoon until two o'clock Sunday morning, and when the wearied delegates gladly responded to the motion to adjourn until Monday morning, the stage had been cleared of the two big controversial issues that have been dominating the convention ever since the delegates began to arrive in New York. The Ku Klux Klan, the principal thorn in the side of the party unity, and the League of Nations, which ran a close second to the hooded order as a menace to cohesive political action in the impending campaign, both were disposed of as far as the Democratic platform is concerned.

The Klan and League issues were carried to the floor of the convention after the resolutions committee had been unable to agree unanimously on the manner in which these contentious questions should appear in the platform, a minority report in each case being submitted. The result with regard to the Klan was a moral victory for the forces of William G. McAdoo in that the convention by the meagre margin of one vote decided that the platform plank dealing with the maintenance of religious liberty should not include a mention of the Ku Klux Klan by name in its general opposition to organizations and influences and friction throughout the country on religious grounds. The figures were 542 3-20 to 541 3-20.

The anti-McAdoo brigade, which is represented principally in the candidatures of Governor Alfred E. Smith, of New York, and Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, for the presidential nomination, demand that the Ku Klux Klan be denounced in the platform directly by name as a subversive and menacing organization.

The action of the convention with respect to the League of Nations has the effect, as expected, of gently and respectfully shelving it as a political issue.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO SWEEPS CITIES IN OHIO

Many Lives Lost

Sixty lives were lost by a tornado which swept the town of Lorain, Ohio, on Saturday night and close to 300 maimed, crippled and torn were sent to hospitals. The total casualties will exceed 100. There are already 100 known dead in half a dozen towns.

In Lorain and Elyria, record has been made of 106 who have been treated. Many more are in Cleveland hospitals or have been given first aid.

At Sandusky it was found that only six persons were killed although a hundred were injured, and property valued at \$2,000,000 was destroyed.

There were seven fatalities in Cleveland although the property damage was small. Pittsburgh reported 11 persons killed, while Nantua, Ohio, reported three dead and Akron, one. The death total in Iowa and Illinois was 12, making a death list of 100. The total property damage when reports from the rural regions are complete will probably aggregate \$50,000,000.

The greatest loss of life at Lorain occurred in the State Theatre, a four story building which partly collapsed and crushed many of the spectators at a motion picture show.

Lorain as a city has been destroyed. It has no business district, no churches, only half its schools, and only the ruins of many of its residential districts.

MINISTER OF LABOR CLEARED OF CHARGES

Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, who was charged by E. Guss Porter, West Hastings, with illegally withdrawing \$4,050.00 from the Home Bank of Canada on

information received in Cabinet Council two days before the bank went into complete bankruptcy, was cleared by the Special Committee of the House, under the chairmanship of Joseph Archambault, on Wednesday.

The closing scenes, which occurred between half past three and four o'clock on Thursday morning, were conducted in a more or less ribald spirit and were productive of some of the most extraordinary hair-splitting voting on record. In the first instance, the official Conservative amendment to send the report back to the Committee with instructions to change the verdict was defeated by 39 to 149, the Progressives standing solidly with the Government.

Immediately afterward William Irvine, of Calgary East, moved another amendment to send the report back, but with instructions to bring in a verdict along the lines of the famous Scottish decision, "not proven." This, after an impassioned arraignment of the political bias in the older parties, from T. W. Bird, of Nelson, was defeated by 22 votes to 129. The Conservatives, with the exception of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and one or two others deserted the Chamber and refused to vote. Their absence was the signal for a degree of Liberal merriment. The amendment was only supported openly by a number of radical Progressives.

Lucian Cannon, of Dorchester, emphasized that all the talk about the honor of Parliament was mere camouflage for a political attack against an opponent who had incurred Conservative hatred.

The Conservatives forced a division on the acceptance of the Committee report, standing as the main motion, but were defeated in turn by 119 to 44. In this instance the Western radicals stayed with the official Opposition, while several of Mr. Forke's more faithful following left the Chamber.

With the announcement of his acquittal and restoration to good standing Mr. Murdock entered the Chamber for the first time since May 22, when he was originally charged, and took his seat amid the cheers of the Liberal members.

Mr. Porter Resigns

E. Guss Porter, Conservative member for West Hastings, has resigned his seat in the House of Commons in protest against the vindication of Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor. Mr. Porter reviewed his charges that Mr. Murdock had withdrawn his account from the Home Bank of Canada after receiving information of the coadjutor of the institution at a meeting of the cabinet council; affirmed that these charges had been conclusively proven, and issued a challenge to the Government to oppose him in the forthcoming by-election.

In his letter, addressed to the Speaker of the House, Mr. Porter says:

"Having made such charge I was granted an inquiry before the standing committee of this House on privileges and elections, and produced on such inquiry evidence under oath which I believed fully proved the said charge to be true. Certain members of such committee, being general supporters of the Government, and being a majority of such committee, having failed to regard or give effect to such evidence, reported to this House a finding by them that the said charge so made by me was not only not proved, but was entirely disproved, and a majority of this House, being general supporters of the Government, voted on the 25th day of June approval of the said report and adopted the same, contrary to the evidence and weight of evidence. Believing, as I do, that in the opinion of the people of Canada a higher standard of honor and fidelity to duty, and of the dignity and traditions of Parliament is required from cabinet ministers than has been thus sanctioned and approved, it becomes my duty by the only means in my power to appeal to the people, the highest tribunal of this country. I shall therefore place myself without delay in the judgment of the electors of my constituency, the West Riding of Hastings, and ask them to pronounce upon my conduct, upon the one hand, and the conduct of the minister of labor and the Government and its supporters, on the other. I respectfully invite any member of the administration, or any member supporting the administration in this matter, to submit himself to the electors of such riding in opposition to me, and I make the special request that in view of the clear, definite and immediate purpose for which I take this action, the Government will do me the justice of having the writ for such election issued forthwith.

Some day in some convention a delegate will arise and will be recognized by the Chair. Then he will say: "I nominate the Hon. Greatheart P. Pickaxe for President of the United States." The convention will not nominate the Hon. Mr. Pickaxe. It will nominate the delegate who made the speech and it will do it by acclamation.—J. E. House, in N. Y. Evening Post.



Four of the revolting Progressive members of the Dominion Parliament, who have notified leader Robert Forke that they will no longer consider themselves as members of the party, nor attend its caucuses. From left to right, D. M. Kennedy, West Edmonton; G. G. Coote, Macleod; Robert Gardiner, Medicine Hat; E. J. Garland, Bow River.

Adoption of Amendment by Rev. J. Brown, Makes Passage of Bill Through Parliament Certain.

Sender's Name & Address _____ Amount Enclosed \$.....

The Church Union Bill was debated in committee of the House on Friday afternoon and rapid progress was made with it.
(Continued on Page 22)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Our sincere thanks to "A Reader," who has supplied a copy of "Annie Lisle," and Miss C. E. Benson, Ont., for "A Better Land."

Mr. Geo. Ryerse, Ont.—The words of the two songs I am mailing to you are for Mrs. Ada Waters, "The Irish Emigrant's Lament," and "Beautiful Star." This last named is from memory as I heard it sung at an entertainment in 1858 or '59. I shall hereafter take a hand in your song department, as I have six thousand good secular songs in my music library. For some time I have been sending my sons copy of the Witness. I wish to have a copy for myself, and as the Witness is the very best paper published in Canada I will not take any advantage of the \$1.35 offer but send you the full price for a year's subscription.

Ans.—We are glad to welcome you to our Page. Copies of both the songs you have kindly supplied have been sent to Mrs. Waters.

AN EXTRA VERSE

Mr. Hugh A. Campbell, P.E.I.—I am writing you from memory the last verse of the song, "The Mansion of Aching Hearts," asked for by E. J. Vincent, N.S.

Enclosed find postal note for \$5.00 to be used in extending the Witness circulation:

Alone by the fireside a man sadly looks
At a picture which hangs on the wall;
He has never forgotten the sad, sweet face
Of the beautiful belle of the ball.
He is reading a letter—"My picture I send;
I have loved you but only in vain."
Oh, try to forget that we ever have met—
Then he thinks with a heart full of pain,
Chorus—

WORDS WANTED

Mr. N. Allen, Ont.—Could you, through your columns, supply me with the words of the song of which I think the name is "Go and Leave Me, Never Mind." Also the words of another song entitled "Just by the Stroke of a Pen." I think the chorus of the former runs thus:

"So if you think I'm so unworthy
Go and leave me; never mind."

The first verse of the latter starts off:

"Five and twenty years a porter
Dad stood at the county bank
Taking stock of all the people;
Men of all degrees and rank."

Maybe some of the readers could supply them. Thanks.

SONG WORDS SUPPLIED

Miss C. E. Benson, Ont., writes: I have not seen these two songs asked for, but I thought there might be some who would like to have them in the columns of the Witness:

HAVE COURAGE, MY BOY, TO SAY NO

You're starting, my boy, on life's journey,
Along the grand highway of life;
You'll meet with a thousand temptations—
Each city with evil is rife.
This world is a stage of excitement,
There's danger wherever you go;
But if you are tempted in weakness
Have courage, my boy, to say "No."

Chorus:

Have courage, my boy, to say No! say No!
Have courage, my boy, to say No! say No!
Have courage, my boy; have courage, my boy,
Have courage, my boy, to say "No."

In courage alone lies your safety,
When you the long journey begin;
Your trust in a Heavenly Father
Will keep you unspotted from sin.
Temptations will go on increasing,
As streams from a rivulet flow;
But if you'd be true to your manhood,
Have courage, my boy, to say "No."

Be careful in choosing companions,
Seek only the brave and the true;
And stand by your friends when in trial,
Ne'er changing the old for the new;
And when by false friends you are tempted,
The taste of the wine cup to know,
With firmness, with patience and kindness,
Have courage, my boy, to say "No."

THE MODEL CHURCH

Well, wife, I've found the model church
And worshipp'd there today;
It made me think of good old times,
Before my hair was gray;
The meeting house was finer built,
Than they were years ago,
But then I found when I went in,
It was not built for show.

The sexton did not set me down,
Away back by the door;
He knew that I was old and deaf,
And saw that I was poor;
He must have been a Christian man,
He led me boldly through
The crowded aisle of that grand church,
To find a pleasant pew.

I wish you'd heard the singing, wife,
It had the old time ring;
The preacher said with trumpet voice,
Let all the people sing:
"Old Coronation" was the tune;
The music upward roll'd,
Until I thought the angel choir
Struck all their harps of gold.

My deafness seemed to melt away,
My spirit caught the fire;
I joined my feeble, trembling voice
With that melodious choir;
And sang as in my youthful days,
"Let angels prostrate fall."
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown Him Lord of all;
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown Him Lord of all.

I tell you, wife, it did me good
To sing that hymn once more;
I felt like some wrecked mariner
Who gets a glimpse of shore;
I almost want to lay aside
This weather-beaten form,
And anchor in the blessed port
Forever from the storm.

'Twas not a flowery sermon, wife,
But simple gospel truth;
It fitted humble men like me;
It suited hopeful youth;
To win immortal souls to Christ,
The earnest preacher tried;
He talked not of himself or creed,
But Jesus crucified.

Dear wife, the toll will soon be o'er,
The vict'ry soon be won;
The shining land is just ahead,
Our race is nearly run:
We're nearing Canaan's happy shore,
Our home so bright and fair;
Thank God we'll never sin again;
There'll be no sorrow there,
There'll be no sorrow there,
In heaven above
Where all is love,
There'll be no sorrow there.

A MISARRIED REQUEST

Mrs. J. R. Keating, Ont.—Some time ago I sent some verses, that had been requested through "Questions and Answers" and asked for some in return.

You printed the poetry with my name attached but took no notice of my request. This may have been owing to my name not being on your subscription list, which it has not been of late years, as I am now a widow without home ties, and am caring for an aged father, who has been a subscriber for fifty-six years, and I have read the paper for over forty years and always enjoyed it. I trust this request will not meet with same treatment as the former. Many years ago, I read a piece of poetry, the last line of each verse being, "A million a month in China are dying without God." I would be most grateful if any of your readers could favor me with the poem as I'm anxious to have it for Missionary Thankoffering. Another poem, with which I was familiar, over thirty years ago, but have completely lost, was, "The ride of Jennie McNeil," the first verse running something like this:

"Paul Revere was a rider bold,
But well he has his valorous deeds been told,
Sheridan's ride was a glorious one,
And often it has been dwelt upon.
But when should men do all the deeds
On which the love of a patriot feeds—
Listen to me while I reveal,
The dashing ride of Jennie McNeil."

It is a tale of the American civil war, and I would be greatly pleased if I could regain a copy through your valuable paper. Wishing you every success, especially in the prohibition campaign.

Ans.—There has been an error somewhere. A strict tabulation is kept of every request in this department, and we find none on our list credited to your name. Also there is positively no favoritism shown to one request or question over another. Subscribers, readers, and casual readers are given equal consideration.

E. P. Browne, Alta.—I am enclosing verses recently asked for in the Witness, I think by Mr. Twigg, but as the issue has been mislaid I am not sure. They were printed in the Northern Messenger last August, 31st, and I memorized them. The last verse I have added does not belong to this hymn but seems to fit here, the whole going well to the tune of "Alas, and Did My Saviour Bleed"

I find the Questions and Answers Department very interesting, there are so many fine pieces in it. Wishing the Witness prosperity and success in the war on the liquor evil.

Ans.—This hymn, "I saw one Hanging on a Tree" was published a few weeks ago. The extra verse follows:—

He breaks the power of cancelled sin,
He sets the prisoner free;
His blood can make the foulest clean,
His blood avails for me.

RELIGIOUS VERSES

Miss Maria Rogers, Sask.—I have written to you to express my thanks to the kind friends for sending the two beautiful hymns I asked for. I am so grateful for them; I also thank you very much for the space you have given in your valuable paper. I look forward every week for it coming. I am sending some verses I have in my collection as I felt it would help some one. I have not got the music of "Hope On." I wish I could get it very much.

JESUS SAYS I WILL

Hast thou asked the Lord to hear?
Jesus says He will

Bowing listening ever near,
He beholds thy every tear,
Waits to still each rising fear,
Jesus says He will.

Hast thou asked the Lord to bless?
Jesus says He will,
Humbly at His footstool press,
There thy guilt and sin confess,
He will pity thy distress,
Jesus says I will.

Hast thou asked the Lord to keep?
Jesus says I will,
Through the valley dark and deep,
When all others watchers sleep,
Still the Shepherd guards His sheep,
Jesus says He will.

Hast thou asked the Lord to guide?
Jesus says He will,
Where the clouds the future hide,
Up the mountain path untrod,
He will every need provide,
Jesus says I will.

He will take us by and by,
Jesus says He will,
Sweetly let the spirit fly,
Far above you, sunny sky,
Where no tear drop dims the eye,
Jesus says I will.

First Prince of Wales

Tradition has it the first Prince of Wales was born in Carnarvon Castle shortly before 1300, while Edward I. was in Wales with his army enforcing peace, and in 1301 the youngster was formally created the Prince of Wales.

His father jestingly referred to him as a native-born prince of unblamable life who could speak not a word of English,

MENDELSSOHN'S "SPRING SONG"

Mendelssohn's lovely "Spring Song," says Walter Siebel in his entertaining book of recollections and reflections "The Sands of Time," owed its origin to a pretty incident. Mendelssohn was staying with his friends, the Beneckes, at Denmark Hill, a suburb of London. It was a perfect summer morning and the house party had begged him to go with them to Windsor, but he decided to stay behind with the children. The windows opened on to the garden. Mendelssohn sat down to improvise, but after each of the few bars the children kept running in to take his hands off the keyboard and urge him to play with them. Each time he consented and each time he returned. You can hear that story in the appoggiaturas of the piece.

WHERE PERFUME IS MADE

The pretty and quaintly old fashioned town of Grasse, in North France, has been world famous for its scent factories for several hundreds of years; and the enormous quantities of perfumed flowers that come annually into the factories there are almost incredible.

The principal flowers used in perfume making are orange blossoms, roses, jasmine, mimosa, violets narcissi, jonquils, hyacinths, mignonette, tube roses, carnations, wall-flowers.

All these flowers are grown in the immediate district, and most of the adjoining countryside is devoted to the flower-growing industry. The first harvest to be dealt with is that of the violet, which has just now started and will probably last for a couple of months or longer, and the other will follow on in their due seasons. The busiest time, of course, comes in May, when the roses, mignonette, orange blossom and carnations are at their best.

The scent and soap factories of Grasse are all fitted with the latest and best equipment for extracting the perfumed essence from the millions of flowers brought into them. Different flowers go through different processes; and the various firms have certain special secret processes for their own special brand of perfume.

A very general method is to place the carefully picked petals into fat or oil, in which they remain for a certain number of hours, when they are removed and replaced by a supply of fresh petals, relays of petals being used until the fat or oil is thoroughly impregnated with the perfume. Another method is to scatter thickly the petals over glass plates covered with grease, piling the plates high up one over the other.

In both these methods the fat or oil is afterward plunged in alcohol which extracts all the perfume from it, so that when the grease is finally removed from the alcohol not the least trace of scent remains in it.

Some valuable perfumes are made by distillation, the oils are being distilled from the flower petals. The famous "attar of roses" is prepared in this manner, likewise eau-de-cologne. The latter is made from a mixture of flower petals and oils derived from the blossom and leaves of orange trees and upon the rind of oranges, which, together with various spices, are distilled with alcohol.

A Sign of the Times

In the tower of the old museum in Calais there is a famous clock of which the mechanism is connected with a pair of effigies representing a King of England and a King of France. Formerly, when the clock struck the hour the two royal figures were released to engage in a furious single combat with lances. During the late war, a German bomb damaged the clock so badly that the two chevaliers were believed definitely to have been placed "hors de combat." "A miracle!" exclaimed the townspeople, on seeing what had happened. "France and England are reconciled!" Recently, however, a clockmaker succeeded in repairing the intricate and delicate mechanism of the clock, and the two warriors began once more to regale the public with their periodic jousts, whereupon the Calaisiens exclaimed, with perhaps a touch of Gallic cynicism, "That's the end of the alliance!"

New Radio Valve

An invention by two young British wireless experimenters, Mr. G. V. Dowding and Mr. K. D. Rogers, is said by the famous scientist, Sir Oliver Lodge, to mark a new and important era in wireless reception. The invention, the essential feature of which is a valve of new pattern, has been shown at work, and it is reported that the demonstration showed the possibility of eliminating the use of high-tension batteries in valve receiving sets, and at the same time providing greatly improved reception results. By its use, distortion in loud speakers will be avoided, and atmospheric will be largely eliminated, while it will reduce the cost of valve sets considerably.

FAMOUS WILLS IN SOMERSET HOUSE

Casual strollers through the Strand who hurry past a Renaissance building with an imposing facade by Sir William Chambers know that Somerset House is the place where vital statistics and probate records for the United Kingdom are deposited.

Most of the visitors, however, know only vaguely about this vast treasure house, and they are the people who pay a shilling to look up the records of births, deaths, and marriages and sit in a dingy little room while the entry they want is searched for in the enormous fireproof vaults that contain 150,000,000 names. Some few penetrate a still dingier room where wills and lists of shareholders can be examined.

It is probably better for the peace of mind of Somerset House's custodian that it is not widely known that upon payment of a shilling fee a visitor can have Shakespeare's will shown to him. It is Somerset House's most treasured possession and was brought out the other day for inspection by a party of special overseas visitors who were making one of a series of visits to historical London, arranged in aid of King Edward's hospital fund.

The poet's testament is written on a sheet of yellowed paper, written over with the decisive writing of a Stratford notary. It is, of course, kept under glass, but it was not so protected soon enough. Decisive as was the poet's calligraphy, it is mostly indecipherable now except the famous clause in which Shakespeare left unto his unhappy wife, Anne Hathaway, "my second best bed with the furniture."

Lying near Shakespeare's will and next to it in value, the little group of privileged visitors saw the codicil made by Lord Nelson in his diary on the eve of the battle of Trafalgar, which was found in an escritoire a year after his death. In Nelson's large, flourishing handwriting one may read how he left "Emma, Lady Hamilton, as a legacy to my King and to my country," explaining how her Ladyship had helped in a certain political move.

The Duke of Wellington's will, disposing in thin, fine handwriting of about \$2,500,000—an enormous fortune for the times—explained that the hero of Waterloo was making it because "an attempt has been made last night to assassinate me." Dr. Samuel Johnson's will and Gladstone's will, written by himself in a little green-covered notebook, with special stipulations that "on no account shall any laudatory inscription be placed on me," were also examined in turn.

The story of a sailor's will, found by a driver in a metal box 300 years after it had been cast into the sea and brought to Somerset House to be proved, fascinated the party. "When the will was placed in the box in 1656 the parchment on which it was written must have been large," stated an official. "When it was taken out it had shrunk considerably, but the writing was perfectly legible."

The wills of soldiers and sailors in the great war are a class to themselves. One is the photograph of a girl with the words written on it, "All to her," which was proved from the handwriting, and a will which a sailor who was killed in the Battle of Jutland had engraved on the back of his identification disc and which was legally proved.

A LESSON IN COMPOSITION

A lady who had some lessons in composition from Stevenson in his Bournemouth days quotes some of his precepts in the Cornhill Magazine.

"You should have used fewer adjectives and many more descriptive verbs. If you want me to see your garden don't, for pity's sake, talk about 'climbing roses' or 'green, mossy lawns.' Tell me, if you like, that roses twined themselves round the appletrees and fell in showers from the branches. Never dare tell me again anything about 'green grass.' Tell me how the lawn was flecked with shadows. I know perfectly well that grass is green. So does everybody else in England. What you have to learn is something different from that. Make me see what it was that made your garden distinct from a thousand others. And, by the way, while we are about it, remember once for all that 'green' is a word I flatly forbid you to utter in a description more than perhaps once in a lifetime."

Used by Queen Elizabeth

It is one of the promising signs of the times that an attempt is being made to restore the old Roman Bath, sunk in the floor of a vaulted chamber just off the Strand, London, to its original condition. Most of the tiles with which an enterprising exhibitor ornamented the walls have been removed and the dull red brick exposed showing craftsmanship of which today any building concern might be proud. The Roman Bath is believed to have been built about A.D. 240. It was used by Queen Elizabeth, and at a much later date it is recorded that David Copperfield "tumbled in headforemost."

Sunday Home Reading

THE PATH MADE CLEAR

"I can see my great life work," said the woman. "Yonder it is, but a little beyond me. It is the thing I could do whole-heartedly, joyfully, the thing God surely meant me to do. Yet whenever I try to reach it I find the path so rough and uneven that I stumble and cannot go. How awry is this world when one is denied the doing of her life work!"

And the angel who had stopped to hear drew her back with a gentle hand.

"Stay, beloved, and strive not so eagerly to reach the great work. Let us first look down and see what it is that makes the path unequal, and causes your feet to stumble."

Then, looking down they found that the rocks and barriers blocking the way were made up of the common, little, everyday duties that she had left undone in her yearning for the great work yonder.

"Such little things! Could they stay me?" she asked.

"You see that many together form a barrier," said the angel. "And your hand alone can clear them away, and open the path to the great work that is awaiting you."

"How blind I was not to look down, and see what kept me back!" she said. "This hour will I begin to clear my path."

"Learn, then," said the angel, "that the path to every great work is crowded with small common duties that go to make our daily round of life. And only in the well-doing of these things can the path be made clear."—Zella Margaret Walters, in *The Mother's Magazine*.

BEAUTY

There is so much beauty in this world of ours that we wonder how it is that we can go through life and not always be appreciative of it. Beauty lies at our right and left. It comes into our life at nearly every moment of the day and night. Beauty is omnipresent.

There is beauty in the weather. Sunsets, sunrises. Moonlight. All the seasons, individually, are a thing of beauty, and no one of them is more beautiful than another. Flowers, trees, shrubs, fields of grain and meadows, all are beautiful. We have lakes, rivers, ponds, and great oceans. We have great forests, swamps, and even the vast open stretches of our great western desert lands. They are beautiful.

There is beauty, too, in our civilization. Homes are beautiful things, architecturally beautiful. Cities are somewhat beautiful despite their grimness. There are innumerable great edifices which are works of beauty. Even the clothes which people wear, the cars they drive, the furniture which is within their home, are beautiful things.

There is beauty in a kind deed. Perhaps more beauty there than in any other thing we find in life. Still, most of us go through life only catching fleeting, temporary glimpses of its beauty. Life itself is beautiful. It could not be otherwise, else it were entirely futile and meaningless.—*Jersey Bulletin*.

THE PROBLEM OF TRANSLATION

Speaking at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Dr. John Edward Hine, Bishop of Grantham, who has rendered long and distinguished service in Africa, referred to the difficulties met with in translation of the Scriptures, and said:

"When you have 560 different versions and 5,600 people who have been puzzling their heads and racking their brains for years to find the right word to render the Old Testament and the New Testament into the vernacular of their own particular district, you see it means a most enormous amount of careful labor. The translators should be good scholars, and they must have a clear understanding of what they want to translate. You cannot put a literal translation of the Old Testament or the New Testament Scriptures into the natives' vernacular. You must try thoroughly, first of all, to understand what the idea is, and then you must find the best way of rendering it in the native language, and it is very difficult. Some of these languages are very poor in prepositions. 'By whom,' 'through whom,' and 'in whom,' and words of that kind are exceedingly difficult to express accurately in the native language. In Swahili there are about three prepositions. If you try to translate the Epistle to the Ephesians with three prepositions to work with, you will find it is not an easy thing to do. Sometimes it seems hopeless ever to find the right word which you want to represent what you have to teach. Infinite care has to be taken, and there have to be these revisions again and again. We all come home to the Bible Society and say, 'Print this for me,' and they do it, but they do it with the very wise proviso that you are not to give these books away in handfuls to people

just because they ask for it, but you have to make them pay for it. That is a most excellent principle to work on. If you give a man a Bible and he does not pay for it, he does not think you value it yourself—at least an African does not. He thinks you are a fool to give it to him for nothing. But if you make him pay for it he thinks you value it, and he values it.

"There are all these translations and all this work of the most profound importance which has been carried on for more than a hundred years, and is being carried on with an ever-widening embrace, until the whole world shall receive in its own languages the living Word of God. How important that is every Christian must feel and know. For what is the Bible? The Old Testament tells us about the way in which God came to man. What is the New Testament about? The way by which men can come to God, and they meet in the incarnation of our Blessed Lord Jesus Christ. You have the thought always in your mind that all these stories of the Old Testament, all these histories, the Law and the Prophets, the history of Israel, and all that, show the way in which Almighty God was gradually revealing Himself to man until the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us, and we beheld His glory. Then the New Testament is the way by which man can come to God, can come through Jesus Christ, Who is the Way, the Truth, and the Life. That, as you see, is what we have to keep in mind. It is not merely a matter of scholarship or grammar. It is not merely a matter of studying this language and that language, but it is the means by which we are to bring home to all mankind the blessed truth of the Gospel of Jesus Christ."

LEGENDS OF THE ROSE

Among all flower favorites there are few persons who will deny first place to that flower of all flowers—the rose.

Earth hath no princelier flowers Than roses white and roses red. sang that mysterious English poet, Chaucer, of whose life so little is known. And we find him singing again:

Let princes princely flowers defend! Roses, the garden's pride,

Are flowers for love and flowers for kings. Exclaims Herrick one of the greatest of lyric poets:

Then in that parlay, all those flowers Voted the rose the queen of flowers.

Many are the legends concerning the rose, many the stories of love, hate, war and death. There is, indeed, scarcely a great name in the vast realm of literature which has not paid tribute, in some form or other, to the rose. One finds in Herodotus, the celebrated Greek historian of antiquity, mention of the double rose. In the Song of Solomon is found the phrase: "I am the rose of Sharon and the lily of the valley," though that rose is believed to have been the crocus or the narcissus.

The Romans were great lovers of roses and their mightiest emperors strewed huge masses of them about their banquet halls when some great feast was in progress. Nero showered roses on his guests and rose perfumes ran in streams through his palace during his luxurious festivals.

A Roman legend says that Flora, goddess of flowers, overwhelmed by grief by the death of her favorite nymph, supplicated Jove to transform the beloved into a flower that would surpass all others. Jove immediately fashioned the rose.

This was the white variety. Another legend relates that once, when Venus was hurrying to the aid of Adonis, she stepped accidentally upon the thorn of a rosebush. Blood dripped from her foot—and ever since that time we have had the red rose.



NEW SOUTH AFRICAN PREMIER

General Hertzog of the Nationalist party, who succeeds General Jan Smuts as Premier of the South African Union.

THESE WORRISOME TIMES

(Kansas City Star)

It is apparent we are living in critical times. Even if science doesn't succeed in exploding an atom and perhaps blowing the planet to bits, there's a chance the world will be hit by a comet within the next few months. Nobody seems to know what would happen in case of such a collision, but it is probable it would at least take our minds off other things. Three comets are headed our way, news dispatches say, and seem to be running on wild time, without definite schedule.

That information was enough to create uneasiness, but worse remained behind. Having told us about the comets, science proceeded to reveal another fact we had not previously been aware of. It is that the island of Britain is slowly tipping eastward. It has tipped several feet within the last three hundred years. Right here it may be remarked that science has a very inadequate notion of news values. It has known for three hundred years that Britain was tipping and has said nothing about it. For three hundred years we have been deprived of a worry that was rightfully ours.

Of course, it is well known that the Gulf Stream is changing its course and that if it changes it sufficiently it will have a marked influence on the destinies of man. It might affect climates so considerably as to shift whole populations.

Marked changes have been observed in the moon. Elderly persons say it isn't what it was when they were young. They can walk under it now and remain perfectly calm. What is happening to the moon is uncertain, but it is possible it is preparing to return to its original location, which was the bed of the Pacific Ocean. If it should do that it would necessarily involve some changes here. The Pacific Ocean would have to be moved somewhere. Where? Probably it would arouse controversy.

The sun is shrinking, too. How much scientists haven't definitely decided—they're sometimes careless in matters of detail. But if it shrinks enough it's bound to affect us sooner or later.

These things concern us deeply. They provide subjects for worry and debate—opportunities that should not be neglected.

Perfect loyalty to the Father's will is suing in lowliest service to the brethren—that was the humility of Christ, and that is the humility he wants in us. There is nothing cringing in it, nothing mean. It is trustful, active, eminently blessed. It is the crowning grace of every Christian character, and makes the wilderness blossom as the rose.—G. H. Morrison.

Today, the world in its state of unrest needs a vision of the great Surgeon if its ills are to be cured, its sight restored. It must do that which it cannot do—it must see. But it needs even more than a possession of a vision of Christ. The possession of a vision may make merely an impracticable idealist. That vision must be worked into the fibre of life. The vision must possess the man.

The population of the United States was 112,826,000 on January 1, 1924, according to an estimate just announced by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. This is a gain of 1,943,000 in the year, according to the figures of this bureau. The official census count of 1920 placed the population of this country at 105,711,000.

The soul is never wholly at its rest away from God; the soul is God-like, and seeks its own. To get back to God, "that" is the struggle.—Phillips Brooks.

Prayer

O Lord, Thou didst behold the earth when it was waste and void, and the heavens when they had no light, and by the word of Thy power Thou hast wrought wondrously. O look upon the multitude made in Thy image, marred by sin, fainting and scattered as sheep having no shepherd; and in Thine infinite love draw them unto Thyself. May Thy redeemed people be willing, in this day of Thy power, to become messengers of mercy to those who are walking in darkness and the shadow of death. For Jesus' sake—Amen.

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS IN INDIA

In India begging is a recognized profession. Not merely not shameless, it is revered, honored, and crowds of its followers are designated as "holy" beggars. Many of the types are common in Europe; the man, for example, who comes to obtain a loan for which he never intends to pay back; or, again, the man to whom to lend is a privilege and an honor, who shows his respect for you by accepting your loan; or the man with an adequate salary, who whines of his large and starving family, while his bloated face, mottled nose and trembling hands are eloquent of tummy, writes, "F. S." in *The London Daily Mail*.

India's professional beggars may be classified in three groups.

1. The Pathetic Beggars. These are found in every town, village, hamlet and roadside in the country. They meet you at every turn, and their piteous plea for alms rises everlastingly to heaven—but rarely reaches the heart of man.

2. The Holy Beggars. These for the most part are peripatetic, and wander over the country side, many of them naked save for a loin cloth, with their bodies smeared with ash and saffron and their hair uncut, matted and dishevelled. They wear strings of berries round their necks and carry in one hand a bell, the ringing of which constitutes their sole appeal for charity, and in the other hand a bowl in which "alms contributions are thankfully received," literally.

3. The Tamasha Beggars. These do it because they like it. It is good fun and a jolly life. Like the "holy" beggars, they wander from village to village and are assured of a welcome wherever they go. They rely for the most part on their fantastic get-up to win them sympathy, and in concealing their fancy dress nothing comes amiss.

The rosary of religious services is named for the rose, crushed roses, according to chroniclers, having been strung before the advent of beads. And we are told that the expression "sub rosa" came about because the Romans used to paint a large rose on the ceiling of their banquet halls as a reminder to those present that what occurred was not to be repeated.

Planned a Reprisal

This story is being told in London about one of the new ministers. Receiving a message from a Cabinet colleague to come over and see him, he became very angry and said to a friend, "I'm dashed if I'll go! I'm the Senior Minister. If he wants to see me, let him come here." But the friend, an official nursed for years in the purest essence of Whitehall tact, said: "Quite so, quite so! He really ought to come and see you. But after all," and he smiled blandly in rising, "it's a fine day; let us walk across to his office together."

The Senior Minister looked at him a moment, then assented. "Very well," he said, "but the first wet day we'll ask the fellow to come across and see us."

Uses Airplane to Church

For the first time in the history of the church, in Sweden a "sky pilot" has come to his congregation out of the air. For a whole month the minister had been prevented from reaching his charge out on the lonely Island of Utö, in the Baltic Sea, off Stockholm. The pack ice being driven back and forth around the island made approach impossible, by either boat or foot. But the minister was determined not to let another Sunday go by without holding divine service, and appealed to the Swedish naval air service for assistance. A plane was provided, which carried the minister to Utö and later brought him back to Stockholm.

The Boy and the Girl

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS FOR SUNDAY, JULY 18

Infinite possibilities of good or evil, and of joy or suffering are hid in the soul of every boy and every girl, and in every case the boy or girl has power to choose between good and evil, and in choosing between good and evil each individual chooses between a life that will give increasing satisfaction and end in glory and a life that will be disappointing as it progresses and will be rejected at the last.

But the choice between good and evil is not usually very definite at the beginning. Most children intend to be good, and when they act selfishly, or proudly, or meanly, or rebelliously, or deceitfully, they have a sort of idea that they are merely claiming their rights. For the feeling that one has a right to look out for one's own interests and to claim whatever one thinks he should have is inherent in every human heart. But every time the child acts wrongly and justifies himself in doing so he strengthens the tendency to evil in his nature and makes it more difficult to choose and do right next time. Every time a child makes himself do what he knows to be right because it is right, he gains a victory over himself and makes it easier to gain another.

It is probably safe to say that the child can always know when he is doing wrong, because the child's conscience has not been demoralized, and conscience is our divinely appointed monitor. It is unfortunately easy to demoralize one's conscience so that it will no longer be a safe guide. In fact, it may even become an incentive to wickedness, as it was in Paul's case when he honestly thought he was serving God by persecuting the disciples of Christ. But the child's conscience would undoubtedly lead him right if he would listen to it.

There is one way in which the choice between good and evil can be made definite very early in life, and that is, by recognizing one's utter inability to keep oneself straight and surrendering oneself to Christ to be saved from sin and transformed into the image of God; as at the beginning. Those who refuse to accept Christ as their Saviour and master do not usually make a final choice of evil until the last opportunity to make a choice, and then they do not know that it is the last chance they will have to turn their backs on sin and seek forgiveness. By that time the habit of following the bent of their own inclination has probably become so deeply rooted in their nature that they could not choose the right even if they knew it was their last chance. They have lost the power of loving and trusting God.

If children could only realize the tremendous importance of the early years in which they are forming their characters, they would be more in sympathy with parents and others who try to head them in the right direction. They would not think, as so many of them seem to do, that every attempt to restrict their freedom in any way is an injustice. It is probably safe to say that, as a rule, character is formed before the age of 16 at the latest, and is not easily changed afterwards. Indeed, it often takes definite shape in very early years.

Not one incident in the life of Jesus is recorded between the time when Joseph brought Him back from Egypt and settled in Galilee and the time when He was taken up to Jerusalem to the Passover feast when He was twelve years old, and not another incident is recorded after that till He was ready to enter on His public ministry at the age of thirty.

Of His first twelve years we are told that He grew and became strong in spirit and was full of wisdom and the grace of God was upon Him. And all that we know of the next eighteen years is that He was obedient to Joseph and Mary, and that He made progress in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and men.

Yet these few very brief statements are sufficient to show that even from His earliest years Jesus had chosen to be a good boy, and as He grew older He kept Himself constantly under control. No doubt He had many a fight with Himself in boyhood and all the way up; for He was a real boy with all the natural impulses that other boys feel. He was "tempted at all points, as we are; yet without sin." (See Heb. 4: 15.)

And the one incident that is recorded of our Lord's early life, His visit to Jerusalem at the age of twelve, gives us evidence that He was a very thoughtful boy and had tried to understand the teaching of the Old Testament, for He was able to answer the questions of the learned rabbis and to ask them questions that astonished them. We may perhaps assume that Mary had told her Son about the wonderful things that happened before and after His birth, and that He had been studying the prophecies about the Messiah that was to come to see if they applied to Him. At all events, we know that in after years He proved His familiarity with these prophecies by quoting one of them whenever the occasion required it.

It is quite evident that Jesus had become fully convinced that He was the Son of God, before He was twelve. When Mary reproached Him for remaining behind and letting her hunt for Him, she said, "Thy father and I have sought Thee sorrowing." He answered, "Did you not know that I must be about My Father's business, or in My Father's house?" (Literally, in the things of My Father.) Mary said, "Thy father," meaning Joseph. Legally, Joseph was His father, and Joseph had acted the part of a father. And Jesus had, no doubt, been in the habit of calling Joseph father; but He wanted Mary to understand that He knew Himself to be the Son of God. So, when she said, "Thy father," (Joseph), He answered, "My Father." (God.)

It may be that He had just then for the first time, fully grasped the thought that He was the "only begotten" Son of God, but He had, no doubt, had from His earliest years a consciousness of the fact that some specially great responsibility lay upon Him and some great destiny awaited Him. And this consciousness would be a spur, urging Him constantly to fit Himself for what was before Him. But, in fact, a similar responsibility and a similar possibility of attaining to a glorious destiny rests upon every child of Adam in proportion to the capacities of his or her nature. Of the responsibility resting upon us Jesus said, "As My Father has sent Me into the world, even so, send I you." And of the reward of faithful service, He said in His last official prayer, "The glory which Thou gavest Me I have given them." "To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with Me on My throne." (See John 20: 21-23 and 17: 18, 19; John 17: 22; Rev. 3: 21.)

The first step toward the formation of a good character in childhood is to form a habit of obedience. Children are commanded to obey their parents in order that they may learn to obey God, and that by learning to obey cheerfully they may learn self-control, which is both the hardest and the most necessary lesson that is set before us. Parents who do not train their children to obey make it harder for the children to learn self-control, because self-assertion, self-will, is the very opposite of self-control.

Golden Text: Jesus advanced in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and men. (Luke 2: 52.)

Scripture Readings

Monday, July 7—Luke 2: 40-52; Tuesday—2 Tim. 3: 14-17; Wednesday—1 Sam. 1: 21-28; Thursday—Mat. 18: 1-6; Friday—John 6: 5-14; Saturday—Mat. 21: 12-17; Sunday—Psalm 119: 9-16.

The Authority of Religion

"The Suburbs of Christianity," being the work of the pastor of a great city church, takes us to the place "where crosses the crowded ways of life." In his prefatory note Doctor Sockman makes the challenging statement that "the Protestant Church is on the verge of a reformation rivaling in results that of Martin Luther." The sermons are brilliant interpretations of the signs of the times. They are modern in viewpoint but militantly spiritual. The sermon on "Sound Faith" completely annihilates the seemingly puncture-proof statement, "It does not matter what you believe so long as you do what is right." "Our Changing Morals" deals with a call

to battle which Christians must not ignore. We read, "A clear and intellectually satisfying idea of religious authority is a primary need of the Christian world to-day." Would anyone have the temerity to deny this far-reaching, deeply rooted truth? Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

Venice was a great maritime Commonwealth whose prosperity and commercial life depended upon the sea. She was called the "Bride of the Sea," because of the ancient ceremony of the doge throwing a ring into the Adriatic Sea, saying as he did so, "We wed thee, oh sea! in token of perpetual domination."

Egotist

I am all,
All am me;
Whoever are us
Is we.

HOME-MAKING IN PEKING

A Chinese house turned out to be a very pleasant place to live in. There was pleasure even in having no stairs to climb, especially after being on the top floor of a hotel where the elevator too often bore the sign "No currency"; the delightful feeling of being at home as soon as the red doors closed behind us was more real than we had ever felt in any of our Western abodes. Ours is a simple dwelling, to be sure, as befits mere rolling stones. It has only one court, perhaps thirty feet square, paved with grey mud bricks and surrounded by four separate little low-browed houses of two rooms each, their roofs of curved tile slanting down in a protective way, as if presaging hot summers or bitter winters. Their bare backs are turned to the neighbors who crowd us on every side, and their windows all face the court, take up all four sides of it—in fact, for on the inside there are nothing but windows. At the top are lattices covered with the flimsy white paper so general in China, easily renewed and much more adequate against heat or cold than one would think; but foreign influence has put real glass in the lower panes. One is not long in discovering that in Peking the main house always faces south. If the compound is on the north side of the street the best rooms are at the far back of it; if it is on the south side they back up against the street wall, and so on. This most important building almost always has a low, wide porch, like ours, with a pergola-roof over which plants rooted in the unpaved strips of earth along the sides of the court can clamber. In summer it is the Peking custom to have the courtyard covered by a peng, a huge reed mat on pole legs, high enough above the whole establishment to shade it without cutting off the breeze—and always rented, by the way, from the peng-gild, which refuses to sell. But summer was waning when we moved in, and for eight or nine months a year it would be a sacrilege to shut out the brilliant blue sky that tents Peking, often without the faintest rent in it for weeks at a time. Even when the dry cold of a Peking winter was at its sharpest we never regretted the separation of our little houses which necessitated crossing the court and having another glimpse of that unsullied blue sky and a breath of the outdoor air whenever we went from one room to another.

The collecting of the requisite staff of servants was the mildest task of all. In Peking, as in all China, human beings swarm so thickly that the mere rumor of a desire for services is enough to bring many fold of applicants. The wise thing for the new-comer is to hire his servants through the servants of his friends, or in some such linked-up way. They will no doubt have to pay their informants a certain "squeeze" for the job, but one is protected from fly-by-night domestics whose antecedents and family roots are unknown; though compared with the opportunities which Chinese servants have for fleeing foreign employers they are honestly personified. A staff thus recommended to us lined up for inspection. There was an engaging-looking little cook nearing middle life, a round-faced, too youthful "boy," who, having once served in a Japanese hotel and learned unpleasant habits, soon departed in favor of a man from the interior of the province, and a tall, handsome Shantung coolie. Then there came a wrinkled old rickshaw-man, one of the swift runners in Peking for all his age, and finally, after more careful picking, we chose the only feminine member of the staff, an ama for the most important task of all—pursuing the younger generation. Then, with a dose of interpreted orders, we were off.

For on one point we were adamant; we would not have an English-speaking servant in the house. Chinese domestics who have even a smattering of the language of their employers, we had already noted, are likely to be impudent, to be experts in the matter of "squeeze," and to demand what in Peking are fabulous wages. Life is much simpler, too, when one can talk freely without being understood by the servants. But the really important motive was that we wished to learn Chinese, above all to have the son who had lost his second birthday in crossing the Pacific learn it, and not the atrocious Pidgin-English which constitutes the linguistic lore of so many "boys" and amas. Looking back upon it we can testify that there is no more direct road to a speaking knowledge of even the Chinese language than living in the unbroken midst of it.

Down in the Legation Quarter people pay their servants two or three times what is customary in the rest of Peking, to say nothing of the "rake-off" which careless auditing and boastful living give them. Our new staff named their own wages, but they named them on an inflated basis, so that both side were satisfied. All except the ama considered ten dollars a month a suitable return for their

services, though the rickshaw-man, of course, had to have eight more for the use of his shining carriage, housed just within the outer door. The woman stood out for fourteen, something more than the average in that quarter, but she proved well worth it, for not only was hers the most responsible job but the many tasks that fall to the ama's lot made her specially valuable. Besides their wages, Chinese servants get nothing, legitimately, except the k'ang they sleep on in their cramped quarters, a basket of coal-balls now and then in the colder months, and sometimes a garment used exclusively in their employer's service. Their food is their own affair. Thus our staff of five cost us sixty-two "Mex," or, to put it into American money, about thirty-five dollars gold a month. In addition to this they expect cash presents at our Christmas, their New Year, and when we should break up house, keeping, totalling approximately an extra month's wages.—From "Wandering in China," By Harry A. Frank. (Fisher Unwin: 21s net.)

Lincoln's Religion

The conversation turned upon religious subjects, and Mr. Lincoln made this impressive remark: "I have never united myself to any church, because I have found difficulty in giving my assent, without mental reservation, to the long, complicated statements of Christian doctrine which characterize their article of belief and confession of faith. When any church will inscribe over its altar, as its sole qualification for membership, the Saviour's condensed statement of the substance of both law and gospel, 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself,' that church will I join with all my heart and with all my soul."

French Wisdom

From "Looking at Life" (Mme. M. Cazalis):

Pretensions are the aspirations of small souls.

Take your wit into society, but leave your heart at home.

A fool may see correctly, but if he starts to think he is lost.

It takes a greater soul to rejoice in the success of a friend than to sympathize in his misfortune.

One becomes aware when one is suffering that happiness consists in not being a sufferer.

Admire modest people when they speak of their works, but be careful not to agree with their opinions of themselves.

Pope's Distress

The freaks of composition are many. When Pope, whose Greek was not one of his strong points, undertook to translate Homer, he sometimes wished himself hanged. He wrote:

"What terrible moments does one feel, after one has engaged for a large work! In the beginning of my translating the *Iliad*, I wished anybody would hang me a dozen times. It sat so heavily on my mind at first that I used often to dream of it, and do sometimes still. When I got into the method of translating thirty or forty verses before I got up, and peddled with it the rest of the morning, it went on easy enough; and when I was thoroughly got into the way of it I did the rest with pleasure."

Pope said further that his usual method in translating both the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* was to take advantage of the first heat, and then to correct. In his first heat he wrote his translations on the backs of envelopes and on the backs of architectural sketches which he had made for the improvement of his Twickenham villa.

Mussolini and Shelley

Mussolini, the Italian premier, is a lover of Shelley, as he explained in an interview for the *Saturday Review*. Counting on the fingers of his hand, he said: "This is how I place the importance of the various arts. I mean, of course, their importance to me. First music." Here he held and shook his thumb. "Yes, music first of all and above all. Then architecture, then poetry, then sculpture, and then painting and so on. And I put music first because it is the most easily communicated. When I take my violin and play I get, at once, into touch with the music of whatever country it may be; I get into the soul of that music, it is mine, a part of me. You know what Shakespeare says of music—and Shelley too." As he spoke of Shelley he took up a book and held it in his hands looking down at it. "Shelley is music."

Of all the books of the Bible, in *Ruth* there is an example of pure idyllic charm—a charm of words so great that the reading of it in calm moments fairly carries one off one's feet: "... for whither thou goest I will go; and where thou lodgest I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."

From the Crow's Nest

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

THE SASKATCHEWAN REFERENDUM

The date of the Saskatchewan Referendum on the liquor question is Wednesday, July 16th, and the hours of voting from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Provision has been made that any voter may leave his employment from 12 p. m. to 3 p. m. to register his vote without loss or reduction of wages.

Two questions appear upon the ballot.

(1) Are you in favor of the principle of the Saskatchewan Temperance Act? This question must be answered or the ballot is spoiled.

(2) If a liquor system under Government control be established, which of the following do you favor?

(a)—Sale by Government Vendors in sealed packages of all spirituous and malt liquors.

(b)—Sale by Government vendors in sealed packages of all spirituous and malt liquors and also sale of beer in licensed premises.

Prohibitionists will have no difficulty in answering the first question. A well-marked "X" will be put opposite the "Yes" on the ballot. The second question, however, is not so easily disposed of.

A writer from Saskatchewan in a recent Christian Guardian deals very clearly with this troublesome second question:

"Some have said that it is desirable to concentrate on Question 1 and leave Question 2 to look after itself. But that may be a mistaken view. If prohibition were defeated, and while workers were never in better heart over the possibilities that is a contingency that must be faced, then quite likely Section (b), of Question 2, would carry. Now that is the worst of all possibilities, from the temperance point of view. It means the old bar under a slightly different style. It means vested interests in the perpetuation of the system and that in turn means the entrenchment of the evil. Surely temperance people do not desire to see that state of affairs and to safeguard themselves they should take the trouble to mark their ballot opposite (a) of the second question. The soundness of this view is shown by the stand taken by the Hotelkeepers' Association and also the brewers, who are both out to fight for the (b) clause in Question 2. We have no excuse not to know that, for letters sent to all hotelkeepers by their own association and also by the brewers prove it to the hilt. The letter sent to the Hotelkeepers' Association has been handed to some of our workers by those among the hotel keepers who are not anxious to enter the booze business. It is a document worth reading, for its revelation of the minds of our opponents. The letter asks for \$5.00 for membership of the Association and also \$100 for the campaign fund to secure the passing of Section (b) of Question 2. It declares, 'This is your last chance to get anything and we have only three months to do anything in. If we are not successful in the coming election (temperance people mark this clause) every hotel-keeper will have to stop selling beer or liquor because the government will surely put a stop to this traffic and you will not only be prosecuted but persecuted.' Surely that is the most naive confession of law-breaking ever made so unblushingly. They will have to 'stop' selling liquor contrary to the law. The letter goes on to say, 'I don't think there is one hotel-keeper who would not pay far more than the \$100 we ask for a license.' Of course, all this opposition to prohibition is pure philanthropy and made to promote person-

al liberty! At least, these gentlemen are frank. They are not quoting Scripture or prating of personal liberty. They want the dollars."

The Saskatoon Brewing Company also joins in the chorus in favor of the retail sale of beer and also writes to the much petitioned hotel-keepers. They say, "You are aware that the Moderation League asked for the retail sale of beer last winter. We understand that the attitude of the League has not changed in this respect and that it still advocates the retail sale of beer. That being the case, it is your duty to work hard for the petition." May we add to our workers, that being the case it is your duty to work against Section (b) of Question 2, and in favor of "yes" in Question 1."

A "DRY" VICTORY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

For Beer 4,531
Against Beer 6,256

These figures were flashed over the wires after the voting in British Columbia on June 20th. They brought new courage and hope to every Prohibitionist in Canada and indicate that the reaction in favor of prohibition has begun in those provinces that have adopted Government Control during the last three years.

The defeat of the proposal to sell beer by the glass on licensed premises in British Columbia was decisive in almost all of the cities, although it carried in some of the rural districts.

The significance of the Beer Plebiscite was dwelt upon in a forcible article that appeared in The Daily Province of Vancouver in the issue of June 4th under large and striking headlines such as these:

BEER VOTE MAY DECIDE DRY ISSUE

Whole Question of Prohibition Linked up With Plebiscite. Liquor Situation Sure to See Radical Change After June 20 Vote —Hope For Improved Conditions

"More hinges upon the outcome of the plebiscite than the average citizen realizes. There are admittedly thousands of people who will vote for beer by the glass in the hope that such a system will help to eliminate the ubiquitous bootlegger; just as thousands of people voted for prohibition in 1916 and then switched to moderation in 1920, hoping for improved conditions.

"Should beer by the glass be endorsed and conditions not be improved, these thousands of voters will swing the pendulum in another direction, the only direction left being 'bone-dry.'"

"Attorney-General Manson declares he is a prohibitionist, but that he has been placed in office to administer the law. He says the law is not being enforced. His wishes regarding beer have not been followed by the Legislature and he declares it is for the people to decide.

"Premier Oliver, personally, is a prohibitionist, but he has not seen fit openly to espouse a movement for the elimination of all liquor or the curtailment of its use. He will have nothing to do with the matter, preferring to leave it to the Legislature or the people.

"Other members of the cabinet have always voted for beer, as have many of the leading Liberals in the last House.

"Whatever the outcome of the beer vote, it is certain that from June 20 there will be a radical change in the liquor laws. Should the electorate decide for beer, the liquor interests will have achieved a notable victory, with the dregs girding up their loins afresh in a fight to prevent the return of the open bar, though even the 'wets' aver that they do not want that. Should the voters decide against beer throughout the province, the administration will go slowly in granting open sale to any municipality which votes for it.

"Plenty of ground exists, in the opinion of those following the situation closely, for the declaration that the beer vote will clearly indicate whether or not British Columbia is to continue a wet province or swing more into the prohibition column."

HON. GEO. W. ROSS AND LIQUOR REVENUES

Canadian politicians would be well repaid by turning over the pages of Hansard and reading a speech which the Hon. George W. Ross, the eloquent Liberal leader from Ontario, delivered in the House of Commons just fifty years ago. It is a message for our times as well as for his.

In this great speech he challenged the term "liquor trade," questioning whether an institution which caused such destruction of life and property could consistently be classified as one of the trades which it was the duty of Parliament properly to protect and encourage. He concluded as follows:

"For my own part I have decided my course. On a question like this when the choice is between the paltry revenue of a few millions—paltry because life is invaluable as compared with money—and the sacrifice of many of the noblest and best of our young men, I decide in favor of humanity. I stand on the side of the young man. When the choice lies between national morality and happiness and the ministers' financial balance sheet, I stand on the side of morality. When the choice is between the best interests of the many and the selfish interests of the few, I stand with the majority. And I do hope that the House, animated by those considerations of patriotism which should always guide its deliberations, will rise to the realization of the full magnitude of this important question and in its wisdom devise such legislation as will protect society from the destructive influences of intemperance."

HIGH-HANDED METHODS

The Town of Richmond, in the Province of Quebec, "beautiful for situation," has a population of about 3,000 souls. It is an important educational centre as well as a busy spot commercially. Here is located the venerable St. Francis College from whose walls, for nearly a century, have gone forth many to enrich the business, political, judicial and religious life of Canada.

In 1923 there were in Richmond three hotels and two groceries with licenses. A fourth hotel license was applied for last winter from the Quebec Liquor Commission, the news of which only accidentally reached the ears of the better elements in the community last March. Immediately upon hearing of it a special meeting of the Town Council was called by the Mayor to determine the attitude of the Council to the new license.

The Town Council, after due consideration, adopted a strong resolution against the granting of the license on the ground, chiefly, that three hotel licenses were more than sufficient for a place the size of Richmond. The action of the Council was supported by protests from the Local Board of Trade, the ministers of the town, the County Protestant Ministerial Association and by those of several leading citizens who communicated with the Liquor Commission.

The Liquor Commission, in replying to the Town Council and the Board of Trade, stated that their resolutions had been forwarded for consideration and recommendation to the Inspector of Hotels, Mr. R. H. Goulais, of Coaticook.

Up to the present these protests have not been acted upon by the Liquor Commission, and a fourth hotel, licensed to sell intoxicating beverages, is in full operation. It is needless to say that this autocratic act of the Liquor Commission has caused much indignation among the citizens of Richmond. It is hoped that this indignation will soon express itself in something more than written protests.

PERSONAL LIBERTY

Recently there was an impulsive individual in the city who decided that he must inevitably begin the erection of a wooden frame building on a vacant lot in the down town business section. When he went to the City Hall to get his building permit he was told it could not be granted. "Why not?" he asked. "It is my ground and my material and so long as I pay for it can't I put up anything I like on my property? What's liberty for anyway?"

"No," was the reply, "you cannot put up anything but a fire-proof building in that locality."

He was mad all the way through. "Things have come to a nice pass when a man cannot do what he likes with his own property," he said. He went out slamming the door, jumped into his Ford and drove off at thirty miles an hour. When he had gone several blocks he was stopped by a policeman, who took him to the station to deposit bail for appearance in court. "You broke the speed law," he was told. "It is my car," he said, "and I will drive it as fast as I want to." "If you persist in it we will put you in jail," was the answer.

He was madder than ever. Going outside he spat contemptuously on the sidewalk, and was immediately arrested by another policeman. "What's the matter now," he said. "Can't a man even spit when he wants to?" "No," was the reply, "not in this city. Your personal liberty doesn't allow you to become a nuisance and spread disease."

"I will not remain in this place," he shouted. Getting into his car he started for home, intending at once to move; but when he got home he found a placard on the door with "smallpox" on it, and was quarantined for six weeks.

No man's personal liberty reaches any farther than where the other man's rights begin.

TEMPERANCE LITERATURE

The pamphlet "Government Without Control" by Dr. E. I. Hart, can be secured at the Quebec Prohibition Federation Office, 222 Craig St., W., Montreal, both in English and French. Single copies 5 cents. \$2.00 per hundred. \$15.00 per 1,000 exclusive of carriage charges.

APPRECIATION OF PRESS STAND IN REGARD TO TEMPERANCE

The Ontario County Women's Christian Temperance Union held their annual convention in the city of Oshawa, June 19th. A resolution was passed at the convention in regard to the hearty co-operation of the press of the county in the printing of Temperance literature from time to time. The resolution also included kind regard for the firm stand taken by the "Witness" along the lines of Temperance.

TEMPERANCE RALLY AT PALMERSTON

A mass meeting of all interested in the Ontario Temperance Act was called by the Ontario Prohibition Union to meet in the Town Hall, Palmerston, on June 23rd, and a grand rally of representative men and women from the counties of Bruce, Huron, Grey, Perth and Wellington were present in answer to the call. The Rev. W. L. Nichol, of Fergus, was asked to take the chair and Mr. A. Malcolmson, notary public, of Moorefield, was appointed as general secretary.

The afternoon meeting was turned into a round table conference under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. Oaten, of Toronto, and the temperance situation of the province of Ontario was carefully considered and many short and pithy speeches were given. The following resolutions were carried by standing vote and by the mass meeting in the evening.

(1) Resolved that we, as a people representing the Counties of Bruce, Huron, Grey, Perth and Wellington, are satisfied that the Ontario Temperance Act is the very best measure on the statute books of the province of Ontario, for the control of the liquor traffic, and that we are not in favor of any plebiscite for this province, but strongly urge more rigid enforcement and strengthening of the said Act.

(2) And we wish to convey to the Hon. W. F. Nichol, the Attorney-General, our appreciation of his efforts in the enforcement of this Act.

(3) That a copy of this resolution, signed by the president and the secretary of this meeting, be sent to the Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Premier of Ontario.

And in regard to our Counties and our work, we recommend as follows:

That where not already in existence a skeleton organization be formed in each riding to consist of president, secretary and treasurer, and that their ultimate aim be total prohibition and more specifically now law enforcement and education in preparation for any and all emergencies that may arise to menace our present attainments.

The large town hall was crowded in the evening and an overflow meeting was held in the Methodist church, addressed by the same speakers. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Henry, of Toronto; A. R. Hassard, barrister, of Toronto, and the Hon. E. C. Drury, late Premier of Ontario.

Eloquent addresses were delivered showing that Government control was Government sale and that it was putting a prestige on the intemperance evil that it never should have, also that Government control in other provinces was an utter failure, and had not in any way reduced the bootlegging business, but had caused an awful expenditure of money in the drink traffic to the ruin of the home, the debauching of the fair young men of Canada and a great loss of business to the merchant, and that it was a shame and disgrace to Canada to allow the liquor traffic across our lakes against the law and wishes of our southern friends and neighbors.

The singing of Mr. Greenlaw, of Detroit, was very much appreciated and added inspiration to the good cause.

Hearty votes of thanks was tendered to the speakers and singer and all interested in the temperance work.

The mass meeting gave no uncertain sound on the temperance situation, and showed that they were awake and fully determined that liquor should not control the Government of Ontario.—A. Malcolmson, secretary.

The manufacture by the ancient Chinese of gongs and tom-toms, with their perfect tones, still remains a mystery to the outside world, although their chemical composition has been determined.



ALFALFA UNDER IRRIGATION

(By A. J. Mann.)

Of the many factors which have a bearing on the successful establishment of alfalfa on silt loam soils under irrigation, the most important are—a firm seed bed, adequate soil moisture and clean land. On gravelly loam soil where irrigation may be inadequate or untimely, it is imperative to utilize to the fullest possible extent the natural moisture in the soil by early spring seeding without a nurse crop, preferably with a grain drill, and covering to a depth of from one and a half to two inches. One year's test at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Summerland, B.C., with autumn seeding on gravelly loam soils, late enough to prevent germination until early spring, has given excellent results. Whether this will prove a method of seeding particularly suitable for light gravelly soils difficult of irrigation must be determined by additional trials. On newly-seeded alfalfa land where soil moisture is sufficient to give good germination and early growth, it is better to withhold irrigation as long as possible, provided water is available when needed. This will help the alfalfa to develop a stronger root system and will maintain the soil in a better physical condition during the period of establishment.

The amount of irrigation required for the economical production of alfalfa will depend chiefly on the character of the soil, topography of the land, and season. Experiments at the above Station over a period of seven years would seem to indicate, under favorable soil conditions where three cuttings per season are harvested, that six irrigations of from four to six acre inches each, or a total of from twenty-four to thirty-six acre inches, per season is a fair guide. It is important that an irrigation should be applied just previous to each cutting to facilitate the early growth of the next crop. Late autumn irrigation will help the alfalfa to weather the winter, provided it is certain that the water will be thoroughly absorbed in the soil.

Cutting alfalfa at the right time has an important influence on the next crop. The proper time to cut is not by the amount of bloom but when the young shoots of the new growth appear from the crown or base of the stem. If cutting is done before these new shoots or buds appear, the second or third growth, as the case may be, will be slow in starting, if, on the other hand, these shoots have made sufficient growth to be cut off by the mower, the second growth will be even more delayed. The third cutting should be sufficiently early so as to permit enough autumn growth to help hold the snow and give winter protection.

In harvesting, every care should be exercised in saving the leaves which are the most nutritious part of the crop. The hay should be raked into windrows while still tough, usually on the day of cutting, depending on the heaviness of the crop and weather conditions. After slightly curing in the windrows, the hay should be put in coils of about the size that can be lifted in one forkful on to the wagon. This allows of the hay curing quickly and minimizes the loss of leaves. The hay should be left in the coils until thoroughly cured, especially if a large quantity is to be put into one stack or mow.

PREVENTING LOSSES IN MAKING HAY

(By W. C. Hopper.)

Careless or improper methods of curing alfalfa and clover for hay may result in a loss of as much as fifty per cent. of the entire crop. Besides, the leaves, which form the largest part of this loss, contain about two-thirds of the total protein and fat of these hay plants. Even under the most careful methods of curing it is possible to lose fifteen to twenty per cent. of the total crop.

Rain and dew may prove another source of loss of the nutrients of hay by leaching out important food constituents, many of which are in a very soluble condition. Heavy rain may cause large losses of protein, fat, carbohydrates and mineral matter and increase the percentage of fibre accordingly. Experiments in washing dry alfalfa with water resulted in a loss of half of its protein.

The bleaching of hay by the sun and the discoloration by dew and rain lower the market price, especially on hay offered for sale on city markets.

In order that hay taken from storage in mow or stock may be fragrant, palatable, of a natural green color and of high feeding value, care and good judgment must be exercised in the handling of the hay before storage. The stage of cutting, method of curing and time of storing are factors of

importance in securing choice hay. These factors are to a large extent under the control of the farmer.

It is impossible to follow definite rules in the curing of hay as the weather prevailing at the time of harvest has such a direct influence on the hay-making procedure. No other crop is so dependent upon weather conditions. The weather reports and the ability of the farmer to foretell the weather probabilities may be used with some success in determining the best course to follow in cutting, curing and storing of hay. Experience in handling hay is practically essential to success, especially when curing must be done during unfavorable weather.

The need of quick action while good hay weather continues is fully realized by experienced hay-makers. The time-honored precept "make hay while the sun shines" has still a significance.

Timothy is cut immediately following the "second bloom" which occurs after the full bloom period has passed. When cut at this stage the hay will be more easily cured, the yield increased and the quality improved for horse feeding than if cut earlier.

The curing of timothy is not, as a rule, a difficult problem. During good hay weather timothy is usually cured in the windrow and drawn in the day following cutting. Some successful growers, however, cure timothy in cocks.

Red clover is cut just after full bloom, when a few heads have turned brown. Recent experimental work has shown that slightly better yields have been secured from alfalfa cut when in full bloom, although the quality of the hay may be slightly reduced.

If alfalfa or clover is exposed in the swath to the direct rays of the sun, evaporation is so much more rapid from the leaves than from the stems that the leaves become dry while the stems are still green. Leaves constitute at least forty per cent. of the total weight of the plants, and if the hay is raked into windrows as soon as the leaves are well wilted they will be retained and kept alive to give off the moisture of the stems by transpiration. Besides, if left too long in the swath excessive bleaching by the sun may result. Heavy crops of clover must, usually, be tedded in order that more uniform wilting may take place.

When about half dry, the hay may be placed in tall, narrow cocks and allowed to cure slowly and thoroughly. If the hay is built up in layers keeping the centre high, the cocks will shed a much greater amount of rain than if the hay is rolled up in bunches. If the cock is of a size which one or two men can load in one forkful, handling will be further reduced.

For alfalfa and clover crops the use of cloth hay caps, weighted at corners, for covering the cocks, or even a part of the crop, might prove a good investment. Caps about one yard square, made from unbleached or factory cotton partially waterproofed by treatment with paraffin dissolved in gasoline (one and one-half ounces of paraffin to one quart of gasoline) will cost at the present time about twenty cents each. Hay caps will shed the rain from the cocks and prevent the bleaching by the sun of the hay on top of the cock. With care, especially in drying after use, caps should last several years.

A few hours before drawing in, the cocks should be partially opened out to allow for the evaporation of any moisture which may be inside, taking care to shatter the leaves as little as possible.

The outstanding success of Ontario at the Imperial Fruit Shows of 1921 and 1922 had a most important effect in calling the attention of the trade in Great Britain to the high standard of quality found in the best Ontario apples. At the first of these shows, Ontario apples secured the premier honor of the Show, the £100 Challenge Cup for the largest number of points made by any exhibitor in the fourteen classes of the Canadian Overseas and the English United Kingdom Sections, and four gold and five silver medals, in competition with other Canadian fruit provinces, in the Overseas Section. At the second, she won no less than 11 gold and 9 silver medals in the same sections out of a possible fifteen of each.

The Buriats, a peculiar tribe of Mongolians, dwelling near Baikal lake, on the northern border of the Gobi Desert, are known as the "cowboys of Asia." Like the traditional American cowboy they are expert riders and spend most of their time on horseback. The Buriat horse has great powers of endurance and always there is great attachment between master and animal.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR CATTLE TRADE

(Record Stockman, Denver.)

The outlook for improved prices of range cattle during the coming fall shipping season is fairly bright. For several years growers have been looking for the advance which they are sure is coming sooner or later, but as yet it has failed to materialize. The signs point to better conditions.

The supply from the range country is likely to be limited this fall. For years the assertion has been made that there was a cattle shortage in the range country, but liquidation, droughts, and financial difficulties have caused abnormal shipping, and the shortage has not materialized. Those who read the signs however, are certain that the shortage is imminent, and predicts its appearance in full force in the fall marketing. Feeders of cattle made money during the past season, and there is every indication that they will be in the market for feeding stock with which to fill their feed lots again this fall. Prospects for a good feed crop are bright, and with plenty of feed available, the inquiry for feeding stock during the fall shipping season should be very good. With limited supplies and a good demand, the price level should be fairly satisfactory, say those who have studied the situation.

The country is showing a decided preference these days for choice quality corn fed beef. The plain quality beefs are slow sellers while anything strictly fancy finds a ready outlet. This condition obtains on all markets, and indicates the trend of popular demand. Feeders, quick to note the prevailing fashion in beef, are making their plans to give the consumer what he desires, and feeding for a prime finish will be carried on on a larger scale this fall than usual.

CROWS SAVED A TOMATO CROP

A member of the Los Angeles Audubon Society vouched for the facts in the following case:

A farmer had forty-five acres of tomatoes. They were coming along finely when he discovered that tomato worm had invaded the field and were destroying the plants.

All hands—men, women and children—were drafted to wage war on the worms, which multiplied at an appalling rate. As many as 1,000 of them would be found in a single morning.

The fight appeared to be hopeless, and the farmer in despair had almost resigned himself to the loss of his crop when the blackleg battalions of his rescuers arrived one morning.

A veritable cloud of birds descended on one corner of the field. At first he supposed it merely meant more trouble. In a short time he discovered his mistake. The new arrivals were after the worms and they got them, too. The loyal birds stayed right on the job, for several days. A careful search of the field several days after they left revealed only three of the worms.

Not a tomato plant was disturbed by the birds, according to the farmer. He trucked his tomatoes to a nearby cannery which paid him about \$5,000 for them. If the crows had not arrived on time there would have been neither vines nor tomatoes left in a few days, so he credits them with having saved him the results of a year's labor, the cost of his plants, and the return of a neat profit besides.—Dumb Animals.

ONION TIP

If you find that the onions are not developing a bulbous growth at the base of the leaves, add a little nitrate of soda and water the onions freely in the evening. If the tops are turning brown and the bulbous growth is well developed, pull or rake out the onions; let the leaves dry. If left after bulbs are well matured they will begin to grow again and be quite spoiled for winter keeping. Clean off all dried material before crating the onions for winter.

EUROPEAN CURRANT RUST

The fungus, *Cronartium ribicola* F. de Wald, which causes the blister rust on white pine and other five-needle pines, has its summer and autumn stages on the leaves of currants and gooseberries. This fungus was originally confined to Europe but within the past ten or twenty years it has become widely established in the eastern United States and Canada.

It is now commonly found upon currants and gooseberries in this region but fortunately it does very little injury to these plants, even when infection is severe. The grower of five-needle pines, by keeping currants and gooseberries at a distance of three to five hundred yards from his pines, can be reasonably insured against this fungus attacking his pines. On the other hand, the grower of currants and gooseberries has no such means of avoiding the rust since it spreads on these plants over much greater distances. By keeping five-needle pines at as great a distance as possible from the currants and gooseberries a degree of control may be obtained. Spraying has been found to be of little value in controlling this rust.

LEVEL OR RIDGE CULTIVATION

Conservation of moisture is very important in growing potatoes and thorough cultivation is one of the best ways to retain moisture. The potato vines would not suffer from drought, as they often do in the middle of summer, if the soil were properly prepared to begin with and well cultivated during the early part of the season. The vines must be kept growing thriftily from the time they appear above ground until autumn if a maximum crop is to be obtained. If growth is checked in the middle of summer the crop suffers and the tubers when they start to increase in size when the rains come are very likely to become misshapen. A good cultivator is very essential in growing potatoes.

Many farmers owing to lack of help and sometimes through lack of knowledge, give no further attention to their potato crop after the beetles are killed and when haying begins, and as an end to the culture for the season they ridge up just before haying. There is no doubt some advantage in ridging over leaving the soil level when such conditions prevail, as the ridging will give the tubers loose soil to develop in, while the soil would soon get hard if left flat and not cultivated.

There are districts in Canada where the climatic conditions in summer are not very unlike those in Great Britain. In such districts ridging will probably as a rule give better results than level culture. There are, however, large areas where droughts are liable to occur and where conservation of moisture is a very important factor in obtaining a good crop. In such districts the best results will probably, as a rule, be obtained if thorough and deep working of the soil be given and by adopting level culture. The reason is easily apparent. The evaporation of moisture is not as great from level soil as from soil in ridges. Few experiments seem to have been tried for comparing level with ridge cultivation, but in the drier parts level culture has, as a rule, given the better results. It should be clearly understood, however, that unless the soil is well worked the better conditions of the soil for the development of tubers when it is ridged will offset the advantage of retaining more moisture by level cultivation.

It would be advisable for each farmer to try for himself whether level or ridge cultivation gives the better results under the conditions on his farm.

HUMMING BIRD LIKES PLAY

As the male hummingbird takes no part or interest in the nest building or the rearing of the young, and a brief visit to any convenient flowers serves to satisfy his appetite, he has considerable spare time at his disposal. Most of this he spends on certain favorite observation posts, whence he sallies forth occasionally in pursuit of a trespassing hummer or bird of some other sort. Even the cliff swallow is not immune from his attacks and seems quite unable to avoid his onslaughts.

The hummingbird frequently mounts vertically into the air until almost out of sight, then descends like a bullet directly at the object of his attention. If the other bird flies, the hummingbird follows; if not, he passes within a few inches, sweeping through an arc which carries him upward again to repeat the process until tired. The downward swoop is accompanied by a long shrill whistle which is characteristic of the species and is often the first indication of its arrival in the spring.

To a casual student of hummingbird psychology they appear to be actuated more than by anger or jealousy, as the other birds are not harmed if they choose to ignore the antics of the hummingbird, as is very often the case. I have often seen a hummingbird approach and hover in front of another as if bantering it to a game of tag, then dart off, hotly pursued by the second. The females seem to enjoy this sport as well as the males.

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POULTRY CONDITIONS IN CANADA

A Hint to Turkey Growers

In a general way poultry conditions last year in Canada were normal. The spring of 1923 was cold and backward and the early hatches were very unsatisfactory. The cool summer, however, gave excellent growth, so that the percentage of matured pullets in the fall was larger than the spring hatches promised. The mild fall and winter up to the end of the year meant heavy production, so heavy that there were some stores in Ottawa that were getting sufficient new-laid eggs in December to supply their local demand. As a consequence, the prices fell somewhat during the close of 1923. Egg prices in general for the past two years have been on the down grade, but the 1923 drop was very slight compared with that of 1922.

Meat prices during the spring and summer were good, but there has not been such a slaughter of poultry meat prices for years as occurred during the last two weeks of the year. On the Ottawa market, crate-fed cockerels weighing five to six pounds were being sold the week before Christmas at twenty-one to twenty-six cents. Turkeys were bringing as low as twenty-four cents, and at "turkey fairs" in the Ottawa Valley, as low as eighteen cents per pound was paid for prime turkeys.

In the previous year's report it was noted that the turkey crop was increasing and though there are no figures to show just what the production is, the indications were that the crop was much larger last year than usual. The large crop, the mild weather, and the fact that very few turkeys were exported, accounted to a great extent for the low prices.

These prices may mean that many who raised turkeys last year will not grow so many this year, because the "bottom has fallen out of the turkey market." Still, cheap turkeys are not an unmixed evil, even to the producer; turkeys have been so high in the past that comparatively few could afford to eat them, even for Christmas, but the low prices last year may tend to reintroduce the turkey at the family reunions, and even though the price goes up, as it surely will, the turkey may still find place in the holiday menu.

But is there any reason why these prices should have been so low? Weather conditions and the lack of export cannot be helped by the producer, nor can the abundant crop be helped at the time of marketing, but still, the producer was responsible to a certain extent for the unprofitable returns received last year for his turkey crop. He should not have put them all on to the market at the one time, even though it was Christmas. Take the Ottawa market as a sample; good turkeys were quite scarce up until about a week before Christmas, and what were offered brought a good price, but within a few days of Christmas they came in in such quantities that the prices went away down, (one farmer offering a large load at 15 cents per pound without a buyer) while for New Years there were none. By the Saturday noon (before New Year's Day) there was hardly a fresh turkey in Ottawa for sale, and very poor cold storage birds were bringing 35 cents a pound, dealers complaining that they could sell any number of fresh turkeys at good prices, but were unable to get them.

Similar conditions, to a greater or lesser degree, occur every year, and still comparatively few producers attempt to get their birds ready for the early trade or for the after-New Year trade, when prices are usually better. If turkey growers, instead of quitting because of the low prices received, would learn a lesson from this year's experience and give more thought as to when to market, there need not be a repetition of what was experienced this season, not only in Ottawa, but throughout the whole Dominion.—From Annual Report of the Dominion Poultry Husbandman.

DIVIDING THE SEXES

By now the lighter breeds have developed so far that the sexes are easily distinguished, and in many cases young cockerels of the Leghorn, Ancona, and Campine breeds will have begun to grow. If this is the case then they must be moved to a pen by themselves out of sight and out of hearing of the pullets. It is a recognized fact that pullets will mature more rapidly and steadier when they are kept by themselves. They will also put up better egg records if reared in this manner.

The cockerels will also benefit by this isolation. They will grow better and feed better. Heavy culling should be resorted to at the very earliest moment. As far as possible the cockerels that are to be retained for stock should be selected, and special rings put on their legs so that they can be easily identified.

These rings save many mistakes at a later stage. The selection of a stock cockerel is a serious matter, for by the careful selection of sires, a strain may be built up which will bring both credit and profit to its owner. The cockerel that matures quickest, crows at an early age, is the one to keep your eye on. He has stamina and vitality, and these are necessary if successful chicks are to be raised. Breeding stock cockerels must be as true to type as possible, and as good in color as can be got, though the records of their dams must never be lost sight.

Some breeders hold that the male in the pen causes the hens to lay more eggs, but from experiments it has been proved otherwise. It is also a fact that if the male is left in the pen all the year round, a large number of the earlier eggs will prove unfertile, or if they do hatch the chickens are weakly and lacking in vigor. It has been found that hens lay better, taken all the year round, if they are kept by themselves. Non-fertile eggs keep fresh and fit for food for a longer period than a fertilized egg, especially during the warmer months of the year.—The Scotsman.

THE PROFITABLE CAPON

(By Harry R. Lewis.)

In Europe, especially in France and Belgium, all classes of people pay great attention to and demand this market poultry meat of high quality, that is extremely tender and well fleshed, and of the finest possible quality.

So far as the poultryman is concerned, capons should be produced in larger quantities than they have ever been attempted; first, because there is a certain demand for them; secondly, the prices are always attractive, and, lastly, the poultry man should produce more capons because there is more profit in it for him.

What Is a Capon?

The capon is an unsexed male that can be readily distinguished from the others, because of the fact that he changes his external appearance greatly. After the operation, the comb and wattles cease to grow. His plumage takes on more or less feminine characteristics. The tail feathers, for example, grow long and narrow. The saddle feathers grow extremely long and narrow.

The bird ceases to crow and becomes very docile in disposition, running together in large flocks without molesting each other. Real connoisseurs of poultry meat pronounce a well grown capon the acme of perfection in table delicacies of any kind.

The many advantages which capons possess over ordinary roasting chickens are of interest to the consumer as well as the producer, and an appreciation of them should lead to a great increase in the number of capons produced. First of all, capons grow to larger size and heavier weight than the roasting chicken. This is due, in all probability, to the fact that the results of the operation is to make them peaceful, slow and docile. Their failure to exercise excessively and their cessation of hostility to one another probably makes them put on flesh much more rapidly than the ordinary unsexed roaster.

Flesh of Increased Quality

Then, again, this flesh of increased quantity is of far superior quality. It is soft, containing considerable fat, the fat and lean meat well layered. The bird is much plumper and better rounded in all sections, and, when cooked and eaten, it does not take much of a connoisseur to distinguish between the two types of birds.

Owing to this increased quality of flesh, capons are worth much more on the market, the average range of price between dressed capons and dressed roasters being from 10 cents to 15 cents a pound, and there is absolutely no limit to the demand for the superior quality article. This advantage alone is well worthy of the study and attention of every poultry producer. Another reason of extreme interest to the producer is the fact that capons can be grown on rather less feed than the roasters, and, when you consider that they grow to larger size and their meat is worth more, it means that the feed costs of producing a pound of meat are greatly reduced.

Balancing Diet

This reduction is probably due to the fact that the capons do not exercise so much; hence, do not need nearly so much feed for maintenance. Capons will get a great deal of their existence from grubs, insects, grass, weed seeds, etc., if allowed extended range over meadows or fields. Balancing this natural diet up with some grain and a moist mash fed once a day, together with dry mash before them all the time, will result in a maximum gain and development.

Superior in every way



Three kinds - Black - Green - Mixed.

Unfortunately space does not permit for us to give here complete rules for performing the operation of caponizing. It will be sufficient to say that the operation, while somewhat delicate, is not at all impractical or impossible of successful performance by the average person, providing they are willing to try a few birds slowly and carefully, following instructions in detail, in order to learn just what they are to do. If one or two birds are killed in the attempt to learn how to perform the operation, they can be immediately bled and eaten as broilers, so that there is no financial loss.

If you wish to become better acquainted with caponizing, there are a number of books on the subject available to the average readers. Most of the leading poultry journals publish text books on capons and caponizing. The manufacturers of caponizing instruments all put out very complete catalogues, with instructions and detailed advice as to how to handle capons. Just get one or more of these works and study them carefully. A little experience in the beginning will soon make a proficient operator out of anyone.

The heavy breeds, like the Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds, make by far the best capons. It rarely ever pays to caponize the light egg breeds. The birds should be caponized when they weigh about one and one-half to two pounds, at which age the operation can be the most easily and effectively performed.—New York World.

MORE ABOUT MITES

(By J. B. Hayes)

Mites differ from lice in several ways. Instead of remaining on the fowls at all times and making the body their habitat, they only use the hen as a host to obtain blood. Being equipped with biting mouth parts they can suck blood. When gorged they return to the roosts or nests where they remain and the eggs are laid. In some instances mites may be found on the hen but that is only in isolated cases where the fowl had left the coop before the mite had satisfied its appetite.

All the eggs are laid in cracks or crevices in the roosts or nests. When first hatched they are equipped with six legs but after going through the first change acquire eight legs.

In the first stages of development they live on dirt, filth, and decayed wood. One can realize from this the utter folly of trying to keep them under control by treating the hens. At the time that one applies the material the mites are hidden in the house and are not affected. The one chance that is offered lies in keeping the eggs from hatching and consequently controlled in this way.

A house that is badly infested can be detected by the grayish, flaky residue that one notices at all points where the roosts and cross pieces join or are nailed. All roosts that are counter-sunk into the cross pieces are advised because of ease in cleaning. If one has all the parts securely nailed there is very little likelihood of that part being torn out for treating but will remain as a breeding place for the mites. All the roosts and nests should be removed before treating.

It is only in unusual cases that any parts other than the roosts and nests demand attention. When the house has been badly neglected one will find that mites are in the walls but that is due to carelessness and lack of attention. Even in such cases proper attention to the roosts will help because the mites must be in that place before they can reach the hens. At this season of the year one must watch for an invasion because the mites seem to thrive and multiply most rapidly in hot weather.

There are two materials that are most

commonly used. They are carbolineum and waste oil from a crank case. Although other materials such as kerosene have been used, they are not as satisfactory because of more rapid evaporation. When kerosene is applied the mites on the surface may be killed but the kerosene effect rapidly disappears and one must repeat the operation about every week or two.

A material such as carbolineum or waste oil will penetrate into the wood, prevent the eggs from hatching, because of the saturation, and keep them under control. That is the condition that should prevail.

The carbolineum should be used as a paint and not sprayed. After removing the roosts and nests to some shady spot, one can thoroughly apply the material with a paint brush and have the job completed for about a year. Remember, that if the roosts and nests are free from mites, an application of whitewash will care for the rest of the building. The arrangement and construction of these two pieces of equipment is a great help in cleaning.

Waste crank case oil can be used in the same way or applied with a spray pump. This material can usually be obtained from any garage without cost and a little more waste in applying is not of so much importance.

An instance was noted recently where a poultry house had been treated with both materials. One side had the carbolineum applied to the roosts and nests, while the other half was treated with waste oil. The house has not been touched in about a year and no mites have been found in either part up to the present time.

There is also another form of mite that one often finds affecting the legs of mature stock. This is known as the scale leg mite and burrows down under the scales of the leg. With the accumulation of material the legs gradually assume a very rough appearance.

Aside from treating the legs one should also thoroughly clean the floor, removing the litter and trying to keep it clean and fresh. One will find that most of the cases are found in houses that are lacking in attention to those points.

There is not any serious trouble with a flock in this condition except when the trouble becomes aggravated. Clean-up methods are relatively simple in the start but will often require stringent action after well advanced. It is undoubtedly true that a flock that is badly infested with the scale leg mite cannot produce at the point that they really should and will often become lame. Too many people completely ignore this condition for they seem to think it is just an indication of age in the fowl.

An application of crude petroleum by a brush or dipping the legs into the solution is recommended. In other cases kerosene may be used but in all cases a person should be careful not to get the liquid above the hock into the feathers as it will cause blistering. An application of oil following this treatment is advised to loosen the scales and smooth the legs.—Hoard's Dairyman.

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CHICKS "That are Different"

CARE OF MATURING FOWLS

(By Ralph R. Allen.)

Now that the young birds are growing up they need special treatment. Volumes have been written—and fierce arguments waged among poultrymen—about what should be done with the young chicks. Dealing with chicks after two months is a subject that has been neglected.

Much harm can be done by putting the youngsters too early on to foods such as you give to the laying hens. So soon as a youngster lays her first egg, she stops growing. Though you may not want big birds, you need to get your hens fully matured before you let them lay. A half-matured bird spends her time laying eggs that would disgrace a pigeon for size. Two-ounce eggs and over can only regularly come from birds that have been thoroughly matured before laying.

As an average, light breeds mature in six months, a heavy breed takes a month longer. By this time you have their egg-producing organs fully developed, and they are capable of putting in eighteen months' profitable laying, and that after allowing for the inevitable moult.

The object in feeding youngsters over two months, therefore, is to build them up without bringing them up to lay. Up to two months you will have used specially prepared chick foods. Do not make the mistake of changing suddenly to laying foods.

Birds over two months need four meals daily. Soft food as well as grain is, of course, essential.

Give a soft mash first thing in the morning, and again in the afternoon. Two extra feeds daily of grain must be given. Green food also must be given unless birds have free access to a grass run. It is still advisable to chop up the cabbage—or whatever it is you are giving—rather than let them peck at it whole.

Water, of course, must be always before them. Take care to change the water frequently and keep it in a shady place. Thousands of young birds are killed off every year by stale and contaminated water.

Give feeds of mash and grain alternately. That is to say, start the day with a feed of mash. Then work grain thoroughly into the litter. In the afternoon give another feed of mash. Last thing at night let them eat their fill of grain from a trough.

It is a great mistake to assume that fowls thrive on sun. Certainly they need plenty of sun, but they are just as liable to get sunstroke as human beings. Coops containing youngsters should never be left out in the sun. The ideal arrangement is to put coops and houses in a shady place, and let the birds go out into the sun as they will.

Young cockerels begin to give trouble about this time, and even if you do not intend to dispose of them, they should certainly be separated at once from the pullets.

Do not neglect the layers. So soon as the weather is really warm, discontinue feeding corn, and let the grain consist of sound oats and wheat.

Do not commit the error of reducing the meat meal in the laying mash, unless the birds are enjoying free range, then meat or fish meal may be lessened. Fowls cannot lay eggs without meat or fish meal—it is their raw material.—Huddersfield Examiner.

CANADIAN EXHIBIT AT WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS

Canada's exhibit was a most attractive one, the Barred Rocks were, to our mind, and there were many in agreement, the most handsome birds in the show, and, combining as they did their great utility qualities, one of the finest tributes to the skill of the breeder that one could wish to find. It is an ideal at which our British breeders might well aim, to breed such splendid specimens is a magnificent feat. The type of the Wyandottes shown was excellent. Moreover, they possessed plenty of size, without the coarseness which is so often apparent in our exhibition Wyandottes. The White Leghorns were also very good, but they did not appeal to us as did the Wyandottes and Rocks. Chantecleres, a new breed, have no very distinctive characteristics, but we were told they had fine utility qualities, and were well suited to Canadian conditions. All the birds were well shown in large gilded cages, and in spite of the long journey there were no birds in the show in better condition.

Mr. Elford and Mr. Rhoades, the Canadian representatives, received many well-deserved congratulations on their exhibits. We would dearly like to have seen the whole of the Canadian exhibit on view in this country. It would certainly have been appreciated by our breeders, and would have helped to demonstrate that utility fowl can be bred to as high a standard as our best exhibition strains. It is consoling to be able to say that, through the generosity of the Canadian representatives, some of the Barred Rocks will remain in this country, while others will go to Northern Ireland. We understand that one pen of the Wyandottes will go to Scotland and

the other will also remain in this country.

It would have been more correct to have written of the birds on the Canadian stand as an educational exhibit, rather than as we have done with the exhibits of poultry. They were the progeny of birds tested in the record of performance scheme, and a better testimony to the value of the scheme could not be desired. The Canadian stand was one of the most attractive and interesting in the exhibition.—"Eggs."

IMPOSSIBLE, BUT WHAT OF THAT!

A story that would have been appreciated by Mark Twain—one that he might have told, indeed—appears in The Great Falls (Mont.) Leader in the form of what is or pretends to be a dispatch from the lively town of Anaconda. In it is quoted a respected carpenter who used to be a ranchman, and therefore is credited with much knowledge of agriculture and gardening.

He tells with proper solemnity how he once had the brilliant idea of saving the trouble and expense of beanpoles by planting a sunflower seed in each hill of beans. The plan at the start promised to be a great success. The sunflowers came up first and were two feet or so high before the beans needed support. When the time came for it they twined themselves gratefully and confidently around the sunflower stalks, and all seemed to be going exactly as the inventor of the scheme had expected. But then came the disaster. The sunflowers grew faster than the beans did, and the latter, not being able to let go, were pulled up by the roots!

That is a good tale, and its merit is hardly decreased by the little fact that nothing of the kind possibly could happen. It will be accepted as at least plausible by all of the large number of people who do not know that plants and trees grow only, or almost only, at their ends, and that the stalks of the one and the trunks of the other, once formed and hardened, ascend no more, but stay as exactly the altitude first attained.

They seem to rise merely because the lower leaves and branches die off as others are added above.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH'S DOOM

It was pointed out in a debate on the revival of craftsmanship in metal work at the Design and Industries Association that the village blacksmith is dying out with the decline of the horse. "Unless architects give them something to do worth doing," it was pointed out, "England will lose perhaps the finest traditional craftsman it possesses."

There are still some blacksmiths who are capable of really fine craftsmanship, and who with encouragement would be able to make the metal fittings of a house, as their ancestors did. In the old days the local blacksmith used to make what is called builders' hardware as a matter of course—that is to say, such things as hooks, window fastenings, lamp brackets and so on. Here and there there are still smiths who can do fine work of this kind, and it is hoped that well-known architects will be willing to employ them. There are such things as gates, fireirons, wind-vanes, door-knockers which these craftsmen could make as things of individual beauty. At present such work is very much in the hands of one or two big specialist firms in ornamental iron work.

During the last generation or two the whole method of the manipulation of metal has been revolutionized. In the old days the only way that iron was worked was by metallizing it red hot and hammering it. New methods have come in, but the blacksmith for the most part has stood still. The Rural Industries Bureau is trying to get the blacksmiths to adopt these up-to-date methods and encourage them to put new machinery in their forges, so as, for instance, to enable them to undertake milling and turning and acetylene welding.

The new trans-Continental road across Africa linking up Buta, in the Belgian Congo, with Refaj and Mongalla in the Sudan, 571 miles away, is now ready for motor traffic. By using the Nairobi and Mongalla road—and this new Congo achievement it becomes possible to travel by train, car and boat from Maska in Uganda to Boma at the mouth of the Congo in the estimated time of 22 days, and at the estimated cost of £100.

MACHINERY

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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.

Cylinder Grinding for Automobiles, Tractors, etc., have us do this and put new pistons in—makes it stronger than new. Send for free circulars. GUARANTEE MOTOR CO. Hamilton, Canada. t.f.

Engines, Magnets, Propellers, Carburetors, and all motor boat fitting for sale or exchange. Send for lists. GUARANTEE MOTOR CO., Hamilton, Canada. t.f.

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.

MACHINERY

Electric Dynamo—Capacity, two hundred electric lights, water motor or twenty H.P. steam engine to drive same; can arrange installation; splendid opportunity for village or large farm to get cheap electric light or small power plant. Particulars S. and H. BORBRIDGE, Ottawa; will sell separately if desired.

POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Selected White Rocks, all Hogan-tested, very large, exceptional layers. Ideal fowls. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 30; \$5.00 per 50. CHARLES NICHOLSON, Mount Forest, Ont. 21-6

Barred Rock Contest Leaders Ontario, Ottawa, one month late handicap starting, laid 60 p.c. November at home. 400 same quality on plant trapped. All mated to pedigree males, sire and dam over 200 eggs. Eggs balance of season, 1-2 price: \$1.25, 15; \$2.30; \$3.50; \$5.100. The quick maturing kind. June hatched, lay in Dec. Order from breeder who can prove his strain by contests or R. O. P. records. J. W. CLARK, Cainsville, Ont. 24-6

PIGEONS

Birmingham Rollers in yellow, yellow and white, and red and white, imported stock. E. BRUNT, 36 Liberty Street, Hamilton, Ont. 25-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eggs—For balance of season, \$3.00 a setting, delivered. Jersey, Black Giants, Black Minorcas, Columbian, Wyandottes; choice Minorca cockerels, \$3.00. E. R. FRITH, Maxville, Ont. 21-6

Barred Rocks and S. C. M. Leghorn Chicks. High producing strains, customers say they are well pleased. June prices: Rocks, 17c each; Leghorns, 16c each. Express paid, live delivery guaranteed. Eggs, 5c each. COLIN G. CAMPBELL, Maitland Specialty Farm, Auburn, Ont. 21-6

POULTRY AND EGGS WANTED

Wanted—Old Hens, all weights, crates loaned free.—WALLER'S, 707 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont. 24-6

LIVE STOCK

DOGS

One Foxhound, 3 years old. Will run wild-cat. MALCOLM WHITMAN, Roseway, Shelburne County, Nova Scotia. 22-6

FOXES

Thoroughly Domesticated and Tame Blue Foxes at \$300 per pair for prompt acceptance. The Liesnoi strain is known for profligacy and texture of fur. LIESNOI ISLAND FOX RANGE, Wrangell, Alaska. 27-6

HORSES

Chestnut Hackney Mare for Sale, 7 years old; took two second prizes at Cobourg Horse Show last year. For particulars, F. W. DAWSON, Peterboro, Ont. 27-6

SWINE

Registered Tamworth Pigs—8 weeks old, bacon type.—MADAWASKA FARM. Phone 270; Arnprior, Ont. 24-6

Pigs for Sale—Eight weeks old. Five dollars each. Address C. W. MUMFORD, Magnetawan P.O. Ont. 24-6

Berkshires For Sale or Exchange for Unrelated stock. Young pigs, males. Also, very fine mature boar. "Non-squealers," bacon type, registered. ARTHUR BARTLETT, Hybla, Ont. 27-6

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE.

Lefever-D Barrel Hammerless Shot-guns. To its credit world's shooting records. Yet sold at a price. Also, Ithaca, Parker, L. C. Smith guns. Write SMITH BROS., Axton, Ont. 24-6

Telescopes, five power, three foot, four draw. Price, three dollars, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. ROY MILLER, Lowbanks, Ontario. 24-8

Doors—Thousands in stock, ready for quick shipment. All woods. Write for new Spring catalogue. Prices always lower. PANNILL DOOR COMPANY LTD., 131 Front St. East, Toronto. 25-12

STAMPS

Fifty different from Liechtenstein, Ukraine, and other countries, only 10c. CANADA STAMP CO., Station F, Toronto. 25-6

Cabbage Plants for sale—Danish ball head, 60 cents per hundred, post paid. W. H. MOORE, Georgetown, Ontario. 26-6

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS

Improved Williams Strawberry Plants. The finest berry that grows, \$6.00 per thousand. J. W. HOWELL, R.R. 2, Dundas, Ont. 21-6

Agents—Sell L.C. Priced Kitchen Necessity. Quick sale. Square deal. Premier Mfg. Co., Dept. Q-5, Detroit, Mich. 24-6

Salesmen Wanted for the Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries. Liberal commissions, exclusive territory, largest list of fruit and ornamental stock; handsome free outfit. Apply STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto. 26-8

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

We Buy Wool—Please write stating quantity of washed or unwashed white or black wool you have for sale, and approximate date of delivery, and will quote best prices. AYERS LIMITED, Lachute Mills, P.Q. 25-6

SALESMEN WANTED

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

SITUATIONS WANTED

Widow desires position as working housekeeper or on a poultry plant. Ten years experience. MRS. FISHER, 32 St. Cecile St., Montreal.

FOR ADOPTION

One Two-year-old Protestant Boy, fair hair, clean and bright. JOSEPH RYDER, Children's Aid, Parry Sound, Ont. 26-6

FARMS WANTED

Want to hear from owner having farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price.—JOHN J. BLACK, Witness Street, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin. t.f.

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Don't pay big commissions. Particulars free. REAL ESTATE SALES-MAN CO., 558 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr. 24-12

FARMS FOR SALE

Dairy Farm, Five Miles from Albany, Georgia, on graded highway. Completely stocked and equipped. Thirty cows, four mules, creamery and unlimited market. 100 acres tame grass pasture. 300 acres in cultivation. Electric lights and power. Telephone D. L. BEATIE, Albany, Ga. 21-6

Niagara Peninsula Farms, Fruit Grain and stock, send for my catalogue; it will interest you. HUGH BERTRAM, Farm Specialist, Stoney Creek, Ont. 23-7

Improved Half-Section in Famous Drumheller wheat district, crop failure unknown. 300 acres cultivated. Snap. G. COATES, Drumheller, Alta. 23-6

Good Farm for sale, with clear title. All clay land, no timber. Easy to clean. Apply NOBLE BROOKS, Heaslip, Ont. 18-12

PACK YOUR SUIT CASE AND COME.

To this 125-acre Farm on State Road, 2 1-2 miles from manufacturing town, 30 acres tillage, good pasture, 100 apple trees, 500 cords wood. House, 8 rooms, good repair; stable, 25 x 30; barn, 44 x 70; stoves, furniture, tools, hay, wood, two horses, four cows, \$3,800; takes everything \$500 down, balance, yearly payments. ALONZO P. RICHARDS, Farmington, Maine. 23-4

To Exchange—Highly Improved Equipped section, productive wheat district, adjoining live town, high school, etc. A. E. ELLIOTT, Saskatchewan. "Everything in Saskatchewan farms."

Fruit Farm on Highway, near Grimsby, good buildings; all kinds of fruit. Refreshment booth and fruit stand, near school and cars. Apply owner, S. R. LETSON, Grimsby, Ont. 23-6

67 Acres Rich Garden Soil—Good Orchard; brick house; bank barn; running spring; excellent location on Provincial Highway; close to town of Port Hope. Price, \$6,500. Apply owner, W. GRANT, 83 Quebec Ave., Toronto.

Shoreham, Vermont—Farm for sale of 300 acres, 2 store; house, horse, barn and cow; barn for 50 cows, ties, clay and muck and loam soil, good fences; never failing water in all pastures, milking machine; possession given at once, with or without stock. NELSON C. JONES. 24-6

Yonge Street—Small Farm—thirty acres finest vegetable or chicken farm (no subdivision); Richmond Hill vicinity; close to Yonge highway, radials and schools; terms if desired. Telephone GERRARD, 6291W, or write owner, 55 Hogarth Ave., Toronto.

40-Acre Ideal Fruit and Garden, five miles from Belleville. Some fruit-bearing. Good frame house, daily mail, living springs on farm. Terms arranged. Cheap. Apply W. H. SHADBOLT, Cobden, Ont. 25-3

Splendid Farm in Laurentians, 190 acres, cheap. C. DAVIS, 3506 Verville St., Park Extension, Montreal. 26-6

Brookside Farm, 150 acres. ADA E. DeLANO, Ticonderoga, N.Y. 26-9

150 Acre Poultry and Dairy, southern slope, creamery half mile; large fine timber; partner wanted. ROBINWOOD FARM, Great Barrington, Mass.

Superbly Located Loamy Soil Farm, Seventy-one (71) acres; 11-room house, bath, electric lights, hardwood floors; barn, silo, tool house, hen house, all in good repair; small farm implements; cares for 20 head of cattle; good water supply, 100 fruit trees; 10 minutes to all-year round market for milk; considered one of the best farms in Southborough; selling to settle estate. E. REAPE, Ex., Southboro, Mass., U.S.A. 27-6

Complete Equipment! Contains 50 Acres, cuts 30 tons hay; 100 apple trees, pears, excellent strawberry bed, cultivated blackberries; wood for home use; on state road, convenient to High School, churches, stores, corn factories; about three miles from two smart villages; 1 1-2 story, 7-room house, excellent condition, telephone, mail delivered; barn, 40 x 60; tie-up for 8 cows, hay fork; stable for 3 horses; hen house; also 2 cows, nice pair horses, and a full line farming tools; list and photo on application. \$2,500. Easy terms. J. K. RICHARDS, Farmington, Maine.

BUSINESS CARDS

PATENT SOLICITORS

Fetherstonhaugh & Co.—The old established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 8-52

HOTELS

Clyde Hotel, 158 King East, Toronto. Meals, twenty-five cents; rooms, dollar daily, \$4.00 weekly. Endorsed by U. F. O. t.f.

Hotel Grovenor—European. Private baths. Dollar up. 41 Yonge, Toronto. Take Yonge car at depot. 23-25

EAR PHONES

Deaf? The Potter Ear Phone conveys to your ear a clear, healthy and natural sound. When accustomed to it—it acts like a good human ear. It makes you hear distinctly, keeps the ear constantly active. Call for demonstration or write for particulars to H. POTTER CO., LTD., Ryrie Building, Dept. W., Toronto, Ont. t.f.

EDUCATIONAL

The De Brisay Method is the Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses.—ACADEMIE DEBRISAY, Ottawa. 6-53

Calls for Office Help from Buffalo, Hamilton, Windsor, Walkerville and Detroit recently received by Canada Business College, Chatham, shows that our half century's acceptable service to the business public means much to those graduated here to-day. If interested, write D. McLACHLAN, Prin., for terms. For Home Training, ask for catalogue W.

NURSING

Private Nurses Earn \$15 to \$30 a Week. Learn by home study. Catalogue free.—Dept. Fourteen, ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, Toronto, Canada. t.f.

TEACHERS WANTED

Wanted—One Protestant Teacher for Shigawake East elementary school. For scholastic year of 1924-25. Salary, \$50.00 per month and board about \$16.00 per month. Apply to GEORGE YOUNG, Sec.-Treas., Shigawake, P.Q. 26-4

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME WORKERS

THE HABIT OF CONCENTRATION

(By Edith Lochridge Reid)

How long do your children keep at the things they are doing? Do they always finish what they start? Do they know how to concentrate?

Business men tell us that the one great trouble with the young folks they employ is their lack of the habit of concentration; they cannot get results because they have not learned to focus their attention.

Teachers find the same difficulty all through the grades. Of course, they do their best to combat and correct the fault, but this is not easy because the trouble started in the home during babyhood.

Take the baby a year old, for example. Mother puts him on the floor and empties a whole box of playthings before him. What happens? Why, the child is frustrated with the heap. He grabs a fuzzy dog and turns it about in his hands once or twice and throws it down. He picks up a bell, gives it a few rings, and away it goes. Perhaps he stacks up two or three blocks and gives them a kick. Soon his resources are exhausted, and mother wonders why he can't content himself with his playthings.

Well, the fact is, he is in the position of an adult who has been attending too many entertainments in succession; the programme has proved too hectic for his nervous system. It is a case of too much happening at once and, as a result, nothing is enjoyed fully.

Give the baby one thing at a time to play with and make that thing interesting. If he has a dog, let him have a little blanket to wrap it in or a ring to slip on and off the dog's neck for a collar. There should be some association between the toys.

If he is playing with blocks, let him build a garage or the schoolhouse where brother goes to school or Daddy's office or even the cupboard where mother keeps the cookies.

In any case, if the central theme of playtime is to be "dog," insist that the child stick to the theme or if "blocks," then keep his mind on that subject.

When Mary starts to color a picture in her drawing book, see that she finishes it before beginning another. If Bobbie decides to make a Noah's Ark menagerie with his modelling clay, encourage him to finish it before he makes furniture for sister's doll house.

Yet, while doing this, we need not force monotony into playtime. By merely keeping an eye open mothers may guide the children in such a way that without friction they will form habits of concentration even in their playing. "Finish what you begin" is a slogan every child should learn and follow, for it is the haphazard young folks who were the scatter-brain children. Yet, they are not the ones at fault, but rather those who had their training in charge.

Watch a group of children outside. There is always the child who plays about five minutes and then spoils everything by saying, "Oh, let's not play this any more." Then, if the game is changed, in possibly another five minutes you will hear the same suggestion. This is the child who in babyhood had all his playthings emptied in a heap before him every morning and was not taught to enjoy any one of them distinctively.

Many mothers, who are conscientious in other phases of discipline, fail deplorably when it comes to keeping children interested in "one thing at a time." It takes a great deal of patience to achieve success, but surely the reward comes in knowing that your child goes out into life equipped with that most excellent qualification, the power to concentrate.—From a series of articles issued by the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

A REAL HERO

The heroism of the sick-room is often greater than that of the battle-field; the invalid may be braver than the man whom cheering thousands delight to honor.

A quiet young lawyer was dying of tuberculosis. He had been keenly ambitious in his profession, and had measured its demands by the highest standards. His elders at the bar had expected him to achieve distinction.

Instead, came years of weakness and suffering; the bitter feeling that he had not had a fair chance to prove himself; agonizing fears for the future of his beloved young wife, and a clear perception that his end was steadily approaching. His apprehension was sharpened by the fact that he had seen other members of his family die from the same disease; in one case, from a very severe and distressing form of it.

But with hollow, beautiful eyes that looked calmly beyond this world, he lived a daily triumph. His silent patience, his dignity, courtesy, and humor, his simple faith and his childlike sweetness of temper, made him the light of the household.

But although tender in his sympathies, and ready to lend a hand wherever he could, he was of course condemned to a life of almost complete inaction. Once he said, with his characteristic whimsical smile, "I guess about the only thing left for me to do is to be as pleasant as I can." Is not that worthy to rank with the world's heroic utterances? Especially as he lived up to it, steadfastly, modestly, even gaily. Death at the last could only bring the crown to the victor.

God only knows how many other souls this man's achievement, far grander than the most brilliant professional success, has been as "a cup of strength in some great agony."—Youth's Companion.

One may pray for light and then darken the windows, may pray for guidance, and then wilfully go his own way.

LEARN TO GOVERN YOUR TROUBLES

No matter how your heart aches, learn to greet everybody with a smile, with a sweet, cheerful expression. If you cannot get rid of your troubles, do not parade them, do not peddle them out. The people you are tempted to load with your own may have all they can bear of their own.

I once knew a woman who got into such a habit of telling her troubles to everybody that she could not restrain herself even when people went to her for sympathy in sorrow. Her aches and pains, her own losses and sorrows, took precedence of everything else. No matter what others might be suffering, they must stop and listen to her tale of woe. She never allowed an opportunity to tell somebody of her troubles to pass unimproved. This became such a confirmed habit with her that when she got old, even people who felt kindly toward her avoided her.

A perfect contrast to this woman is a very sweet, charming old lady whose life has been full of trouble, but who has a way of covering it up so that one who did not know her circumstances, would never dream that she had any troubles. She knows how to hide her aches and pains, to conceal the thorn that is pricking her,



WHITE FLANNEL SPORTS DRESS SHOWS A TOUCH OF BLUE FLOSS

A straight bodice, a pleated skirt and a sparing use of blue floss combine to make the sports frock above one of youthful charm.

The blue floss outlines the bottom of the bodice, the pocket and the slim panel which hangs from the pocket.

The bow tie carries out the blue color scheme. This would be a practical model for street wear developed in dark blue or cinnamon crepe.

and to keep unpleasant things to herself.

It is a great thing to learn to hide our aches and pains, to keep to ourselves unpleasant things—things which would project disagreeable, discouraging pictures into the minds of others.—Success Magazine.

Coins Are Cleanest Money

A recent German bacteriological study of the relative cleanliness of paper and metallic money has shown the coins to be much the more sanitary. The Lancet, an English medical journal, says: "Infectious disease may be spread by paper money more frequently than by any other article in use among the people. The dirtiest piece of copper is, from the standpoint of the bacteriologist, better than newly issued paper money."

If love be not worth loving, the life is not worth living.
Nor ought it be worth remembering, but well forgot;
For store is not worth storing and gifts are not worth giving.
If love is not.

Christina Rossetti.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service



A COMFORTABLE SLUMBER GARMENT

4784. Attractive and convenient is the model here portrayed. Crepe, nainsook, batiste, flannelette are good materials for this style.

The Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. The garment may be finished with straight lower edges or, be gathered in knicker style.

A PLEASING MODEL FOR A SCHOOL DRESS

4780. Checked gingham with bias binding and linene for collar and cuffs is here indicated. This style is also good for repp. chambrey.

ratine and the new prints. The sleeve may be finished in wrist length, or in the short comfortable style shown in the large view.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. For collar and cuffs of contrasting material 3/8 yard is required.

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

A PRETTY SPORTS' FROCK

4770. Figured crepe in red and black is here combined with black satin. This is a good style for alpaca, moire, ratine and linen. The sleeve may be made in wrist length, or short without the peasant portion.

The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18, and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 4 5/8 yards of 32-inch material. For facing on yoke, skirt and girdle of contrasting material 1 1/8 yard 40 inches wide is required. Without long sleeve portions 1 1/2 yard less material is required.

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

A SIMPLE APRON FROCK

4776. A good feature of this model is the side closing. It makes the apron more comfortable to adjust, and is attractive. This is a good style for cambric, percale and gingham. One could also use sateen or unbleached muslin.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A Medium size requires 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

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

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

COUPON PATTERN

Please send me
PATTERN NOS.) No. No.

At the rate of
fifteen cents each.

Amount enclosed. Cents

Name

Address

For Blouses, etc., give BUST)
MEASURE in inches.)

For Misses and Children)
give age only in years.)

NOW PHOSPHORESCENT HAIR!

(The Argonaut.)

We have had women with tattooed faces and legs, women with sprays of forget-me-nots painted around their necks and down their bosoms, women with bracelets and anklets and armlets and nose buttons and all the rest of it. Now we are threatened with women with phosphorescent hair.

The new craze has appeared in London, where, at one of the ballrooms recently burst the apparition of a beautiful creature whose hair was as luminous as a steamer track in tropical waters. To get just the right effect the lights had to be dimmed, but when conditions were good it was startling.

It does not reveal its presence except in total or semi-darkness. In a very strong sunlight, however, a faint purple sheen can be detected if the hair is very dark.

It is understood that the owner of the glowing hair is an Italian countess who has been staying at the Savoy hotel. She threatens to start a new vogue among American and English women.

He who boasts of having no faith in his fellows is insulting the character of all whom he happens to know intimately.

A Quebec stove with a real oven!



FOR those happy homes that want a heater and range, the Happy Thought Cosy Home Quebecs are unbeatable value. They have all the advantages of the old-time Quebec heater, and, in addition, conveniently meet all the cooking requirements of the average family. The over-size oven bakes perfectly even with a shallow fire.

Happy Thought workmanship throughout—none better.
70 years of satisfaction.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct.

MADE AT BRANTFORD CANADA BY

HAPPY THOUGHT
RANGES-FURNACES

HOME COOKING

WHEN CHERRIES ARE RIPE

Cherry time offers to the housekeeper a luscious fruit that can be served at her table uncooked, or can be made into tempting shortcakes and desserts for immediate use, as well as into jelly and other sweets for next winter. Cherries served as the first course at breakfast are excellent appetizers. They can be served on the stem, without accompaniment, or if one likes to take the trouble, they can be pitted, sprinkled with sugar and have a bit of lemon juice added.

When scarcely sweet enough or ripe enough to be eaten, uncooked, try cooking them in the following way: Pit and mix them with sugar—about one-fourth as much sugar as you have cherry pulp—and cook them until just tender. Then pour them over buttered toast. French toast and seeded cherries with a bit of crisp, smoked bacon make a very tasty breakfast. For luncheon or dinner cherries may be served in fritters, in sherbet, as a shortcake filling or in steamed puddings.

Cherry Fritters—Stew ripe, pitted cherries until tender, then sweeten. Do not cook so that they will be "mushy." Drain them and add to a good fritter batter, which has been mixed with the cherry juice. The batter can be made from a cupful of flour, a teaspoonful of salt, one-half of a teaspoonful of baking powder, a tablespoonful of melted butter, a well-beaten egg and juice enough from the cherries to make a thin batter. Drop spoonfuls into deep fat.

Cherry Shortcake—Use any good biscuit dough, well shortened; roll the dough in two layers and put flecks of butter between. Pile one on top of the other and bake in the same pan. When baked the layers will separate and the cherry filling should be ready to spread between and on top. Pit ripe cherries, crush slightly in a bowl with sugar to taste. Prepare the filling some time ahead.

If an egg batter is liked for the shortcake instead of plain biscuit dough, try the following: Two cupfuls of flour sifted with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half of a cupful of shortening; add two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one egg, beaten, and enough milk to make a batter of right consistency.

Cherry Pie—There is nothing difficult or elaborate about cherry pie, as the fruit itself, in combination with good pastry and fine sugar, makes a dish fit for the king. Pie crust is of course one of the culinary mysteries produced by some cooks in absolute perfection with no trouble whatever, while others do not seem able to achieve it by any means.

Labored work in the preparation of pastry always ruins it. It must be made with a light hand, quickness, skill and the best of materials. Old school house-keepers still insist on a marble slab for the rolling of pastry dough, the stone and slab both being cold and the flour finely sifted. Only the best butter must be used.

Ice water is used to mix the dough, and the butter, instead of being blended into the flour with the hands, should be cut up in it with a fine broad bladed knife. Then a wooden spoon should be used, quick, light action being very necessary. Use the knife and spoon always in work rather than the hands. The dough is rolled and flattened, bits of butter placed on it; then it is folded over and rolled again, being dusted with a little flour. When the dough is ready place the roll in a refrigerator or a cold place for fifteen or twenty minutes before making it into crust. In warm weather even a longer time may be required.

The cherries are stoned and washed fresh from the ice box when the crust is ready. The sour variety when well sugared makes the best pies. The sweeter fruit calls for less sugar. A deep dish is best, as there is much juice, and it can be well filled, as the cherries decrease in quantity while cooking. It may be served hot but is best when cold, with plenty of white sugar and sweet cream.

Cherry Pyramid is a great old time dish. The fruit is stoned and washed. A light crust is made a quarter of an inch thick, cut in a circle about the size of a breakfast plate. The fruit is spread on this, leaving a half inch edge all around. Sprinkle well with sugar. Then make a second circle of crust an inch less in diameter than the first. Place it lightly over the fruit and turn up the margin of the lower piece over the edge of this upper one.

Spread this with fruit and sugar and proceed until the top piece is about three inches across. Have ready a cone-shaped bag of muslin ready to fit the pyramid; dip it in boiling water, flour it inside and draw it over the pile. It should lie lightly underneath the base without tightening the pyramid. Place it carefully in boiling water and cook for two hours.

A hard sauce can be served with this sweet. Blend sugar and butter to a cream; then beat the whites of eggs stiff and mix in with the creamed mixture. Flavoring can be added.

Cherry Rolly-poly is made with a dumpling pastry. This calls for a quart of sifted flour, two tablespoonfuls of butter, a teaspoonful of baking powder mixed through the flour, a saltspoonful of salt, two cups of milk and a quart of fruit.

Roll the crust about half an inch thick into an oblong sheet. Cover thickly with the fruit and sprinkle with sugar. Beginning at one end roll up closely, keeping the fruit neatly inside. Leave one end free of fruit so that it may be used as a fastening flap. Pinch the edges together to prevent the escape of the cherries and baste in a linen bag that has been well floured inside. Boil an

hour and a half. Serve in cross slices half an inch thick with hard sauce. Lemon juice and nutmeg add to the flavor of the sauce.

Cherry Sherbet—For this sour cherries are best. Pit a quart of French cherries. In the meantime, boil together one quart of water and one tablespoonful of granulated sugar for fifteen minutes. Add the cherries to the hot syrup just as it is taken from the stove and let it cool thoroughly. Strain through a fine sieve and freeze. When you take out the dasher, stir in a meringue made of the white of one egg and one tablespoonful of sugar. Pack an hour to ripen.

French cherries make excellent jelly. Candied cherries can be made at home.

To make candied cherries, get large, sweet, sound cherries and cut off the stems to avoid tearing the fruit. Wipe with a soft cloth. Weigh the cherries and then weigh out an equal amount of fine sugar. Sprinkle a little sugar over the cherries and let them stand over night. With the rest of the sugar, make a thick syrup and let it stand over night. In the morning bring the syrup to a boiling heat; put the cherries in and boil for five minutes. Let them stand together for 24 hours; drain off the syrup and boil long enough to get rid of the juice from the cherries (until a thick syrup as it was at first); then pour this over the cherries. The next morning drain off the syrup and boil to candy degree. Dip each cherry in this and put on a sieve in a warm place to dry. When perfectly dry, pack in glass or in boxes with waxed paper between the layers.

Cherry Jelly—It is not generally known that jelly can be made from the half or two-thirds ripe cherries—a jelly that is beautiful in color and delicious to taste.

Wash one gallon of partly ripe cherries, but do not pit them. Cook slowly for 20 minutes. Strain through the jelly bag and add one cup of sugar for each cup of juice. Boil for five minutes and a firm, crimson jelly will be the result.

Cherry Butter—Use the cooked cherries from the above. Put through a colander to remove the seeds. Add an equal amount of sugar and cook fifteen minutes. The flavor of this butter is unique and delicious.

Wild cherries mixed with currants or used alone make a delightful jelly and are said to be highly medicinal, good for the throat especially. Two-thirds cherries, stones included, and one-third currants are the proportions used, with a pound of sugar to a pint of juice.

To Can Cherries—Wash, stem and pit the cherries; blanch in boiling water 1-3 minutes (do not let water boil after putting in the cherries), dip in cold water and pack in sterilized jars. Make a syrup of one cup of sugar to 1-1.2 cups of water and pour it boiling hot over the cherries, partly seal the jar and sterilize 15 minutes in a wash boiler. Remove from the boiler and seal.

Cherry and Strawberry Preserves—Use an equal quantity of red cherries and strawberries. Wash and stem the strawberries; stem and stone the red cherries. To each pound of fruit use a pound of granulated sugar and arrange in alternate layers in a preserving kettle. Let the fruit stand over night; in the morning drain off the juice and boil to a thick syrup, then add the fruit. Cook slowly until clear and transparent. Fill glasses and seal while hot.

HOW TO JUDGE WHEN CANNED FOOD IS SAFE

This is a question which perplexes many housewives, and the subject is handled in this manner by the United States department of agriculture in its Farmer's Bulletin 1,211:

"Begin by inspecting the can before it is opened. If it is a glass jar, look for bubbles and note whether the product seems to have changed color or become mushy. The lid should require the application of some force to remove it; similarly the tin can should be flat or slightly drawn in at the ends when cool. If swelled or bulged the probabilities are that the contents have spoiled as a result of the action of gas-forming organisms. It is a safe rule to discard, without tasting, any canned food which has conspicuously softened, without cooking, or which contains gas bubbles, or which has an unusual smell. Even if the canned food passes all these tests successfully but has an unduly sour smell or unusual flavor, it should be discarded at once. If it is necessary to taste doubtful canned food, do not swallow it, to prevent any danger of poisoning.

2—"Make it an invariable rule never to can any vegetable or fruit not in first-class condition; never can food that is slightly specked or some portion of it moldy, oversoft or 'just ready to spoil' as this proves poor economy in the end.

3—"Give all canned food a careful inspection at the time the can or jar is opened and discard doubtful material without even tasting it. It is worth while to notice the odor of the food as it is boiling, as heat often intensifies certain putrefactive odors.

4—"Bottle the food as it comes from the can before tasting it. The spores of the bacteria may withstand long boiling, but they are not likely to grow in the human body, and their poison is destroyed by thorough boiling. However, it must be understood that we cannot safely consume spoiled food even after long boiling.

5—"Final disposal of spoiled canned goods is really important. Chickens and other animals have often been fatally poisoned by eating such garbage, and even a greater danger comes from the spreading of the poison spores through the soil. Therefore, it is best to burn spoiled food, but if that is impractical, it should be boiled with a strong disinfectant for an hour and then buried deep in the soil with a generous covering of quicklime."

Problems of Homemakers.

REMOVING WALL PAPER

To remove wall paper in about half the time it formerly took, use one heaping tablespoon of saltpeter to one gallon of hot water and apply it to the paper freely with a brush. A whitewash brush is best for this purpose, as it covers a broader space. The water should be kept hot, and after a few applications the paper can easily be pulled from the wall. "Prairie Farmer."

White Enamel Furniture

Housekeeper.—The use of soap on white enamel tends to yellow it. Clean with a cloth or chamolins dipped in clean, luke-warm water. If very dirty apply a paste of whiting and water, let dry, then wash off with clear water.

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THREE THINGS TO REMEMBER

When you are trying to figure out a program, whether it be for a club meeting, a party, or a church or school entertainment, you may be helped by this suggestion. Try to provide:—

- Something to hear.
 - Something to see.
 - Something to do.
- The something to hear may be music, or a speaker or a reader. The something to see may be nothing more than a blackboard upon which a speaker may write down, for emphasis, some of his points, or at a club meeting it may be demonstration. The something to do may be games, or group singing, or it may be refreshments. People may be counted on to do something when refreshments come round. If you hit all three of these points, you need not worry much about the success of your program.—Illinois Farmer.

Set Colors With Boiling Water

Dear Editor.—In your paper of April 30 last I read an article on the different methods tried for setting the colors in dyed cotton cloth. I was told some time ago by a woman who had had a long experience in sewing that she always set the colors by pouring over the goods boiling water. I have tried it since myself and must give this treatment every praise as it never fails. Even with children's colored handkerchiefs so often spoiled in washing, if, while new, you pour over them boiling water (some may need three or four waters, always boiling) until water is clear, you can then wash them as you do white ones. But for gingham, etc., one water is enough, leaving goods in, until cool enough to wring out. Be sure to wet thoroughly.—"Sask."

Caring for the Gas Range

Mrs. McL.—The removable parts of the range, such as top grates and burners, should be washed (never blacked, for blacking clogs the burners). If on replacing all jets do not burn, clean the holes with a wire or hairpin, preferably after the oven has been in use. It is best to clean the range when it is warm, for then all parts will be warm. Wipe off the burners with a rag, and if they are beginning to rust a little rub again with an oiled rag. The sliding sheet, under the top burners is removable and should be washed daily.

The sides of the oven should be washed out with hot soda water occasionally and once in a while the air spaces on the burners should be wiped with a damp cloth, otherwise the flame will not be clear and bright.

The racks in the oven and broiler and the broiler pan should be removed frequently and thoroughly brushed and once in a while scrubbed with plenty of soap and water. Always wash the broiler pan after using.

Cleaning Black Cloth

M. C.—Where the cloth, coat, or skirt is only shabby with rain and dust it can be greatly freshened up by simply sponging it with clean, cold water. Dip the sponge in the water, squeeze it nearly dry in a cloth, and then rub it on the garment, first in one part and then in another. The sponge absorbs the dust and dirt, and it should be frequently washed during the process and fresh water used.

Ammonia is a very good cleaning agent if it is not used too strong. Add about sixteen drops of cloudy ammonia (Scrubb's) to a small basin of water. Wet a piece of flannel with it and rub the garment in every part, doing a little at a time. This will remove any grease spots. Afterwards sponge with clean cold water. Slightly dry it and press with a hot iron.

Some people advise sponging a black cloth coat with strong coffee with a few drops of ammonia added to it, and the treatment is excellent for cleaning a good black cloth coat that needs a thorough renovating.

When a black serge or cloth skirt has a glazed appearance try this old plan:—Damp the shiny part well, put a damp cloth over it, and iron quickly with a hot iron. While the cloth is still steaming pull it sharply away, and it will be found to have removed the glaze with it.

Cashmere (black) can be freshened up by sponging it with the strained water in which a few ivy leaves have boiled—the water to be used cold. Afterwards press the cashmere with a warm iron on the wrong side.

Where the suit or costume of black cloth has become very soiled and shabby, use soap bark, according to the directions on each label, and the garment will look as fresh as new.

For Constipation

Reader.—Bran is only one remedy for constipation and a good one. Other remedies are regular habit, encouraged by regular time, normally soon after each meal. As to diet the following are all good: Figs, fruit with seeds, skins of baked potatoes, whole corn, whole wheat bread or graham bread, oatmeal cooked only about twenty minutes, prunes, honey, olive oil, vegetable salads, greens of all kinds, apples, bananas, parsnips, raw cabbage, lettuce, celery, oranges, grape fruit, spinach, tomatoes, etc.

Home-made Window Stick

A large wire hook, costing one cent at the hardware, screwed into one end of a discarded curtain roller or broom handle provides a window stick as serviceable for raising or lowering the upper sash of windows hung on weights as the regular window stick which sells for 50 cents in the store. One may thus easily provide such a stick for every room and avoid the annoyance of going for the stick each time it is to be used.

Our Needlework Corner.

RAFFIA EMBROIDERY FOR CUSHION COVERS

The ways in which raffia may be used effectively are almost endless. Bold embroidery on canvas is a new and fascinating form of the work, and is as simple as it is effective. Any design suitable for satin-stitch or cross-stitch may be worked in raffia. To embroider a cushion cover in raffia use several shades of the raffia and it will be more effective than using just one shade. For instance, one figure could have a blue centre and a straw-colored border, another figure a straw-colored centre and a blue border or any other combination of colors.

The equipment for the work consists of a blunt tapestry needle, some natural raffia, several shades of colored raffia, a skein of black mercerized cotton and half a yard of light canvas sixty-eight inches wide, the threads of which should be an eighth of an inch apart. To prepare for working, shake the raffia in water for a minute, dry it, then carefully smooth a strand until it becomes a straight, flat ribbon. See that it is a trifle less than a quarter of an inch wide. If it is wider, split it. See also that the strands are of uniform width, and between stitches turn the needle, if necessary, in order that the raffia may not twist into a hard thread but lie flat. Fasten the ends by working them under a loose thread on the wrong side of the work. Finish the cushion cover with knotted fringe made of all the shades used in the embroidery.—Washington Star.

SEWING ROOM HINTS

Buy a small pair of oval embroidery hoops and slip them into the stockings and socks that have big holes. You will find them a wonderful help.

Knitted underwear, and especially that worn by children, is very likely to stretch, and perhaps to tear at the edges. To prevent this happening, and to about double the life of each garment, stitch white tape around the openings. Do not bind, as this has a tendency to make a hard edge. But baste very close to the edge of the garment, and stitch at each edge so that the tape lies flat. This will be found a very satisfactory method.

Apron Pockets

Pockets on the outside of one's kitchen apron are very apt to catch and rip. Try putting the pocket next to the right-hand edge, on the under side of the apron.

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CAREFULLY AND
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For Young People

MIGNONETTE

(By Johnson Morton.)

The sweetest flower that in the garden grows
Is not the rose;
Nor yet the lily, throned upon the green
Like some proud queen.
The tulip gay has scarce a scent at all.
Nor do I call
The morning-glory climbing in the bower
A fragrant flower.
But I can find a plant you'd scarcely see
So modestly
It clings to earth; because its perfume
Rare
Sweetens the air
And guides me to the place its blooms
Have found
Close to the ground.
It's small and plain and bears no shining
head
Above its bed.
Humblest of blossoms, full of fragrance
yet,
'Tis mignonette!
A lesson from the little plant, I find,
Comes to my mind.
'Tis better far to be to those I meet
Just good and sweet
Than loud and bold and gay. Don't you
agree
To this, with me?

HOW THE ANT FINDS ITS WAY

The well-known entomologist, Brun, who has devoted special attention to the sense of orientation in ants, finds that they make their way home after an expedition from the nest by the combined use of the three senses of sight, touch, and smell. He made certain experiments in order to see which of these is the most important. This he found to be smell and other observers have agreed with him, but there has been some obscurity in the matter of just how this sense operates, since the paths leading from the nest run in every direction and the same odor clings to all of them. A more recent experimenter, Mr. H. Heller, has sought to answer this question by observing the behavior of the insects upon artificial paths instead of those made by themselves.

He first caused the insects to crawl over paper covered with lamp-black and noted that after having travelled for a distance of one millimetre the ant made three strokes upon the surface with the end of its abdomen. After the little creature had crawled over the paper for a time or two the characteristic odor of formic acid was plainly perceptible; this acid was excreted during the whole course of the insect, thus affording a signal to the sense of smell. Mr. Henning, the observer, next painted a pathway up a tree from the ground as far as he could reach with a solution of formic acid. The result was most interesting. Even before he had made a connection by means of the acid solution from the foot of the tree to one of the natural "roads" running from the nest, from ten to twenty ants made their way up the artificial path upon the tree, though the latter had not been visited by them before. These pioneers were quickly followed by others until nearly the whole personnel of the nest had thus been led astray by the artifice.

The conclusion drawn was that the insects reacted strongly to the odor of the formic acid solution which was more concentrated than that in their own bodies. The stimulus was so strong that even while the path was still moist the ants began to travel over it, though they particularly dislike to get their feet wet, always avoiding damp places. Curiously enough, the same effect was produced not only by formic acid itself, but by other chemicals having a similar odor, such as formaldehyde, for example. One interesting point proved by the experiment is, that it is not the smell of food which excites the attraction, but the smell peculiar to the insects themselves.—Review of Reviews.

FELINE STRATEGY

The mastery of herself which a cat shows when, having been caught in a position from where there is no escape, she calmly sits down to face out the threats of a dog, is a marvellous thing, says a writer in the Boston Transcript. Everybody has seen a kitten on the street doorstep attacked by a dog ten times her size, as apparently self-possessed as if she were in her mistress' lap. If she turns tail and runs down the street she is lost; the dog will have a sure advantage of her. Even as it is, if he could get up courage enough to seize her on the spot he would be able to make short work of her.

"You dare not touch me and you know it," is what her position tells the dog. But she is intensely on her guard, in spite of her air of perfect content. Her legs,

concealed under her fur, are ready for a spring; her claws are unsheathed; her eyes never move for an instant from the dog; as he bounds wildly from side to side, barking with comical fury, those glittering eyes of hers follow him with the keenest scrutiny. If he plucks up his courage to grab her, she is ready; she will sell her life dearly. She is watching her chance, and she does not miss it. The dog tries Fabian tactics, and withdraws a few feet, settling down upon his fore-paws, growling ferociously as he does so.

Just then the sound of a dog's bark in the next street attracts his eyes and ears for a moment, and when he looks back the kitten is gone! He looks down the street and starts wildly in that direction, and reaches a high board fence just as a cat's tail—a monstrous tail for such a little cat—is vanishing over the top of it. He is beaten; the cat showed not only more courage than he had, but a great deal more generalship.

BETTERING A BAD THING

"I can't bear this place. I just feel sometimes as if I couldn't stay here another day."

The petulant look on her face did not suggest that she had done much toward making the place brighter or more bearable. It is a natural law that we shall grow to love those for whom we labor. That is, if it be labor in the right sense of the word and not mere money service.

When we have taken an interest in a place, and given some measure of ourselves and our time to make the people in that place better and happier, it is natural we should have a tenderer regard for that place. We never can get to like any place or position till we have given to it something of ourselves, even though it be but the overflow of healthy, happy spirits.

It is the girl who does least to brighten her home, who is most often discontented with that home and anxious to try her wings in the world outside. It is the young man who is a dissatisfaction to his employer who is most likely to be dissatisfied with his position and feel that he deserves something better.—Reformed Church Record.

Where you are is of no moment, but only what you are doing there. It is not the place that ennobles you, but you the place; and this only by doing that which is great and noble.—Petrarch.

DOGS THAT THINK

Dogs have the brains, but whether they give proof of it depends entirely upon our treatment of them. We had a collie given to us when a puppy that learned to do many things; one was to go up stairs every afternoon and bring down a shawl that was done up in a strap and laid on a certain chair. When he grew to a big dog our lawn was too small for him to get the necessary exercise, so we gave him back to his former owner. After being away for three months, he was brought back to see us. I felt curious to know whether he would remember some of the things that had been taught him, and concluded to test him with the shawl. I had it placed in the same chair and room where he had been in the habit of getting it. After he had been in the house a few minutes I said, "Robin, you go up stairs and get my shawl." He looked at me, but did not move. Then I repeated what I had said. He darted off up stairs and came running down with it in his mouth and handed it to me. We all felt like applauding him.

Another proof that animals think was given by a little Skye terrier who did everything but talk. There was a fence around the lawn and he was never allowed to go out alone, but in Spring when the ground was soft he would dig a hole under the fence and go on a little outing. One day he was discovered digging. I knocked on the window and said, "No, Tatters." He looked up at me, then deliberately went around back of the house and began to make another hole. In front of his home was an open field and across that was a house where this same little dog had a fancy for calling, and where he knew we objected to his going. He was scolded for disobeying, and finally given a gentle chastisement. We flattered ourselves he was conquered at last, but his fertile brain was equal to the occasion. Missing him one day, we saw him going up the street. Then he went around the block till he got to the house, where he stayed for half an hour, then came back home the same way. Instead of taking a short cut across the fields as he had been in the habit of doing, and where he knew we would be sure to see him.—H. V., in Our Dumb Animals.

MY TEMPER

I have a little temper,
'Tis like my pony gray;
Unless I watch it closely
It tries to get away,
And rears and kicks and tramples
On all who near it stand;
And so I try to curb it,
And hold it well in hand.
No use to me a snaffle;
I keep a tight curb rein,
And speak to it quite gently—
Yet sometimes all in vain.

—"The Advocate."

Amputations

I am but small yet when entire,
Enough to set a town on fire;
Cut off my head and then 'tis clear
I can maintain a herd of deer;
Again behead me, and you'll find
I once contained all human kind.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

A Hollow Square: M A D A M
A A A
D D
A A
M A D A M

Needles and Threads

Story For Little Folk By Mary Louise Stetson

Grace was spending two weeks at the Merrill camp away out in the country. She had been with her cousin, Carl, for the milk and they were returning by the grassy road.

"Do they live all alone all the time?" asked the little girl as she stopped to pluck a yellow daisy.

"Who?"
"Why, the old man and old lady and old dog back there in the old farmhouse where we got the milk."

"I guess so," Carl answered carelessly.
"They must be lonesome. They haven't any neighbors at all. They like boys and girls, don't they?"

"I guess so," Carl repeated. "Sometimes, Mr. Thompson tells us stories about the War. (He was a soldier, you know) and when the apples are ripe, he lets us have all we want, and Mrs. Thompson fills the quart so it almost runs over, and if she spills a drop, she puts extra into our pail. She's a good woman, Mrs. Thompson is."

"I'd like to do something for them," Grace said thoughtfully.

"Father pays for the milk," Carl assured her, and then he changed the subject.

Every morning when the weather was fair, Grace went with Carl up to the old farmhouse. One day she saw the old man hobbling down the highway, a newspaper under his arm.

"I'm getting pretty old and lame to be climbing these hills," he smiled. "But news is worth a good deal to folks that are as interested as 'Becca and I'."

"I like to climb hills!" cried Grace. "I'm mail-carrier for the camp now. I go up to the mail boxes every day when it doesn't rain too hard, and I can bring your paper as well as not." And for the rest of the time Grace was in the country, the old man gratefully received his paper at his own door.

"I should like to do something for you, too," she said one morning when she was visiting a little while with Mrs. Thompson.

"I like to have you come to see me, dearie," smiled Mrs. Thompson, and gladness sparkled in her dim blue eyes.

"But that's not really doing something," persisted Grace.

TOWSER

(By Ada L. Belew.)

I don't care fer fishin' now,
Since Towser's gone.
Keep thinkin' how we'd dig fer bait
Over by the garden gate.
But now I have to dig alone,—
Because he's gone.

'Nd I don't want t' swim no more
Since Towser's gone.
He allus use t' swim with me,
There weren't no dog could swim like he;
Could swim 'nd dive,—
But now he's gone.

'Nd I just hate t' get the cows
Since Towser's gone.
A great big lump comes in my throat,
'Nd it don't matter how I choke,
Fer it just stays,—
Now Towser's gone.

'Nd when I go t' bed at night,
Since Towser's gone.
Somehow I get t' thinkin', too,
Of all them things we use t' do,
An' O, how I just wish 'nd wish
He hadn't gone!

—Selected.

LITTLE BOYS AND LITTLE SHEEP

Joe came home with his clothes, and even his little curls, all wringing wet. "I just knew the ice wasn't strong 'nough," he grumbled.

"Then why did you slide?" asked auntie.
"Cause all the other boys did," said Joe. "So I had to, or they'd laugh. And nobody wants the other boys to laugh at him, you know."

The little old woman fumbled about in her work-basket. "I can't see very well," she said. "It is hard for me to thread needles. Would you mind threading some for me?"

"Of course not. I'd like to do it," Grace answered eagerly.

"I'll put the spools and the needles into a box, then, and if you'd string some needles onto each thread, just the way you'd string buttons, and tie a knot at the end, I should be very glad."

Grace took the box and ran back toward camp. She was glad to have found some way to help the queer old woman with the pleasant smile.

"She shall have her needles back and all threaded tomorrow morning," the little girl promised herself.

At the edge of the wood, Grace was met by her cousins, Jack and Carl.

"We've been waiting for you!" Jack cried excitedly. "Father has come and he's going to take us all out in the new motorboat and we're going to have a picnic over on the island."

"But . . . but I've promised to thread some needles for Mrs. Thompson and there won't be any daylight when we get home," hesitated Grace.

"Ho! Thread your needles next week," advised Carl.

But Aunt Ada had a better suggestion than that. "Take the box right along," she said. "I shall carry stockings to darn while Billy is taking his nap and your uncle and the big boys are exploring the island. Won't you keep me company?"

"Why, of course I will," smiled Grace. Then she helped get ready for the day's outing with as much enthusiasm as even Jack and Carl.

Next morning she returned Mrs. Thompson's needles and thread, all ready for use.

"What a smart girl you are!" beamed the old woman. "I did want to sew today, but I didn't think you would have my needles threaded so soon. Thank you, dearie!" And the light that shone in that pale little face was good to see.

"I'm so glad they went on the picnic," thought Grace.

His aunt gave him dry clothes, set him down by the fire, and made him drink hot ginger tea. Then she told him a story:—

"When I was a little girl, Joe, my father had a great flock of sheep. They were queer things. Where one went, all the rest followed. One day, a big ram found a gap in the fence, and he thought it would be fun to see what was in the other field. So in he jumped, without looking where he was going, and down he tumbled to the bottom of an old dry well, where father used to throw stones and rubbish.

"The next sheep never stopped to think what had become of him, but jumped right after, and the next, and the next, although father tried to drive them back, and Watch, the old sheep dog, barked his very loudest. But they just kept on jumping and jumping till the well was full. Then father had to pull them out as best he could, and the sheep on the bottom of the well were almost smothered to death."

"My, what silly things!" exclaimed Joe. Then he looked up to his aunt and laughed—and went quite red. —"Home Herald."

The phrase "showing the white feather" is derived from the cock-pit. It arose, says one authority, from the belief of certain patrons of the cock-pit that birds having a white feather in their wings are apt to show cowardice in fight. Many such phrases are incorporated in the English language from the same source, such as "to turn tail," "to stand steel," "cock of the walk," "to die game"—to enlist none other of the 50 or 60 such words and phrases that bear witness to the widespread popularity of this most ancient pastime.

Where It Touches The Ground

By Montanye Perry.

(Serialized By Special Arrangement With The Abingdon Press.)



"At the end of the bow, where it touches the ground
There jewels in plenty and gold may be found."

Synopsis

Anne Prescott had just returned from graduation at Vassar College. She was telling her father, the Judge and Aunt Emily that the ideas of a career in social service that she had entertained for herself in her junior years had been changed, and that she was looking forward to a home and social life helping out unprofessionally in club and church work. The Judge seemed disappointed. Rising early to breakfast together, Anne learns that her father has passed away in his big chair, that his business investments have been unsuccessful and that she and Aunt Emily are without resources and must face the future speedily and with courage. Anne visits Sadie, a former servant, who is married and ill. Happiness would reign supreme in this little home since the baby came, but Jim, Sadie's husband, spends his Saturdays and savings at the saloon nearby, and Sadie tells Anne of her anxiety: Passing a movie, that is labelled "for sale," on the way to the car, Anne asks Jim to take her in. Meeting the proprietor she discusses the terms of sale, inwardly considering it with favor. The car service is out of order and Anne is about to return with Jim when his employer, Mr. Carruthers, in passing, offers to take Anne home in his car. To Mr. Carruthers she confides her business scheme. He jocularly poo-poo's a woman's capacity to run a movie house. Anne determines to show him, so next day with Mr. Jennings, her late father's adviser, went to confirm her hopes and settle the contract if possible. While gone, Mr. Carruthers calls and Aunt Emily discovers she knew his family well in her youthful days. Anne returns with the bill of sale and a proud possession of the moving picture house. A "mystery man" through an agent rents their home with all its furnishings and servants. They decide to live near The Rainbow where Anne with Jim Power's help can keep in close touch with the business.

CHAPTER VIII. (Continued)

CARRUTHERS'S eyes were full of shocked disapproval when he mounted the steep, bare stairs. It was inconceivable that Anne could live happily in this dingy squalor! But when, in response to Anne's tap, Joy opened the door, and he stepped into the living room, his face changed, as if by some magic touch. Anne, watching him, laughed happily.

"I've come to watch for that look when people enter my door," she said. "It never fails. It is surprising, isn't it? I wish you might have seen it, as I did, in the beginning. It was dreadful—you'd never have dreamed that a real home could be made here."

"Wherever you lived, a real home would be made," he declared, simply. Anne colored under his look and turned toward the kitchen calling, "Come in, Aunt Emily. Look who's here!"

"Well, if it isn't Mr. Carruthers!" Aunt Emily exclaimed, hurrying in. "I was wondering to-day if you'd got back from that trip. Joy, fix another place at the table. Dinner's all ready. Where did you find him, Anne?"

"I happened to stop my car at the head of Tremont Street, and saw Miss Anne standing there," he answered for her. "Who says the fates are not kind?"

"That's what I call a real coincidence!" declared Aunt Emily, and Carruthers gave her a quick, amused glance, which Anne failed to see. "Of course, then, Anne has told you all the news?"

"Not all," Anne said; "there's so much to tell. I didn't mention that we didn't have to sell the old home, did I? That was the very nicest, most fortunate thing of all."

"What happened?" asked Carruthers; "did a good fairy come along just in time?"

"A nice, kind, lovely, beautiful man

hired it. Took a five-year lease. You see I may find my pot of gold by the time that expires."

"Fine! Who's your remarkable tenant, may I ask?"

"You may ask, but I cannot answer. He insisted on remaining unknown, because he plans to bring his bride there, and the engagement is not announced. But whoever the mystery man is, I love him for saving the dear old place. Now, if only the lady-love would play him false, I might capture him."

"Anne!" interrupted Aunt Emily's shocked voice. Carruthers, leaning a bit forward, his eyes devouring the lovely, wistful face, drew himself up sharply, and Anne broke off with a little laugh. "There, I've shocked Aunt Emily," she said. "Don't worry, Aunt Emily; I'm not really setting my cap for the mystery-man!"

"You shouldn't speak so!" said Aunt Emily, and subsided with a little half-apologetic glance toward Carruthers, who suddenly paid strict attention to his dinner.

When Anne went downstairs he stayed behind to talk to Aunt Emily.

"You think she likes me, don't you? Isn't she just a little bit more friendly with me than she is with most new acquaintances?"

She looked into the boyish eager face with a reluctant nod. "I must say I never saw her act just the same with anybody else," she admitted. "Seems if she feels like she had always known you. There—she broke off, her lips set with grim, half-amused exasperation, "I keep saying things to you that I don't intend at all. You have a way of getting around women folks, same's as your grandfather had. Right downstairs, now, before I say something else that I shouldn't!"

CHAPTER IX.

THE ENEMY DELIVERS A BLOW

Carruthers spent the whole evening in getting acquainted with The Rainbow, standing now beside the entrance, where Lynchie and Brother divided the honors of ticket-taking, now beside the exit, guarded by Mike and Kelly, now in the ticket office where Allen, alert and imperturbable, reigned with silent efficiency. Most of the crowd knew him by sight. The excited whisper ran around, "It's the big boss of the mills. He's come to see Miss Anne." And with one accord the audience donned its best behavior, acting on an undefined impulse to help Miss Anne by showing the place at its very best.

He was standing near the exit. The last picture of the evening was fading on the screen, when he heard a girl's shrill voice, palpitating with excited fright.

"You let me in, Mike! I tell you I got to get Miss Anne quick. I ain't neither kiddin' ye—it's me mother, I tell you—she's awful sick."

A flash of pink from one of the front seats reached the door just as Carruthers did. It was Joy, her face showing white through its freckles as she grasped the shrill visitor by the arm. "Sh-h-h! Comfort," she warned, "don't disturb the show. What's the matter?"

"It's ma!" The child began to sob. Those near the door commenced to stir in their seats, and peer around uneasily. Jim reached the scene of trouble promptly, and spoke out with quick good nature. "Just a little girl excited a bit," he said, and the audience settled back satisfied. When he drew both children outside, Carruthers followed. "Now what is it, Comfort?" Jim asked, kindly.

"Pa come home awful drunk. He dragged ma out of bed onto the sidewalk, and threw the baby down beside her. Then he locked the door and went off and left them there!"

"My God!" exclaimed Jim, "that baby was born to-day!" The two men exchanged quick glances. "Where's your ma now," Jim asked.

"The neighbors broke open the door and carried her in. The baby's dead, but ma don't know it. She keeps asking for Miss Anne. Please let me get to her."

"It's no place for Miss Anne," Carruthers began, but Jim shook his head. "You're right, but there's no man could keep Miss Anne away from there if she's needed. The best you can do is to go with her. Do you want Kelly to bring your chauffeur out of John's place? It's about six blocks to go!"

Carruthers nodded. Under Jim's cool management, they were all in the car, both children clinging to Anne. By the time the car stopped she had quieted their frantic sobbing, and found time to whisper to Carruthers a little of the family's pitiful history.

In a room absolutely bare except for a

wooden bed, the woman lay gasping for breath, the little ones huddled beside her. A doctor rose as they came in, and with a gesture sent the two attendant neighbors from the room.

"I'll wait," he said in a low tone, "though there's nothing I can do. It won't be but a few minutes. Seems like she couldn't die till you got here. I'm afraid it's going to be hard on you, miss."

"Never mind me!" Anne spoke impetuously. She crossed the room, knelt beside the bed and somehow gathered the whole pitiful little brood into her arms. The woman stopped her restless turning from side to side, and gazed at Anne with the eyes of a pleading dumb animal.

"You're worried about the little ones," Anne said, clearly, her face close to the dying woman's. "Don't worry. I promise you they shall be brought up nicely. I'll watch over them myself."

A glory lighted the dim eyes. The shadow of a smile touched the thin lips, they twitched, opened, spoke feebly.

"The Lord bless you, I can go now, and be glad to. They'll grow up good girls—my little Joy, and Love, and Comfort, and Mercy, and Peace. Folks laughed at their names, but it was all I could give 'em of good things—just the names of 'em. You're God's own angel, Miss Anne!"

Her voice died away, and she lay still, while Anne waited—a splendid Madonna—hushing the little ones, and Carruthers watched with worshiping gaze. Suddenly the mother's eyes opened, and searched the room restlessly.

"You want something?" Anne asked.

"Can you tell me?"

"My baby—my new one!" she breathed. "Have them bring her in." Her breath fluttered, failed, as she gasped almost inaudibly, "Her name's 'Hope'."

"It's all over," the doctor said an instant later, and before his words were finished a cry came from the doorway—the hoarse, desperate cry of a man's stricken soul.

"God! It ain't so! It can't be. My woman—my Mary!"

Across the bare floor he stumbled, and fell, a sprawling, writhing heap against the bedside. "Doctor," he panted, "for the love o' God, do something!"

The doctor lifted Anne to her feet. "Here," he said, authoritatively to Carruthers, "take her home. The neighbors will do everything now."

They were back in front of The Rainbow before Anne spoke. "And she named the new one Hope," she said, "Hope!"

As they stepped from the car the door of Reilly's place swung open and two men came out, singing noisily. Anne shuddered, and a swift flaming light leaped to her eyes. She stood perfectly still on the sidewalk, her gaze fixed on the gleaming windows, a strange expression of conviction and resolve deepening on her face.

"That's what does it!" she declared; "the saloon! I've been confused and bewildered by the different sides of it that I seemed to see. But it's cleared up now. Liquor shouldn't be touched, it shouldn't be sold, it shouldn't be made! Why don't men stop it?"

Carruthers laid a firm hand on her arm. "Come upstairs now," he urged; "your aunt will be anxious. We can't stop the drink traffic to-night, you know."

"But it's got to be stopped!" Anne declared as they climbed the stairs together; "I'm going to do something about it, I am!"

It seemed to Anne that she lived a year in the week that followed the tragic death of Joy's mother. When they had buried her, with the wee, dead Hope nestled against her breast, the father, sobered and dazed with remorse, consented readily to all Anne's plans for the children.

"I'll sign anything you say, Miss Anne," he agreed, wearily. "It's the only way for them to have a chance, and now, while I'm myself and know right from wrong, I'll give them up. I do care for them, with the black eyes of her that's gone a looking at me from every one of their faces—but it's for their good that they're took from me, and I'll not stand in their way."

His bleared face worked convulsively as he signed the paper which made Anne their sole guardian. She looked at him pityingly.

"If you'll stop drinking," she began, "perhaps—"

He interrupted her with a gesture of his unsteady hand. "It's no use," he said wearily. "When a man gets as old and as far gone as me, he's got to be a stronger man than I ever was to brace up. It's hell, Miss Anne, to be like me, and don't you think it ain't."

It was Carruthers who took Anne on all

her hunts for a suitable home school for the children, who paid the tuition for the whole year in advance, who bought the dainty outfits of clothing.

"That's my part of it!" he said decisively when Anne protested. "Didn't I see the woman die, too? And do you think you have a monopoly of sympathy and generosity, miss?"

So she gave in gratefully, and the days of searching and planning were happy ones for both of them. In Anne's cheeks the roses deepened, a new light shone in her eyes, a new tone rang in her voice, and the man's hopes grew and deepened into a bliss which was almost certainty.

But all the time, beneath the new hopes, the shy fancies, the vaguely delicious half-formed joy, the thought of the awful evils of drink lay dormant in Anne's brain, to waken at the slightest suggestion. She broached it to Carruthers when they were spinning homeward in the big car, after leaving the children waving a bravely tearful farewell from the piazza of their new home.

"I can't sit idle—I've got to do something," she declared. "It's all very well for you to talk of gradual elevation and education, and all that, but a woman's mind doesn't work that way. I want to close the saloons in our ward now. Why can't we do it at this election that's coming?"

He shook his head regretfully. "There's only one way to do it—get the votes. And how are you going to influence the men of the Eighth to vote 'no'? That's the cold, hard proposition; and we've got to face the fact that it can't be done!"

And yet it was Carruthers himself who gave Anne her big idea that very evening when the playground film was shown. Aided by Reilly and his friends, the picture had been widely advertised, and the house was packed with an audience which grew wildly enthusiastic as the appealing, convincing story unrolled. When the last scene faded, and Anne, her face aglow with enthusiasm, made a little speech, which ended with a plea for signatures to the petition, every man in the house was on his feet clamoring for a chance to sign. Carruthers, coming up beside Anne as she stood watching the paper circulate, exclaimed: "There's nothing touches these folk like a picture. They could be led up to any proposition by this method."

"Oh-h!" Anne's face suddenly became so transfused that Carruthers stared at her in amazement. "O-o-h! You've found the way! Of course you have! I'll fight the saloon with my movie show. We'll get reels and reels of temperance films—the thrillingest kind! O, don't you think it can be done?"

The more they talked it over, the more it seemed probable that it might be done. Anne, Carruthers, Jim, and Aunt Emily discussed the plan for an hour that night, while Allen sat rolling coins and listening, silently, his sad, patient eyes alight with interest.

"The temperance folks have done a heap of work in this ward," said Jim, "but they haven't tried the movies. It's queer that the reformers don't realize the power of the pictures more than they do! They howl about the influence of the bad films, without seeming to realize that a rule works both ways, and that the influence of the good ones would be just as powerful."

"I'm going to begin with one temperance picture next Saturday night," Anne announced with decision. "I'll get out a lot of advertising matter and we'll start something," as Lynchie would say."

But the thing which Anne "started" was farthest from her thought. An hour after her first handbills were on the streets there was a thundering knock at the door, and Anne, opening it herself, was surprised to look into the excited face of Reilly.

"Miss Anne," he plunged straight to the point, "do you think this is the way to be treating the friends that's worked for you since the day you started here? Is it your idea of standing by them as has stood by you? O, I know you're a woman, but I thought even a woman had more of a sense of what's fair!"

"But I don't understand! I don't know what you mean," Anne's face showed her honest bewilderment.

"Don't you see that you're trying to take my business away from me, with your temperance campaign? Not that I think you can succeed, mind, but I hate to be done dirty."

"I never thought of it in that way—I never thought of you in connection with it at all," she insisted.

"Well, now you see it, what are you going to do?—call off your dogs, as I told the chief to do when his men was threatening you?"

(To be continued)

Throughout western and central New York a terrific wind and electrical storm that swept that part of the state early Sunday morning caused several deaths, wrought havoc with growing crops, crippled telegraph and telephone service, flattened trees and caused scores of disastrous fires.



Books and Their Place In Life

By M. RICHEY TUTTLE.

The development of a taste for reading is an important part of education, and requires much wisdom and tact on the part of the parent or instructor. Children like rhymes and metre very early in life, and it stands to reason that anything imaginative appeals to them. Mother Goose melodies and folk and fairy tales charm them. Some matter-of-fact Gadgrinds will insist that only what they call the truth should be told them. "Swiss Family Robinson" and "Robinson Crusoe" are only lies, and therefore, are taboo. But boys and girls know what reading is good for them, and refuse to be separated from their beloved stories.

So with older people. Even the wisest heads in their moments of relaxation, as for instance, the late President Wilson, like to lose themselves in the mazes of a thrilling detective story. Personally a detective story does not appeal to me. In the field of fiction, my favorites are Scott's historical romances, Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," the novels of Jane Austen and George Eliot. Though fond of the works of the great educational and social reformer and novelist, I cannot claim to be a Dickensian.

Canadian Historical Novels

Of Canadian historical novels, Kirby's "Golden Dog" and Gilbert Parker's "Seats of the Mighty," have much in common. Both mercilessly hold up to posterity the plundering villany of Bigot, the intendant, and the weakness of Vaudreuil, the Governor, in not restraining him. It is hard to say which is the most thrilling narrative, but the "Golden Dog" has a sadder ending. Captain Moray, the hero of Parker's book, has more hairbreadth escapes than any of the characters of the "Golden Dog." Akin to these books are the nature stories of William J. Long, Ernest Seton-Thompson and Charles G. D. Roberts. While the former mingle fiction with historical facts, the latter give an imaginative setting to facts of animal life.

There are some who take a period of history and read all the works of the writers of that period. This may be a good way to obtain a knowledge of the characteristic feature of the literature of the period. Another method is to study in connection with the works the customs, ideas and manner of thought of the time and country in which they lived. Shakespeare, we say, is a universal genius. He has qualities that appeal to the heart of humanity. To learn, however, of the wonderful development of the imagination, aroused by the discoveries of new worlds and by the unveiling of the old Greek writers, the one enrichment of our sense of space, the other of our sense of time, which happened at about the time of Queen Elizabeth, will help us to appreciate the great dramatist even more.

Classic Writings

When you read the "Oedipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles, you see Oedipus fighting against the terrific forces of nature and of fate, and still maintaining his rectitude in the struggle. But when you know Shakespeare you see he has not followed the classic tradition, he has imbibed the romantic influence of medievalism. The emotions and passions of the human heart occupy the centre of the stage, while fate is relegated to a secondary place. You see Hamlet reared in a northern atmosphere, and so not carried away with emotionalism as were Romeo and Juliet, the southern Italian types, and therefore intellectual enough to stay with the tremendous task of avenging his father's murder, till it was accomplished, even though he should perish in the attempt. You see Macbeth wading through slaughter to a throne, urged on by the fatal ambition of his wife, whose conscience and imagination at last proved unequal to the task and led her, as some think, to take her own life. Or we view Julius Caesar, whose very grandeur of soul was no match for the cunning politicians, that greeted his return to Rome from his conquests in Gaul, dying the death of a martyr. But his great name and influence were sufficient to conquer the schemers and their partisans, so that when Brutus and Cassius, beaten in battle at Philippi, were about to commit suicide, they exclaimed, "O Caesar, thy spirit has conquered yet!"

There are Romeo and Juliet, the impul-

sive types of Italy, the semi-tropical land of flower and song, consumed with an all-engrossing love for one another, all the more strong, because the families to which they belong are at deadly strife.—Romeo, when his bride had fallen into a trance and he supposed her to be dead, hastening to end his own life by poison, and Juliet, when she awakes from her assumed stupor and knows her lover dead, cannot survive the fatal deed, but brings her life to a close with the stiletto.

Romance And Poetry

But there are other bards, whose call is clamant. Scott is especially attractive for the young. The lochs, rivers, and glens of Scotland, partly made immortal by his pen, again re-echo with the tramp of bonneted Highlanders, hurrying to war at the call of the Fiery Cross. Or the quieter, more thoughtful numbers of Wordsworth, the high priest of nature, summon the reader, while lofty thoughts clothed in perfect language, where the sound is truly an echo of the sense, thrill the soul till it rises on the wings of fancy to ethereal heights. Perhaps Tennyson's musical verse may suit a calmer mood, and in the beautiful stories of the Idylls of the King one may learn the lesson of eschewing the wrong, and working for the good in his own life.

Literary criticism is a favorite kind of reading. When Macaulay in his literary essays is taken up and Matthew Arnold, Coleridge, James Russell Lowell, with Dowden and Bradley, the Shakespearean critics, what a source of joy this is. It is itself a finer kind of literature. While it shows a new and deeper meaning in the great classics, it sometimes becomes itself a classic.

History And Biography

Again we travel up the slopes of historical events, view the struggles of emperors and popes over the question of investiture, see the knights of Europe set forth on their march to Jerusalem to rescue the sacred sepulchre from the hands of the Paynim foe, watch the tiny stream of British freedom, as it is enriched by the streams of Runnymede, become larger still as the Revolution of 1688 is completed, after long years of struggle, until finally after the Reform Bill of 1832, and various later enlargements of the suffrage, it emerges a broad and majestic river, the source of strength and nourishment to nations scattered throughout the world, and an example of freedom for countries outside its own bounds. In English history Macaulay and Green, in Roman history, Gibbon, and in Canadian history, Parkman fascinate us with their pictures of by-gone times.

What shall we say of biography? I have read Stanley's life of Arnold, the great Rugby teacher, the life of Alexander Duff, the great missionary and educator of India, parts of Morley's Life of Gladstone and of Trevelyan's Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay. Perhaps one reason I have not read more is the feeling that one's own life is important, and one should not be a silent spectator of another's thoughts and deeds. But lives of great men all remind us to fashion our lives in the same way. Lockhart's Scott, Boswell's Johnson, the autobiography of Gibbon, the biographies of Tennyson and Longfellow by near relatives, will help us in the field of literature; while Carlyle's Oliver Cromwell, Morley's Gladstone and lives of other great statesmen will assist us in understanding political relations and problems, which the mere study of history cannot do.

The Bible

Should not the Bible be read more as literature? In the first place I would say it is read more than translations of Homer or Virgil or Sophocles. It is being taught in an increasing number of colleges. Publishing the Bible in separate volumes corresponding to the books is a splendid idea. Printing the Bible in paragraphs and the poetry in poetical form, as in the American Standard Revised Bible, is another great improvement. The new translations such as Weymouth's that are constantly appearing, all help us to appreciate it as literature. Isaiah contains at least as good poetry as Tennyson's In

Memoriam. The Book of Common Prayer, superior as that is, can hardly equal the Psalms. The book of Ruth, that tender idyll written as we may suppose as an offset to the too puritanic zeal of Ezra in making social reforms, is as fine a piece of literature, when we consider the age in which it was written, as Wordsworth's Michael. The Life of Christ given in Matthew's gospel is as interesting as any of Plutarch's Lives and Xenophon's Memorabilia containing memories of Socrates cannot equal in interest the Gospel of John, giving the inner life of Christ.

As I am about to conclude, I fancy I hear some enthusiastic book-lover cry out that no mention has been made of Holmes' "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," nor of the transcendentalism of Emerson and of Plato, nor of Goethe and Dante, the poetry of the latter of whom, Professor Kuhns, of Middletown University, considers the one literary passion of his life. But I must not trespass further on the patience of the editor.

RED AND WHITE PRINTED SILK FROCK SHOWS SIDE TIERS



Silk in a gay red and white print makes the youthful frock shown here.

The tiers are finely pleated, and instead of extending all around the dress, they are placed at the sides only. In this way they remain free from wrinkles, no matter how much the dress is worn.

The little collar is of ecru batiste with an interesting eyelet design to add daintiness.

THE LOVE OF NATURE

If spring came but once in a lifetime: if the sun rose and set once in a year instead of once in a day; if a rainbow appeared once in a century; if flowers were as rare as rubies, and dewdrops as diamonds—how wonderful they would seem, how they would astonish and delight us!

We undervalue them because they are lavished on us. The very word "common" most improperly implies some disparagement. If we trained our minds properly in the appreciation of beauty, we should, on the contrary, wonder at and admire them all the more. Goethe observed that if a rainbow lasts for a quarter of an hour no one looks at it any longer.

Man, we know, is born to sorrow and suffering, but he is not born to be dull, and no one with any interest in science could ever be. If anyone is ever dull it is his own fault. Every wood, every field, every garden, every stream, every pond, is full of interest for those who have eyes to see.

We are apt to think that everyone recognizes beauty when he sees it, but that is a complete mistake. Many stand both blind and deaf in the great temple of nature. In the whole of classical literature there are hardly any references to the sublime and transcendent beauty of sunsets, which is all the more remarkable from the pre-eminent place which, according to Max Muller and other great authorities, the dawn held in the origin and development of Aryan mythology. — Lord Avebury, in The Young Man.

NOT TO BE ESCAPED

From childhood Mr. William Williams had hated nicknames. He was one of six brothers, all of whom bore good, sturdy, dignified, old-fashioned names at the time of their christening, but every one of whom came to be known, as he grew older, by an abbreviation—a "feeble, meaningless monosyllable." His brothers may have possessed frivolous or unresentful natures, or an inadequate sense of personal dignity, but not so Mr. William Williams. Himself he could not protest, however much he suffered and protested; but his children he thought he could. At least he made, as the Cleveland Plain Dealer relates, an ingenious attempt.

He had five sons. His first-born was named William—easily enough nicknamed, of course; but wait! The second son he christened Willard; the third, Wilbert; the next, Wilfred, and the last, Wilmont. Among so many Wills it seemed to him safe and obvious that only the use of the full name could avert confusion. Poor, hopeful, well-meaning, unimaginative Mr. Williams! His sons are all big boys now, the reporter records cheerfully, but they are rarely spoken of by their intimate friends otherwise than Bill, Skinny, Butch, Chuck and Kid.

Even more painful was the experience of another proud parent, a very pompous professor, whose twin sons, from their cradle, he destined for lofty academic honors. He named one of them for his favorite hero; to the other he gave his wife's maiden name. Little Caesar and Norton he decreed firmly from the first were never to be nicknamed, and he openly stated his satisfaction in the fact that neither name was one that would naturally be abbreviated. His horror may be imagined when, during their first week at school, the unfortunate twins caught a very bad cold—and a pair of permanent nicknames. So generally were they used that after a few months knowledge of the boys' real names scarcely extended beyond the family circle. Caesar and Norton had become Sneezers and Snorters!

KIPLING'S HUNGER

Mr. Kipling might starve to death bravely, but he would not be able to do so silently—especially if pencil and paper were to be had. This amusing anecdote from the Bookman tells how, in a less serious strait, he consoled himself with his gifts of humor and epigrammatic expression.

After the siege of Kimberley, he was staying with Mr. Rhodes at a charming little fruit farm near the town. One morning it occurred to Mr. Rhodes to take a stroll round the orchards for a little while before breakfast. As Mr. Kipling did not feel like walking, he stayed behind. Time went on, and the idea presented itself to the author that breakfast would be desirable. But there was no sign of his host. As a matter of fact, Mr. Rhodes had become so much interested in the matter in hand that he had quite forgotten the passage of time, and it was nearly ten before he remembered his starving guest, and hurried homeward.

"What's this, sir?" said his manager, suddenly pausing before a tree.

Upon it was pinned a sheet of paper, bearing in large black letters, "Famine!" The next tree was also decorated: "We are starving; feed us." Nearer the house they came upon a larger sheet with the words in huge type: "For the human race. Breakfast. Purifies the mind; invigorates the system. It has sustained thousands; it will sustain you. See that you get it." Finally, upon the front door was an enormous placard: "Why die when a little breakfast will prolong life?"

CUTICURA HEALS LARGE PIMPLES

On Face. Itched and Burned.
Lost a Great Deal of Sleep.

"I had pimples on my face for several months. They were hard and large, and the skin was sore and red. The itching and burning almost set me crazy at night and I lost a great deal of sleep. The breaking out caused disfigurement."

"I tried many different remedies but found no relief. I almost despair of help when I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in a short time I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Annie Fischer, Box 45, Hatton, Saskatchewan.

Clear the pores of impurities by daily use of Cuticura Soap and occasional touches of Cuticura Ointment as needed to soften, soothe and heal. They are ideal for the toilet, as is also Cuticura Talcum.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura," P. O. Box 504, Montreal, P. Q. Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 10c and 5c, Talcum 25c. Try our new shaving stick.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

A Spectacular Show

After a noisy demonstration on Wednesday, lasting for an hour, in favor of McAdoo, the Democratic National Convention meeting at Madison Square Garden, New York, on Thursday, plunged in another for Alfred E. Smith. Like the McAdoo demonstration, the Smith affair was aided and pushed along by a complete organization of demonstrators, hundreds of whom marched into the hall from the outside, bearing banners and noise-making devices. Galleries and guest sections, obviously filled, with friends of the New York governor for the event, sent up a continuous series of yells, howls and whistles.

Racket Broke Loose

No sooner had Franklin D. Roosevelt finished his speech placing the New York governor in nomination than the racket broke loose. The New York standard was jerked from its place to head the parade around the hall. Close behind came that of New Jersey and then followed Connecticut, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Iowa, North Dakota, Nevada and Hawaii. A score of ten-foot photographs of Governor Smith were borne into the procession along with thousands of United States flags. The convention band and the Smith noisemakers in the galleries swung into the Smith campaign songs, but the screech of the paraders almost silenced them. In dense streams the boosters poured out from beneath the stage into the burning mass of yelling marchers. They brought with them a band that seemed to know no other tune than "East Side, West Side," and it led the demonstrators around and around the big arena. The McAdoo delegates stood on their chairs the better to see the spectacular show being staged by their rivals.

A Continuous Shriek

In the machinery of the demonstration about every device seen heretofore and many new ones appeared. Children as young as three and four years were used. Some of them were dressed as rag-a-muffins, others as newsies, all of them had automobile license plates hung around their necks, bearing the words "Al Smith."

The fathers, who presumably had rented the children out for the occasion, tried to balance some of them on the high rail about the speaker's stand, fifteen feet above the floor, with the result that the youngsters were scared to death and bellowed lustily. The rooters, who had been packed into the galleries up under the rafters and into

the mouths of the wind instruments,

Most of the marchers had paper hats of bright colors. They had been provided with more varieties of noisemaking apparatus than a gang of kids out on a Halloween party.

As the demonstration passed the three-quarter hour mark, the din seemed to be increasing rather than diminishing. A battery of fire sirens and bells of many kinds had been brought into action at one of the entrances. The air above the garden was thick by this time with the flying bits of paper that had been dumped out of office buildings as a part of the demonstration. It was evident that the same people both inside and outside the convention hall were determined to surpass by a safe margin both in noise and in elapsed time the one-hour demonstration yesterday for McAdoo.

When the demonstration had reached an hour's duration, it was going as strong as ever. It was apparent that the duration of the parading and noisemaking was only a question of how long the Smith managers might decide to let it go before closing down.

When the demonstration had been going on for an hour and a quarter, Mr. Roosevelt was lifted up beside Chairman Walsh and when he waved his hand for silence the convention began to quiet down.

Anna Case, opera star, brought a complete quiet by coming to the front of the platform and singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

JAPANESE INCENSED AGAINST AMERICA

The Japanese Cabinet has approved the main lines of the new note to be dispatched to Washington on the new immigration question which was submitted to it by Baron Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, and the text of the new communication is now being elaborated by Mr. Sabura, formerly councillor of the Japanese Embassy at Washington, and will be cabled to Ambassador Hanihara within a few days for presentation to Secretary of State Hughes. The new note, which will be a short one, will be couched in the most friendly terms and is aimed to close the correspondence on this subject for the time being, as it is felt that any further exchange of views at the present time could not prove profitable in view of the temper of the present Congress.

It is learned in official circles that the note will start out with an acknowledgment of the last American reply, which, it

at three different temples, and drew thousands of people. They were being organized by various associations, including the ex-service men's association, the Taikoshu which is the group of young men responsible for the incident at the Imperial Hotel, and followers of Mitsuru Toyama, known as "Japan's Robin Hood," and the leader of a group of radicals.

The Imperial Diet, now in session, will adopt a resolution condemning the American legislation which will be cabled to America. Representatives of Japanese universities and colleges have decided to carry on a campaign throughout the summer months, when students are vacationing by making a tour of the country and publicly advocating the removal of the exclusion clause from the immigration bill.

It is planned to give a rousing reception to Ambassador Hanihara upon his return to Japan.

Yokohama courts on Thursday gave suspended sentence of two months to Yamamoto, the laborer who threatened the life of American Consul Kemper at Yokohama. Yamamoto has been set at liberty.

BRITISH THREAT TO BOMBARD CHINESE CITY

Under threat that he would bombard the city of Wanhhsien, on the Yangtze river, in Szechwan province, the commander of the British gunboat Cockchafer compelled the highest military leaders there to walk to the cemetery in full uniform behind the casket containing the body of Edwin C. Hawley, a United States citizen, killed there by Chinese junkmen, and to attend the burial service for him.

After the Chinese leaders had made their compulsory demonstration of respect to the murdered American, they carried out the orders of the commander of the Cockchafer to arrest the two leading members of the Junkmen's Guild in Wanhhsien, convey them to the spot on the beach where Hawley was beaten and execute them by shooting.

United States Consul Clarence J. Spiker reached Wanhhsien from Chungking last Friday and reported to the United States legation in Peking a message confirming the death of Hawley. His report, however, gave no further details of the dispute over shipment of wood and oil by the steamers instead of in junks, which had been reported as the occasion for the attack which resulted in the death of Hawley, who was a representative of Arnold Brothers and Company, a British concern.

SOUND CONCLUSION—WRONG MOTIVE (From The Progressive.)

For years there has been an agitation in Canada for proportional representation or similar electoral reform. This agitation has had no result until quite recently as far as Dominion policies are concerned, but now the Government proposes, and there is no doubt that the proposal will be adopted, that in constituencies where there are more than two candidates in the field at the time of the next election, the alternative vote will be used. The system is very simple: A (Republican), B (Democrat), and C (Socialist) are candidates in a single constituency. The voter marks his ballot with the numbers 1 and 2, according to his preference. The ballots are counted, the 1's being the only votes considered at the first count. On the first count let us assume that A receives 100 first choices, B 98 first choices, and C 35 first choices. A has not a majority of the votes cast and so cannot be declared elected on the first count. It is necessary to eliminate the low man and so the votes given to C (Socialist) are again counted, this time the 2's being the only thing considered. Of the 35 votes, A receives 5 and B 30. A then has 105 votes and B 128. B is declared elected. It is a modified form of proportional representation and is very simple. The system does not, as proportional representation does, insure that minorities are represented, but it does make certain that no member shall sit in parliament without the endorsement of more than fifty per cent. of those voting in the constituency he represents. It has merit in that it permits candidates to run without having to consider whether or not their appearance in the field will interfere with the election chances of another candidate who, under the present system, might have a better show if the contest were narrowed to the selections of the regular parties. It is all right as far as it goes and if the Government, in adopting it, were actuated by principle and desire for electoral reform, they could be congratulated. However, under the present circumstances, there is no doubt that it is the present peculiar political situation and not the Government that the people have to thank for the measure. It will work out to the good of the Liberal party: at least, that is undoubtedly what its supporters believe. It is more than probable that there will be many three-cornered fights in the West at the next election. Conservative, Liberal and Progressive candidates offering themselves on the altar of public duty. It is reckoned by the Liberals that their candidate in such a contest, will receive the second choices of both Conservatives and Progressives, and so, if there is no election on the first ballot, the Government candidate will have the best chance. It is generally admitted that the Progressive supporters in the main, will vote Liberal if they cannot secure the election of a Progressive and it is also pretty generally understood that when a Conservative had to choose between the two evils of Liberalism and Progressivism, he would favor what would seem in his eyes to be the least harmful demon, the Liberal. Yes, it may work out very nicely for the Government candidates. It does seem rather hard on the Conservative candidates in the West, because their chances are none too brilliant under any conditions, but the idea behind the measure is probably not to make sure of what is already certain, the defeat of Conservative candidates in rural ridings, but to gather, if possible, a few Conservative votes to the Liberal candidate in constituencies where a close contest between Liberals and Progressives might result in the Conservatives holding the balance of power. All politics! All politics! It is interesting to remember that when Sidney Bingham, M.L.A., introduced a motion in the provincial assembly last winter, calling for the adoption of the alternative vote in provincial elections, the Government voted down the measure with care and unanimity.

Three Democratic Candidates For Presidency



JOHN W. DAVIS

Former United States ambassador to Britain.



W. G. McADOO

Who was Secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson administration.



GOVERNOR SMITH

Of New York.

every nook and cranny on the floor, made the bulk of the noise, and at times actually drowned out the band. The great volume of noise that went on like a continuous shriek was heard for blocks and mounted up to the tops of the skyscrapers, circling the garden, whose occupants responded by showering down bits of white and colored paper and confetti. It came in through the opened roof of the great hall and floated down like snow among the demonstrators.

The demonstration had been going on for fifteen minutes before the marching crowd got together and fell into line with the band in singing "East Side, West Side."

When the Band Played

After playing the old tunes over once, the convention band stationed above the stage started them over again in jazz time. The band marching on the floor swung into "Yankee Doodle," and a moment later a new Smith band which heretofore had been blocked outside, broke into the convention floor to the tune of "Over There."

As the Smith musicians passed along in front of the speaker's stand, a group of lady delegates from Missouri, who are for McAdoo, stood on their chairs in the front row, and dropped big wads of paper into

will point out, the Japanese Government cannot consider as satisfactory. But it will not go into details on this point and will not raise the question of legality as to whether the new law contravenes the treaty of commerce and navigation. The note will further set forth that the Japanese Government considers the new immigration law remains an open question between the governments of the United States and Japan and reserves the right to take up the question again at a later date.

The new communication will not be in the nature of a protest, but it will not abandon the stand taken by Japan in her previous communications.

The note will probably not be dispatched for several days, as it is desired to obtain wide publicity in America, and it is believed that while the Democratic convention is in session it would not attract the attention which it is desired to obtain on the part of the American public.

Large demonstrations were planned for July 1st in protest against the enactment of the American immigration legislation which comes into effect on that date. These meetings were held throughout the country at Kyoto, Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya and in Tokyo, where large mass meetings were held

"Best Thing in the World For Delicate Girls"

Mrs. John Bennett, Boggy Creek, Man., writes:

"My little girl had organic nervous trouble, could not sleep, had severe headaches and fainting spells. This went on for three years, and three doctors helped her very little. After reading of what Dr. Chase's Nerve Food had done for others, I got some for her. She is now so well that she is like a different child. She is fourteen years old and looks the picture of health."



"We have used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for different members of the family, when recovering from 'flu' and scarlet fever, and it has always helped them."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

60 cts. a box of 60 pills, Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

LARGE MAJORITY FOR CHURCH UNION

(Continued from Page 7)

to such an extent that the bill stood for third reading, with the exception of section 10. This section deals with non-concurring congregations, and when it was taken up William Duff, Liberal member for Lunenburg who has been the principal figure on the anti-unionists' side, proposed an amendment to allow the vote of the congregation to be taken on a ballot distributed through the mails, rather than at a meeting. He contended that he proposed this amendment because, under the terms of the bill, many of the people interested would not have an opportunity to vote because they would be absent from the meeting through no fault of their own. This would apply particularly to railway men, commercial travellers and fishermen.

There was considerable discussion over this amendment, and much cross-firing between those opposing it and those in favor of it. Finally, Mr. Duff withdrew this amendment and substituted one further down in the section to provide that a vote could be taken either at a meeting of the congregation or by ballot. After considerable discussion, the Hon. H. H. Stevens suggested that as the amendment appeared to be a complicated one, the whole action should be allowed to stand over for further consideration. This suggestion was accepted, and section after section of the bill was passed with great despatch and with little debate.

Premier's Amendment Passed

The Prime Minister's amendment was also passed without practically any discussion. Under this amendment, if the Supreme Court decides that Parliament has not the right to pass the Church Union Bill, then the present legislation will be null and void. The anti-unionists will now devote their attention to the Senate, where the bill will come up for discussion this week.

Germans Agree to Military Control

Germany has replied to the Ambassador's note accepting resumption of military control, with three reservations. These are, first, a month's delay before such resumption, in order to let public opinion calm down; second, work to begin with the inspection of factories, and, third, that the proposed general investigation be limited to the five points mentioned in the Ambassador's note of March 5, and that the general inventory of Germany's armaments, which the Ambassadors suggested should precede this investigation, be carried out only at the latest possible moment.

Mussolini Receives Vote of Confidence From Senate

Premier Mussolini received a vote of confidence from the Senate on Thursday, 225 to 21, and that body also voted approval of the premier's speech in the Senate, 245 to 4.

The following resolution, presented by Senator Melodia, was adopted:

"The Senate, after listening to the speech of Premier Mussolini, approves the proposals made by him expressing the will to proceed with all energy with complete re-establishment of the laws of the country and the execution of operations necessary for the pacification of the country."

STEER ROPING STOPPED

Canadian cowboys and riders from the United States will not rope any more wild steers in the Wembley Stadium. Exhibition authorities Friday announced they had banned the thrilling wild west contests following an appeal from Home Minister Henderson to discontinue this portion of Tex Austin's rodeo.

The steer roping contests of the rodeo have been held in private since several accidents occurred to both steers and riders during the first few performances. Three steers were killed and a dozen cowboys and cowgirls injured. Adventurous Britons who attempted to emulate their wild west visitors in the rodeo contests suffered broken limbs and numerous bruises, two of

them being sent to the hospital. Promoters of the rodeo have protested to the authorities against the action in banning the contests.

Anti-British Disturbances in Egypt

In connection with the announcement of Lord Parmoor, president of the Council, in the House of Lords, on Wednesday night, that the Government had not abandoned the Sudan, a Reuter's message from Cairo shows that the Egyptian campaign to obtain control of the Sudan is growing.

In the Egyptian legislative assembly on Thursday a deputy read a telegram which he said he had received from Khartoum, alleging that the police had dispersed a peaceful demonstration of the Sudanese in favor of King Fuad, of Egypt, and the Egyptian premier, Zaghloul Pasha, and asserting that eleven demonstrators were wounded and five imprisoned.

LABOR FAVORS FREE TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE

The Parliamentary Commonwealth section of the British Labor party is considering a number of propositions of great importance to the Overseas Dominions, including the feasibility of the establishment of an Empire-wide Free Trade Zollverein or as near Free Trade within the Empire as it is possible to arrange, without bringing the question within the bounds of a tariff controversy, and is also seeking to discover methods outside tariffs whereby they can obtain the closest co-operation with the Dominions.

There is a possibility that the proposal will be made for the establishment of a series of grain elevators in Britain capable of storing as much as three years' supply at the lowest possible charge to Canadian and other consignees.

It is suggested that, if this is carried out, Britain should adopt a system for the issue of certificates in part payment of Canadian consignees or farmers, which would be met with instant recognition for their full value, and the comment is added that, if feasible, the idea should be taken up seriously.

Mention has also been made of the possibility of extending British Government assistance in some manner to the sale of Canadian and other Dominion products, such as fruits, in Britain. It is strongly emphasized that this section of Labor is extremely desirous of removing all such proposals from party controversy, thus enabling all parties to give them their support.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL

(Associated Press Cable)

Hopes of the promoters of the channel tunnel, which would connect England and France, were raised on Thursday by the statement of Premier MacDonald, that he had decided to summon a special meeting of the committee of imperial defence to consider the project. He said he would ask the committee to report on the matter soon, in order that he can make an announcement in the House of Commons within a few weeks. He added that he would preside over the committee meeting because of the great importance the Government attaches to the subject.

The Premier's views were given to a deputation of members of the Channel Tunnel Committee, which visited him on Thursday morning. He said his decision had been made in view of changed circumstances and the necessity of promoting harmonious relations between Great Britain and France.

Allied Conference on Expert Report

Premier MacDonald and M. Herriot, the French Premier, have agreed, providing there is no objection from the other Allies, that an Allied conference shall be held in London not later than mid July for the purpose of definitely settling the procedure to be adopted for putting the experts' report into execution.

What is possibly of still greater import is that the two Premiers will visit Geneva together at the opening of the Assembly of the League of Nations in September next.

Information reaching Paris indicates that in the negotiations between Moscow and Tokio, Japan is playing to obtain control of oil and coal in Asiatic Russia against cancellation of Russia's debt to her and de jure recognition. No military agreement is yet being discussed, it is said, but according to Russian sources Japan wishes to commit the Soviets to a fixed policy in case Japan gets into a war.

The death occurred at Montreal on Saturday afternoon of Charles Ebenezer Moysse, for many years vice-principal and dean of the Faculty of Arts of McGill University. Dean Moysse had served McGill University for forty-two years when he retired in June, 1920.

LIQUOR PRESCRIPTIONS IN ONTARIO

In the medical profession most offenders against the Ontario Temperance Act are young practitioners entirely ignorant of the law, or elderly doctors who have lost their practice and to whom life has become a struggle for existence, according to a report of the discipline committee presented on Thursday at the meeting of the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Toronto.

In his report, Dr. R. H. Arthur states that in the event of the O.T.A. remaining in force, the committee recommends that the governing body of the profession memorialize the different medical teaching bodies that each graduating class in medicine be given necessary instructions as to the provisions of the Ontario Temperance Act and have explained to them in non-legal language the real meaning of the various sections and sub-sections by a competent authority.

Should the teaching profession not concur in this, the report asks that the Attorney-General be asked to have issued to each practitioner a brief brochure explaining what the profession may and may not do, "for the protection and guidance of those who are ignorant of the law, and who seem to constitute the great majority."

First Stamp 84 Years Ago

It was eighty-four years ago that the world had its first stamp, the English penny black, says the London Chronicle. Messrs. Bacon and Petch, after much pressure, agreed to produce them for 8d a thousand. William Wyon made the sketch for the Queen's head from a medal struck to commemorate Queen Victoria's first visit to the city, the design was completed by Henry Corbould, and the engraving of the original steel die was undertaken by Frederick Heath, who was paid 50 guineas for his work. Being an innovation, it did not lack criticism. An Eton boy said: "I don't fancy making my mouth a glue pot . . . for the satisfaction of kissing, or rather slobbering, over the back of her gracious majesty."

Prince of Wales Sees Himself Getting "Commoner"

The Prince of Wales is developing the philosophic mind. Everybody is talking of writing about what a fine young man the prince is, but his ideas of other folks seldom get printed. They would be more interesting than some of the well-worn tributes to the prince's good looks and manners if his recent comment about somebody he knows has been correctly reported. "Every day that blessed So-and-so gets royal, and every day I get commoner and commoner," Wales is said to have remarked about this person.

CANADIAN MAIL TRAFFIC

If the Canadian mail traffic was divided between the Canadian National Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway on a basis of the total mileage of each of the companies, the revenue to the National lines would be increased by \$786,911.23, R. L. Fairbairn, manager of the passenger service bureau of the C.N.R., told the House of Commons committee examining C.N.R. accounts on Thursday. The C.P.R. was earning \$245.65 per mile of road from mail business, as compared with \$154.21 per mile of road earned by the C.N.R.

"The Canadian National Railways believes it is entitled to more mail business, and there is no doubt but that the Canadian public would get a more efficient service," said Mr. Fairbairn. In answer to questions regarding C.N.R. equipment for mail, Mr. Fairbairn said that heretofore there had been some shortage, but by August all the necessary equipment would be ready to handle an increased mail business.

Hon. Jacob Nicol Wins Action.

Mr. Justice Globensky, on Saturday, in the Superior Court, rendered judgment in the famous Hon. Jacob Nicol vs. Dr. J. E. Noel, action for damages, in favor of the complainant.

Hon. Mr. Nicol asked for damages to the amount of \$999.99, and in the judgment rendered was awarded the sum of \$200 and interests and costs.

Action was instituted by Hon. Jacob Nicol, Provincial Treasurer, in the fall of 1922, alleging that Dr. J. E. Noel both libelled and defamed him in the city of Sherbrooke, and elsewhere by alleging that he had received money in connection with the granting of liquor licenses.

An amendment to the liquor law which would permit the sale of beer and light wines in licensed premises was passed by the council at Dawson City, Yukon, on Saturday, but Gold Commissioner George P. MacKenzie, refused to assent to the amendment. He explained that he had referred the measure to the governor-general-in-council who had advised him that the bill was unwise in view of negotiations being conducted with United States authorities to permit shipment of liquors consigned to the Yukon Government through Alaskan territory.

SUFFERS NO MORE WITH HEADACHES

"Fruit-a-tives" freed her from years of pain

The Fruit Treatment seems to be the only way of completely ridding the system of the cause of Headaches.

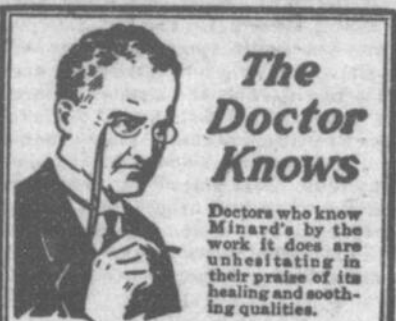
Miss Annie Ward, of 112 Hazen St., St. John, N.B., says: "I was a great sufferer for many years from Nervous Headaches and Constipation. I tried everything, but nothing seemed to help me until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives'."

After taking several boxes, I was completely relieved and have been well ever since."

Practically all Headaches come from poisoned blood—that is, the blood is laden with impurities which should be carried from the body by the kidneys and bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives"—made from the juices of oranges, apples, figs and prunes—regulate the vital organs of the body—insure a pure blood supply—and completely relieve Headaches.

25c. and 50c. a box—at druggists or Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.



The Doctor Knows

Doctors who know Minard's by the work it does are unhesitating in their praise of its healing and soothing qualities.

Dr. Jos. Aug. Sirols, of St. Isidore, Que., writes:—

"I have frequently used Minard's Liniment and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment". C. A. King, M.D. also recommends Minard's in the following words:—"I have used Minard's Liniment myself as well as prescribed it in my practice when a liniment was required, and have never failed to get the desired effect".



Quick Relief

WONDERFULLY SUCCESSFUL IN RELIEVING AND OVERCOMING IRRITATION

Dr. J.D. Kellogg's ASTHMA REMEDY

PILES

If you suffer from Piles in any form we have information that may be of great value to you. Send your name and address today and it will be sent free by return mail.

MICMAC,

Box 370D, Yarmouth, N.S.

WAIT'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Give good results. They do not remedy one disease and produce another. They will remedy a larger percentage of cases and in less time than any medicine known.

Wait's Rheumatic Remedy	\$1.50
" Pile Remedy	1.50
" Dyspepsia Remedy	1.50
" Coughs and Colds Remedy	1.50
" Nervous Debility Remedy	1.50
" Appendicitis Remedy	4.00
" Eczema Remedy	1.50
" Ringworm Remedy	.60

Any of these remedies will be sent post-paid to any address on receipt of price.

Wait Homeopathic Pharmacy

Arnprior, Ontario.
Send for Manual (free)

Immigration from the United States continues to decline. In April the arrivals were 1,838 and for May it is probable that they dropped below 1,800, or 300 below the number during the same month last year. The value of settlers' effects brought from across the line during April also fell away to \$312,000, which is a very great drop from the figures of former years.

WORDS OF PRAISE FOR BABY'S OWN TABLETS

No medicine receives such great praise from thankful mothers as do Baby's Own Tablets. Once a mother has used them for her little ones she will use nothing else. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative. They regulate the bowels and stomach; drive out constipation and indigestion; relieve colds and simple fevers; promote healthful sleep and make teething easy. Concerning them Mrs. Omer LeBleu, Maddington Falls, Que., writes:—"I am well satisfied with Baby's Own Tablets and will always use them for my little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LIVE STOCK PRICES

COMMENTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 28

At the Montreal market sales of some branded steers, and of fairly good quality sold at \$7 per 100 lbs., while a load of heavy fat cows brought \$5 per 100 lbs. and light heifers, with some young cows weighing 800 to 900 lbs. each, \$4.25 to \$4.50 per 100 lbs. The trade in small meats was fairly active. Calf prices were 50c per 100 lbs. lower, with fair demand for pickled lots at \$7 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs., medium quality lots at \$6.75 to \$6.25 and common at \$4.50 to \$5.50. The market for hogs was strong and prices scored an advance of 50c per 100 lbs. since this day week, with sales of thick smooth lots at \$8.75 to \$9 per 100 lbs. and poorer quality lots at \$8.25 to \$8.50 per 100 lbs., fed and watered.

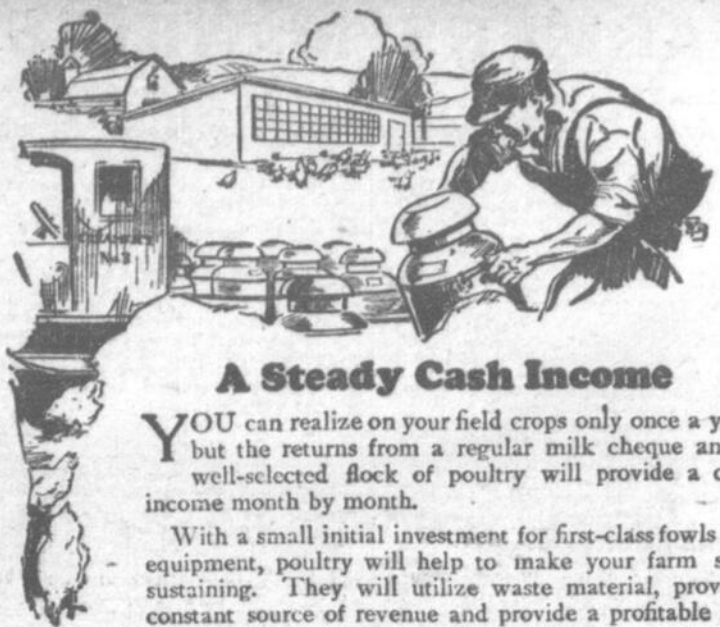
A little more activity was apparent in the butcher and store cattle trade at Toronto. Exporters paid from \$7 to \$7.75 for a dozen heavy steers. They also purchased odd lots of handy-weight steers from \$6.65 to \$7.75, and heifers from \$7 to \$7.25. They bought a few cows at \$6, and some bulls from \$4.50 to \$5. In the butcher cattle the top price for a load of light steers was \$7. Sales of small lots, \$7.25 to \$7.50. The bulk of the good to choice killers, \$6.25 to \$6.75, with common from \$5.50 to \$6.

Butcher cows, \$4.50 to \$5 for the best, an odd sale at \$5.25. Medium to good quality cows, \$3 to \$4.25. There was a fair trade in bulls, \$5.75 and a couple \$5. The bulk of the best bulls, \$4.25 to \$4.50, with others \$2.75 to \$3.50. Some light steers as stockers from \$5 to \$5.50; heifers, \$3.80 to \$4. Calves were easier, half a dozen bringing \$10 a hundred. The bulk of the best calves \$8 to \$9, and medium quality ones \$7 to \$8. Common calves \$4.50 to \$6.50. The lamb trade was inclined to be easier, odd sales at \$15.50 and \$16. The bulk of the best lambs sold at \$15, and mediums from \$12.75 to \$14.75. Culls sold from \$10 to \$13 a hundred. Sales of sheep brought \$6 a hundred, the others, \$3 to \$5. The hog market remained steady at \$8.50 on the fed and watered basis, or from \$8.70 to \$8.90 off cars.

Little trading was done in the Winnipeg market with choice steers going at \$6.25 to \$6.50, fair to good, \$5.25 to \$6; medium, \$4.50 to \$5; common, \$4 to \$4.25; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.50 to \$5.75; fair to good, \$4 to \$5.25; butcher cows, choice, \$4 to \$4.50; fair to good, \$3 to \$3.75; medium, \$2.50 to \$2.75; canners and cutters, \$1.25 to \$2.25; bulls, good, \$3 to \$3.50; common, \$1.50 to \$2; oxen, good, \$3 to \$3.50; medium, \$2.25 to \$2.75; common, \$1.50 to \$2; stocker steers, choice, \$3.25 to \$4; fair to good, \$2.25 to \$3; stocker heifers, choice, \$3 to \$3.25; fair to good, \$2.25 to \$2.75; feeder steers, choice, \$3.75 to \$4; fair to good, \$3 to \$3.50; calves, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; good, \$5 to \$6; common, \$2 to \$4; hogs (according to Government grades), select bacon, \$7.50 to \$7.70; thick smooths, \$6.90 to \$7; heavies, \$6.15 to \$6.25; extra heavies, \$5.40 to \$5.50; shop hogs, \$6.50 to \$6.50; lights and feeders, \$6.00 to \$6.70; roughs, \$3.50 to \$3.80; sows, No. 1, \$5.40 to \$5.50; sows, No. 2, \$4.40 to \$4.50; stags, \$2.00 to \$2.10; lambs (yearlings), fair to good, \$10 to \$12; common, \$6 to \$9; sheep, fair to good, \$6 to \$9; common, \$4 to \$5.

There was no important change in the Liverpool market for Canadian cattle. Good steers sold at 19 3-4c to 20 1-2c per lb., bulls at 13c to 13 3-4c per lb. and cows at 16 1-2c to 17 1-2c per lb., sinking the offer. The supply of Irish cattle was larger than the previous week, there being 1,940 head of fat and 1,480 head of store stock offered. The former sold at 19 1-4c to 21c per lb. and the latter at 19 3-4c to 20 1-2c per lb.

Cables from Glasgow also reported the market firm and trade fairly active, with no change in prices to note. There were some sales of Canadian steers made privately at 12c to 12 1-4c per lb., live weight. Supplies of Scotch cattle were lighter under a good demand at 13 3-4c to 14 3-4c per lb. for medium and prime quality lots, and for heavy weights at 12 3-4c per lb., live weight. The offerings of Irish cattle amounted to 370 head, which sold at from 11 1-2c to 12 1-4c per lb.



A Steady Cash Income

YOU can realize on your field crops only once a year, but the returns from a regular milk cheque and a well-selected flock of poultry will provide a cash income month by month.

With a small initial investment for first-class fowls and equipment, poultry will help to make your farm self-sustaining. They will utilize waste material, prove a constant source of revenue and provide a profitable and pleasant diversion for your wife and children.

Ask for a copy of our Memoranda Book, containing useful information for farmers.

The Royal Bank of Canada

CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE WEST INDIES

When the estimates of the Trade and Commerce Department were under consideration on Thursday afternoon in the House of Commons Hance Logan, Liberal member for Cumberland, delivered an interesting speech upon the subject of Canadian trade with the West Indies.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Logan advocated cancelling the present trade agreement between Canada and the West Indies and urged the arrangement of a commercial union along the lines of that which exists between the United States and her tropical possessions. He also advocated that the Government should take over the ships of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine or purchase or lease other ships to provide cold storage, which is absolutely necessary to create business for tropical trade. He advocated placing Canadian trade agents in all the larger tropical islands, pointing out that Canada had only two trade agents in the West Indies, while the United States had 70 consular agents there.

Mr. Logan also pointed out that Canada paid the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company in subsidies yearly \$340,666, while in 1921, 1922, 1923, the Government had lost in operating Government-owned ships \$265,430. He did not advocate that the vote to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company should be cut off this year, but a better plan should be found, when it was taken into consideration that the company competed with the Government Merchant Marine. Canada had lost last year in exchange two million dollars on tropical products purchased in the United States, and this sum of money should be used in providing cold storage facilities on Canadian ships.

In reply to the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Logan stated that while he had gone to the West Indies in favor of political union with Canada, he had discovered since that it was practically impossible. Commercial union was the object to be aimed at.

Hon. Mr. Graham, Minister of Railways, announced that the Government proposed during the recess to make a full investigation of all possibilities of trade with the West Indies. He saw no reason why a new commercial agreement should not be made between Canada and the West Indies if it was thought such was necessary.

Fire in Booth Timber Limits

Fire broke out last week in the J. R. Booth timber limit in the southeastern part of Algonquin Park and under a strong westerly wind on Friday, the flames freshened and spread among the green pines until the conflagration was pronounced beyond control. Mr. Booth himself, in spite of his great age, was on the scene to watch operations, and between two and three hundred men equipped with fire engines and other implements for fire-fighting struggled desperately to stop the progress of the fire. Heavy damage has been done in the four-hundred-square-mile limit of white pine, which is one of the finest remaining in the whole province.

Aunt Mary was trying to persuade little Bob to retire at sunset, using the argument that all the little chickens went to bed at that time.

"Yes," said little Bob, "but the old hen always goes with them."

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS

"A windy M.P., in the midst of a tedious speech, stopped to imbibe a glass of water. 'I rise,' said Sheridan, 'to a point of order.' Everybody started wondering

what the point of order was.

"What is it?" asked the Speaker. "I think, sir," said Sheridan, "it is out of order for a windmill to go by water."



"THE PLAY'S THE THING"

Golf Instructor (to Pupil): "Ye maun tak' things mair seriously. Ye seem tae think gowf is naething mair than a game!"

—The Bystander.

THE CHEERFUL WOMAN

Is One Who Has the Rich, Red Blood of Good Health.

The fact that one woman is bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, strong and cheerful, while another is pale, weak and depressed is due more often than otherwise to the condition of the blood. The way to remedy this depressed state is to build up the blood, and for this purpose there is no other tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A case in point is that of Mrs. Melvin Abra, Graveley street, Vancouver, B. C., who says:—"About two years ago I was a very sick woman. I seemed to be wasting away and getting thinner all the time. I grew so weak that the doc-

tor sent me to the hospital, but the treatment there did not help me and I returned home. Then I tried a number of tonics with no better results. At this stage my mother came to me, and as she is a firm believer in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills she started me on this medicine. I can only say that they did wonders for me. I began to get new health and strength after I had taken a few boxes, and day by day this improvement continued until I was again well and able to do all my housework, and I have not had a sick day since. I cannot recommend your pills too highly and urge those who are looking for health and happiness to give them a trial."

You can get the pills from your druggist, or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brooklyn, Ont.

An Englishman was showing an American round his estate and, coming to a giant tree, proudly said: "Well, Sam, what do you think of that tree? It will take some beating even in America."

"Rubbish; in America the trees are so tall that it takes two men to look to the top of them. One looks upwards till he gets tired, then the other one commences where the first left off."

First Coster—Well, poor old Bill's gone. Second Ditto — Poor, indeed. Luckiest bloke I ever see. Couldn't touch nofink without it turned to money. Insured 'is 'ouse—burned in a month. Insured 'isself ag'in haccident—broke 'is harm first week. Joined the burial serciety last Toosday and now 'e's 'opped it. I calls it lucky.

A shoemaker in a Nova Scotia town had considerable trouble in getting his customers to claim and pay for their boots and shoes, and in order to hurry up matters put the following sign in his window: "All boots and shoes left at this shop and not claimed within thirty days will be sold."—Everybody's Magazine.

A certain clerical gentleman in England was recently broadcasting. He was very nervous, and at the conclusion of his lecture he backed hastily away from the microphone and ejaculated in no uncertain voice, "What a beastly experience; I am glad it is over." The switch had not then been disconnected, so the worthy cleric's remarks floated out into the ether.

Before the first white settlers came to the New World the Indians had discovered the secret of the maple tree. Crudely and wastefully they were turning the sap into syrup and sugar.

A party of scientists have returned from an exploration junket through Chile with stories of birds which scream all night at regular intervals and in unison with other members of the flocks. Specimens of bird life never heretofore systematically studied were encountered and some brought back to the United States.

FARMERS MARKETS

COUNTRY PRODUCE

A fairly active trade continues to be done in eggs with no further change in prices to note, sales of fresh extras being made at 35c, firsts at 30c, and seconds at 25c per dozen. There was no improvement in the demand for maple product and prices were unchanged with maple syrup quoted at \$2.15 to \$2.25 per tin of one gallon, and at \$2.05 per gallon in five-gallon tins, while choice grades of maple sugar in small lots sold at 25c per lb., and No. 2 grade at 18c per lb. No. 1 white clover honey in comb quoted at 25c per section, No. 2 grade at 20c per section, No. 1 amber at 22c per section, and No. 2 amber at 19c per section, and white extract honey in 30-lb. tins at 12c per lb., 10-lb. tins at 12 1-2c per lb., and 5-lb. tins at 13c per lb.

The trade in potatoes was reported quiet and the undertone to the market was easy with Green Mountain white stock quoted at \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bag and Green Mountain reds at \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track, in bulk.

THE DAIRY MARKET

Owing to the much larger offerings on the butter market than last week prices for all grades of butter declined 1-4c to 3-8c er lb. with round lots of No. 1 pasteurized creamery at the close of the day quoted at 34 3-8c per lb., No. 1 creamery at 33 3-8c per lb., and No. 2 creamery at 32 1-4c per lb.

On the local curb market the demand was steady, No. 1 pasteurized creamery butter was disposed of at 33 3-4c per lb., No. 1 creamery at 33c, and No. 2 creamery at 31 7-8c per lb., while the cheese sold at 17c per lb. for No. 1 grade and at 16c per lb. for No. 2 grade delivered here.

New York.—Butter steady; receipts, 1,718; creamery, firsts, 88 to 91 score, 35c to 41c.

Eggs, weak; receipts, 30,235. Fresh gathered, extra firsts, regular packed, 28c to 29c; do., storage packed, 28 1-2c to 29 1-2c; do., firsts, regular packed, 27c to 27 1-2c; do., storage packed, 28c to 28 1-2c; do., seconds and poor-

er, 25 1-2c to 26 1-2c; nearby hennery, browns, extras, 34c to 35c.

Cheese, firm; receipts, 346,264 pounds; State, whole milk, flats, fresh average run, 19c to 19 3-4c; state, whole milk, twins, fresh fancy, 20c to 20 1-2c.

THE GRAIN MARKET

There was more activity in the Winnipeg cash wheat market, with No. 1 northern selling at 1-8c per bushel under the July option, No. 2 northern at 3 1-4c under and No. 3 northern at 7 3-4c under, while actual cash wheat prices were weaker at a decline of 1 1-2c to 1 5-8c per bushel, with No. 1 northern quoted at \$1.19 1-4, No. 2 northern at \$1.16 1-8 and No. 3 northern at \$1.11 5-8 per bushel, ex-store, Fort William.

The local export trade in all lines of grain continues very quiet, but advices from New York stated that sales of No. 1 northern wheat were made at 11c per bushel over the Winnipeg July option, f.o.b. Montreal. The domestic market was also slow and prices were unchanged, with car lots of No. 2 Canadian western oats quoted at 52c to 52 1-2c, No. 3 C.W. at 50c to 50 1-2c, No. 1 feed at 49c to 49 1-2c and No. 2 feed at 45 1-2c to 46c per bushel, ex-store.

Cash prices at Winnipeg: —
Wheat — No. 1 northern, \$1.19 1-4; No. 2 northern, \$1.16 1-8; No. 3 northern, \$1.11 5-8; No. 4, \$1.03 5-8; No. 5, 98 5-8c; No. 6, 93 1-8c; feed, \$1 5-8c; track, \$1.19 3-8.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 42 1-4c; No. 3 C.W., 40 5-8c; extra No. 1 feed, 41c; No. 1 feed, 38 1-4c; No. 2 feed, 37 3-4c; rejected, 35 1-4c; track, 42 1-2c.

Barley—No. 3 C.W., 69 1-4c; No. 4 C.W., 67 3-8c; rejected, 63 7-8c; feed, 63 1-8c; track 69 3-8c.

Rye—No. 1 C.W., 76c; track, 76 1-4c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W., \$2.19 1-2; No. 2 C.W., \$2.15 1-2; No. 3 C.W. and rejected, \$1.99; track, \$2.19.

Foreign Exchange Department, Bank of Montreal, shows sterling \$4.32 1-4 (par value, \$4.86 2-3.)

New York Funds, 1 3-32 premium.

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AUSTRALIAN LABOR DESIRES PREFERENCE

An attempt by a Government supporter to show that the Australian Labor party had thrown cold water on the proposals for Imperial preference provoked an angry scene in the House of Representatives. Mr. Manning, a ministerialist, suggested that Premier Bruce should consult with Mr. Charlton, leader of the Labor party, in an endeavor to persuade Mr. Charlton and his party, in the interests of soldier settlers, to abandon their contemptuous treatment of preference. The Prime Minister replied that the question had better be addressed to Mr. Charlton, and this precipitated a series of angry interchanges. Mr. Charlton vehemently denied that he was opposed to Imperial preference, and declared that he himself and his followers in the Labor party had been anxious to vote for preference, but were prevented from doing so by the tactics of the Government in bracketing preference with other conference proposals.

"You had every opportunity of convincing the British Government that the preference proposals should be granted, and yet you scorned to take advantage of it," interjected the Prime Minister.

The Labor members shouted indignant denials to this. When peace had been restored Mr. Bruce said in reply to a question put by Mr. Gregory that he would declare what were the Government's intentions with regard to a reciprocity agreement with the Dominion of Canada after he had discussed the matter with Senator Wilson, the latter having paid a visit to Canada for the purpose of discussing matters regarding trade proposals.

From Adelaide comes a communication to the effect that business men and producers there are not at all surprised by the rejection of the preference resolutions by the British House of Commons, and some of them are even urging retaliation on British manufactured goods, while others are prepared to face the world on the quality of their goods and produce, such as wool.

TIMBER RESEARCH YIELDS VALUABLE INFORMATION

Within the past year new knowledge regarding the effect of rate of growth on the strength of Canadian woods has been reached at the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada (Dominion Forestry Branch), Montreal.

The fact that rate of growth exercises an important influence on the mechanical properties of timber had been brought to light by previous research. It was known that in soft woods, such as pine and spruce, slowly grown material tended to be stronger than that of very rapid growth, and that in the so-called ring-porous hard woods, such as ash and oak, the reverse was true, slowly grown wood being inferior in strength to that of more rapid growth.

Analysis of the results of many thousands of strength tests, made at the laboratories, has now enabled the investigators to go a step further and to determine definitely the rates of growth at which maximum strength is developed in a number of the important commercial woods of Canada. This information finds practical application in a large number of uses of wood in which the strength of the material is a primary consideration.

COMMUNIST PARTY LOSING GROUND

In a speech remarkable for its candor, G. S. Zinovieff, chairman of the fifth congress of the Third Internationale, at Moscow, told 500 delegates of that organization that there was no reason to feel discouraged over the fact that the communist internationale has failed to obtain victory in the majority of western countries, or that social revolution has not been developed with the rapidity anticipated in the early days of the Russian revolution.

Most of the delegates had before them statistics from their own countries respecting the status of the party. It was shown that with the exception of Russia, where the Communist party has increased from 480,000 members to 600,000, the strength of the organization in most of the foreign countries has decreased.

For instance, it is shown that the membership of the party in the United States dropped from 20,000 to 5,000, while in Great Britain it decreased from 10,000 to 3,000, in France from 130,000 to 100,000 and in Germany from 300,000 to 250,000.

"We were mistaken in our judgment regarding the speed of the world revolution," said Zinovieff, "and where we had to calculate upon years we have been calculating upon months."

Zinovieff, who, since Lenin's death, has taken the foremost role in all the communist activities, vigorously attacked the Second Internationale which recently held a session in Vienna. He said this body represented only "the aristocracy of the working classes and is unable to free the workers from the capitalistic yoke, because its leaders are supporting the bourgeois governments."

The presidium elected included Leon Trozky, W. Stalin, Clara Zetkin and William Dunn.

IRISH ENVOY FOR WASHINGTON

Baron Arnold, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, informed the House of Lords on Wednesday that the British Government had instructed its Ambassador at Washington to inform the United States Government that Great Britain had reached the conclusion it is desirable that the conduct of matters at Washington exclusively relating to the Irish Free State should be entrusted to a Minister plenipotentiary accredited to the United States. He added the Government trusted this proposal would be acceptable to the United States. Lord Arnold went into a full explanation of the status of the Minister, should the United States consent. This action was based upon a precedent set in 1920, when it was agreed that Canada might be separately represented at Washington.

The Minister would be appointed by the Free State Government and receive his credentials in the usual manner from the King. Both documents would make it clear that the appointment was solely for the purpose of dealing with Free State convention terms. Careful provisions had been made governing the British Ambassador at Washington and the Irish Minister and for dealing with cases where the respective functions might overlap. The British Government was confident the appointment would strengthen its cordial relations with the United States without in any way impairing the principle of diplomatic unity of the whole British Empire.

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Unique Alberta Exhibit

In view of the almost countless displays at Wembley, which are novel in the extreme, it seems invidious, perhaps, to pick out any single one for particular mention. The exhibit sent from Alberta, however, in which the Prince of Wales, his horse, and in the background his ranch at High River are all modeled in butter, does appeal as being unusually noteworthy. It has taken three and a half tons of butter to make this exhibit and two men are employed day and night keeping it frozen to the right temperature.

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