

CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

The People's Paper

VOL. LXXXI, NO. 5. MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 3, 1928 81st Year

Make Canada A Land to Love

The Week's Outlook

Men of Valor.

IF ENGLAND has one softer spot in her heart for any of her children it is for her seamen. If Britons admire one thing more than another it is bulldog courage in the course of duty. It was natural, therefore, that a wave of grateful enthusiasm should sweep over the island on the arrival at Plymouth of the "President Roosevelt." The story of the rescue by that American vessel of the British steamer "Antioch" is an epic of chivalry and heroism. In the face of one of the fiercest gales that ever swept the Atlantic, the American liner persisted for four days in its attempts to remove the crew of the doomed freighter. Four lifeboats were smashed to matchwood in the attempt to launch them. In the attempt two of the rescuers gave their lives. We have only to imagine the attempt to swing a manned boat over a wall seventy feet high and swaying through an angle of fifty degrees. But the work proceeded until finally every member of the crew from cook to captain had been safely removed. In these days of war nausea there is a tendency to confuse bravery with ferocity and to belittle heroism in discrediting militarism. No mistake could be greater. The hope of the world is in unselfishness. No nation will degenerate through emulating such examples as afforded by the rescue of the Antioch. No school book can be improved by omitting such tales of true heroism.

Liberalism's Periodic Eclipse

IT is of the very nature of Liberalism to keep advancing toward more popular conditions. The very soul of it is that a man's man. Neither does he belong to a lord, nor is he owned by the crowd. The tendency of today, inspired by Marx, with its vanguard in Russia, is toward the despotism of the mass—a despotism pretty sure, whether under the name of bolshevism or fascism, to be held in few hands. The present movement is, therefore, toward state control. There has always been more or less public management, formerly, in the king's name; resorted to in latter days more and more as men become more and more fit for honest and unselfish cooperation. Socialism believes in state control, Liberalism in personal enterprise. Wisdom seeks the balance between these. In the past Liberalism has been the bulwark against privilege and the pathfinder of individual liberty. Liberalism necessarily marches that way; but liberal parties almost of equal necessity march the other. Leaders are liable to be men of increasing wealth. Wealth brings privileges, which it is the function of what is called Toryism to defend. As popular demands advance Liberalism has to say good-bye to those whose fortunes forbid their advancing with it. The crossing of Sir Alfred Mond and his son to the Conservative ranks drew from Mr. Lloyd George the testy and unfortunate but altogether pertinent remark that Sir Alfred, like a notorious member of his own race, had got to his own place. It was told of the late Sir Francis Johnson, of Montreal, a lawyer of infinite humor, that when a judge before whom he was pleading manifested very reasonable irritation at having been compared with Judge Jeffreys, he solemnly explained that there were two of that name; one was the discredited one whom his honor unfortunately recalled; the other was the celebrated Scottish reviewer; "It was to the latter that my remark referred." Mr. Lloyd George would be wise to lose no time in explaining that it was not to Judas, but to the great Disraeli, that his misunderstood remark applied. He could, at all events, claim that the parallel was more apt with the famous English Hebrew than with the miscreant to whom his phrase was once applied. Sir Alfred Mond is wealthy, owning a number of estates, and is practically forced across the line by Mr. Lloyd George's attack on the land owners.

Helping Them Over

THE Conservative clubs—the same people who, with their polite press,

would, in the Lloyd-Georgean era, vouchsafe to Mr. Asquith and his crew no other name than "the Radicals," are now busy drawing up lists of Liberal leaders, no longer radicals, whom they count as too Conservative for the new Liberalism and whose right place is in their own group—men who, for personal reasons, they regard as far from courting the leadership of Mr. Lloyd George, from which, should they remain in the Liberal party, there would seem to be no escape. As leader of a new combination, Mr. Lloyd George faces difficulties. The Labor men hate him because, after winning their affection and confidence in early days, he became prime minister in what was practically a Tory government. The Liberals hate him because he blew up their party in the beginning of the war and seated himself on the throne, and because when the Tories dismissed him after the war he ran a party of his own against the Liberals to whom he properly belonged. Those who dismissed him have naturally no goodwill for him. Yet, with all these handicaps, every one feels that, in the absence of Lord Oxford from the Commons, he will be at the front, whoever is chosen leader. Moreover, there is little doubt that each of those men who, in his absence might have had a chance for the leadership, and who with him in power would be called to ministerial positions under him, feels that, in staking his fortunes on the devolution of the landed estates, he has the future in his hands. For one thing, from the days of Simon de Montfort, when the Parliament consisted of the barons and knights of the shire, the land question has been a vital element in every constitutional advance, and there yet remains a drastic change to be accomplished. For another, it is only necessary to cast one's eyes over the map of Europe to see that what Mr. Lloyd George is proposing is what has been happening everywhere, and what, in Britain's present straits for home production, must happen there. Lord Oxford, as party leader now removed to the House of Lords, feeling keenly the defection of the Monds, has publicly administered to the wayward one a parental rebuke of the severest kind for his disloyalty in conditioning the party millions which he controls on the adoption of his land policy. The party could not, he says, part with its independence by accepting terms of that sort. Once more this soldier of fortune seems to have blown up the party to which he had attached himself, and whose fortunes were in his hand. This time, however, he has a new combination in view answering better to the demands of the time.

Liberal Advances

QUITE parallel is the condition in Canada. Though here the sceptre has not passed from the Liberal party, it has to court both of the more radical groups by consultation and promises to prop its tottering throne. As the measures promised are steps in advance of its past, it is to be supposed that it contains elements to which the concessions thus canvassed are not congenial. New affiliations are foreshadowed, the breaking away of the Lackward to find their place among the defenders of privilege, and the liberation of those of forward mind to have fellowship of some sort with those sappers and miners doing outpost work far ahead of the solid ranks. So with the loss of effete material in rear, and in some measure adopting the forward vision of the vanguard, the Liberal movement proceeds to occupy new ground, first for itself; later, if need be, for the country. Labor has only a corporal's guard in the House, but the relapse of the country toward Conservatism has done it the high favor of granting to it an important part of the balance of power. The demands of labor for unemployment relief, for old age pensions and for discontinuance of deportation or withdrawal of naturalization certificates without process of law, have been promised. Mr. Woodsworth having read in the House Mr. Mackenzie King's letter

to that effect. The requirements of the Progressives have not been so categorically stated, but are pretty well understood to be precisely those things which are embodied in the speech from the throne. A vigorous immigration policy, the immediate completion of the Hudson Bay railway, and a practical rural credits measure have given Mr. Forke's following all it could look for under present circumstances. As Mr. Carmichael said: "they have given us everything we could possibly want except a turkey for Christmas." As he followed this declaration by voting against the government we must suppose that party strategists will endeavor to assemble the next parliament before the festive season, so that this year's oversight may be corrected with good grace at the proper time.

Mr. Maclean's Charges

S ELDOM has parliament listened to a more explicit charge of conspiracy than that expressed by Mr. Maclean concerning the National railways. The veteran Conservative member bluntly charged that Lord Atholstan, of the Montreal Star, the Herald, the Standard and Family Herald and Star, with whom he associated the Montreal Gazette; also the president of the bank of Montreal and the president of the Royal Bank were united with the Canadian Pacific railway management in an attempt to wreck the Canadian National railways. Mr. Maclean cited the latest propaganda campaign emanating from a Montreal suburb as inspired from the same sources. Whoever may be in sympathy with this campaign, Mr. Maclean might have explained that it is directed by a semi-anonymous organization, "the Railway Users Association of Canada," whose bulletins are issued monthly. While purporting only to advocate amalgamation, a bitter animus against the principle of public ownership, and the present management of the National system is glaringly apparent. As to the details of Mr. Maclean's charges we have no knowledge. But anyone familiar with the Patenaude campaign in the last election is well aware of the underlying aims of the conspiracy. As Mr. Bourassa stated in the house, the conspirators' candidates were to be given a free hand in preaching anti-Imperialism, Sinn Feinism, even anglophobia, if only they would pledge themselves to some arrangement whereby the present dividends on Canadian Pacific shares would be guaranteed in perpetuity. Possibly Mr. Maclean's fears are ill-founded. The broad fact of the conspiracy, as stated above, is fairly well known from coast to coast. But in any event to expect the Canadian people to dispose of the property thrust upon them when that property has increased its operating earnings tenfold in three years is to insult the national intelligence.

A Common Sense Decision

IN deciding to endorse pledged prohibitionists of any party rather than nominate candidates running solely as prohibitionists the Ontario prohibition union has avoided certain pitfalls. In spite of Mr. Ferguson's denials—by proxy—it seems to be taken for granted that the Ontario government intends to appeal to the people on a government liquor sale platform. The numerous "dry" Conservative members would have the alternative of either swallowing their prohibition principles or of running as independents against "official" Conservative candidates backed by the copious party funds. But to create a prohibition party either separately or by espousing the cause to one of the existing parties would be disastrous. Both the Liberals and Progressives include prohibition in their present provincial party platforms. But with the former it might seem to be a survival. Some of the most prominent provincial Liberals are opponents of prohibition. It must also be frankly recognized that the Progressives, as a party, have no apparent chance of winning a majority in the next election. What is needed is the im-

mediate formation of local prohibition committees, under proper direction, so that steps may be taken to see that a strong prohibition candidate is nominated in every riding. In usually Progressive or Liberal constituencies a prohibitionist from one of these parties can safely be entrusted to carry the banner. But in perpetually Tory ridings like Toronto and Hamilton common-sense would suggest that all enemies of liquor line up solidly behind Conservative prohibitionists. A peculiar situation might easily result. The Conservative premier might find himself temporarily at the head of a majority elected to oppose the policy which he himself had advocated. It would, in that case, be obvious that the province called for a premier in whom prohibitionists could have confidence.

Barefaced Proposals

A VERY laudable plan for improving the navigable conditions of the great Mississippi system of rivers is being widely supported in the United States. The Missouri, the Illinois, and the Ohio, besides the Father of Waters itself, are to be adapted to large craft. With the legitimate aspects of this project Canadians have a natural sympathy and would look on with admiring interest. But Canada cannot but suspect that the ruling idea of the scheme is the construction of a vast Chicago to New Orleans waterway. The plan is openly predicated on the continuation of the diversion of the ten thousand feet of water which Chicago steals from Lake Michigan every second. This theft has been forbidden by the Supreme Court of the United States and continues only on the temporary permit of the Secretary for War. Waters so diverted are forever lost to the St. Lawrence valley. Based on the continuance of this free gift of nature costly harbors have been constructed from the Sault to the sea, Canada costing hundreds of millions have been built. Terminal warehouses have attracted the investment of vast fortunes. Water power plants have been erected to supply whole provinces and states. These investments already made are, of course, only the beginning—indeed a small beginning of what is certain to follow both in the use of power at successive points and in facilitation of water transportation. When diversion is permitted, injury to these many interests is inevitable. Costly tie-ups occur in the canals, such as the serious affairs of last summer. Accidents are inevitable in the St. Lawrence, such as the recent groundings. Power becomes less plentiful and more costly. These are serious matters. For these reasons it was encouraging to hear from Mr. Stewart that our government is consistently insisting on fair treatment from Washington. Most Canadians will agree that the policy of Ottawa in choosing to associate with American interests similarly plundered is wiser than to make an international issue of the matter. Most Canadians will also agree that a reasonable length of time should be given Chicago in which to install a civilized sewage system. But all Canadians will unite in demanding that any government which happens to be in power shall firmly insist on the speediest possible stopping of the theft; and in absolutely refusing to sanction any further diversion which could only benefit the Mississippi valley at the expense of the St. Lawrence. This is no matter for hesitation or compromise. Plain words in time may save dangerous crises later.

Irreconcilables Vanquished

A T long last the United States has decided to adhere to the World Court. The United States spent the first two decades in the century in trying to induce the nations of the world to establish and abide by the decisions of an international tribunal. But for the last five years it has required a bitter and continuous battle within that country to secure its support of its own institution—or the League's modification of the same. Now the battle is over, the die-hards, fighting grimly to the last ditch against humanity in general were finally overwhelmed. Even Senator

Reed, blatant Anglophobe, was unable to stampede the senate into demanding that the British Empire be restricted to one instead of seven votes in the election of judges. It is in spite of, and in noble victory over this obvious, but harmless carecrow that the United States has at last fallen in to the extent of accepting the court. It is pointed out that the court is practically limited to cases which the disputants care to refer to it. But the fact is that every time nations take practical steps towards using international machinery for settling international disputes the world is just that much nearer the day when all settlements will be friendly. During the national lifetime of the United States the incidents which have brought her into conflict, or to the verge of a conflict with Britain, have been on varying interpretations of treaties, or points of international law. It is precisely on such points that the World Court can render better service than joint high commissioners. What is important is that nations should get the habit of settling quarrels by tribunals and not by force and in hellish wrath. This decision enables the nations of the world to welcome their sullen exile back into the family with great joy.

Local Option In Germany.

GERMANY has been supposed to be the most impervious country in the world to any idea of prohibition. In the outer world beer has been supposed to be an acknowledged part of her very being. It is therefore exceedingly interesting to learn that the Reich as a whole is dividing over the question of local option, which is supported and offered as a move toward national prohibition. In view of a law about to be introduced into the Reichstag, vesting in municipalities the decision as to how many licenses they will have, a straw poll has been taken in many municipalities, and sixty of them have pronounced for the change. It is interesting from what sources the movement looks for strength, but which may prove a weakness to it with the bulk of the nation. The Socialists and Communists will vote for it solid. At the very opposite end of the political spectrum, General Ludendorff is very eager for total prohibition. He wants the most virile army possible for the next war, and as a studious and experienced strategist, he knows how beer reduces the nation's fighting force. On the other hand there are the beer interests which will reveal unsuspected rows of fangs the moment those interests feel the prick of the movement.

Another Settlement

ITALY has funded her war debt to Britain. Well she might. The latter has wiped out more than half the principal owed. She has even agreed to accept some five million dollars per year less than the amount necessary under the Balfour policy whereby England was to collect only as much of her debts as would enable her to defray her obligations to the United States. It was thought that Britain would not match the very favorable terms extended by Washington to Italy,—partial compared with Washington's treatment of Britain—but the figures as announced show that the motherland has exceeded the republic in generosity. As matters stand today there seems to be no hope of Britain being able to forget her war loans by simply setting her credits against her debts. Even if German reparations reach the most optimistic estimate, and if France accepts the tentative settlement made by Caillaux, Britain will still have to pay about ten million dollars yearly to the United States out of her own pocket for money she advanced to others. At the end of a war fought against a common enemy Britain had borrowed four billions from the United States, and loaned seven billions to their common allies, France, Italy and Belgium. Small wonder that a vigorous debt cancellation campaign has begun in the United States. Time is a great dispeller of fogs. "No annexations and no indemnities," was a ringing cry which stirred the soul of mankind. The United States, at least, was consistent in applying this formula to her enemies. All credit to her. To forgive the debts of those who fight against us is noble. But simultaneously to insist on the repayment, to the last collectable penny, of the debts of those who fight for us is at least bewildering.

The Old China

MANY can remember some thirty and more years ago how, when the so-called Russian glacier had moved forward to the hoped-for goal on the China Sea, with a railway to Port Arthur, it was very generally assumed that the vast Chinese empire was about to fall to pieces. The question with the western powers was, who should have the pieces. Assuming that there was no hope of checking the glacier short of Peking, Great Britain gave it to be understood that she would take it amiss if Russia or any other power should trespass upon the great central valley of the Yangtze. She was laying no claim to that great region—only assuming what has since been called a mandate for its protection, and presumably for its control should it otherwise become derelict. France, already in possession in Indo-China, made a sort of similar claim upon the regions further south, though Britain's interests are vastly larger there than hers. Japan was not thought of in those days. She did not like this treatment of a near relative of hers of which she was the proper guardian. At all events she tried her hand at the grabbing game and she seized the empire of Korea which was in dispute and then drove the Chinese out of Port Arthur, just to show that she also had to be reckoned with. It was horrible, too, for Germany, notoriously in the market for overseas empire, to be forgotten in such a partition. So William, the prophet of "the yellow peril" made an excuse to send his brother with a fleet, and with the celebrated "mailed fist" to seize Shan-tung. Whereupon Britain, finding her entrance to Peking thus flanked by Russia and Germany, seized Wei-hai-wei between them. Next Japan, Korea, being trespassed upon by Russia, had once more to show the fat princes of St. Petersburg—Ukromski and the rest—that the "yellow pigmies" must not have their toes trodden on. All this time the great big Chinese Gulliver was asleep while the Lilliputians ran all over him, pinning him down with treaties and concessions.

The New China

WE of the west have got into the habit of thinking of China as being, since she lost her imperial government, a helpless, flabby inorganic mass. Indeed the exploiters are vexed at finding no longer any government in a position to dispose of privileges and concessions and to make surrendering treaties. But the strange thing is that with all the encroaching of the powers, China herself counts with them all today greater than in the imperial time. Japan no longer assumes that Manchuria is hers. Russia no longer ba'thes her gouty toes in the Yellow Sea, with a safe cinch on northern China proper, including not only Manchuria but all Mongolia, a region as large as the United States. Britain never imagines herself having to defend China's possession of her most populous and enormously wealthy belt either for China or for herself. The whole study of the western powers today is how to get out of all the concessions and privileges which had dealt with the Chinese as inferiors—which no doubt they confessedly were. The fact is that China has waked up and has come to a humiliated sense of the inferiority of her relationships. This is not a reverse but really a victory for the west; for it is the west that has inoculated China with its own self-reliant manhood. In the most real sense it is the Christian missions that have done this. Let these take courage, even when temporarily threatened. Even though they should be expelled by this national movement—which we are certain they will not be, but will rather gain influence—but even if they were, they would leave behind them a new and modern and, in conscience, Christianized China.

Profanity

"THE tongue can no man tame; it is an unruly evil, full of deadly poison." He who wrote that wrote it for a state of society in which ideas were few and surrounding speech abominable. Through sheer lack of material for utterance speech among uncultured people is pretty sure to grow profane and nasty. The further back we go into the current talk of our own ancestors the more degraded from our point of view we find the common talk. Indeed, in our own language, as in all others, that part of speech which the grammar books call the interjection is made almost exclusively of pious or im-

plious ejaculations. As ejaculation is natural, we are largely shut up to these, though so changed in form that they grate less upon the common ear. Yet he who says "Oh dear!" or "Goodness knows!" is just as profane, etymologically, as he who talks right out. Usage seems to have worn the profanity of "taking God's name in vain" off them. Still good manners forbid that simple people call mince swearing as vulgar. The Boy Scouts, the Tuxis Boys, and other splendid boys' organizations are all based on the principle of keeping a clean mouth, and are, we believe, splendidly doing the work of the Holy Name society. Their method is to overcome evil with good. We imagine that if our correspondent, "A Farmer's Wife," had a son in the same devil's bondage to a bad habit, she would try to love him out of it, not to get rid of him.

Miracles of Grace

MIRACLES have always been the wonder of the world. People think of them as occurring in the Bible times. But in truth they are occurring every moment of every day. Things as they are and their movements and the forces and the Mind behind these all lead us back to the great miracles of creation and to the Creator. And if we have eyes to see and hearts to understand we will recognize the Creator's handiwork in fashioning every new-born baby, and in the resurrection of every seed as well as in the recurring seasons and the courses of the spheres. But in all the realm of the miraculous the touch which, by whatever chemical and physical processes, makes inanimate matter live in the vegetable, the vegetable in the animal, the animal in man, and, transcending all these, the touch that transmutes that which is material into that which is spiritual is the greatest miracle of all. Such are the "miracles of grace." And is it not a miracle that each understanding child of the Creator is given both the power and the responsibility of being the channel through which the transmuting processes are set in motion. To realize that, is to realize partnership with the Creator. How material wealth and achievement sinks into insignificance in the effulgence of that thought!

For You And me

ABSTRACT ideas must become flesh and tread the earth. In the miraculous program the practical question for each one is: "What am I doing? Am I a 'live switch' directing the current of miraculous transmuting power to such as need it, or am I as one 'burnt out' and cast aside? It is a searching question; except to the 'dead,' those who are buried in the engrossments of the world. But let us give a concrete illustration of what we are driving at. The world in its wisdom 'arrests' the drunkard by imprisonment, and so, for a spell, stops his drinking. Religion arrests him by a miracle of grace. The arresting power of a thought from God is known to every Christian. And knowing the power by experience it is his to use for others. But how much better than converting drunkards is, preventing drunkards by removing the cause and even the inclination to drink intoxicating beverages. Therefore, how much more effective if the arresting thought comes to youth before the temptation comes to trifle with the dangerous liquor. Who then will be a 'live switch' directing the process of the 'miracle of grace' which can save the rising generation—if the right current is turned on and the wrong current turned off, or, at least counteracted. The truth shall make a man or a nation free. It is not possible for everyone so to state the case, and to state it so often that the rising generation will, by understanding, become convinced of the advantage of total abstinence and, to that end, of prohibition of the traffic. But to their assistance comes the Witness with its strong presentation of the facts, week by week. And it says: "Ours—to present the facts; Yours—to see that they reach the homes of your particular neighborhood." In this way we may together, and personally, share in a modern miracle of grace. Shall we?

It Can and Shall be Done!

SIR THOMAS WHITE, speaking to the Canadian Club in Montreal on Monday on Canada's need of population did not spend his chief effort on argument to show how a million more people could and would solve the chief problems of

this country. That fact was so obvious as hardly to need proof. Rather his purpose was to challenge the people of Canada to achieve the desired increase of population, to talk about immigration with a conviction and determination that will force effective action. People are too apt to talk about their convictions and ideals as with a fatalistic shrug of the shoulders instead of with a shove of the shoulders. Let us commend the phrase to Sir Thomas. Commenting on the speech the Montreal Gazette says: "He believes, and stated, that the public are partly responsible—through apathy—for the conditions presently existing, and that the remedy is in their hands. He believes, moreover—and this he also stated—that the people of Canada have the capacity to carry to a successful issue whatever thing they set their hands to do, and he based this conviction, with some justice, upon the country's record of service in the war. His desire, therefore, is to arouse the people, to the end that public opinion may find effective expression. And that was really the best part of Sir Thomas's speech. We refer to the speech rather because it brings home to the individual citizen the responsibility for the inaction born of apathy—apathy and inertia of the individual. If, discussing Prohibition, we do it with a shrug of the shoulders instead of with a shove of the shoulders, we will never achieve prohibition for Canada. But if each well-willing citizen volunteers, as in the late war, victory is not only possible, it is within early reach. Meantime the enemy is entrenching itself more and more effectively against us. There is not a day to lose.

Where is Thy Brother?

NO new commandment; yet again a new commandment, because the darkness is past and the true light now shineth. "He that saith he is in the light and hateth his brother is in darkness." A splendid reminder came to men through a number of the churches last Sunday at the behest of a blessed organization for the promotion of human brotherhood. That is the true light that has begun to shine. In one church the two first questions presented to the awaking consciousness of man were dwelt on: first, where art thou—still a primary question to the deepest thinker; and, second, where is thy brother, a question to which Christianity itself is only beginning to open its eyes. There is a fine breeze of pacifism sweeping over the church and the world at the present time. Springing up in those parts of America where there is no dream of insecurity, the movement dwells in the most cogent and convincing way on the wickedness and futility of war and adjuring all men especially all Christians to abjure militarism. It has its enthusiasm largely from the same regions that would have nothing to do with the League of Nations because the constitution of that body, though anxiously providing all possible methods of escaping coercion, contemplates it as in the background of the moral suasion on which it relies. There never was a ruler more anxious to keep out of war than was Woodrow Wilson, who may well be called the father of the League. Elected to his second term because he had kept the nation out of war nothing less than the conclusion unmisgivingly to his intense and responsible study of conditions and events that the western powers of Europe were in extremities and should they give way his own country would have to face the oncoming avalanche alone could have brought him to the point of war, or probably to the sense that it could not be eliminated from a disciplinary League of Nations. We have asked ourselves whether it might not have been better to have confined the League to the pronouncement of the conscience and judgment of mankind as to what is right and what is wrong under passing circumstances. That would, in any case, have been a counsel of perfection as it would have given materialistic France no sense of security and would not have had her adherence and would have small effect upon the self-sufficiency that rules the Italy of today. Still we have never doubted that moral mandates were the real strength of the League or that the absence of the United States robbed these of half their weight; that had the United States counted herself from the first as one of the family of nations—let us say the greatest and most advanced, but still one of them—and acted accordingly that most of the horrors of the war, still more, most of the evil con-

ditions since would have been escaped. The immense prestige of the United States would have decided many things. The pathetic appeal of all the parties to the strife which was so manifest when Wilson was still in France was evidence of this. The power that might have sat as arbiter and might have ordained peace sacrificed that noble opportunity to internal political animosity. Look on this picture and on that.

Peace And Security

WE rejoice and share in the vision now seen by so many as almost within their grasp of a world without war—a world without having Ludendorffs, Mussolinis and Changs to be counted with. It is coming with assured, if unsteady pace. It will come, possibly sooner than we think; but it is not yet. It can only come in spiritual fashion. What we are anxious about is to get the matter by the right end. We perhaps need first to be asked that primordial question: "Who is thy brother?" Are those who are in continual terror of invasion and destruction our brothers? Is, or is not their claim upon us as strong as that of the foundering crew which evoked such splendid achievement on the sea last week. We denounce them for spending their wealth and manhood on armies. By all means let us require them to disarm; but only with a reasonable assurance on our part of such security as we enjoy. Even Kentucky, a day or two ago, needed to turn out a thousand soldiers to protect the operation of the law in the case of one lone negro. What would have happened had there been none? The requirement to dispense with armies implies insurance against the need of armies—a readiness to run to them if assailed. It was Cain that was asked: "Where is thy brother?" and who replied; "Am I my brother's keeper?" It was a rigidly righteous man who asked who is my neighbor and was told it was the man of the race he hated most. There are splendid men in the Church who are just now devoting their best thoughts to the question of the relation of the church toward the physical defence of the state from violence from without and within. They will surely be led toward the promulgation of a right ethic on the subject.

Final

A CRITIC, calling his strictures final, asks why we put "Honorable" to the name of Mr. Raney at the head of his important article on liquor jurisdiction, when in ordinary editorial writing we do not prefix such titles to our greatest statesmen. The first thing to say is that the head of an article on the title page of a book is the right place to blazon a man's titles. But the critic "has us," when he says that Mr. Raney has no longer a right to the title, having been, it is true, a minister of the crown, but only in a provincial government, which does not, as in the case of the national government, render the title permanent. The best that can be said for that is that it is common to continue a courtesy title after it has lapsed, and, further, that Mr. Raney's yeoman service while Attorney-General, in enforcing temperance legislation made him an authority on that matter he was discussing and it was desirable to make it plain that this was the same Mr. Raney. Mr. Raney, himself, was, on occasion, taken to task on a similar point, having referred to "Mr. Ferguson": "Honorable Mr. Ferguson," sang out some one in the audience. Mr. Raney bowed and repeated: "Honorable Mr. Ferguson," with an accent on the honorable. As for the Canadian newspaper practice of prefixing titles to every one who has, or can be given one, it is American, taken over by our press with much else. It is curious how newspapers which represent exclusion of things we need are voracious smugglers of language usages which we do not need. It is hard to say which is most vulgar, whether the heading man's impudent "Byng" when he chronicles the movements of the King's representative, or the newsman's "Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen" whenever he has occasion to mention Mr. Meighen. Imagine an English paper unable to mention Mr. Churchill without describing him as the Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, P.C., as though he was posting a letter to him. The first practice is due to the type-metal bondage of the prescribed length of line, to which decent manners and all else must yield. The other results from the practice of filling out abbreviated despatches, which is done to a lumbering and irritating extent. "Chairman Jorkins," is cer-

tainly a convenient abridgment of "Mr. Jorkins, who was in the chair" and has some excuse in our shorthand way of getting at things; but the last degree of bad form appears when we read "Rev. Smith" or "Hon. Smithers." We would take this occasion to request correspondents to avoid all abbreviations such as "Govt." for "government" and figures for simple numbers. In writing for printers who are supposed to "follow copy," write it as it should be printed.

Juggernaut

JUGGERNAUT is the god of the motor car. According to the legend on which his fame rests, he rides forth once a year in an enormous car, and his devotees cast themselves—or used to, before the irreligious British forbade it—before its wheels. The British themselves invented such a car to ride the enemy down. They gave it no Greek or French name. They took Tommy Atkin's name for it, and called it a tank. It is all very well on battlefields where the purpose is destruction. But to set murder chariots careering about our busy streets is quite another matter, which more and more threatens to change the make-up of human life. Time was when a man went out of his door to be soothed by nature's calm. Now, what with pavements, hard-

The Future City

S TILL the more we assume the motorist to be blameless in these daily cases of slaughter the more evident does it become that the mischief cannot be allowed to multiply much further. Either the cars must be got off the streets or the people must. This comes to what we started out to say. We shall have to reconstruct our cities. A beginning is being made by driving the people off some of the places they frequent most and have by use the greatest right to. At some crossings bridges have been tried for foot passengers to climb up twenty-five feet on one side and down on the other. But the people could not be got to use them. In London there is a proposal to clear Picadilly Circus, the busiest of West End crossings, of its statue, its "islands," and every obstruction to the over-riding tank, requiring the mere people to cross through tunnels. The real fact seems to be getting more and more plain that all our cities will have to be built over again from the ground up, or rather from below the ground. Many minds have been busy on what looks like an insoluble problem, how to get two-storey or three-storey streets for conflicting forms of traffic. Whether are the cars to go up and the people to stay down,

The Mutualization of the Witness

IT is through a fine and disinterested co-operation of many of our readers, and a really heroic effort on the part of a few of them, that the Witness is being enabled to weather the storms of competition and opposition that are constantly beating upon it and bearing it down, if by any means its future influence could be prevented.

And this co-operation is as it should be. It is entirely normal.

For the Witness is in very truth a mutual proposition for the general welfare. It is an adventure in high citizenship in which the relatively strong should bear the burdens of the relatively weak; and as they do so will find life's satisfaction.

But it is in direct proportion as more and more of our readers recognize this fact that its editors and its readers can best serve their country.

In the scheme of "mutualization" of the Witness, a scheme which has been evolving for a long time, there is need for specialization of responsibility and of effort. It is for the editors and staff to produce the best possible paper with the means at their disposal, and so make its service vital to the reader, his family and his environment. It is for the readers to see that the service is availed of to the utmost advantage of his environment. And in so doing he becomes the publisher of the Witness for his environment; and by increasing its circulation more revenues are made available to its publishers for its betterment and still greater service.

A paper which does nothing for the advantage of its publishers and which is willing to "sacrifice" itself in every hard struggle for the welfare of humanity could of course not live at all without the devoted co-operation of those who felt the need of one such paper in Canada.

Let everyone therefore who feels that need become one of its co-operators—an Environment Publisher for his or her own particular environment. If this becomes the rule the Witness will grow stronger and stronger. Otherwise it will grow weaker and weaker and, with it, the cause of temperance, not to speak of other causes, will sustain heavy loss.

The issue rests with YOU!

er, more slippery, and, sloping sideways, far more dangerous than glare ice, what with the convergence of hoots from four sides at once, he needs to be a very different being from his forefathers. Happy the human born into and attuned to the century of turmoil and not a survivor and a stranger to it. In this twentieth century we have learned that the very atoms or which our own persons and all else are made up are each a mazy ball room in which lesser beings are forever on the dance like the unholy crowd seen by Tam o' Shanter. That is disquieting; but we can more easily forget the flutter in our own anatomies which makes no demands on our attention than we can the distracting hurly-burly of the streets, which keeps us in a quiver. We read of a man who was migrating to Venice as the only place he knew of where he would not have to use up his best energies dodging motor cars. We have noted that evidently he had not heard of Bermuda. In most of the cases of motor mishaps the coroner's jury has found the motorist not to blame. In some of these cases one could not but imagine juries of automobilists turning up for the purpose of standing by each other and frustrating the law's only safeguard against recklessness.

or are the cars to run in the basement and the people have their homes, their offices, and their shops up in the sunlight; or, disregarding the present streets, are new elevated rights of way to be constructed for automobile traffic of all sorts. Or are we to get rid of the cars by taking, as Mr. Ford, thinks, to the air? It is a problem which, if the innovators cannot solve it, they should at least have to pay the cost of its solution, which to all appearance is bound to be very heavy.

Italy in Thrall

S IGNOR MUSSOLINI has been "speaking England pretty" for some weeks in which Italy's debt to her was up for settlement. Italy has historically had a close sympathy with England. Her first great nationalist, Mazzini, took refuge in England and greatly loved it. Garibaldi felt the sympathy of the whole British people as a sustaining force through all his campaigns, and as creator of the nation which had never been a nation before, he loyally handed it over to a king who had, under the masterly constructive advice of Count Cavour adopted the British constitution. Sym-

pathy has been great between the two peoples ever since the Italians became a nation. There cannot be any such sympathy between Mussolini and England which has to all the world stood out as the genius of free institutions, while terror's despotism is the genius of Mussolini's reign. Now that the debt matter is settled with surprising reductions, there may be less use for blandishment. If we would see Mussolini laid bare before the world, we have only to read his newspapers, as not one of them dares to say a word that he disapproves. He has induced the King to put his signature to a law making every one who publicly disapproves of the Mussolini regime criminal, and, as a maligner of Italy, liable to punishment for treason. The King as hereditarily a constitutional sovereign, is bound to take the advice of his ministers. Constitutionally he could dismiss them; but just now, in point of fact he cannot. If any gainsayers have sought refuge abroad Mussolini's law will confiscate their belongings, and his animosity will pursue them with the secret dagger. Professor Salvemini, an eminent writer, though his belongings are seized, is himself out of reach of personal proceedings at law; so he is openly threatened with assassination by the same paper that condemned Matteotti to a like fate a week before its threat was executed. The organ says: "Nothing is bad enough for the professor but the ignoble death of the stiletto; we hope the blessed hand of some holy madman abroad will find out the means of shutting this shameful shop of treason with cold steel." If that paper had ventured a word on behalf of Italian liberty its shop would have been shut the next morning, and its editor would have been shut up also for maligning the state.

World Conquest This Year

If criticizing the Fascist despotism is treason. Professor Salvemini's treason is double-dyed. He risks the stiletto in speeches and in articles, very moderately expressed, but most telling in the full array of evidence of Mussolini's lawless despotism and swagger. His own present exile for free speech is proof enough that what is said in the Italian press is not disapproved by the dictator. In the Manchester Guardian he says he finds people in England talking about a good despotism being the best for some people. He holds that a despotism cannot but be bad. The people get into irresponsible ways—slavery breeds slaves. Moreover, where an opposition cannot exist, revolution is the only recourse. Dictatorship and war—the professor speaks as a historian—always go together. The spirit of this particular despotism proclaims itself. Before the ink was dry on the Locarno treaty, Il Tevere (the Tiber) said: "Peace speeches are for France, England and America. We wish to teach our children the use of arms before they learn to speak. . . . When we speak of peace, we shall always add the adjective Roman." The boasted "Pax Romana," Roman Peace, meant iron dominion over the world. Copola, one of the Italian signers of the treaty, explained in the Revista Politica (Political Review) that people need not worry about it; the Allies would tear it up and set Italy free to found a new empire. Farinacci, who is next to Mussolini, wrote in his organ, the Cremona Nuova, that by the language they used, the politicians of the left in Paris were busy preparing a war psychology in Italy, which does not tolerate insults and affronts. Mussolini, himself, loses no opportunity to brandish the sword. "Liberalism," he says, "was dominant in the first half of the Nineteenth century." Fascism forswears all that. Our formula is, everything within the state. Nothing outside the state. Nothing against the state. The present century must be that of our power—power in every sphere, material and spiritual." Could anything be more Williamite than his speech to the army last October: "Soldiers of the legions! I shall expect you next year—where, is yet unknown—I am mathematically certain you will go where I shall tell you. I am sure you are ready to march toward danger—toward death, because you feel that life is nothing when the vital interests of the nation are in jeopardy. Up with your glorious guns!" These words could be dismissed as the mouthings of a melodramatic mountebank, were it not that the world had experience of the like a decade ago, and that the Italian nation, for all that dares to appear, is lost in the glamor of coming world rule—exactly what Germany was imbued with in the "der Tag" generation that prefaced the war. Il Tevere responds for the nation—and the nation is allowed no other voice—"We shall keep the appointment;

It shall be the hour of revenge." And again: "A great power which does not wish to renounce its future cannot subordinate its international action to a program of trying to make friends."

We would fain hope that there is in Italy some spirit of resentment at these assumptions of an adventurer who imagines himself Julius Caesar without having conquered Gaul and Britain—"the earth that kept the world in awe"—also, Napoleon Bonaparte. But all the information that reaches us, either as published in Italy or as brought away by refugees, goes to show that Italy is drunk with this hallucination and is ready for any madness.

In The Spiritual Realm

That word "spiritual" in Mussolini's confession of aspiration—"power in every sphere, material and spiritual"—reveals a vaulting ambition that one would think might overleap itself. Still, history is not without examples of potentates who have tried to run the Church to suit themselves. It was the masterstroke of Constantine the Great to marry the Church to the State—a deadly union for the Church. Long before him the Roman rulers, best known to us in the person of Pontius Pilate, changed the Jewish High Priests at their pleasure and made of them, no doubt unwilling, but servile tools. But the nearest parallel to Mussolini in history is our own clever, wilful, swaggering Henry the Eighth. Like Henry, Benito Mussolini has of late become a favored son of the church. He has even gone obediently through the process of a church marriage to his wife of many years, a complication he had never bothered about. Though he has not, like Henry, written a work in Latin in defense of the seven sacraments, thereby earning the decoration of Defender of the Faith, to hand down to his Protestant successors, he was so suffusing himself with the political odor of sanctity as to be, like Henry, in the fair way for beatification when, again like Henry, he has spoiled it all by his waywardness. It was through his Jesuit lieutenant Federoni that he got religion. For the Pope it seemed a splendid thing to be able, with some face, to renounce the voluntary and sham imprisonment of fifty-five years. For the despot it would be a splendid thing to be able, like Henry, to take upon himself the appointment of bishops and all that, and generally to use the Church to his mind, and, like William, to have all the parish clergy become touters for the state instead of being, as there and, in most countries, its worst enemies. Like Louis Fourteenth, he would explain: "The State? That's me." The Pope was to be recognized as sovereign of the Vatican grounds and some contiguous space, with royal privileges in having his own postal and telegraph systems, and his guards and his princes and all his grandeur, the sole condition being that he would publicly declare the Papacy satisfied with the settlement. The Pope's natural sympathies were with Fascism as against socialism and, as far as Italy is concerned would probably have liked to give it the support of the Church and receive its support in return. But a discovery was made by such of his counsellors as had vision beyond Italy. "Settle that difference," they said, "and you become an Italian functionary, no more the sovereign pontiff of the universal Church." They suddenly realized what has been obvious all along to us outsiders, that the Pope's spiritual sway rested in his separation from worldly sovereignty, not in his exercise of it. Under such advice, the Pope resisted the tempter, and put him in a rage. He could make him consent. He could confiscate the Vatican. He could interdict diplomatic representatives of the powers to the Holy See. He could get all the parish clergy on his side by greatly improving their wretched condition. Even so, he would have a good step further to go before, like his great fellow-despot, Kemal, he dismisses the Caliph altogether and abolishes the Caliphate. But he is not fool enough to do any of these things. He has much more to fear in the way of a jihad or crusade for the defence of the church and its head than Kemal seems to have had. When Bismarck had a controversy with the Roman Catholic Church he heard a great deal more about the gates of hell than he liked, and he came out second best. The only weapon that is dangerous to the church is the spiritual one, which is mighty in the pulling down of strongholds. That weapon is at work—at great work; but it is not in the hands of pride and violence. What threatens Fascism just now is the fact that it

has no unselfish element in it, and the leaders are already in deadly strife as to who will succeed to the very precarious perch of the chief.

Mr. Bourassa

MR. "Achilles" Bourassa had not long emerged from his retirement when his voice was heard. "Clear as the trumpet's sound, which calls to arms

Some town, encompassed round with hostile bands
Rang out the voice of great Aeakides.
Thrice shou'ed from the ditch the god-like chief;
Thrice terror struck both Trojans and Allies."

His speech last Friday evening was refreshing as evidence that the member for Labelle had lost no whit of his old-time honesty of purpose, independence of thought and clarity of expression. It covered a wide field, taxation, immigration, the tariff, the coal situation, but its keenest shafts were directed against the old, imaginary enemy "Imperialism." The terrors that the mind creates for itself are ever the most alarming. If Mr. Bourassa has his way there are to be no more "Imperial adventures" for Canada, no more sending of our sons abroad to spill their blood on the fields of Europe, no more "Ready, aye ready" speeches. Mr. Bourassa hoped that the whole question of Imperial relations and the participation of Canada in "foreign wars" could be discussed. Nothing, he said, could disguise the sordid truth in respect to the war-mongers in Europe. If we wanted again to enjoy happy conditions we would have to return to the attitude in Canada some years ago when Conservatives and Liberals stood by Canada before they stood by any other country. He regretted the lack of display of courage against the encroachments of Toryism and Imperialism. British voters could, he said, express their opinion on whatever British Government might be responsible for war. The poorest cattle drover in the Old Country had such a right, but we in Canada had no more right in framing such policies than the people in protectorates in South Africa. The smallest country possessed a more dignified sense of citizenship "than we self-willed vassals of a foreign power."

Our "Imperialism"

Now even Mr. Bourassa must see that "Imperialism," whether in its healthy or its unhealthy manifestations, was never at a lower ebb in Canada than at present. The omission of the King's head from our current edition of revenue stamps was a "gesture" similar to that made by our sister Dominion, the Irish Free State, in her stamps and projected coinage. We have strutted in our freedom from even Commonwealth partnership in our halibut treaties. By our backing and filling we embarrassed Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's government and contributed, for good or for ill, to the defeat of that idealistic instrument, the Geneva protocol. From Sir Robert Borden insisting on the full nationhood of Canada and the Conservative press and party continually sniping at the British preference, to Mr. Bourassa himself and his philippics against "a foreign power," we are "clamorously asserting that we are 'grown up,' mistress in our own house and that the Mother Country must thoroughly understand it. Mr. Bourassa's sneer at the "war-mongers of Europe" is thoroughly in the small-souled vein of the United States Senate. Without saying it in so many words he gives the impression that the nations of Europe were equally guilty in bringing about the war, and that we shall best show our moral superiority by fibing at them and at the same time refusing to stir hand or foot toward helping them to a better understanding. Many good people, soft of heart, and, we had almost added, soft of head, have taken this position and almost invariably they go one step further, as Mr. Bourassa is inclined to do, and paint pre-war Germany as most innocent and inoffensive and wicked France and Belgium, and, above all, England, as picking a quarrel for the purpose of her destruction. Nothing could be further from the facts. When that attitude is taken by people intelligent enough to be superior to their obsessions we can only call it mendacious.

Imperial Power

Mr. Bourassa is greatly exercised by the situation that, whereas the poorest British voter could express his opinion on a government which was responsible for

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a war, Canada was denied the privilege. But Mr. Bourassa expresses his own opinion quite freely. If he means that Canada has no say in the foreign policy of the Empire, whose fault is that? "Call us to your councils," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Ever since, that call has been most insistent, but we draw into our shell the moment an Imperial Conference is mentioned and can hardly be persuaded to exchange confidences with a fellow member of the British Commonwealth, howbeit the maternal one. And as to our ineffectiveness in Imperial affairs, our very negative and uncertain attitude has its effect on Imperial policy. Indeed, Canada's thumb-up or thumb-down counts for more in the imperial policy than the vote of all Scotland—to say nothing of that of the poorest drover. Had Sir Austen Chamberlain not had the courage to go ahead "on his own"—while keeping the Dominions "informed"—the Locarno pact had never been written and European peace and security had never been effected. And as to the "Imperial adventure," Mr. Bourassa knows, or he should know, that if Canada's sons had not gone across and shed their blood in Flanders, those of his own people ranking with the bravest and best of them, the war might have been carried into this continent and they would either have shed their blood in the fields of Quebec and Manitoba or, if they submitted to the Prussian, they would have been drilled into an army for further Prussian conquests. Mr. Page, United States ambassador in Britain during the war, came to this conclusion regarding his own country. It would have taken more than a speech by Mr. Bourassa to turn back the ravagers of Belgium from the Canadian border.

Shall we Secede

We cannot understand Mr. Bourassa's ambitions for Canada otherwise than as a hermit nation, living to itself or dying to itself, having no relation with any other country, and no responsibilities as to the welfare of the world. This, perhaps, is the Golden Age, of which he dreams when "Conservatives and Liberals shall stand by Canada before they stand by any other country." But the day of hermit nations is past, and can never return. Whether we will or no, we are members one of another and must act accordingly. One more query. Does Mr. Bourassa wish Canada to secede from the British Commonwealth? He has courage. Let him state plainly if this is his desire and aim. It is the only logical deduction from his speeches and writings. Britain would not stand in the way. It was the ideal of responsible British statesmen and political philosophers when the Canadian constitution was granted exactly as Canadians wanted it. Mr. Bourassa does not desire annexation by the United States. The alternative would be Canadian independence. This would really be a new dependence with half a dozen potential causes of strife which our British partnership goes far to nullify but which a fully independent status might bring to a head. Canadians are no "self-willed vassals of a foreign power." They are self-

respecting citizens of a free Commonwealth whose breath is liberty and whose life blood loyalty. As members of this Commonwealth we have privileges. We also have responsibilities for ourselves, for the Commonwealth and for the world. It is not by shirking these responsibilities but by fairly and bravely shouldering them that we shall achieve true nationhood.

SALVATION ARMY YEAR BOOK

General Booth receives no salary from Salvation Army funds, friends providing him with an income.

This fact is revealed in the 21st Year Book of the Salvation Army.

In theory, it is added, he has absolute control over the finances of the army, "but, as a matter of fact and practice, he has indeed little to do with it. He is surrounded by an ironclad system, devised by some of the ablest accountants in London."

The army is now established in 81 countries and colonies, and proclaims its message in 58 languages.

In 1925 work was found in the United Kingdom for 254,082 men. Of the 8,938 women and girls received in the army's homes during the year, 8,046 were passed out as satisfactory, the majority going to situations or to the care of friends.

Eventide Homes for old people have proved most successful, and there is a long list of applicants from men and women of all faiths and no faiths who wish to end their days in these houses of quiet.

ICARE

GRENFELL LABRADOR MISSION NORTHERN MESSENGER LAUNCH FUND

Previous contributions acknowledged and paid to official treasurer	\$542.63
Yess 5c exchange	95
	542.58
A. G. Wilks, Ont.	1.25
G. H. Rogers, Ont.	10.00
American Presbyterian Chapel, C. E. Society, Montreal	5.00
Ladies' Aux'y, Middleville, Ont.	5.00
S. W. Arthur, Sask.	1.00
Total to date	\$564.83

FOR IMMIGRANT BOYS

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

Previous contributions acknowledged	\$429.88
Y. W. C. T. U., Que.	5.00
Total to date	\$434.88

FRIENDLY HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR BABIES

Receipts for the months of Dec., 1924 and Jan. 1925	\$126.99
Less 5c exchange	.05
	126.85
A. G. Wilks, Ont.	2.00
Total to date	\$128.85

DAVID CURRIE FUND

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

Amounts previously acknowledged and paid to official treasurer	\$4,619.57
Mrs. E. Weber, Ont.	2.00
Total to date	\$4,621.57

PHONE RATES TO BE HIGHER

Bell Telephone Company Files New Tariffs With Railway Commissioners

Increased telephone rates for exchange service are, on the whole, called for under a new schedule of rates filed by the Bell Telephone Company, with the Board of Railway Commissioners.

The new tariff, it is stated, is somewhat on a different basis from former ones, and is a revision of existing rates by a regrouping of exchanges according to the number of telephones located in each city, town or municipality.

Each unit office of the Bell Telephone service is understood to be furnishing information to its subscribers showing the prevailing and proposed rates in the particular exchange area in which they are located, and the effect of the change contemplated by the new schedule.

Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London and Windsor will, it is intimated, be affected by an increase in rates under the proposed tariff; while a decrease will accrue to subscribers in Quebec city, should the new schedule become effective. Generally speaking, the increase on business telephone service, is, under the new tariff, in excess of that on residential telephones.

In a statement to the Canadian Press, vice-president J. E. McPherson says:

"Here in Ontario and Quebec the cost of telephone service to its users has always been very much less than its value to them, and the moderate increases we are proposing are designed simply to maintain the efficiency, hence the value, of that service.

"As a public utility the Bell Telephone Company must continue to extend its service to new applicants. That requires capital at the rate of about \$17,000,000 per year. We cannot hope to raise that money unless the return on our present investment is adequate and assured. At present it is quite inadequate and the trend is downward.

"To correct that downward trend, and to keep up the standard of our service, and at the same time remove the inconsistencies in our rates, which the board has more than once suggested should be done, is our aim in filing a new schedule.

"We have not included any measured rates in these new schedules, but we are endeavoring, by means of the proposed flat rates, to distribute the charges fairly and in such a way as to encourage the greatest possible development of the service."

Strongly Protested From the C. M. A.

As secretary of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, City Clerk Baker, of London, Ont., has sent out letters asking the cities of Ontario and Quebec that are interested in opposing the proposed increase in telephone rates to name delegates at once to form an advisory committee with power to take whatever action may be necessary to prevent the higher rates being put into effect and to raise a fund of \$25,000 for the purpose.

When all the delegates have been named a meeting of the advisory committee will be called either in Ottawa or Toronto, possibly in the latter city. Definite steps will be taken at this meeting to engage counsel to fight on behalf of the cities, the application of the Bell Telephone Co. for permission to increase its rates.

able and which should be conserved as our best riches, how far can there be pitted against them competition or the example of others in the field? Duty is above all these unworthy considerations, and it imposes itself as a necessary law to which submission must be made.

"I am afraid it is useless to argue that the public gets the papers which it deserves. Is it not more just to say that the newspapers have the public which they create? In spite of what may be thought to the contrary the journalist is not an echo, he is a guide. He cannot content himself with following opinion; he should direct it. The duty of a chief has never been to follow his troop, but to be at the head.

"I must confess to you that I am also very much preoccupied with another aspect of the abuses of which I complain. With a press of this standing and of this intemperate tone what sort of figure do we present abroad? When such criminal stories should be relegated to the inside pages of a paper and briefly accounted, the printed characters present it on the first page in such a way that it becomes the event of the day. It is our seamy side only which appears, and no man loving his country can but regret sincerely to see its evils so exposed.

"Still further, it must be feared that a similar abuse can only end by diminishing the patriotic sense of our population. Its attention is not sufficiently concentrated on its great interests. It is too often turned towards insignificant objects or those which stimulate an evil curiosity. The spirit of the population is deformed. The standard of values is lowered. The gravest problems are in danger of fading before its eyes in view of the interest which the acts of bandits provoke. Is it not to be feared that when the hour comes to pronounce on a great question it may have lost the steadiness and rectitude of its judgment?"

"You will bear me no malice, Mr. Editor, for having spoken so frankly. I feel the need of safeguarding to the utmost of my power the rights of morality. Your own convictions will make it an agreeable duty to associate yourself with this essential task. We shall thus have worked efficaciously for the wellbeing of our people."

A Bengali Hindu has written a poem, of which the following is a translation:

"O Lord Christ, there is no room for you in Europe. Come away, take your seat in Asia, the land of Buddha and Janaka, of Kabir and Nanak, of Nimal and Nihal, of Suka and Sanak—Come, Lord Jesus, come away. Take your seat in Asia. Come with your new message to this land of the cult of the spirit."

A requiem mass was celebrated in St. James basilica, Montreal, on Thursday in memory of the late Queen Margherita, dowager Queen of Italy, who died Jan. 4. Representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, of the United States and of all the Catholic nations having consulates in Montreal, as well as many private citizens attended.

The Soviet Government has offered for sale the former Czars sumptuous 900-piece dinner service.

RUSSO-SWISS DEADLOCK

There is no sign of a break in the deadlock between Switzerland and Russia in the negotiations for a resumption of diplomatic relations, which were broken off by Moscow after the assassination of the Russian envoy, Verovsky, in 1922. The Soviet has refused to participate in the League of Nations disarmament meeting until Switzerland apologizes.

At Geneva and Lausanne the feeling is growing among Conservatives and Liberals alike against making any concessions to Moscow, even if in the end it costs the loss of the League to Switzerland. Geneva citizens have sent a manifesto to the Government declaring the country is humiliating itself by treating with the Russians and that it would be better for the League to leave the Swiss scold than for Berne to apologize to cruel and despicable Moscow.

Letters to the press are more frequent and vehement. The Liberal press is insisting the Government has gone the limit in its dealing with the Soviet and that it cannot go further without compromising the national honor.

Furthermore, Geneva tradesmen, as well as many of the old aristocratic families, are rather disappointed with the consequences of the League's presence there the last six years. The tradesmen have found it less lucrative than in the old days when tourists made Geneva a fashionable summer resort, and the latter are displeased with the social superiority affected by League officials. There is a feeling around the League secretariat which might eventually prove a factor in the matter, namely that it would not be a great misfortune if the League's headquarters were transferred elsewhere.

It would not come as a surprise if Switzerland's negotiations with Russia, which are being carried out through the French minister at Berne, were dropped, for there is no way for the Swiss Federal Council to brave an adverse public opinion to the extent of granting the indemnity demanded by the Soviet for Verovsky's daughter, on which point the conversations are now halted.

Working by catalogue, thieves stole 200 etchings valued at \$50,000 from the Schwartz Gallery on Madison Avenue, New York.

The United States lags far behind Europe in attacking the cancer problem, declares Dr. George A. Soper, of the American Society for the control of cancer. Dr. Soper ranks Britain as leading the contest against the disease.

The Makwar dam on the Blue Nile, far down in the Sudan, was opened by Lord Lloyd, British high Commissioner to Egypt, on Thursday and brings under irrigation 300,000 acres of the Gezira plain, devoted to cotton raising.

The poultrymen of Milner and Langley Prairie districts, British Columbia, are asking for a duty of 18 cents a dozen on all eggs imported into Canada. It is pointed out that under the recent Australian treaty eggs came into Canada free, while there is a tax of 18 cents a dozen on Canadian eggs entering Australia.

There is over \$62,000,000 of property exempted from taxation in Ottawa, according to Assessment Commissioner P. H. Veale's annual report. Of this amount the Government enjoys \$33,974,025 of exemptions alone.

An adjournment until February 3 was made by the Board of Railway Commissioners, of the application of the city of Toronto for the removal of increases in the rates of the Bell Telephone Co., which had been ordered by the board.

Monday marked the opening of the sixth month of the hard coal suspension, which, it is now assured, will break all records for length of anthracite general strikes. It will surpass in length the general strikes of 1902 and 1922, each of which lasted nearly five and a half months.

The Very Rev. Herbert L. Johnson, Dean of Trinity Cathedral, Phoenix, Arizona, who has been called to be dean and rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, Detroit, is a Canadian by birth, and received his early education at the Montreal High School.

Canadian construction contracts for the month of January, as compiled by the MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., totalled \$12,669,000 as compared with \$12,675,300 in December last and \$8,934,700 in January a year ago. Mid-winter months have in the past shown the smallest totals. The record for January indicates that winter construction is increasing in favor.

The 25th annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association voted overwhelmingly in favor of amalgamation with the Farmers' Union of Canada. The debate was brief.

Norwegians and descendants of Norwegians in Canada, some 100,000 in round numbers, are having their first get-together celebration this year at Camrose, Alberta, according to the announcement of Ludwig Aubert, consul-general for Norway.

British builders are invited to tender for two motor ships of 20,000 tons gross each, which Messrs. Shaw, Savill and Albion intend for service between London and New Zealand. The liners are to have a speed of 17 knots, enabling the company to reduce the passage via the Panama Canal by a week.

Conductors and trainmen on all railroads of the country, it is learned, have been instructed by their union leaders to file a schedule of wage demands on February 1, which seek the restoration of the wage scales fixed by the Railway Labor board in 1920.

While riding to hounds last Thursday in Leicestershire, the Prince of Wales had a bad fall; and fractured his left collarbone.

Jersey State Parliament has decided to offer the British Government £300,000 as a free and final gift towards the cost of the war and thus terminate the efforts of the Imperial Government, through the Privy Council, to obtain a permanent contribution to the British Exchequer.

Estimates made at the convention of the Associated General Contractors at Portland, Oregon, revealed that an average of \$25,000,000 was spent each working day of 1925 for construction in the United States.

Houston, Texas, women physicians are protesting the "silly idea" that women doctors cannot attend male patients, and demand equal rights in the practice of medicine.

A blind man arrested at Dallas, Texas, for begging, was found to be carrying \$7,000.

John D. Rockefeller, junior, has taken the initiative toward building for the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, the new church which Fosdick wants. Rockefeller has purchased for \$400,000 a site for the church.

Seven Turks were hanged in the public square of Angora for having participated in the recent reactionary movement. Twenty-one Turks have been executed during the past fortnight.

New life insurance in the United States during the last year totalled \$15,600,000,000 exceeding the previous record of 1924 by \$2,400,000,000 according to the association of life insurance presidents.

The Earl of Suffolk, not quite 21 years old, has sailed for Melbourne to take up life in the open, following the footsteps of Lord Hobart, the young son and heir of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, now working as a cowboy in Queensland. The young earl's mother was Marguerite Hyde Leiter, sister of the Marchioness of Conzou.

PRESS SENSATIONALISM

Archbishop Gauthier Makes An Appeal to Editors

Archbishop Georges Gauthier, administrator of the diocese of Montreal, in a letter addressed to the newspapers of Montreal, deals with the publication of sensational news and states that while he does not advocate the suppression of criminal news in general he believes that the lurid details should be omitted.

"It is a service of the first order that I want to ask of you," says the Archbishop, "and it is not very difficult to define the object. It is not a matter of asking the newspapers for absolute silence on dishonorable affairs which happen, so much as to employ discretion in regard thereto. But everybody understands what I mean. When these regrettable facts are embellished by photographs, by the reconstruction of the scenes, interviews with relatives, of ridiculous and painful details, with family histories exposed to the public gaze, journalism is being practised which is not dignified either as to its mission or to its responsibilities, and it is this excess which should be suppressed.

"How can anyone believe that all this exaggeration is necessary. Rather is it not seriously injurious? I do not wish to revert to the reasons which have often been given and which still retain their weight. Public morality, the protection of our children and of our young people, the sacred right that every citizen possesses to be sheltered from indiscreet and objectionable investigations, the mania for imitation which is often let loose by the uncovering of vice, all this is worthy of the most attentive consideration and is of a nature to awaken in an honorable conscience the idea of duty and the sense of responsibility. In regard to these sacred things infinitely respect-



AT DOOR

"You neffer gan dell."

—The New York Tribune.

LETTERS FROM READERS

ENGLAND WILL REGAIN PAST PRESTIGE

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I recently read an article in your publication "World Wide" under this heading, in which the following passage occurred: "Never in the history of the world has so much power been vested in a small body of men as in the Federal Reserve Board. These men have the welfare of the world in their hands and they could upset the rest of us either deliberately or by some unconscious action. Mind you, I am not criticizing them. But it is precarious to have such concentrated power vested in such a body."

In commenting on this article, I would say first to the author, Sir Josiah Stamp, "Fear nothing." Next I will add some reflections which have occurred to me. In this article I come across two words "deliberately" and "unconscious", and I conclude that liberty of action is not there. Where, then, can it be found? In God. Even if the financial situation of the world does rest in the hands of a few men, let us not imagine that the souls of God-fearing people are there also, for gold is not all, though it be converted into dollars, francs or marks, etc. What is the fate reserved for money in years to come? God alone knows. But we know one thing, namely, that the Jewish race are the chosen of God, and God has promised to this people to preserve their race to the end of time. Whether the nations desire it or not, the will of God must be accomplished. Until now England has shown herself wise in fulfilling God's will. She has permitted the Jewish people to return to Palestine, and arranged a good monetary system. The culmination of British statesmanship is the Jewish University recently opened. Now, whether other nations wish it or not, the natural course of events will be accomplished according to the laws decreed by God since the creation of man, laws which are unchangeable, without provoking unspeakable disaster in the physical and metaphysical world.

Government after Government appear and disappear. After autocracy comes universal suffrage, socialism, etc., just as a sick man changes his posture in order to ease his sufferings. Society will, therefore, experiment with all the forms of government, even including anarchy. But these will not endure, for it is Jesus Christ who will utter the last word. I wish, therefore, to say to your readers, be wise and remain on the side of the people of God. The power of the Federal Reserve Board is nothing in comparison with God's power.

Let us recall that Jesus Christ did not kneel before Satan when the latter showed Him the world and all its glories. Let England, therefore, remain true to her great principles "God and my Right." First God, then His will. Force must not suppress justice. Gold is gained through the labor of the people. Reflect what a struggle these pieces of gold have cost from the first discovery of the nuggets to the final stage, and accord a just value to money; but do not place it above a man's soul.

A DEFENDER OF THE UNPROTECTED.
Sask., Jan. 15, '26.

THE "WEE DRAPPIE"

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I was in the United States when Mr. Angus' review of my letter appeared in the Witness of the 30th ultimo, and have only just now seen it. Evidently Mr. Angus thinks himself badly abused or misunderstood, but, Mr. Editor, my good friend has entirely missed the main point in my letter which was, not so much to get after his "wee drappie", but to convince him of the foolishness and absurdity of giving up a good paper that he loves to read, on some point he differs with the editor. And it is one of the tragedies of life that not only in journalism, but also in many other things, there are so many more that do act on the same principle.

But to return to the "drappie," Mr. Angus says that his Book has only one verse prohibiting the use of wine. My Book has several of them. Possibly Mr. Angus has been "cutting out a few". It is to be admitted that the positive commands to abstain from the use of strong drink are not numerous. But God has endowed man with a reasoning mind and the power of choice, and he should know enough to abstain from that which he knows does destroy both body and soul. If Mr. Angus will turn to I, Corinthians 2:16, he will read (if he has not cut it out of his Book) "Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you? If any man defile the temple of God, him shall God destroy; for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are." Will Mr. Angus tell me of any thing that he knows of, or has ever heard of that has a greater tendency to

demoralize and degrade mankind than has the use of intoxicating liquor? I have carried through a long life a very vivid recollection of the first drunken man that I ever saw when, as a lad I went to the blacksmith's shop of Jared Irwin in Upper Melbourne village on a hot summer day, and saw a man lying on the ground outside in the hot sun with a swarm of flies crawling over his bloated face. I thought then, and I think still, that there is no word in the English language that so aptly describes the man that, for temporary gratification, takes that which so degrades him, as the word "fool."

Undoubtedly Solomon was a wise man. My Book says so. But if Mr. Angus will turn to Nehemiah, 13:26 he may modify his opinion of Solomon in his latter days. It seems a fair inference that he had been taking his own prescription.

FRANKLIN RANKIN.
Greenlay, Jan. 29, 1926.

VILE LANGUAGE

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I have been so much interested in the letters on this subject in your paper I feel I must write. Mr. Totten "had not an idea it was so general as was represented," but it is. How glad I am he is fighting it, and wish others would; but I think they must all think as he did, that it wasn't generally so bad, because they stop it when a minister passes, but the rest of us hear it everywhere one goes. On our small village streets by boys at play and at school, by big men at work, and in the stories they tell, etc., it's everywhere common talk where men go, till it must be hard to bring up the boys who don't learn the habit. How I have wished ministers would preach about it, but in fifteen years of our married life (and we go to church) I have only heard it spoken of in two sermons. They shut themselves up in their "studies" and come out on Sunday with big talks on theology and theorize on hard texts away above our heads. I don't go to church to hear literature, but the love of God. I know for one my husband comes home and can't tell one word of the sermon; what is he benefited? He swears at everything; at me too, and he says he doesn't mean it and he can't help it; it comes out before he thinks. Such is the habit, and I think there are really few men who do mean it, or hardly know what they have said. They hear so much of it. You say, why did I marry him? I did hear that he swore, and I went twenty miles to see him and talked it over with him and he denied it, and said he didn't and wouldn't; and I, like many another innocent girl, took him at his word and married him, such was my faith in him, but, alas, what I have suffered since, no one but God knows. I've talked, I've prayed, I've cried every day, and yet he will not stop. I've told one minister, and he did not go to him nor preach on it, but just meets him and speaks so fine to him that he thinks he is nice enough now, and he doesn't think anyone outside the home knows it, and he thinks I am too honorable to tell. Others never hear him swear, he is too proud for that. It is his only fault, and if anyone could tell me how to break him of it, my gratitude to them could not ever be repaid. He even swore in a whisper in church because he couldn't find in which pocket was his collection. Many women get a divorce for abuse, but did any ever for abuse of God's name? I'd rather he would strike me each time. God means so much to me. Ministers preach against divorce, but to some it would be a release. And I think, too, an ungodly husband living is harder to bear than to see one's godly husband die. In our L.T.L. work many of the boys won't take the triple pledge, because they say they cannot keep from swearing, and they don't want to break it, if they take it. Oh! pity the homes of these boys. In the home where it should be first stopped, is where they learned it. The Sunday-school too—why don't the new United Church start a "Holy Name Society" like the R. C. church? It's a great idea! And to all ministers I say:—do preach on swearing at least once a year, and talk to the men. And do let us fight it more in our papers, too. I'm so glad the Witness took it up, as they do all other good work, and let grown-ups read there what others think of it and them. I would like to hear from others, too, about it.

A FARMER'S WIFE.

He learned too late, when he counted the cost.
That the world was gained but his soul was lost.

Christianity is a spirit, not a law. It is a set of principles, not a set of rules.

A jury of architects appointed by the Council of the League of Nations has completed its program of regulations, whereunder all architects who are nationals of League of Nations members will compete

for 120,000 gold francs in prizes for plans for a new League assembly hall.

Germany in December achieved the first favorable trade balance since the outbreak of the Great War.

Nailing the Falsehood

Glimpses of Conditions under Government Control in the Province of Quebec

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

A DAUGHTER OF THE IROQUOIS

"With her black, silky shawl thrown over her head, and wearing a black silk dress, low-cut, this young Indian wife revealed the unhappy circumstances of a quarrel with her husband to Judge Cusson in Montreal last week.

"In voice, soft and low, she told the judge that her husband started a row with her because she would not allow him to have liquor in the house.

"Such firewater is not good for the Indian boy," she said.

"How did he come to hit you with a bottle?" asked the judge.

"Well, I spilled the beer out of the bottle. I did not want him to have it. Then I went into my own room and he followed me there and struck me with the empty beer bottle."

"That was the only reason?" queried the judge.

"Well, he also tried to make me drink before o'hers, but I would not do it. I told him he was insulting me by trying to make me do such a thing."

"Do you want to continue to live with your husband?" asked the lawyer for the husband.

"If he treats me right."

"All right," declared Judge Cusson, "let the husband plead guilty, and I will order that he be bound over on a one hundred dollar bond to keep the peace for one year."

And yet they say that under Government Control homes are happier.

"THE CLINK OF GLASSES"

In order that her two children, one of whom is ill, may receive the necessaries of life, this woman had her husband brought before Judge Enright in the police court.

They were a happy couple in the early period of their domestic life, but the husband became too fond of company, especi-

ally that kind of company to whom the clink of glasses is life's sweetest harmony.

The wife pleaded with him; coaxed him, and finally threatened him—all to no avail.

Tired of her efforts she determined to hand him over to the law, and he found himself facing the judge on a non-support charge and condemned to pay \$5 a week regularly to his wife.

And yet they say that under Government Control people are more sober and well behaved.

DRUNKS WERE PLENTIFUL

The bums were plentiful in the Recorder's Court but Acting Recorder Morison was merciful and most of them got off with suspended sentence.

Joseph Poirier, who was arrested at midnight whilst drunk upon Clarke Street, will pay \$3 and costs or go to jail for eight days. Albert Therrien, who was collected by Constable Lambert at one o'clock in the morning, will do the same. Etc., Etc.

And yet they say that under Government Control the Taverns promote temperance.

Among all the cases that came before the Montreal Courts last week the foregoing are but samples—samples of conditions under the much vaunted Government Control, which other provinces are being advised to initiate. The samples here given are borrowed from the Court reports of the Montreal Standard.

There were some striking cases of bootlegging and drug peddling but these will be featured another time. We are not giving these because they are interesting reading but because the readers of the Witness everywhere should know what happens under Government Control.

Watch for next week's instalment of "Nailing the Falsehoods."

Has Prohibition Justified Itself?

The Opinions of the Business Leaders of the United States

Experience Proves Prohibition Good for Country

United States-Steel Corporation.
New York, July 8/25.

Editor Manufacturers Record:
Since giving you an opinion, which was published about three years ago, I have not changed nor modified my views in regard to Prohibition. I am more and more satisfied that the prohibition legislation should have been passed and continued without amendment, and that it should be more rigidly imposed. I am also satisfied from experience it is a good thing for this country.

E. H. Gary, Chairman.

President of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States
Sees Nothing to Justify Any Compromise With the Liquor Traffic.

National Association of Manufacturers.
Nashville, Tenn., July 9/25

Editor Manufacturers Record:
There has not been the least weakening in my conviction that Prohibition was, is and ever will be right. Mistakes have probably been made in the methods by which to accomplish it. But even that fact would not justify any surrender to or compromise with those who are the friends of the liquor traffic. Whatever the cost may be computed to be, there are abundant evidences that the gains to America have far more than outweighed all of the expenditures of every character.

The abnormal lawlessness of the present time cannot reasonably be attributed to Prohibition, for since the World War there has been manifestly a general revolt against constituted authority in every field of organized activity. It seems to be the spirit of the age in which we are living. My own opinion is that except for Prohibition the situation in that respect would be infinitely worse. The proof is yet lacking that a blind tiger is more dangerous than one with two good eyes.

The very worst thing that could happen

under the circumstances would be to consider surrendering any trench that has been taken. For our Government to admit its inability to enforce the law or relax its efforts to do so would be to confess an impotency which would not increase, but would decrease the respect which its citizens have for it.

J. E. Edgerton, President.

Country Will Not Take Any Backward Step and Prohibition Law Will Be More Respected as Time Progresses.

B. F. Sturtevant Company
(Incorporated).

Boston, Mass., July 7/25

Editor Manufacturers Record:
I am more strongly than ever in favor of the Prohibition and the enforcement of the law. As a manufacturer and a large employer of labor I see daily the great benefits which are accruing to the workman and his family. For the most part, the laborer is letting liquor alone; the temptation of the saloon no longer exists. The violators of the law are among the more prosperous and educated classes, and shame on them!

Personally, I do not believe that the country will take any backward step on the question of Prohibition, but we shall find that the law will be more respected as time progresses. When one considers how long the drinking habit has prevailed the wonder is that the enforcement has been as efficient as it has thus far proven.

Let everybody strengthen the hand of the Administration at Washington.

Eugene N. Foss.
(Former Governor of Massachusetts.)

Note: These letters are republished by courtesy of the Manufacturers' Record of Baltimore. This journal has done wonderful work for the cause of prohibition. Its evidence is none the less striking because it is not published with the idea of social or spiritual uplift but for the advancement of the economic welfare of the

PREMIER OF JAPAN IS DEAD

Victim of Pneumonia—Was Formerly Ambassador to Britain

Viscount T. Kato, Japanese premier, died at Tokio early on Thursday morning. The entire Cabinet assembled at the official residence of the Premier and later tendered his resignation. There is much speculation as to who will be the new premier. The Diet has adjourned.

Viscount Kato was taken ill the previous Saturday with influenza. While his physicians said his condition was not serious, they were watching him closely and would not permit him to attend the sessions of the Diet. On Tuesday, in view of the likelihood of his prolonged absence from the Diet, the Cabinet appointed R. Wakatsuki, minister of home affairs, to act as premier temporarily. The latter is leader of the Kenseikai party.

Viscount Takakaki Kato became Prime Minister of Japan in June, 1924. Kato entered the service of the Foreign Office in 1887 and was appointed private secretary to Count Okuma, then foreign minister, in 1888. Later he was transferred to the financial department and promoted to be director of the banking bureau; then of the taxation bureau. He returned to the Foreign Office and was appointed minister plenipotentiary to England from 1894 to 1899. The late Premier became minister for foreign affairs in the Ito Cabinet from 1900 to 1901.

The Viscount was appointed ambassador to the Court of St. James in 1906 and served in that capacity until 1912.

Acting Premier Appointed

Reijiro Wakatsuki has been formally appointed premier ad interim by Prince Regent Hirohito. Mr. Wakatsuki, who was minister of home affairs in the cabinet of Viscount Takaaki Kato, takes the place left vacant by the latter's death. He is the leader of the Kenseikai party.

The Japanese Diet has been prorogued for five days as the result of the death of Viscount Kato.

There is much speculation as to who will be the new premier, who probably will be named a few days after the regent consults the Gerro (elder statesmen).

Viscount Kato's death was unexpected, as bulletins had stated he apparently was recovering; pneumonia developed from influenza and his generally poor physical condition resulted in death.

Political conditions are chaotic generally. It is expected the Diet will be dissolved shortly.

ROOSEVELT AT PLYMOUTH

Heroic Seamen Likely to Receive British Honors for Bravery

The Evening Standard says that Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lyster, president of the board of trade, has created a new precedent for his department by sending a high official to Plymouth to meet the United States liner President Roosevelt. Sir Philip also will send a full report on the ship's rescue of the crew of the British steamer Antioe to King George. On this report, the Evening Standard says, it will be decided in what manner the gallantry of Captain George Fried and his crew can be recognized most suitably.

The paper says that the Roosevelt's skipper and his men may receive exceptional honors, but that a final decision on this point will not be made until the King has considered Sir Philip's report.

The columns of the newspapers are filled with stories of the rescue of the crew of the Antioe after a battle of 80 hours at sea against the waves which finally overwhelmed the freighter.

Rescuers Receive Ovation

Traditional British reserve went by the board when the storm-battered liner President Roosevelt entered Plymouth Sound at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, carrying 25 members of the crew of the British freighter Antioe, whose lives the crew of the Roosevelt saved after a four-days' battle in mid-ocean. The whistles and sirens of hundreds of ships and factories greeted the men whose valor has focussed the eyes of the world on Captain Fried and his crew. Their work of mercy succeeded though it cost the lives of two rescuers.

"Well done," was the signal hoisted on two tenders which steamed out to meet the Roosevelt, coming in with empty davits, indicating the position of the lifeboats which had been battered to pieces in the cruel sea through which the Roosevelt's men sought to reach the Antioe crew clinging to the sinking freighter.

Captain Fried responded to the signal with flags which spelled out, "Thank you."

All manner of craft in the great naval harbor bore crowds which shouted their welcome. It was an ovation to heroism, pure and unselfish heroism of the sort the Allies had displayed shoulder to shoulder in the great war. The tenders were crowded with notables representing the King and the Admiralty.

Bremen Given Great Welcome

Another heroic rescue ship, the North German Lloyd liner Bremen, reached Queenstown on Monday, bringing with her six battered seamen, snatched from the maw of the storm lashed

Atlantic. As was the case with the President Roosevelt and her gallant crew, the Bremen was given an enthusiastic welcome, but the survivors of the British freighter Laristan were in a mood far from the hilarity displayed by those rescued from the Antioe.

Over them hung the shadow of the fate of their twenty-four comrades who went down with the Laristan before Captain Wurpts of the Bremen and his men were able to complete their work of rescue.

To a welcoming delegation of Irish government officials and representatives of public bodies who went aboard the Bremen from a tender early in the morning, the German captain said: "We regret very much that our continued attempts to rescue these poor men were not crowned with better success."

The survivors expressed admiration for the efficiency of the German crew and gratitude for the courtesy and attention shown them aboard the Bremen. Michael McCann, one of the six, said: "The Germans are good fellows; I was treated as though I were the Kaiser himself."

SEVERE WEATHER ON THE ATLANTIC

Crew of Dutch Freighter Rescued

Another Atlantic rescue was reported on Monday, the crew of the Dutch freighter, Alkalid, numbering 27 men, having been saved by the Hamburg-American liner Westphalia about 1,000 miles off the coast of Newfoundland. The Westphalia responded quickly to a radio signal of distress and found the Alkalid badly smashed and sinking. Before leav-

ing for New York with the rescued men, the crew of the Westphalia set fire to the Alkalid to prevent its becoming a menace to navigation.

Another ship, the British freighter Ryburn, which left Rotterdam on December 28th, with a load of coal for Philadelphia, is sixteen days overdue, and no word has been heard from her since she left Rotterdam. An appeal has been broadcast to ships at sea, asking if they had sighted her during the storm. She had 32 officers and men aboard.

In response to another message, the liner West Inship put about and was hurrying to the aid of the Johanne Dybwald, but was 117 miles away and fighting heavy seas.

The Johanne Dybwald called for help from mid-Atlantic, where she said, she had been caught by the storm. She was bound from Barry, Wales, to Boston.

Many buildings at Broome, West Australia, have been razed and nearly 200 luggers of the pearl fishing fleet sunk during a tornado, says a despatch to the Daily Mail from Sydney, N.S.W. The wind blew at the rate of 100 miles an hour.

Sun spots are given as the cause of the severe Atlantic storms by Captain N. Johnson, commander of the liner Columbus, which docked at New York on Wednesday, 36 hours overdue from Bremen. The ship had continuous bad weather with 30-foot waves and violent gales.

For items over forty shilling, the existing British currency will remain unaffected.

THORNTON MEANS TO STAY

Wants All Sections of Canada to Prosper Along with C. N. R.

Speaking before the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association convention at Winnipeg on Thursday, Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, referring to the attempted disintegration of the Canadian National System by an unseen hand, said that "one or two years ago, when the Canadian National Railways was failing to meet its expenses by some \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000, we heard very little about this 'white elephant' or that 'octopus', but when the net earnings began to mount from \$3,000,000 to \$30,000,000 trouble was abroad in the land and that disaster faced the people of Canada; and why, simply because the Canadian National Railways was beginning to become self-supporting." Not one kind of remedy had been suggested, but the only thing wanted, apparently, was the destruction of the Canadian National Railways. He referred to the different organizations formed to explain to people what kind of tragedy the Canadian National Railways was, and the publication and distribution all over Canada of pamphlets, and asked, caustically, as to who supported it and where the money came from for the campaign.

"I want to warn the people what is under way. We propose to stick right here, keep in the middle of the road, with no vindictive feeling, but we have our hands on our guns and watch the bushes on the side.

"I want to lay all the emphasis I can command on the fact that I have no feeling of animosity or any prejudice against any section of this country—I want every section of Canada to prosper, and will lend every support to that end."

Shipment of Canadian grain from Canadian ports exclusively was not possible at the present time as conditions were not equal, insofar, particularly, as tonnage was concerned, he declared, explaining that large quantities of grain were carried from the port of New York to Europe as ballast. He emphasized the fact that the Canadian National Railways was ready to support anything that would help move the grain through Canadian ports, explaining that it was to its advantage, having no interests in Buffalo or any other United States port.

In dealing with the freight rates question, Sir Henry said it would be a mistake to introduce in Canada any rate to haul traffic at less than a reasonable profit, which did not mean grain at less than cost, but the burden should not rest on the railway alone, suggesting that it should be borne by means of a subsidization.

The Lord Mayor of London's welcome banquet to the Prince of Wales on his return from his South American tour, which was postponed owing to the death of Dowager Queen Alexandra, has been abandoned.

Reviewing the rubber situation in light of the fact that price today is nearly two shillings a pound below the boom price of last November as a result of slackening demand, the London Daily Mail says that the position of the market is regarded as technically sound.

It is estimated that a million persons out of a population of sixty million are starving in the province of Hunan. In the province of Honan a smaller proportion of the populace is in distress. There are plentiful supplies of foodstuffs in Honan, but owing to the tie up of the railway because of the military situation, they cannot be sent into the stricken districts.

A new political party, "the People's Party," has been formed under the leadership of Prof. W. Magennis, who seceded from the Free State ministerial party following the London agreement on the question of the boundary between North and South Ireland. The new party's aim as announced will be to secure unity on Irish territory and the establishment of a central Government for the whole of the country.

Premier Stanley Baldwin, in a speech at Stirling, announced that the Government had made arrangements to build 2,000 steel houses in Scotland as a direct contribution to housing needs.

The Government's new scheme of rural credits will probably provide for the establishment of a system somewhat similar to the land banks of the United States.

Shortly before General Pershing left Arica on Wednesday to return to the United States for treatment for his health, the State Department formally announced his resignation as head of the Tacna-Arica plebiscitary commission.

The United States fall is practically dry at Niagara. With freezing weather, a huge ice jam at Port Day, a quarter of a mile above the falls, holds solid almost completely checking the flow to the United States cataract.

The lumbercut of the province of Quebec for the winter 1925-26 is expected to be about 1,500,000,000 feet.

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and arranged for their safe custody.

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

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

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.: NEWS OF THE WEEK .:

MONTREAL,
FEBRUARY 3, 1926.

Debate on The Address

Government Will Ask House to Adjourn for Six Weeks

The Government will seek an adjournment of the House of Commons for six weeks for the purpose of re-organization. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, acting Government leader, in the Commons said, "It is the intention of the Government as soon as the vote on the address is given to ask the House for an adjournment of six weeks for the purpose of reorganizing the Government and dealing with matters which have to be dealt with as the result of Parliament having been called earlier than usual after the general election."

Mr. Lapointe's announcement was made in answer to a question by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Opposition. Mr. Meighen had asked what the Government intended to do following the disposal of the address. In consequence of varied rumors as to the Government's programme, many members of the House had been unable to make arrangements for themselves and their families for the session. The Government, he said, should state its position regarding adjournment, giving reasons for the adjournment if it was to be asked for.

Mr. Meighen asked if the House would be informed as to the extent of the proposed Cabinet re-organization. Mr. Lapointe replied that he did not believe that Mr. Meighen would expect the Government to give such details before the re-organization was effected. The Governor-General must be consulted, and many other formalities settled before the news could be published.

Mr. Meighen said the House was entitled to know what portfolios would be retained and what amalgamations would be made. Actual names perhaps might be difficult to disclose, but the House was entitled to know how many ministers Ontario would get and how many would go to other provinces. It was entitled to know whether Parliament would be asked to continue to face "a truncated ministry" or as one minister had described it "a ministry in due course."

Maritime Rights

Maritime speakers held the floor when the House resumed on Wednesday afternoon. F. F. Quinn, Conservative of Halifax, declared himself a "Maritime righter"; he described the new grain elevator at Halifax as a political sop. Had there been the slightest sincerity in the building of the elevator, said Mr. Quinn, arrangements would have been made to supply grain to the elevator when it was completed.

The question of Maritime rights was discussed further by Wm. Duff, Liberal of Queen's Lunenburg. Mr. Duff questioned why it was that during the Conservative regime of 1911 to 1921, nothing was heard of Maritime rights?

"What are Maritime rights," interrupted Mr. Beaubien, Progressive from Provencher, Man. "I've been trying for years to find out and I haven't found out yet."

C. R. McIntosh (Liberal, North Battleford) took the stand that the country did not need a general election. Of the Prime Minister he said, "I am here to say that Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King is practically elected to this House, and when the nomination day rolls around this week he will be the member from Prince Albert."

Transportation Problem

W. F. MacLean (Conservative, York South) declared the transportation problem was of vital interest to Canada.

Mr. Maclean declared he "wanted a slow down" from the press of Montreal, the Bank of Montreal, the Royal Bank and the whole C. P. R. management, as to whether or not they were bent on destroying the Canadian National Railway.

Canada today was cursed with a duplication of railways, Mr. Maclean added. He believed that the Canadian Pacific Railway was ready to discuss with the Canadian National the elimination of unnecessary duplicating lines. He believed that the C. P. R. was even willing to discuss the consolidation of the two roads into one great Canadian National system. This would mean that the new system would have a great steamship service on two oceans. It would solve the railway problem in Canada. Once the systems were consolidated a process of re-routing, which would save millions of dollars a year, could be undertaken. Unnecessary lines could be done away with and the steel used to build branches which were required in western Canada.

John Evans (Progressive, Rosetown) said that agriculture had been the one great producer of wealth in this country; it was the only industry which had advanced since 1913, and whatever prosper-

ity the country enjoyed today was traceable to agriculture.

Tariff was a fallacy, "a diabolical frame-up between manufacturers and politicians," and agriculture had to bear the entire load. If protection had been honestly stated during the last forty years scarcely a protectionist member would have been returned to the House at the last election.

Dr. Edwards took issue with the statement a few days ago by the Progressive leader to the effect that the Progressives represented in a special sense the farmers of the country. There had always been representatives in the House under the old party system who took special interest in agricultural matters. He further disagreed with Mr. Forke's suggestion that Saskatchewan was the greatest dairy province in the Dominion.

Dr. Edwards discussed at some length the Canada-Australia trade treaty. The treaty with Australia was a "tremendous blunder" and was "going to prove a severe blow to the dairy industry in Alberta."

Hon. Charles Marcell (Liberal, Bonaventure) congratulated Dr. Edwards on the mildness of the speech delivered by him. He expressed the opinion that a strong opposition made for good government.

He thought something should be done to increase the interest of the electorate, and especially of the women voters, in public affairs.

S. G. Tchinn (Liberal, Wetaskiwin) said that as a new member, the most difficult thing in the House of Commons for him to understand was the Conservative representation from Nova Scotia. He himself had spent his youth in that province and it was beyond his comprehension how the province of that day could return protectionist Conservatives.

Immigration

Donald M. Kennedy (Progressive, Peace River) declared that this was the first year since 1921 in which his constituency was in a position to take care of immigrants and give them a chance to succeed. There appeared to be three immigration policies. The Government had one, and each of the railways also had an immigration policy.

"I believe," he declared, "that all immigration into the Dominion of Canada should be under the direct supervision of the Dominion Government."

He criticized the attitude of the Conservative party to the general question of railway facilities in the Peace River district. As far as he was concerned, said Mr. Kennedy, he was in favor of any outlet which would make it possible to market the products of that district effectively in the markets of the world. His attitude to Hudson Bay Railway was favorable. He could not see why that railway should not be completed and tried out. It would mean an increase of employment in more than one branch of industry in Canada, notably the steel industry.

NATIONAL PROBLEMS

Mr. Bourassa Concerned About Encroachment of Imperialism in Canada

Henri Bourassa gave the House of Commons his independent views on national problems. He was particularly concerned with the encroachments of Toryism and imperialism in Canadian affairs, regretting that Canadians were "self-willed vassals of a foreign power." He wanted a return to conditions under which Conservatives and Liberals stood for Canada before any other country. He condemned a system under which the poorest people in the Old Country had a voice regarding war or peace, whereas the people of Canada had no more to say than the inhabitants of a protectorate in South Africa.

In reference to the war, Mr. Bourassa deplored the situation in respect of nickels under which "bishops, lords, and members of Parliament" in the Old Country had made profit out of armaments manufactured in Canada. Mr. Bourassa declared that his authority was that of "gentlemen associated with the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain," and asserted that the late Admiral Lord Charles Beresford had made statements to the same effect.

The member for Labelle brought on himself protests from Conservative members of the Commons by his assertion that France and Britain were ready to declare war in 1912. He retorted that a study of British history would confirm his statement.

Mr. Bourassa expressed the opinion that preferences in tariff would be for the ben-

efit of Canada, not of the country enjoying the preference. He did not think the Conservative party was unanimous in favor of preference and suggested that this country was laughed at by "true Britishers" because of its course in giving preferences. He approved of the preference being confined to goods entering by Canadian ports.

The present income tax was attacked by Mr. Bourassa, who advocated an exemption of \$500 on salaries. He denounced the system under which salaries were taxed in the same manner as the income from invested capital.

In Mr. Bourassa's opinion French-Canadians who had gone to the United States could not be induced to return to this country.

The House waited with interest for a pronouncement from Mr. Bourassa regarding the tariff, but he was mostly non-committal. He favored neither free trade nor high protection. The tariff, he suggested, should be adapted to the conditions of the country. It should be accommodated to the requirements of the times, amenable to the situation in essential industries. He wanted a fiscal board rather than a tariff board.

J. S. Woodsworth, who sits next to Mr. Bourassa, followed with an expression of satisfaction regarding the result of the vote of confidence. He had opportunity to judge as to the attitude of the Government and the Opposition on questions affecting labor from letters addressed to him by the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition. The Prime Minister's promises, he declared, left him no choice but to support the Government.

Meighen Amendment
Defeated

The Conservative opposition succeeded on Monday night in frustrating the plan of the Government to dispose of the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, and immediately adjourn the House till March 15. As anticipated, the Meighen amendment to the address was defeated by Liberals, Progressives and Independents voting solidly together. The majority against the amendment was ten, the vote being 125 to 115.

Immediately the vote on the amendment was over Donald Sutherland, Conservative, South Oxford, rose and announced that he proposed to discuss the address itself, and moved the adjournment of the debate, it being his intention to move a further amendment when he resumes.

The Sutherland motion prevented the disposal of the address and the bringing on of the proposal for a recess. When Hon. Ernest Lapointe moved the adjournment of the House after the vote, he declared in response to a query from Mr. Meighen that the House on Tuesday would proceed with Government notices which means the notice to adjourn till March 15.

Opposition leaders stated after the House rose that they would oppose the proposed extended adjournment.

Premier King to Be
OpposedCapt. D. L. Burgess, M. C.,
Stands as Independent

Late on Monday D. L. Burgess was placed in nomination at Prince Albert, Sask., as an independent candidate to oppose Premier W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal. Mr. Burgess' papers were filed shortly before the time set for nomination to close.

Captain D. L. Burgess, M.C., is now a soldier settler in the Red Deer Hill district and at one time employed as homestead inspector in Prince Albert.

The nomination was placed shortly before two o'clock in the name of David Luther Burgess, of McDowell, Sask. There had been rumors earlier in the day that James McKay, of Prince Albert, would be nominated as an independent candidate, but these proved groundless.

Mr. Burgess, a farmer, got his M.C., in the flying corps in France and was subsequently with the Soldier Settlement Board.

During the whole day rumors of an independent candidate entering the lists at the last moment had raised intense interest among the crowds gathered for the Prime Minister's visit. Various names were mentioned, but it was not till a few minutes before nominations closed that Mr. Burgess' papers were deposited with the returning officer and his nomination accepted. Nominations for Mr. King were signed by some fifty scattered all over the division.

Those for Burgess were largely confined to the city of Prince Albert, Sherbrooke, Colleton and Red Deer Hill.



LORD READING

The retiring Viceroy of India.

D. L. Burgess, M.C., is a native of Ontario and came west about ten years ago. In the war he enlisted with the 188th battalion, Prince Albert, in 1916, and was given a commission. In England he transferred to the flying corps and in 1917 was decorated for conspicuous bravery in an air battle in France.

PREMIER OPENS CAMPAIGN

Premier King opened his campaign in Prince Albert on Monday with a speech in which he charged that moneyed interests in Montreal were endeavoring to get control of the Government of the country. He had referred to Mr. Meighen's tariff policy. "Back of this protectionist thought," warmly exclaimed the Prime Minister, "lies the desire of a few men of great wealth to get political control in this country. That is the real issue in Canada, whether a few men, who are already very wealthy, who have certain established privileges, who reside for the most part in Eastern Canada and in Montreal, more than anywhere else whether these few men are going to succeed in getting political control in this country, so that they can make the policies of Canada serve their moneyed interests and their selfish purposes."

"The country was face to face in the last elections," so the Prime Minister proceeded, "with as great a conspiracy as any country ever faced. That conspiracy was made clear in the House of Commons during the past month. That conspiracy is now apparent to everyone in the Dominion."

Referring to co-operation between Liberals and Progressive, Mr. King said he had no desire for intrigue or entanglements. "So far as I am concerned I have made it perfectly clear that I am ready for any form of co-operation, open and above board. But it must be something that is open and above board. It must be a relationship that is understood throughout Canada from one end to the other. It must be based on mutual faith and mutual good will."

On the Hudson Bay Railway, the Prime Minister declared that, with support, the Government intended to go ahead. "We have support and we intend to go ahead," he announced, the crowd cheering, "and that work is going to be proceeded with this year."

Premier Dunning, of Saskatchewan, who preceded Premier King, said the eyes of the Dominion were on Saskatchewan. "The crisis which has come about," he said, "has increased our importance in the Dominion to a degree which no one would have believed possible a few months ago." Mr. Dunning paid his tribute to the Progressives of Prince Albert in saying that the principle in which they believed should prevail and not be destroyed by a common enemy.

Mr. Dunning spoke of efforts at co-operation between Liberals and Progressives at Ottawa. It was not, he said, a question of secret bargaining, of underhand arrangements, but a plain, straightforward co-operation to put into effect the policies outlined in the Speech from the Throne.

Estimates for a total expenditure of \$23,121,389 are provided for in the budget laid before the Quebec Legislature by Hon. Jacob Nicol, provincial treasurer. This compares with estimates of \$20,589,355 for the current year.

The Lausanne treaty with Turkey was ordered favorably reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the United States on Friday after brief discussion.

United States Joins World Court

Vote was Overwhelming, and Ended Long Struggle in Upper House

Adherence of the United States to the world court, with reservations, was approved on Wednesday by the Senate, 76 to 17. The vote brought to an end one of the bitterest fights the Senate has had since the memorable struggle over the League of Nations.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the war president, sat in the crowded galleries with rapt attention as the Senate cast the vote giving its "advice and consent" to United States membership in the court set up under the covenant of the League which her husband brought back from Paris, and which the Senate rejected on March 19, 1920. Operating under the drastic closure rule limiting debate, the Senate worked far past its usual hour of adjournment in order to reach the final vote. There were five hours of debate and then a rapid fire of roll calls, on which every reservation pressed by the opponents of the court were rejected by overwhelming majorities.

The final roll call came suddenly after Senator Johnson, Republican, California, had made a dramatic last-minute appeal for rejection of the resolution of adhesion. Party lines disappeared in the voting, 40 Republicans and 36 Democrats casting their ballots for adhesion, and 14 Republicans, 2 Democrats and the Farmer-Labor member voting in the negative.

The salient features of the reservations are that the United States is to have no legal relations to the League of Nations; that it may withdraw from the court at its will, and that the tribunal shall not, without the consent of this country, entertain any request for an "advisory opinion" touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest.

The World Court

Establishment of a "permanent court of international justice" was proposed under article 14 of the covenant of the League of Nations.

The League called together in 1920 a commission of jurists who drew up plans for the court. Elihu Root was a member. These plans, as embodied in the "court

protocol," have been accepted by 48 nations. They provide for a court of eleven judges and four deputies, chosen by the League. The court can pass on such international disputes as may be presented, but its opinions are binding only when the nations involved consent.

The first panel of judges was elected in 1921, and soon afterward the court began to function at Geneva. It has handed down a number of decisions. One of the judges is John Bassett Moore, a United States citizen. Conditional ratification of the court protocol by the Senate was proposed by President Harding on February 27, 1923. He recommended reservations, saying the United States accepted no "legal relation" to the League, would expect a voice in the election of judges, and must give its consent before the protocol could be amended. These stipulations and several others are contained in the ratification resolution adopted.

President Harding's proposal promptly was pocketed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where a majority made up of opponents of the League of Nations said it meant entering the League by the back door.

After Harding's death, President Coolidge repeatedly urged ratification, and his recommendation was supported by petitions from many sources. Church and other organizations conducted a nationwide campaign for ratification. Others including many enemies of the league, urged rejection.

The pressure for action continued, and at the instance of the Democratic leader, Senator Robinson, the Senate agreed last spring to take up the court in December, with the Swanson resolution as the basis of discussion.

The ratification, based on a revised version of the original Swanson resolution, does not automatically take the United States into the court. The reservations adopted first must be submitted by the state department to the other member nations, and each must declare its willingness to admit the new member under the conditions specified.

Outposts were established by the Canadians among the hills about twelve miles east of the Rhine fronting Cologne and Bonn, while German outposts were similarly strung out facing the Canadian troops a distance of ten kilometres away.

The Canadians remained in garrison of the Cologne bridgehead until the middle of January, 1919, when they were withdrawn to Belgium, prior to returning to Canada for demobilization.

Another experiment in the transmutation of elements is reported by the Scientific American, which says that Doctors A. Smith and A. Krassen, of the University of Amsterdam, had succeeded in transmuting lead into mercury and thallium by heating lead electrically in a high vacuum.

Major Court Treatt, of the British Army, his wife and four European companions rode into Cairo Sunday morning in automobiles in which they had travelled the whole length of Africa from Cape Town. Their 7,000 mile trip was undertaken with the object of mapping out transport routes through darkest Africa to help fulfill the cherished ambitions of Cecil Rhodes.

Rev. G. W. Allen, who was dismissed by a majority vote of the congregation of Ossington Avenue Baptist Church, announced the organization of a new Baptist Church with himself as pastor and 100 members of Ossington Church who supported him forming the congregation. Plans have been made to build a church but for the present services will be held in a theatre.

Soviet Russia is ready to turn her crown jewels into American ploughs, tractors and machinery.

BRITISH HOUSE RE-OPENS

Mr. Lloyd George Re-Elected Parliamentary Leader of Liberal Party

The British House was re-opened on Tuesday with all the customary ceremonies, nothing being omitted from the ancient and picturesque display.

The only noteworthy departure from custom was the absence of the Prince of Wales from the state procession owing to his inability to don a state uniform because of his recent accident.

Another notable absentee was Ramsay MacDonald, who will not return from Ceylon until the end of the week. J. R. Clynes filled his place as leader of the opposition temporarily.

The session of Parliament just opened should be one of the greatest importance. The Speech from the Throne was read privately at official banquets given on Monday night in the House of Lords and the House of Commons by Lord Salisbury and Premier Baldwin. These also are very ceremonious functions, uniforms and orders being worn. When the servants retire, the speech is read for private information.

The speech is expected to refer to the government's hope of a peaceful settlement with Turkey over Mosul; to the Italian debt settlement, to the coming Imperial Conference and to European affairs concerned in the peace settlements and the Geneva activities. The Legislative program will probably be short because the government wishes to keep time in hand to deal with questions arising from the report of the royal commission to be issued about a month hence.

It will be a very busy session with the Government's new economy bill, its electrical power scheme and its measure for assisting agriculture, to say nothing of Chancellor Churchill's budgetary difficulties in finding revenue to counterbalance the £20,000,000 expended on the coal mining subsidy. The Baldwin Government will meet Parliament in undiminished strength, retaining practically intact its majority of 200 over all other parties. Labor as the official opposition is little changed from the last session, but the small Liberal party of about 50 members is more divided than ever, having three warring sections with threats of further secessions to follow the Mond incident. One such secession was announced in the person of C. F. Entwistle, who, although not now a member of Parliament, was in 1924 deputy chairman of the committee of ways and means. He, like Sir Alfred Mond, has gone over to the Conservatives.

Lloyd George was re-elected sessional chairman of the Parliamentary Liberal party, which thus voted its continued confidence in the former premier.

Mr. Lloyd George's re-election was by a vote of 17 to 7, with five abstentions, in a meeting of about thirty members of the party.

The radical section, which opposed his re-election, strongly criticized his leadership of the last parliamentary session, but before the meeting decided not to submit another candidate.

SECESSION OF MOND

Lloyd George Makes Bitter Comment

Lloyd George makes bitter comment on the secession from the Liberal party of Sir Alfred Mond, M.P., former minister of health, and Sir Alfred's going over to the Conservative party, because of Lloyd George's land campaign.

"I am not in the least surprised," Lloyd George says with regard to Sir Alfred Mond's move. "He was obviously making tracks for the Tory party, and the land question is only an excuse. His actions have nothing to do with the land question."

"He could have gone to the Liberal convention (to be held next month) to present his case for the leadership of the party. If the decision had gone against him he could then have acted as

he has done. The real reason for his present course is given in that part of his letter to Lord Oxford announcing his resignation in which he reveals his conviction that the Liberal party offers poor prospects for ambitious men.

"Like another notorious member of his race, he has gone to his own place."

ITALY SETTLES WITH BRITAIN

War Debt to be Paid in Next Sixty-Two Years—Terms Very Liberal

Italy has settled her war debt to Great Britain by agreeing to pay roughly £4,000,000 annually for 62 years, a total of £272,250,000 (\$1,323,135,000). This was revealed by publication of the terms of the agreement signed by Count Volpi, Italian Minister of finance, and Winston Churchill British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The agreement provides also for Great Britain's concurrent repayment of the gold deposited by Italy in the Bank of England in 1915, amounting to £22,000,000, as security for war loans. The total Italy must pay is, in effect, less than half her admitted debt of £592,000,000 (\$2,877,000,000), and the terms accorded by Britain, are regarded as more generous than Italy obtained at Washington. The first payment, £2,000,000, is to be made on February 15 next. Thereafter instalments are to be paid according to the following schedules: £4,000,000 annually for two years, £4,250,000 annually for four years, and thenceforth £4,500,000 annually until the final year, when a payment of £2,250,000 will close the account.

Italy's £22,000,000 gold deposit against the war loans will be repaid, beginning in the fiscal year 1928-29, in eight instalments of £1,250,000 each, and after these eight years in annual instalments of £191,000 until September 15, 1937. Great Britain will pay no interest on the Italian gold. Italy's payments to Britain will be made semi-annually, on March 15 and September 15.

In obtaining immediate payments, Great Britain has obtained an advantage over the United States settlement with Italy, since the United States has to wait several years for the instalments to begin and the grade of rising payments is lower.

A BILLION TRUST

Proposal to Give One Tenth of Net Profits to Philanthropies

The suggestion that the new \$1,000,000,000 Ward Food Products Corporation might propose to buy all the wheat in the United States and sell all of the bread was made in the American Senate on Monday by Senator Norris, Republican, Nebraska.

"Think what a fine condition we will have when one man purchases all of the farmers' products and sells all of the bread and other foodstuffs to the consumers," said Senator Norris, in referring to the new bread combine.

President Coolidge and the investigating agencies of his administration were attacked by Senator King, Democrat, Utah, in connection with the merger. He said he did not expect the Department of Justice to act as if they were "sleeping while these great trusts are being formed, and the federal trade commission was impotent."

Reports from New York state that Haston Thompson, member of the federal trade commission, will start an investigation into the billion dollar merger. It is reported that the corporation will distribute one-tenth of its net profits to philanthropies, in accordance with the biblical precepts, but Commissioner Thompson is reported to have admitted that the mere avowal of high moral aims would not be a justification for any violation of the anti-trust laws.

Mercier's Remains Enshrined

The body of Belgium's heroic war Cardinal, Desire Mercier, was enshrined in Malines, the seat of his archbishopric, and the scene of his long years of struggle and triumph.

From the archiepiscopal palace, to which it had been returned after the elaborate state funeral in Brussels, the casket was borne in solemn procession, preceded by a great silver cross, to the Cathedral St. Rombaut and there entombed in the crypt.

After approving a number of amendments, the United States Congress passed and sent to the Senate the annual navy development bill carrying approximately \$308,000,000.

The Prince of Wales' horse dropped dead under him while the Prince was hunting at Melton-Mowbray with the Belvoir Hounds. The Prince was not injured. He had just cleared a fence and, on landing, his mount fell dead.

Recent reports that the Rumanian Ministry of the Interior had instructed the police to expel 20,000 Germans and Austrians from Rumania by January 25 have proved to be erroneous.

THE MOSUL DISPUTE

Turks Refuse to Negotiate on League of Nations Basis

A despatch to the Westminster Gazette from Angora says that Sir Ronald Lindsay, British ambassador to Turkey, after having spent a week in Angora in fruitless negotiations with the Turks on the Mosul question, has returned to Constantinople for fresh instructions from London.

The despatch adds that the Turks refused to negotiate on the basis of the League of Nations' decision giving Great Britain the mandate over Mosul and that, although the ambassador is expected to return to Mosul in about a week, there is but little hope of a successful issue in the Mosul dispute.

BRITISH EVACUATE COLOGNE

Haul Down Union Jack and Replace it With German Colors

An historic event occurred on Saturday in the lowering of the British flag over British headquarters at the Excelsior Hotel, Cologne, denoting the end of British occupation. In place of the Union Jack, the white and red flag of Cologne was run up, visible symbol of the Allies' recognition that Germany had kept faith according to Versailles Treaty, and is, therefore, entitled to untrammelled possession again of the Cologne bridgehead, occupied by the Allies since December, 1918.

A number of British officials and citizens witnessed the function and followed the flag to the station. Although Cologne is officially in the hands of the Germans, the actual legal date for the transfer has still to be determined by the Ambassadors' Council, and is expected to be in the middle of February, but the precise date depends on legal and financial adjustments.

The evacuation of the Cologne bridgehead by the British troops is not without interest to Canadians, in view of the fact that it was the 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions, under General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., now Principal of McGill University, Montreal, who initiated this "Watch on the Rhine." These two Canadian formations were included in the Army of Occupation, and made the march from the vicinity of Valenciennes, through northern France and Belgium, into Germany following the Armistice.

The 1st Canadian Division entered Cologne on December 13, 1918, and marched over the "Neue Bruecke" (New Bridge) to the eastern bank of the Rhine. On the same day the 2nd Canadian Division crossed the Rhine at Bonn, the university town, about 20 miles up the river. Canadian headquarters were established at Bonn, in the palace of the Princess Schomburg-Lippe.



THE BLUNDERBUSS

From the Crows Nest

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

Quebec Liquor Commission Fourth Annual Report

The most prosperous institution in the Province of Québec is the Quebec Liquor Commission. Every other institution, with possibly a few exceptions, reports that business has been bad for several years. Loud and continuous have been the complaints of business men over the situation all over the province. Never have there been so many out of employment, nor so many business failures as during the last quadrennium and yet during that time the liquor business has kept on in the even tenor of its way gathering in the shekels from rich and poor, from workers and workless, enlarging its plants, increasing its output and returning large profits to the Provincial Government—but at the expense of every legitimate enterprise.

The Fourth Annual Report, published by the Liquor Commission, and just released by the Government, is a most interesting periodical and deserves the critical reading of every thoughtful citizen. It is a duty which he should perform before accepting at their face value the laudatory comments and fulsome congratulations of the English and French "wet" press.

Let us glance at some of the more striking features of this report:—

I. The Reduced Gross Receipts

The Commission announces that there has been a decline in the gross receipts, compared with the year previous, amounting to ten per cent. The sales for the year 1923-24 totalled \$19,812,781.23 while for 1924-25 they totalled but \$17,887,588.19—a decrease of \$1,925,193.04.

The public should remember, however, that while the value of the sales of the Commission is less than the year before the volume of sales was greater and never so large. In the year 1923-4 there were 1,407,830 gallons of wine and spirits sold whereas in 1924-25 the number of gallons was 1,440,075—an increase of 32,245 gallons.

The Liquor Commission and the Wet press have been making much of the fact, with the idea of impressing the dry area of Canada and Prohibition United States that while there has been an increase in the quantities of liquor sold in Quebec last year the quantities of hard spirits has been reduced. The sale of wines this year reached 722,022 gallons, an increase of 90,187 gallons, equal to 14 per cent., while the sale of hard spirits dropped to 718,053 gallons, a decrease of 57,942 gallons or about 7 1/2 per cent.

The innocent public must not be over-impressed with this announcement. They need to be reminded that there is alcohol in wines as well as in whiskey, and with sufficient content to make people drunk. The average alcoholic content of the wines sold by the Commission is from three to five times that of the beer now legally sold in Ontario.

Two drunken police officers, driving through the streets of Montreal, a couple of months ago, and running down a girl at a crossing, confessed, at the investigation, to only having four glasses of "light" Canadian wine, but that "light" wine was sufficient to cause an accident, the arrest of the officers and their dismissal from the police force.

The decrease in the sales of hard spirits in Quebec last year is attributed by the Commission to the gradual substitution by the people of wines for hard spirits. We are not prepared to accept that statement, for the recognized tendency in every country is for drinking people to do the opposite—to substitute hard spirits for wines. The average

drinker does not long remain satisfied with "light" wines. From year to year he craves a beverage with a still stronger "kick" in it. He may begin with champagne, but he ends with brandy and whiskey. This is only natural.

We are inclined to believe that there are two great reasons for the increase in the sales of wines over hard spirits in Quebec. One is a reason that should make every patriot sad, the other is one that should make him glad.

(1) The first reason is that under Government Control the number of drinkers is rapidly increasing. The drink habit is fastening itself like a leech upon the people and homes and social circles that would not have tolerated liquors four years ago have been successfully invaded under the guise of Government sanction and respectability. Young men and women, even boys and girls in their teens, are acquiring the habit. It is not conventional unless they drink. All these new recruits, most of them, take wines. By and by they will demand stronger drink and for this emergency the Liquor Commission is well prepared through its large stocks of hard spirits in its warehouses and through the conspicuous and many whiskey advertisements which now appear in nearly all of the papers of the province. If the Liquor Commission were sincere in its pious declaration that it wants the people to turn from the drinking of hard spirits to wines, why does it not cease keeping hard spirits in stock? Why does it not stop publishing and distributing attractive pamphlets in which so much space is devoted to rum, brandies, gin and whiskey? Why does it not use its powerful influence to put a stop to newspaper whiskey advertisements?

(2) A second reason for the increased sales of wines over hard spirits is one that the Commission does not make very conspicuous in its report, and that is the increased vigilance and activity of American Law Enforcement officers along the international boundary line. So rigid has the patrol become during the past year that the Quebec Liquor Commission stores, adroitly placed in municipalities close to the United States, have experienced a tremendous slump in their sales. Take for example the little City of Valleyfield with its two Commission Stores. A prominent resident of the place tells us that there is not one-third the bootlegging going on now that there was two years ago. The figures of the Commission's report substantiate this statement.

In Valleyfield in the year 1923-24, in the two stores, 47,550 gallons of hard spirits were sold to 17,248 gallons of wines, whereas in the year 1924-25 there were only 20,245 gallons of hard spirits sold—less than 100 per cent., to 25,041 gallons of wines.

In the City of Sherbrooke we have another good example. In the Commission stores of that city in 1923-24 there were 30,019 gallons of hard spirits sold, while in 1924-25 the amount had been reduced to 18,952.

These figures show the tremendous effect of improved prohibition enforcement in the United States upon the sales of hard spirits by the neighboring Quebec Government. Prohibition does prohibit. With these figures, found in the report on page 69 in mind, only the most credulous and prejudiced, will accept the humanitarian pose of the Liquor Commission as a true Apostle of Temperance as genuine. It is making a virtue of necessity.

Not only has the Liquor Commission suffered in its gross receipts from the reduced sales of hard spirits, but through the reduced prices for beer which have prevailed in this province since February of last year. The output from the Quebec Breweries was never so large, being 1,000,000 gallons more than the year previous, the price-cutting competition brought the price of a glass of beer to even lower than pre-war rates. The effect of the Brewers' War may be seen in the small increase in the Commission's revenue from beer sales for last year amounting to only \$1500.00, when under normal conditions it should have been \$22,000. In the year 1923-24 the total quantity of beer produced, imported and exported in the province was 26,228,488 gallons. In the year 1924-25 it reached 27,228,623 gallons.

II. Increased Drinking Facilities

In the first year of Government Control there were 64 stores established by the Commission for the sale of wine and hard spirits. During the past year this number has increased to 90.

In addition to these stores are licensed places for the sale of wine and beer. In the first year of Government Control the number of permits or licenses issued were 1861. These have been increased to 2,

147 over the previous year. Of these permits 1129 were issued in Montreal alone, of which there are 306 tavern permits, 612 beer store permits, 40 restaurant, 32 clubs, etc.

III. Decreasing Dry Areas

In the year 1917 there were only 90 Wet municipalities in Quebec, now there are 267—an increase of nearly 300 per cent.

The cost of police and judiciary in Quebec is steadily increasing under Government Control. The volume of work upon the part of these authorities has increased with the increase of drinking facilities and the growth of the Commission's business. This is indicated on pages 51 to 63 of the report. We put the particulars in the form of a table:—

	Complaints	Investigations Completed.
1923-24.	3823	3525
1924-25.	4806	4004
		Increase of 697.
	Investigations Incompleted 498, 1138,	(Increase 640.)

These complaints and investigations were due to the increased illicit operations within the province. The Commission admits this fact on Page 52.

"The excess of six hundred and seventy-nine completed investigations during the course of 1924-25 demonstrates that a very active campaign was waged against illicit resorts (blind pigs) both in the city and country. As in the past, it has been proved that the tenants of such illegal resorts use every effort to continue doing business at the place where they have already been established. Nevertheless, we succeeded in having several closed up, but many still remain open in spite of repeated raids made on them. Special mention must be made of certain so-called clubs where the owners defy the law and which, up to the present, we have found impossible to close up definitely.

"Even while we are convinced that we are able to hinder to a great extent the activities of bootleggers as well as of 'blind pigs' or illicit resorts, it does not appear possible to completely suppress them."

GOVERNMENTS ABETTING CRIME

The Quebec Government should wake up. In some of the South American Republics and in Russia, Governments are known to be abettors of crime, earning thereby the hatred of the whole civilized world.

There is an epidemic of crime in the Province of Quebec. Murders are shockingly prevalent and detection rare.

It is the bounden duty of the Quebec Government to awaken to its responsibilities. The best detective should be employed; substantial rewards should be offered for information; the most competent and fearless judges should preside at trials, and the most skilled and most experienced lawyers should be employed to prosecute, and whatever local conditions are likely to defeat the ends of justice at trials changes of venue should be made.

In dealing with the recent crimes of murder in Quebec that have shocked the community the Provincial Government will be closely watched, and it is to be hoped the authorities by laxity or favoritism, or by surrender to improper influences, or for the sake of party exigencies, will not lay itself open to a charge of complicity in crime as abettors of murder.—Montreal Star.

TAVERN KEEPERS WANT POLICE AID

At the annual meeting of the Licensed Victuallers Association of Montreal, which was held early in January, it was decided to ask the Quebec Liquor Commission authorities to solicit the help of the municipal police in order to put a stop to the clandestine and illicit sale of intoxicants in different parts of Montreal. It was shown that a great deal of harm has been done to the legitimate hotel and tavern keepers, who are trying to do fair business against unfair competition.

"POISONERS GENERAL" EVEN THEN

While we know that the evil of drunkenness was portrayed and denounced by the men of old, prophets and moralists, denunciation of the crime of the traffic in drink is often regarded as something quite

recent. It would be difficult, however, to find a clearer conception or stronger denunciation of the trade than is found in the words of John Wesley, of which Methodists would do well frequently to remind themselves. This is how Wesley regarded the traffic in his day: "All who sell drink in the common way to any that will buy are poisoners general. They murder His Majesty's subjects by wholesale, neither does their eye pity or spare. They drive them to hell like sheep; and what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who, then, will envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them; the curse of God cleaves to the stones, the timber, the furniture of them! The curse of God is in their gardens, their walks, their groves—a fire that burns to the nethermost hell! Blood, blood is there: the foundation, the floor, the walls, the roof are stained with blood! And canst thou hope, O thou man of blood, though thou art clothed in scarlet and fine linen and farest sumptuously every day, canst thou hope to deliver down thy fields of blood to the third generation? Not so; for there is a God in Heaven; therefore thy name shall soon be rooted out. Like as those whom thou hast destroyed, body and soul, thy memorial shall perish with thee!"

These things Wesley said of a legal traffic—what shall be said of those who prosecute and those who encourage an outlawed business?—Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

The Sticker

It's easy to cry that you're beaten, and die,

It's easy to crawl and crawl,
But to fight and to fight when hope's out
out of sight,

Why, that's the best game of them all.

And though you come out of each grueling
bout.

All broken and beaten and scarred—
Just have one more try. It's dead easy
to die,

It's keeping on living that's hard.

—Young Canada.

Alleging corrupt practices prevailing during the recent Federal election in the Athabaska riding, a petition has been forwarded to Ottawa by R. D. Tighe, of Edmonton, on behalf of the electorate, supporters of D. F. Kellner, asking Parliament for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the alleged prevalence of corrupt practices.

The two fishing tugs Helen M. and Indian, with eight men aboard, caught in the terrific gale in Lake Michigan, dropped out of sight at two a.m. Wednesday, Muskegon, Mich., coast guards reported. The tugs had been drifting to the south during the night and the blizzard made it impossible to locate them.

Montreal will probably join more than two thousand American cities in observing "Boys' Week." It was proposed to start the week on the first Sunday in May, with observance of boys' religious work in the churches and continue with a day in each field of city life where boys play an active part.

Through the close co-operation of the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, 47,700 square miles of Canadian territory have been successfully photographed during the past season.

The Haugen bill to establish a co-operative marketing division in the United States Department of Agriculture, has been passed by the United States Congress. The measure is designed to aid co-operative marketing organizations in disposing of their crops.

Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, has tabled in the House of Commons the agreement between the Dominion Government and the province of Alberta for the transfer to Alberta of its natural resources.

It is learned in Vancouver that Field Marshal Viscount Allenby will begin a tour of Canada from Victoria on March 5, accompanied by the Viscountess Allenby.

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

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

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

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

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Miss A. Jean Whillans, Alberta.—Sorry for tardiness in replying, but after considerable trouble we have been successful in securing the poem, which is being mailed to you.

Hattie B. Rand, Nova Scotia.—You might send in the poem you speak of.

E. Bray had better inquire at the place where he bought the game about the glass counters.

Miss Susan MacLeod, Nova Scotia.—See page 18 of the Witness, bottom column 3.

Will correspondents kindly remember that copy for the printer should be written on one side of the sheet only?

Mrs. Cramm, Ontario.—It is hardly possible for us to give you the information you want through this department. Perhaps our advertising columns would be effective, and there is no time like the present.

We thank Miss Daisy Myrtle Harris for the words of "Molly and the Baby" and "The Two Lives." The former appeared in the Witness of Jan. 20 and the other on several occasions. Thanks also for the clippings.

Mrs. P. J. Devine will probably get the book she desires from the Rodeheaver Company, 440 South Dearborn St., Chicago; or 814 Walnut street, Philadelphia. You might also try the Montreal Book Room, 35 McGill College Ave., or Eaton's, Toronto or Montreal.

If an Old Subscriber will send along information as to the denomination of her Mexican silver coin we will endeavor to get the information she desires.

Marjory E. Dupuis, Manitoba, sends the words of the poem Mizpah for M.M., Innisfall. Many thanks. It appeared in last week's Witness.

W. F. Stephen, Quebec.—A letter addressed to Dr. Grenfell either at St. Anthony, Nfld., or Brookline, Mass., should reach him.

SOCIAL CONTRACT

Mr. W. A. Coutts, Ontario, writes:—I wish that you would some time at your convenience inform me and your readers generally, the meaning of a term which I have often seen in print, but which I have never seen explained and which I cannot find in the dictionary. I refer to the term "Social Contract."

Ans.—In political philosophy social contract is a term applied to the theory of the origin of society, traceable back to the Greek Sophists. One authority declares that men lived originally in a state of nature in which there were no recognized criteria of right and wrong, no distinction of meum and tuum. Each person took for himself all that he could. Man's life was "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short." The state of nature was therefore a state of war, which was ended by men agreeing to give liberty into the hands of a sovereign, who thenceforth was absolute. Laws resulted from this combination. Though it is quite obvious that the theory of a social contract (or compact, as it is also called) contains a considerable element of truth—that loose associations for mutual protection preceded any elaborate idea or structure of law, and that Government cannot be based exclusively on force—yet it is open to the equally obvious objection that the very idea of contract belongs to a more advanced stage in human development than the hypothesis itself demands. Thus the doctrine yielding as a definite theory of the origin of society to the evidence of history and anthropology, becomes interesting primarily as a revolt against mediaeval and theocratic theories of the state.

WORDS SUPPLIED

Mrs. Ira D. Hardy, Prince Edward Island, writes: "In the Witness of Jan. 6, Mrs. H. E. R., Saskatchewan, asks for the recitation, Third Reader and I take pleasure in sending "The Plum Cakes", which was in my old them along.

THE PLUM CAKES

A farmer who some wealth possess,
With three fine boys was also blest.
Tom, Will, and Pack, like other boys,
Loved tops and marbles, sports and toys,
The farmer scouted the false plan,
That money only makes the man;
And to the best of his discerning
Was bent on giving them good learning;
So with due care a school was sought,
Where his young sons might well be taught.

Twelve days before the closing year,
When Christmas holidays were near,
The father called to see the boys,
And asks how each his time employs;
Then from a basket straight he takes
A goodly number of plum-cakes;
Twelve cakes he gives to each dear son,
Who each expected only one;
And then with many a kind expression,
He leaves them to their own discretion,
Resolved to mark the use each made
Of what he to their hands conveyed.

The twelve days past, he comes once more,
And brings their ponies to the door;
As home with them his ride he takes,
He asks the history of the cakes.

Says Will: "Dear Father, life is short,
So I resolved to make quick sport;
The cakes were all so nice and sweet,
I thought I'd have a jolly treat.
So, snugly by myself I fed
When every boy was gone to bed;
I ate them all, both paste and plum,
And did not spare a single crumb;
But oh! they made me, to my sorrow,
As sick as death upon the morrow.

Quoth Tom: "I was not such a dunce,
To eat my plum-cakes all at once;
And though the whole were in my power,
I'd I a single cake devour?
Thanks to the use of keys and locks,
They're all now snug within my box."
The mischief was by hoarding long
They grew so mouldy and so strong;
That none of them were fit to eat,
And so he lost his father's treat.

"Well, Jack," the anxious parent cries,
"How did you manage?"—Jack replies:
"I thought each day its wants would have,

And appetite again would crave;
So every day I took but one,
But never ate my cakes alone;
With every boy I knew, I shared,
And more than half I always spared.
One every day, 'twixt self and friend,
Has brought my dozen to an end."

"Tom called me spendthrift not to save;
Will called me fool because I gave;
But when our last day came I smiled,
For Will's were gone, and Tom's were spoiled;
Not hoarding much, nor eating fast,
My cakes were good unto the last."

These tales the father's thoughts employ:
"By these," said he, "I know each boy,
Yet Tom, who hoarded what he had,
The world will call a frugal lad;
And selfish, gormardizing Will
Will meet with friends and favorers still;
While moderate Jack, so wise and cool,
The mad and vain will deem a fool,
But I his sober plan approve,
And Jack has gained a father's love."

Miss C. E. Benson, Bewdley, Ontario, is to the fore with "The Aloe Plant," recently asked for. They follow:

THE ALOE PLANT

Have you heard the tale of the Aloe plant,
Away in the sunny clime?
By humble growth of a hundred years
It reaches its blooming time;
And then a wondrous bud at its crown
Breaks into a thousand flowers;
This floral queen, in its blooming seen,
Is the pride of the tropical bowers,
But the plant to the flower is a sacrifice,
For it blooms but once and in blooming,
dies.

Have you further heard of this Aloe plant,
That grows in the sunny clime?
How every one of its thousand flowers—
As they droop in the blooming time,
Is an infant plant that fastens its roots
In the place where it falls on the ground;
And fast as they drop from the dying stem,
Grow lively and lovely around;
By dying it liveth a thousandfold,
In the young that springs from the life of
the old.

Have you heard the tale of the Pelican,
Of the Arab's Gimel el Bahr,
That lives in the African solitudes,
Where the birds that live lonely are?
Have you heard how it loves its tender
young,
And cares and toils for their good?
It brings them water from fountains afar,
And fishes the sea for their food;
In famine it feeds them—what love can de-
vise,
The blood of its bosom—and, feeding them,
dies.

Have you heard the tale they tell of the
Swan,
The snow-white bird of the lake?
It noiselessly floats on the silver wave,
It silently sits in the brake,
For it saves its song till the end of life,
And then in the soft, still even,
'Mid the golden light of the setting sun
It sings as it soars to heaven.
And the blessed notes fall back from the
skies;
'Tis its only song, for in singing, it dies.

You have heard these tales; shall I tell you
one,
A greater and better than all?
Have you heard of Him whom the heavens
adore
Before Whom the hosts of them fall?
How He left the choir and the anthems
above,
For earth in its wailings and woes,
To suffer the shame and the pain of the
cross,
And die for the life of His foes?
O Prince of the noble! O sufferer divine!
What sorrow and sacrifice equal to Thine!

Have you heard of this tale—the best of
them all
The tale of the Holy and True?
He dies, but His life in untold souls
Lives on in the world anew,
His seed prevails and is filling the earth
As the stars fill the skies above;
He taught us to yield up the love of life
For the sake of the life of love,
His death is our life, His loss is our gain,
The joy for the tear, the peace for the
pain.

Now hear these tales, ye weary and worn,
Who for others do give up your all;
Our Saviour hath told us the seed that would
grow,
Into earth's dark bosom must fall.
Must pass from the view and die away,
And then will the fruit appear;
The grain that seems lost in the earth be-
low,
Will return manifold in the ear,
By death comes life, by loss comes gain,
The joy for the tear, the peace for the pain.

Mrs. Harrison, Nova Scotia, sends the
poem, "The Minister's Wife," asked for some
weeks ago, for which we thank her.

THE MINISTER'S WIFE

She's leetle and modest and purty,
As fresh as a rose, and as sweet:
Her children don't ever look dirty,
Her kitchen ain't noways but neat.
She's the kind of a woman to cherish;
A help to a feller through life,
Yet every old hen in the parish
Is down on the minister's wife.

'Twas Mrs. Lize Hawkins begun it;
She allers hex hed the idee
That the church was built so's she could
run it,
'Cause Hawkin's is deacon, you see,
She thought, that the hull congregation
Just marched to the tune of her life,
But she found 'twas a wrong calculation,
Applied to the minister's wife.

Then Mrs. Jedge Jenks got excited,
She thinks she's the hull upper crust—
When she heard the Smiths was invited
"To meetin'," she quit in disgust.
You may have all the paupers you choose
to,
Sex she, just as sharp as a knife,
"But if they go to church I refuse to,"
"Good-bye!" sez the minister's wife.

And then Mrs. Jackson got stuffy
At her not comin' sooner to call,

And old Miss McGregor is huffy
'Cause she went up to Jackson's at all.
Each one of the crowd hates the other,
The church hex bin full of their strife;
But now they're all hating another,
And that one's the minister's wife.

But all the cackles unheeded,
She goes, in her ladylike way,
A-givin' the poor what they're needin',
And helpin' the church every day.
The chorus each Sunday is swellin',
And true religion is rife,
Till sometimes I feel like a'yellin'—
"Three cheers for the minister's wife!"

WORDS WANTED

Mac Nichols, Manitoba, wants the words
of the poem "Mary, Queen of Scots."
Will someone be good enough to send along
the words of "Billy's Rose" and "The Town
Without a Bar-room," for Mrs. W. H. Gull-

How to Brighten Country Life

The following answers were received by
the Witness to a question:
What, in your opinion, can be done to fur-
nish or stimulate a further volume of healthy
entertainment and recreation for farm folk?
These replies will be published from week
to week as space permits.

GAMES

I know of a good game it is called base-
ball—choose sides, place chairs for bases, a
leader takes the Umpire's place, and gets the
Hymn book, and reads the first line of a
Hymn, the batter has to supply the Second
line or he is out, any prompting and the
man at bat is out, three out, and they change
sides, this can be played for an hour without
tiring the players, and I is surprising how
few of the Hymn lines can be supplied.

Another game is to choose sides, get a
large bed sheet, and a chicken feather. All
take hold of the sheet, and each side blows
the feather at the other, if the feather goes
off the sheet it means one "out," on the side
the feather falls on. Keep score.
Flinch is a nice game, a card game out
harmless, "Block," is another game.
Rhymes can be selected, a word left out
and the other folks supply the word.
Select songs or popular verse, write on sep-
arate slips of paper. Have each one draw
a picture to represent it, then pin up and
make each guess the name of the song. I
hope these may help to brighten a few nights
of country life.

MORE MUSIC

Everyone almost, enjoys music, then the
young people need some outdoor fun like ten-
nis and games, skating and snowshoes in
winter. There is hardly any fun like this
in the country and in my opinion this is
the reason the young people leave the farms.

PLEASURE CRAZY

Denunciation of trashy pictures and maga-
zines. Encouraging good music and healthy
recreation. In my opinion the youth of to-day
are pleasure crazy, regardless of character
or principle.

COMMUNISM

A complete overthrow of the capitalist
system.

TOO TIRED TO ENJOY

It isn't so much amusement that people
on farms want. They are too tired to enjoy
it. When they have to sell in the open
markets of the world and buy the instru-
ments of production in highly protected
ones, how could the industry be anything
else but-out of joint?

ford, Newfoundland. The last verse of the
first named begins:
"Billy's dead and gone to Heaven,
So is Billy's sister, Nell.

J. G. T., Bell's Corners, Ont., asks for the
words of a hymn entitled, "The Old-fashioned
Way", the chorus of which is:
O, save my boy from the paths of sin,
For this, dear Lord, I pray,
That he may now give his heart unto Thee
And walk in the old-fashioned way.

A.T.B., Columbia, B.C., writes,—I would
like to see again that poem, by a Scot named
Thompson. I think it is entitled: "O Why
Should the Spirit of Mortal be Proud."

W. F. S., Quebec would like the words of
the old song "Empty is the Cradle", begin-
ning:
Lay her playthings all away,
She will never need them more,
Gone the sunlight of our day,
Gone to yonder golden shore.

A COMMUNITY CENTRE

I should say a Community Hall where old
and young could meet together on Sundays
to worship God, and the children could meet
for Sunday School. During week evenings,
concerts, lectures, debates, socials, ladies'
aids, W.C.T.U. meetings and so forth could
be enjoyed. Not forgetting many pleasant
home evenings (have a piano or organ if
possible) with music and singing, games,
reading, fancy work, etc., whatever is help-
ful, elevating and useful. I would cut out
the dances, they do not uplift and you do
not get in the best company mixing with
them. They are lovers of pleasure more
than lovers of God. Cut them out.

"SEEK YE FIRST"

Well I am an old fashioned Christian. I
don't believe in dancing nor card playing.
We want more religion, more volunteers for
Jesus Christ, and they will find plenty of
amusement.

CONTENTMENT NOT AMUSEMENT

Here, as in the majority of places, there
are plenty of sports and amusements, but
not always contentment. We think the best
means of contentment on farms is to give
the child or young person some definite in-
terest on the farm or about the farm.

MORE WORK, LESS PLAY

I think that if they would take more in-
terest in their work and not all the time
looking for a good time. The majority wants
all the money that they can get and do as
little work as they can to get off to a dance
or movie show; and so many people seem to
not regard the Sunday to keep it holy.

LESS PARASITES

Make conditions so that we can afford to
have musical instruments and afford to give
our families an education equal to our urban
population, whose education we have to pay
for almost entirely, directly or indirectly.
Too many parasites to keep to have much
left for our own families.

DANCE AND DEBATE

This seems to be a hard place to keep up
any kind of recreation or entertainment ex-
cept dancing, which is carried on this sum-
mer in a hall in the village every Saturday
night until midnight. In my young days
there was a debating club every winter
which created quite an amusement. To be
a good farmer you must have a natural in-
clination from April to November.
ing for the work and not look for much

1925 ANNUAL REPORT

A Year of Achievement

New Insurance written - - \$ 65,435,152.
Insurance in Force - - - 319,216,126.
Assets - - - - - 59,839,954.
Payments to Policyholders - 5,326,383.
Dividends to be paid Policy-
holders in 1926 - - - 1,313,702.

SALIENT FEATURES

Record Volume of New Business.
Largest Payments to Policyholders.
Increased Dividends to Policyholders.
Favorable Mortality.
Company continued the practice of investing its funds in
Government Bonds, High Class Municipal Debentures and
First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate.

Write for Copy of Annual Report

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1887

And old Miss McGregor is huffy
'Cause she went up to Jackson's at all.
Each one of the crowd hates the other,
The church hex bin full of their strife;
But now they're all hating another,
And that one's the minister's wife.

But all the cackles unheeded,
She goes, in her ladylike way,
A-givin' the poor what they're needin',
And helpin' the church every day.
The chorus each Sunday is swellin',
And true religion is rife,
Till sometimes I feel like a'yellin'—
"Three cheers for the minister's wife!"

WORDS WANTED

Mac Nichols, Manitoba, wants the words
of the poem "Mary, Queen of Scots."
Will someone be good enough to send along
the words of "Billy's Rose" and "The Town
Without a Bar-room," for Mrs. W. H. Gull-

How to Brighten Country Life

The following answers were received by
the Witness to a question:
What, in your opinion, can be done to fur-
nish or stimulate a further volume of healthy
entertainment and recreation for farm folk?
These replies will be published from week
to week as space permits.

GAMES

I know of a good game it is called base-
ball—choose sides, place chairs for bases, a
leader takes the Umpire's place, and gets the
Hymn book, and reads the first line of a
Hymn, the batter has to supply the Second
line or he is out, any prompting and the
man at bat is out, three out, and they change
sides, this can be played for an hour without
tiring the players, and I is surprising how
few of the Hymn lines can be supplied.

Another game is to choose sides, get a
large bed sheet, and a chicken feather. All
take hold of the sheet, and each side blows
the feather at the other, if the feather goes
off the sheet it means one "out," on the side
the feather falls on. Keep score.
Flinch is a nice game, a card game out
harmless, "Block," is another game.
Rhymes can be selected, a word left out
and the other folks supply the word.
Select songs or popular verse, write on sep-
arate slips of paper. Have each one draw
a picture to represent it, then pin up and
make each guess the name of the song. I
hope these may help to brighten a few nights
of country life.

MORE MUSIC

Everyone almost, enjoys music, then the
young people need some outdoor fun like ten-
nis and games, skating and snowshoes in
winter. There is hardly any fun like this
in the country and in my opinion this is
the reason the young people leave the farms.

PLEASURE CRAZY

Denunciation of trashy pictures and maga-
zines. Encouraging good music and healthy
recreation. In my opinion the youth of to-day
are pleasure crazy, regardless of character
or principle.

COMMUNISM

A complete overthrow of the capitalist
system.

TOO TIRED TO ENJOY

It isn't so much amusement that people
on farms want. They are too tired to enjoy
it. When they have to sell in the open
markets of the world and buy the instru-
ments of production in highly protected
ones, how could the industry be anything
else but-out of joint?

Sunday Home Reading

THE WAY

Of old, Greece rose and triumphed; for a time
 She ruled and civilized the world; she left
 A legacy eternal, yet she fell;
 And Rome succeeded to her heritage,
 And sent her armies out, and brought in
 spoils.
 She spread, and colonized, and made good
 laws—
 Laid the foundations of our world to-day.
 Yet through her very power did she de-
 cay:
 Corrupt and indolent and vile she fell.
 Her literature, her ruins, and her laws
 Alone survive. Then for a few short years
 The Spaniards dreamed of Empire in the
 West;
 The gold they brought, the first-fruits of
 their might,

That proved their weakness, and through
 that they fell.
 Then France waxed great and conquered:
 she forgot
 That power comes through something
 more than might;
 And she returned again to humbler ways.
 And now it comes to us, this growth, this
 power.
 This unexplained progression to the West,
 Of might and empire. Other lands have
 failed—
 It has gone from them when it seemed
 most sure;
 For they neglected Thee. Show us, O Lord,
 How, as a nation, we may best serve
 Thee,
 And prosper, serving Thee. Show us Thy
 way!

—Marjorie A. Brown.

Power In The Word

How Kanamori, the Japanese Evangelist, Found the Light By "Ich Dien"

Rev. Paul Kanamori of Japan, who recently arrived in Montreal on a preaching mission throughout Canada, belonged to the military class known as Samurai, everyone of whom carried two swords, a long one and a short one, which at night were placed by their side or under their pillow. Japan has a folk-lore full of the stories of these Samurai, but one will suffice. One night a Samurai soldier had gone to rest with his sword under his pillow, and while he slept an enemy came into the room to kill him; but as he drew near the bed the wonderful sword under the pillow withdrew itself from its sheath and attacked him so that it drove him out of the room and so saved the sleeping man's life. Kanamori has long since ceased to carry the two swords, but he carries another and better weapon, "The Word of God," which is quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart.

This veteran Japanese evangelist was converted fifty years ago, but not through any missionary. Missionaries at that time were almost unknown in Japan. He attended as a lad a government school kept by a Capt. Janes of the United States. This good Captain put the English Bible into the hands of his scholars, as a reading book, whenever they had learned enough English to understand it. This was in 1875. He always urged his boys to read the Bible and he read it with them without explanation or comment, and encouraged them to commit large portions of it to memory, which they did very eagerly. Thus their minds were opened to the great spiritual truths which it contained.

During the day the scholars were too busy with their lessons to read the Scriptures, but they read it at night; and when the Christmas holidays came when the boys could go away to their homes, about 40 remained at the school during the vacation to read the Bible only, and this they continued to do every night, and prayed to the God whom they read about. God blessed this reading and a great religious movement or revival began in the school. This band of boys set themselves to tell the others, and all became students of the Bible. So intent were they and so deeply interested that the authorities were compelled to recognize the Bible as a reading book in the ordinary course, and a time was allowed for its study.

The Captain at the same time taught the boys hymns such as, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," "Jesus, I my Cross have taken," one of their favorites, and "Must Jesus Bear the Cross Alone." Soon came persecution of the fiercest kind, but the forty boys stood firm. Kanamori himself was arrested and suffered many hardships. On regaining his liberty he made his way to an English college in Kioto. Here he had ample opportunity to pursue his study of the Bible, and after some time was sent out as a home missionary to his own people. Years later he came back, by invitation, to his alma mater and became one of the Professors. Kanamori had now the responsibility not only of teaching the Bible, but of studying books written about the Bible, and thus he came into contact with the German Higher Criticism. After a time he felt he must accept the modernistic theories, and began to promulgate the new theology, even translating several of the German books into Japanese. Most unsparingly he now condemns himself for introducing these doctrines into Japan. Kanamori had been a wonderful evangelist, but he now lost the joy of salvation. In his own words he was a messageless man. He felt obliged to leave the church of which he was a minister, because his views were no longer in accord with the

beliefs of those whom he had himself taught, and for twenty years he substituted social and political lecturing for the preaching of the Gospel.

It was the death of his much loved wife, leaving him with nine motherless small children, the youngest four years, that restored him to the simplicities of the Christian faith. The sincere trust of his little ones rent his heart and when they tried to drown their deep sorrow in singing the dear hymns their mother had taught them, this affliction brought him to his knees. Presently his peace and joy returned and he experienced a sweeter communion with His Heavenly Father than he had known in his early Christian life.

Paul Kanamori is known in his home land as the man of one sermon—the three-hour sermon in which he unfolds the mysteries of the Cross. He has preached the Gospel to millions of his fellow-countrymen and thousands upon thousands of them through his instrumentality have confessed personal faith in Jesus Christ as their Lord and Saviour.

Praying members make a praying Church. Prayerless members mean a prayerless Church. Health in the members is health through the body, and spiritual health cannot be apart from prayer. A weak prayer life means no appetite for the food of the Word, and no power to assimilate that which otherwise would be as food is to the body. Everything languishes where prayer is weak or wanting.

Prayer is the very nerve force of the spiritual life. Nerve troubles is to-day's most frequent malady. Drugs are all but valueless. Medical men are almost at their wits' end to cope with neurasthenia and the like. Perhaps in no other ailment could the patient so help himself. But the patient cannot help himself, and for this reason. The disease has attacked the very centre from which the determination to help himself should come. Nerve sufferers know only too well the listless irresolution which is symptomatic of the disease. So prayerless is the neurasthenia of the spiritual life. It saps all spiritual vitality and itself destroys even the desire to pray.

Sickness in prayer makes impossible the fulfilment of the promise, "Ask and ye shall receive." It renders negatory the Divine fundamental principle for all prayer, "Everyone that asketh receiveth." Shall not the cry of our hearts to Him be, "Search me, oh God, and know my heart; try me and know my thoughts, and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting."

THE CHRISTIAN LIFE

"Shall I speak frankly?" said the minister. "I think you are overtired and fagged. All these meetings and engagements and journeys are wearing you out. You should cut them by half."

"How can I? I must keep at it. There is so much to do. I wish I could do more."

The minister smiled. "You are one of dozens who come to me with the same story. You remind me of a woman American missionary in Japan who was thumping out 'Work for the night is coming' on a piano, and making her class sing it vigorously. To her a quiet-spoken Japanese lady remarked, 'What is all the hurry, madame?' After all, what is the hurry? Why take on all these duties that are distracting you and making your life noisy and breathless? If you have to do them, at least do what I recommend, and go into retreat for a little now and then. Quiet and peace are good for the soul. If you go on like this, you will lose the power of being able to retire into silence."

Prayer

SEARCH me, O God, and know my heart; try me, and know my thoughts, and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

SICKNESS IN PRAYER

(By Frank Varley)

Prayer in sickness is no new thought to the believer, but it may seem strange to many to reverse the order, and speak of sickness in prayer. And yet this is exactly what the Holy Ghost does in the same epistle wherein He enjoins prayer in sickness. In James 4:3 He says, "Ye ask and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume it upon your lusts." I was interested to discover that the Greek word "kakos," here translated "amiss," is used sixteen times in the New Testament. Eight times it is translated "sick," twice "diseased," once each, "miserably" and "grievously," once "sore," twice "evil." So that when it is written, "Ye ask amiss," we get the thought of prayers that are sick, diseased, evil, miserable, grievous, sore. Truly a strange and startling aggregation of words in connection with prayer. And yet, when the Holy Ghost thus uses words, ought not our attitude to be that of humble admission of the truth He would thus bring home to our hearts.

In nothing perhaps so much as in prayer life do the people of God to-day fail to follow the example of the Christ of God. Much of to-day's Christian life and service is practically prayerless. The Prayer Meeting in many places is obsolete, and its place in the life and work of the Church is not and cannot be taken by the socials and entertainments that are so much in evidence. These things have come into Church work to the detriment of Church power.

and that will be a terrible thing for yourself—and for others," he added, with a twinkle.

"But"—protestingly—"it is so difficult when you are in the swim. Things must be done. You don't understand."

"I understand all right. Well, I suppose there is no help for it; the world apparently cannot stop and rest. Still, despite the rush we can all find a little island of quiet somewhere and sometime. You must exert your will power and make time. You can do it if you make up your mind. During the war, Sir Douglas Haig, though desperately occupied with affairs of tremendous importance, worked steadily without stress or hurry, and he found time, even before a battle, to attend service in a little corrugated iron church which he put up at Headquarters. How much of our success may not perhaps have depended on that busy Commander's moments of quiet? Christ was always at work, but He was never over-driven. We want more of His quiet calm. We want to copy His habit of going 'apart' for a while. And working with Him and His spirit there will be no mechanical or other strain in our life, even if we are very busy. As one of our own ministers has put it, 'Keep very close to Christ and there will be no 'whirl' and no 'machinery'.'—Anon.

Alas, how easily things go wrong,
 A sigh too deep or a kiss too long.
 Then comes a mist and a weeping rain,
 And life is never the same again.

—George McDonald.

A young man went from a small Massachusetts village down to Boston to seek his fortune. He roamed the streets of the city for several days, trying to find a chance for his talents, but he found none. Finally, much against his will, he had to seek out an uncle and ask for work in the latter's shoe store.

The uncle had enough clerks at work to handle the volume of business done in the shop, but he took on his nephew.

The new salesman had not been in the business long before he saw that there was need for the sale of more shoes; the business of his uncle needed expansion.

After some deliberation, the new clerk hit upon a device for boosting the business. It required considerable nerve and boldness, but the young fellow had both of these qualities, and he promptly began to put his plan in operation.

One day he left the counter and went out to the doorway of the shop, where people were passing. Seeing a man, a stranger, coming toward him, the zealous clerk would speak to him and ask the man on the sidewalk if he would be interested in seeing the stock of shoes.

The other clerks scorned this unusual method of salesmanship, and the uncle, accustomed to the regular methods of conservative business, felt a trifle queer about it.

But the account book showed an increase in the number of shoes sold. The shelves showed gaps where merchandise that had long occupied them had been disposed of. That store and the stock existed for no other reason than to have people come in and buy. Judged from this point of view, the methods of the new salesman were a decided and convincing success.

The name of this unusual shoe clerk was Dwight L. Moody. He later became world famous as an evangelist. But the important thing to notice here is how he really began his evangelistic career.

When he became a Christian, Moody was still a shoe clerk. He wanted a Christian job for God, as he had wanted a merchantile job with his uncle. He went to a church and asked for a job. The place he visited was a little mission Sunday school. He was told that there was no work for him there. The Sunday school had more teachers than scholars.

"You would have to get a class of your own," Moody was told.

Using methods by which he had helped his uncle to dispose of the shoe stock, Moody set to work. He would show others what God had in store for them. Moody went out on the streets, speaking to the boys he met, and inviting them to come to the Sunday school the following Sunday. Soon he had four pews filled with outcast boys he had picked up in saloons, on the corners, in the alleys. There was no longer any lack of work for him in that school.

Many of the staid, precise Christians, accustomed to more conservative methods, wondered and questioned. But the work of the Christian salesman was there to be audited. More people had come into the church and had begun a new life because of these methods.

"There goes crazy Moody!" people would say when the Christian salesman roamed the slum streets. But he did not mind. He was obeying the command of Christ; "Go ye out into the highways and hedges and constrain them to come in!"—Forward.

The sun will go down without your help.

If there is a knife to handle, there are some people who will take it up by the blade. There are people who find flaws in everything they see. Then only are they in their element—discontent.

It is by friction that fire and heat are evolved, and thus by the very energy we use in overcoming our sins, the sublime fires of love flash in upon our souls; and fires once started grow by what they feed upon.

A man of subtle reasoning asked a peasant if he knew
 The evidence by which he proved the Bible to be true.

The terms of disputation had never reached his ear,
 He laid his hand upon his heart and simply answered "Here!"

Henry Ward Beecher said that the elect are whoever will, and the non-elect are whoever won't.

The operation of railroads on Sunday as well as publication of newspapers will cease if the Sabbath crusaders of the southern Methodist Church are successful in their mission at Washington. They will ask President Coolidge and Congress to stop all "business for profit" on Sunday.

Peace and happiness are Thine,
 Mine they are if Thou art mine.
 —Author of 'Rock of Ages'

Full many a shaft at random sent
 Finds mark the archer never meant;
 Full many a word at random spoken
 May heal a wounded heart that's broken.
 —Sir Walter Scott

What Is Being Good?

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 14.

Some one has said that to be good one must be good for something, and that statement proves itself, for it would be absurd to call a good-for-nothing person good. And yet, there is a very common idea that goodness is a negative quality, and consists in behaving so that other people cannot make any complaint against one. If a man minds his own business, and doesn't cheat, and doesn't injure or annoy other people, and does not break any of the laws of his country, he is likely to think himself a pattern of goodness. But even the hypocritical Pharisee d'd better than that. Listen to him. "I fast twice in the week. I give tithes of all that I possess." He had begun by proclaiming his negative virtues; he was not an extortioner, or unjust, or immoral; but he knew that something more than these negative qualities was required, and he thought that he was able to justify himself in God's sight by fasting and paying tithes. There are many persons today who think they are about as good as could reasonably be expected who could not say as much for themselves as this self-righteous Pharisee was able to say.

Bible goodness is not a negative quality at all, but positive and aggressive. It is love in action. Man's supreme obligation is to love God so much that his most earnest desire will be to please God. And the thing that pleases God most is a very tender heart, a heart which finds its greatest happiness in showing kindness to others, and especially to the children of God.

Jesus said, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and very many of His followers have experienced the truth of that saying. And yet, it all depends on the spirit in which the giving is done. If it is the expression of a kind and loving heart, it brings its own ample reward in increased power to love, and love is the source of joy; but if the giving is done in the hope of winning praise or approval, or from any unworthy motive it wins no higher reward than that which is directly sought, and does not always win even that. See Acts 20:35 and Luke 6:32-35.) It is a singular fact that the saying, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," is not recorded in any of the Gospels; but see John 21:25.

There are degrees of goodness, of course. Any one who is honestly trying to win God's approval, seeking to know and do the will of God, is a good man or woman; but perfect goodness consists in complete self-abnegation and whole-souled consecration to the service of God. Jesus illustrated this condition when he said to the very rich man, "If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, and come, follow Me." And He illustrated it again when He said, "I am the good Shepherd, the good shepherd g'veth his life for the sheep."

It is questionable if any mere man ever attained to such a state of perfection as to be absolutely free from faults, but very many men, and women, too, have attained to perfection, as God counts perfection; for God looks on the heart, and where He sees His own image clearly reflected from a heart He is perfectly satisfied. That is what Malachi's prophecy concerning the coming of Christ, as a refiner of silver suggests. (Mal. 3:1-3.) The refiner watches the boiling metal and removes the dross as it comes to the surface until the metal becomes so pure that he can see his face in it. Then he is satisfied.

Such men as Paul, and Peter, and John, and Francis of Ass'si, and Francis Xavier, and John Knox and John Wesley, and Hudson Taylor, and George Muller, and a multitude of other men, and also of women, have proved that it is possible to live a wholly consecrated life, and with such sacrifices God is well-pleased. The names mentioned are simply those that come readily to mind. It is not intended to suggest that all these men have a special title to pre-eminence among those who have loved God most.

Jesus is the way to God. He is the truth concerning God. He is the life of God in the soul of the believer. (John 14:6.) He is the door by which we can enter into the presence of God. He is the living bread on which we must feed that His life may be in us. (John 6:51.) He is the vine, and we are branches in the vine, deriving our life from the vine. (John 15:1-6.) He is the shepherd who watches over His sheep night and day, and gives His life for them. (Psalm 121:2, 4.)

All these things Jesus said about

Himself but these are only a few of the things that the Bible says about Him. He is the great High Priest, who makes atonement for the sins of His people, and He is the Lamb who is offered in sacrifice. He is our advocate with the Father, and He is Himself the final judge of all created beings. He is the Creator of all worlds and upholds all creation; it is in Him that all things consist (hold together.) He is the Mighty God, the everlasting Father, the Alpha and Omega, the first and the last. And "He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities, the chastisement of our peace was upon Him, and with His stripes we are healed. All we, like sheep, have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way and the Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all.

Why is the person and character and work of Christ set before us in so many different aspects and under so many different figures of speech? It is because we need to think of Him in different ways at different times, for our spiritual condition and need are constantly changing.

Sometimes we need to think of Him as our shepherd, caring for us and leading us about. At other times we need to think of Him as our King, who demands conscientious and faithful service, and who will amply reward those who s'rive earnestly to win His approval. Some times we need to think of Him as the Lamb of God who was offered in sacrifice, the God-man who d'ed that we might live; and sometimes we need to think of Him as our great High Pr'est who represents us in the presence of God, and who endorses our prayers, if we follow the guidance of the Holy Spirit in prayer.

And so on: Christ is not only everything that we need in the way of help and protection and guidance, but He is the very source of our spiritual life. We live in Him and He lives in us, if we live at all spiritually.

The Holy Spirit, who guided the writers of the Bible led them to use all these and many other forms of expression to impress upon our minds the truth that there is in Christ an abundant supply for our every need, no matter what the need may be.

"We have not a High Priest who cannot be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; but one that hath been in all points tempted like as we are, yet without s'n. Let us, therefore, draw near with boldness unto the throne of grace, that we may receive mercy, and may find grace to help us in time of need." (Heb. 4:15, 16. See also Eph. 3:17-21.)

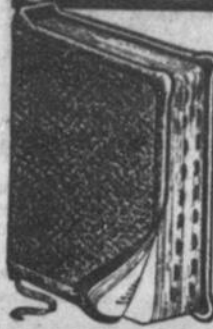
"I lay down My life for the sheep." "Therefore doth My Father love Me." Even God's power to love is dependent in a measure upon the measure of goodness in the person loved. He is able to love His only-begotten Son more intensely because of the Son's voluntary offering of Himself as a substitute, to accept the punishment due to us; in order that God may Himself be just and yet be the justifier of those who accept Christ as their substitute and acknowledge the sentence against Him as a just sentence against them. (Rom. 3:26.)

"I lay down My life that I may take it again. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again. This commandment receive I from My Father." When Jesus was on the cross His enemies taunted Him with His supposed helplessness saying "He saved others, let Him save Himself." "Let Him come down from the cross; and we will believe on Him." Little did they dream that His surrender of Himself to be the object of their malice was entirely voluntary, and that the only reason why He could not save Himself was that if He had done so, He could not have saved others.

"I know mine own, and mine own know Me. My sheep hear My voice, and they follow Me, and I give unto them eternal life, and they shall never per'sh, and no one shall snatch them out of My hand. I and the Father are one." (John 10:14, 15, 27-30.) We could have no assurance of salvation if it depended on the steadfastness of our own character, but as Paul says, "I know Him whom I have believed, and I am persuaded that He is able to guard that which I have committed unto Him." (1 Tim. 6:12.)

"I came that they might have life, and might have it abundantly." It is the will of God that His children should enjoy life; that they should have an abundant, an overflowing, life. But it is spiritual life and spiritual blessing that God is anxious to bestow, and human nature craves rather a fulness of physical life and of ma-

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terial blessings. And God cannot give the blessing that man does not seek.

Golden Text: I am the good Shepherd. The good Shepherd layeth down His life for the sheep. John 10:11.

THE MODERN NICODEMUS

(The Evangelical Christian)

Jewry is in commotion. Rabbi Wise of New York and Professor Joseph Klausner of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem have stirred the Jewish world by their recent pronouncements concerning Jesus of Nazareth.

They have confirmed the historical character of Jesus, have approved His teaching so far as ethics go, and hailed Him as one of the greatest of Jewish prophets.

So far we rejoice. Their action has made it possible to introduce into any Jewish circle the pregnant question, "What think ye of Jesus?" and to challenge them to study the only records from which the answer can be deduced.

Professor Klausner admits that the four Gospels give a correct history of the life of Jesus, except the record of His resurrection. Rabbi Wise approved the teaching of Jesus but felt that Christians needed to follow it.

But to us, neither of these men could accept the teaching of Jesus without being led ultimately to fall down at His feet with the confession of doubting Thomas upon their lips, "My Lord and my God."

But it will be well for the Christian Church to confess frankly that all too

SCRIPTURE READINGS

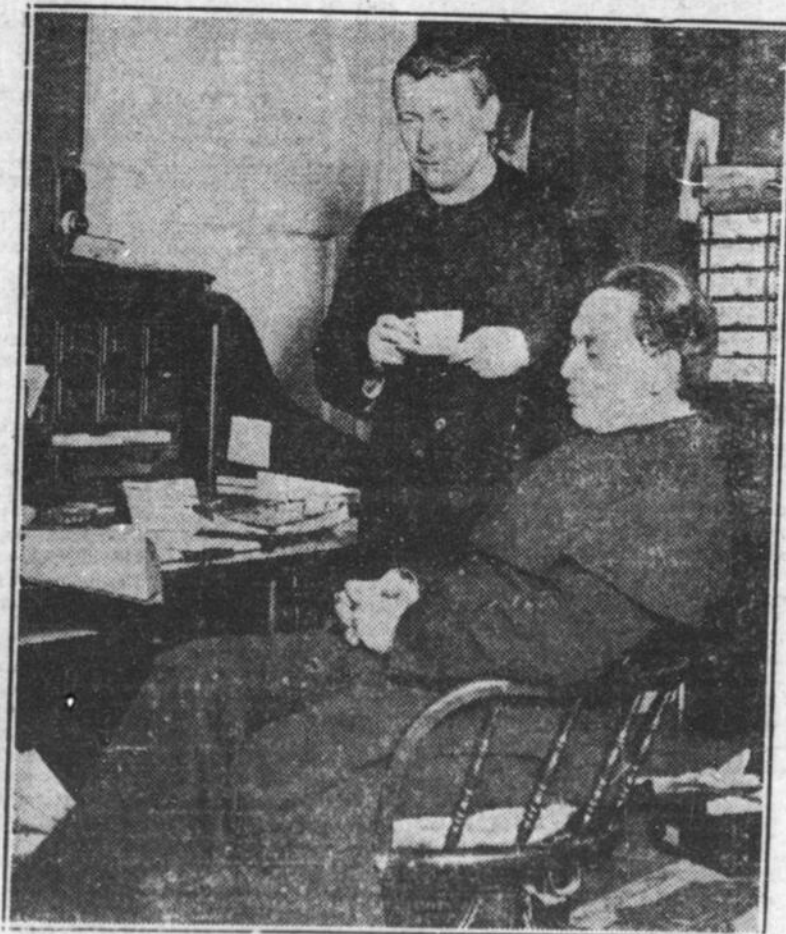
Monday, Feb. 8—John 10:1-11; Tuesday—Heb. 13:12-21; Wednesday—1 Pet. 5:1-11; Thursday—Luke 1:68-79; Friday—Ezek. 34:11-16; Saturday—Acts 20:28-35; Sunday—Psalm 23.

long those who glory in the name of Jesus Christ have separated by a great gulf the profession of faith in Him from obedience to His teaching. Because we have been so un-Christlike, the Church has placed an additional stumbling block in the path of the Jew.

The present agitation aroused by Jews themselves affords a splendid opportunity for every Jewish missionary to press their Gospel message home.

THE HOUSE OF GOD

"I well remember worshipping as a boy in Westminster Abbey, much moved by the beauty of the service in that noble house of God, with the great dead around me, and with endless memories haunting the mind, till the soul bowed in reverence before the Almighty Who was and Who is and Who is to come. Yet the next Sunday, in a tiny country church in Perthshire, miles from anywhere, in a bare little place with only a few shepherds and their dogs scattered thinly here and there, the birches tapping on the open windows through which there came the lapping of the Loch—our only organ—the hot sun filling our nostrils with the homely smell of varnish—oh, quite unseemly, as you say—and yet, and yet, there I felt God far closer, and a God much dearer and more lovable at that."—Arthur J. Gossip.



THE HIGH CHURCH VERSUS THE LOW IN BIRMINGHAM

The Bishop of Birmingham is involved in a stiff fight with a number of his clergy who demand the right to use certain very high church forms of ceremony, including the "reservation of the sacrament" and the accompanying ceremony of the "adoration." Two of his most stubborn resisters are Rev. D. D. Rosenthal (in the chair), and Canon F. G. Belton (standing) in the picture.



What the Family Needs

Unless the garden is definitely planned to fill the requirements of the home table, it will be a wasteful, and therefore, a poor garden, no matter how large the yields of the individual vegetables obtained may be. In fact, under some conditions, the bigger the yields, the greater the waste!

The first object in laying out the plan for the home garden is, of course, to make it fit as closely as possible the requirements of the kitchen.

"Succession crops," "companion crops," "inter planting," and so forth, are of no advantage in themselves. They are really technical details which unless one knows definitely what he is aiming at, may do far more harm than good in the garden. Infinitely more important than these details is the general arrangement or grouping of the crops. To obtain the maximum usable returns.

Foundation of the Garden Plan

Instead of following some "model garden" planned to meet somebody else's requirements the gardener should learn for himself the general principles on which to build his own garden. The arrangement or grouping has proved to be, by actual field experiments, an efficient arrangement for the general purpose home garden. There are six main groups or cropping divisions of the vegetable garden which together cover the requirements of the home table throughout the year.

Group 1.—Early Planted Vegetables That May Be Followed by Others.

These should be grouped together for two reasons. They may be all planted at approximately the same time—on the same day, if necessary and where the garden is small and the gardener's time limited—and they will mature near enough together so that nearly the entire space occupied by them may be cleared off and forked up for replanting at one time. More intensive cultivation is possible by interplanting the second crop—that is by sowing the seed or setting the plants before the first crop is quite used up, so that it is getting a start before the first crop is entirely off the ground. This, however, is more work and it has the serious disadvantage of not allowing as thorough preparation of the soil for the second planting. For convenience in starting the planting of the garden, Group 1 is placed at one end.

Group 2.—Early Planted Vegetables Which Remain the Entire Season.

These things are grouped together for the same reason as those in Group 1. They may be placed next after Group 1, but, as a general rule, it is best to put them at the other end of the garden leaving the space in between for succession plantings and for second plantings. Swiss chard, one vegetable in this group which is gathered more frequently during the entire season than any other vegetable, may advantageously be placed near the edge of the garden, where it may be "got at" most readily. Two or three feet of parsley at the end of the Swiss chard row will be found convenient for the same reason (incidentally, parsley is one of the things most generally over-planted in the home garden). Under some conditions, it may be advantageous to save the space at the ends of the garden for some vine crops, such as melons, squash, or pie pumpkins, where the vines can run out over the grass. As a general rule, however, it is best to grow the vine crops between rows of corn.

Group 3.—First Succession Planting and Late Planted or Tender Crops.

All of the early planted vegetables which may be followed by others rapidly deteriorate in table quality after they reach maturity. For this reason, only small plantings of these things should be made—a sufficient length of row to yield only what can be used during the time they will remain in good condition. Succession plantings of these things are made adjacent to the first planting, because some of these, too, will mature in time to be followed by other things, and because in cultural requirements they are more easily cared for when grouped near the first plantings of the same thing. Following these may come the first planting of the tender vegetables, which could not safely be put out when the first planting was done. This means in most localities an interval of four weeks or so between the first and second planting.

Group 4.—Second Succession Planting and Crops for Summer and Fall

The space between Group 3 and Group

2 (or between Group 3 and the end of the garden, if Group 2 has been planted next to Group 1), should be utilized for second succession plantings of quick maturing things which will not long remain in condition, and for special late summer and fall crops which do not do well if planted in the spring. (By careful management, some of the space to be occupied by Group 4 may be used for extra early crops planted as soon as the ground can be worked. But it is possible to overdo the policy of "keeping all the ground working all the time." It is not economy to sow seed merely for the purpose of having the ground occupied, and, unless handled very carefully, it is easier to lose more on the second crop than can be gained on the first.)

Group 5.—Crops for Fall and Winter and Last Succession Planting

Group 5 follows as a second planting on the same ground occupied by Groups 1 and 3. Except where the season is very long, it is seldom possible to get a second planting on all of Group 3 to mature. It should be the gardener's aim to get a second crop from as much of this space as possible. But it is only a waste of time, work and seed to put in second plantings which do not have a reasonable certainty of maturing before hard freezing weather. Where there is any doubt in this respect, it is much better to use the space for the purpose of Group 6.

Group 6.—Cover Crops for Fertility

Not only the quantity of crops you can get from your garden, but the quality also depends largely upon keeping the ground plentifully supplied with humus. Every year at least part of the garden—about a third if possible—should be devoted to growing an abundance of some green crop for ploughing or spading under, to furnish humus and fertility. In no other way, can the garden so cheaply be kept in an excellent condition. Approximately a third of the garden can be put into cover crops each year by changing the relative positions of the different groups of the vegetables from year to year, and thus establishing a three year "rotation." The entire garden can thus be kept in splendid condition with a great saving in manures and fertilizers. Where space is a controlling factor, however, this can be ignored and the necessary humus, etc., introduced as direct dressings.

Figuring Out the Amount of Each Vegetable Needed

To make the matter clear, let us take a few examples, say cabbage, tomatoes, and lettuce.

Let us suppose that you are fond enough of cabbage to want it on an average of twice a week, and that two heads of extra early cabbage and one head of summer or fall cabbage a meal will be a sufficient quantity. Then you would want about eight cuttings of early cabbage, or sixteen heads. At a foot and a half apart, this would be twenty-four feet of row. Some heads would not mature, but a few would be big enough to do for a single meal in themselves so that one row in a garden thirty-five feet wide would be working on a safe margin.

Tomatoes are useful for so many purposes that you probably would make use of them during a season on an average of once a day—say two quarts of fruit at a time. The middle of July to mid-September, or 60 days. At two quarts to the foot of row, which is a good yield from well cared for plants, you would want approximately 60 feet of row or two rows in a 25 to 35 ft. garden, preferably an early and a late variety, one to one and one half dozen plants of each.

Lettuce, considering the season from the middle of May to July, and from the middle of August to October, is a total of 12 weeks. Most varieties under average conditions will not yield good quality heads during a period of more than two weeks. To have a continuous supply, then, one would need to set out plants early in the spring, and to sow seeds then, and about a month later. And for fall a summer variety in June, and an early and a late fall variety late in July or in early August. If lettuce is wanted nearly every day during this period, it would take two heads a day for ninety days, or a total of 180 heads. To produce this, assuming that both leaf and head lettuce would be grown, would require about 200 ft. This would mean a maximum of eight 25 ft. rows during the whole season. In most cases, however, six rows would be sufficient.

In similar manner, the number of rows of the different vegetables wanted can be estimated and the chart filled in.

FERNS FOR LIVING ROOMS

When in doubt about what kind of plant to purchase for the living-room, by all means buy a fern. Ferns are decorative, easy to handle, will thrive under somewhat adverse conditions, do not require direct sunlight, and keep their attractive appearance all the year round. The one point to remember is that they must not be allowed to dry out. If they are neglected so long that they droop badly, the chances are that they will not recover for many months. About all you can do in such a situation is to keep them alive until spring and then to cut them back hard, relying on the new growth for the coming season.

This is even more true as regards the Maidenhair Ferns than it is of Boston Ferns, although all kinds require careful attention in respect to watering. As a matter of fact, Maidenhair Ferns are not the best kinds to grow in the house. Indeed, the kind which looks unusually charming in a florist shop probably will not thrive for more than a few weeks in a living room, although there are other kinds less beautiful which are more robust and with which some housewives have surprising success.

Undoubtedly the best fern for the average home is some form of the Boston or Sword fern. The old-fashioned type of Boston fern was rather too large for most city apartments, where the newer dwarf varieties are more at home. Some of these newer kinds are crested and arched so as to produce a very lovely effect. Unfortunately, most of them have a marked tendency to gradually revert to the old fashioned type so that one may find both the crested fronds and the straight fronds on the same plant. The variety which is most dependable is Whitman, which was originated in the town of Whitman, south of Boston, and which retains its curled and crinkled fronds remarkably well.

Another plant which is highly ornamental and which can be grown readily in any home is the so-called Bird's Nest fern. This can be used in small receptacles when only a few inches high, but sometimes reaches such large proportions as to become unwieldy. The most pronounced characteristic of the Bird's Nest fern is its broad, solid fronds, wholly different in character from those of the Boston fern. These fronds open out from a center which looks as though it might make a most appropriate nesting place for a wild bird. Two points to remember in growing this fern is that the foliage must be kept clean by frequent sponging, as the broad, flat surface readily collects dust, and that it requires a somewhat moist atmosphere, not thriving in hot, dry rooms.

Then there is the Holly fern, a kind well adapted to small rooms. It also has wide leaves, in that respect resembling the Bird's Nest fern. The upper surface is dark green, while the under side is lighter, and the leaves are a reminder of the Holly tree, which accounts for the name.

Most ferns are injured by very much direct sunlight, but do not like a dark corner. It is best to put them near a window which is light, but where the sun does not shine directly upon them. They are often attacked by red spider, an almost invisible insect which collects on the under side of the leaves, but which can be kept in subjection fairly well if the foliage is sprayed frequently with water, using considerable force. Sometimes other insects appear, and the best way to save the ferns from their attacks is to immerse them in a tub or pail of soapy water to which a few drops of Black Leaf 40 have been added. This is easily done by placing the hand over the surface of the pot and inverting the plants.

WHAT WE MISSED!

Growing in the Quindeo Pass, ten or eleven thousand feet up in tropical South America, there is a fruit the mere thought of which may well make one's mouth water, writes R. S. in the "Dublin Herald." It is a raspberry, larger than any strawberry, and the natives call it "mora." Perhaps some day we shall be marketing it in this country, but at present the "moras" are certainly wasting their sweetness on the desert air.

They were discovered by Mr. G. H. Pring, Horticulturist to the Missouri Bot-

anical Gardens at St. Louis, who was crossing the pass on an expedition to collect orchids. He found a few of the wonderful fruits, intending to bring them back and introduce them to North American fruit-growers. But, alas for the cause of Science, Mr. Pring was accompanied by three friends who were chiefly interested in the fruit's edibility. So they were sampled—and Science lost.

What we are to-day is very largely due to the manner in which we spent yesterday; and the morrow, of which as yet we have taken no account, will be influenced by the way we purpose spending to-day.

"The gods help those who help themselves."

Think nought a trifle, though it small appear:

Small sands, the mountain, moments make the year,
And trifles—life. —Young.

ONTARIO WOMAN'S PLIGHT

Toronto friends of Mrs. James Reynolds of St. Thomas, have retained legal help in effort to secure her liberty from the detention home in Detroit, where she has been a prisoner since Nov. 25 last. Mrs. Reynolds, the wife of a former Canadian soldier, had secured a position in Detroit and left to visit friends in St. Thomas over the American Thanksgiving holiday. When she sought to return to Detroit, she was stopped by United States officials who refused her entry on the ground that she had neglected to secure a passport or to pay the customary head tax. Returning to Windsor, she was refused entry into Canada, by Canadian officers, who demanded her Canadian citizenship papers. Unable to produce these she was taken to the detention home, where she had remained ever since.

NURSERY SCHOOL AT TORONTO

A nursery school for children from two to six years of age, to be staffed with specialists, under the direction of the psychology department of the University of Toronto, was opened in Toronto last week, and six pupils were awaiting admittance. The school at present has a capacity for only eight. Medical inspection and supervised play are the chief characteristics of the school, which is along the lines of those already established in the United States and England. It is declared that "graduates" of these schools progress in public schools much faster than those who have not attended the nursery schools.

"The greater the knowledge the greater the doubt."

REGAL LILIES

The most beautiful of all hardy garden Lilies, similar to an Easter Lily, but Rose-pink on outer side of petals and deliciously fragrant. Easily grown. I am importing a limited quantity of these rare Lilies and invite orders from those desiring to participate. Special price for strong bulbs, 75c each postpaid, or if you will send me one dollar I will also include two Tiger Lilies. Order at once for Spring planting. I need no introduction to those familiar with my Rose Service.
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Have you ever tired of the Crimson Rambler type and longed for a FRAGRANT, LARGE-FLOWERED climbing Rose of perfect form and suitable for cutting? You can now obtain glorious Roses of this kind which will grow successfully in almost any part of Canada. Send at once for free copy of "My Favorite Roses and Why" describing our guaranteed English-grown bushes and let me help you in making a selection of climber or bush Roses.

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Canadian Representative for R. Murrell, Rose Specialist, Shepperton-on-Thames, Eng.

Plan to Plant Another Tree

We have a full stock of No. 1 varieties of Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses, etc., the best that grows. It will pay you to send for free priced catalogue.

A. G. HULL & SON,

St. Catharines, Ont.

LEST YOU FORGET

Even in the small garden, a few stakes and labels are required from time to time. These are apt to be left about in odd corners. Collect them all together, sort out the decayed ones, and tie up all the stakes in bundles according to the various lengths.

A stock of labels and stakes prepared for working makes gardening a real pleasure when the busy times come.

Very numerous are the small gardens where hardy flowering plants are placed in beds upon the lawn or in straight-line borders by the side of the walks, or perhaps dotted about in the front of plantations of taller things. There is a feeling that the time has come to clean up these borders, and consequently they are dug over. If a jobbing gardener is engaged for the purpose, it is possible he may send an inexperienced substitute, who, on starting work with the spade among those dormant plants, and coming across a clump of too great width, chops it all round, leaving a tuft in the middle, and buries or burns the side pieces. Next comes a well-established mass of tiger-lilies; in goes the spade, right through the middle of them; then a nice clump of Michaelmas daisies, or some other plant that dies down below the surface of the borders, is spade-pruned, and so on. In this way the borders are made smooth and trim to the eye; but when the time comes for the favorite flowers to appear, there are heard such complaints as: "I miss these tiger-lilies, and that beautiful anemone is gone that has been there so long." Even the accomplished jobbing gardener himself will often chop round the sides of the cross-growing plants, in order, as he says, to stop their vigor, which in truth it does, but in many cases stops it for good, the outside shoots and roots being those that are alive and vigorous, while the centre has died out.

Now, if every one of these hardy herbaceous plants were labelled, no one could make such serious blunders when cleaning up the borders, and the owner would know where to put his hand upon any particular favorite at any time, even if its stem had died down. The best plan is to keep every plant labelled, and after cutting-down time to see that the labels are legible. They can be made out of any pieces of deal board that will split up nicely, in pieces from 9 in. to a foot in length and 1 in. to 1 1/2 in. in breadth. They can be made smooth with a sharp knife, and when they are wanted for use a little white paint can be rubbed on and the writing done while the paint is wet, with a lead pencil. Ready-made labels are now easily obtainable at the seed shops in all sizes, shapes, and makes. When attention is paid to the hardy herbaceous favorites in this methodical manner, not only are their lives saved, but they flower better. One reason against chopping round the patches of dormant plants and leaving the centres only is that it often happens that the outside of the clump is the part that will flower most profusely.

Vegetables will keep best in a cellar that has good ventilation, and where the temperature is maintained at between thirty-five and forty degrees Fahrenheit.

WHAT DOES THE MORROW HOLD?

(J. L. C., in O. A. C. Review)

"What would you like to be?" With a suddenness as swift as it was intense the conversation had slipped from the careless chatter of youth to the penetration of the student. It was with a sense of panic that my mind ran from answering the question. Half vague and entirely inexpressible thoughts suggested themselves until finally some slight unworthy one sufficed to bridge the gap. Still the question persisted. To a person who is as susceptible to inspiration as the writer it has a variety of answers. It was the above impetus that prompted me to gather together a few of the inspirations one gets during two years at college.

Everything one can suggest has the element of service—is in fact service entirely. For is it not in helping others and actually feeling that they need us that we get our greatest joy? Every day spent at college brings us a vision at times perhaps rather dim, of some field where we could be doing a truly noble work.

It was at a Girl's Conference last spring that a gleam of light suggested what a wealth of color a graduate could bring to the country girl through work in the Junior Women's Institutes. Picture for a moment one of our girls, alive, intense, full of initiative and with a store of ideas to meet any demand, going into a community where the girls have not had the advantages we have had—where their chief ideas of health are gleaned from Dr. Chase's or Lydia Pinkham's pamphlets—and of the right thing to wear, from Eaton's catalogue. To be a friend to these girls, teach them how to prepare food to serve attractively, what foods they should eat, how to make and equally as important how to select their own clothing, how to furnish and decorate their homes, the most efficient methods of work in the home, to teach them to appreciate and take care of their bodies to insure a

maximum vitality, would bring a richness and fullness to the lives of these our country friends beyond anything we can ever realize.

Feeling of a similar nature prompt one after teaching a class of girls in cooking and sewing for about ten lessons. Girls of twelve or thirteen years, just leaving their dolls behind them. What does life hold for them? What might we add to it if it were our privilege to associate with them for the next half dozen years, teaching them not only the ins and outs of sewing, cooking and home management—but the art and beauty of life itself. Is it not an incentive to us, persistently, to strive to strengthen and beautify our own characters to enable us to guide our younger friends.

Every woman's magazine one picks up contains Home Economics articles. "Round and Round the Beef Bone," "Make the most of your Sunniest Room," "Menus for the Month" and many others such as these enter homes all over Canada every month, proving a wonderful source of interest and instruction to busy housewives. Are not these articles written by just such women as we hope to become? We learn a great deal here that we're just "dying" to pass on to the less enlightened, and what more appealing way could one find than in writing for the general public.

Not only could we help the housewife in her daily tasks, but we could be a strong influence in carrying to her a message of health. So much unhappiness and sickness in the world is due to ignorance. If people just knew what they should eat and the best health habits to cultivate the world in general would reach a much higher physical standard.

But perhaps you think I have omitted entirely what is undoubtedly the most worthy—that of being a successful mother. Not at all! In fact it includes all the others. For who could she more successfully instruct in the gentle arts of the home than her own daughters? Who better train to follow habits of health, to meet responsibilities, to face temptations, yes and to live, than those with whom she is in hourly contact, and who, I ask you, would be better fitted to guide and help the women of her country through the press than one who has herself rounded the course of her life by life itself.

WHEN NATURE SLEEPS

(By Clyde Edwin Tuck)

Far-flung across the frozen wastes of plains,

Beneath the starry hush of Capricorn,
And where the new moon dips her golden horn

The winter sunset cloudland faintly stains;

The Spirit of the Frost, a tyrant, reigns
O'er fallow fields and songless wood forlorn.

And weaves a shroud for solitary thorn,
For life, locked in the heart of earth, remains.

The roots of flowers sleep beneath the snow,

The buds in silver shields wait on each tree

Until through veins of earth Spring's life-tides roll;—

All Nature seeks the light and strives to grow.

No matter what the years may bring to me,

The flight of time must see you grow,
O soul!

Jefferson City, Mo.

THE AUTOMATIC HOUSE

The Curtains always look as white
As when they first were made;
The windows always keep quite bright;
Wallpapers never fade.

No need for any brush or broom;
No dust is ever seen;
From floor to ceiling every room
Stays always neat and clean.

Upon the fires that gaily blaze
No fuel need be tossed;
Brightly they burn for days and days
Entirely free of cost.

The washing-up is free from fuss;
It simply "does itself";
The plates, without consulting us,
Know how to find the shelf.

Clothes wash themselves while we're asleep,

And hang themselves to dry—
In short, this house is cheap to keep,
But would be dear to buy.

—R. W. L. in the London Evening News.

The great French statesman, Sully, being reproached for not making more sumptuous provision for his guests, replied: "If they are men of sense, there is sufficient for them. If they are not, I can very well dispense with their company."

Avo'd suspicion. When you're walking through your neighbor's melon patch, don't tie your shoe.—Hindoo maxim.

Dock Facilities at Avonmouth
Canadian Impressions

"Bristol is a wonderful port. She is 20 years ahead of the business she does."

These two sentences sum up the considered views of Mr. Tom C. Lockwood, export freight manager to the Robert Reford Co., Ltd., of Montreal, who has concluded a brief visit to the city. Mr. Lockwood's visit to Bristol is of more than passing interest, in that the Canadian firm he represents has direct associations with the Cunard and Anchor-Donaldson Lines which operate a joint service between Avonmouth and the Dominion. In the course of his brief stay in the city Mr. Lockwood went to Avonmouth, and there he was afforded opportunities by the docks authorities of inspecting some of the facilities available at the outer docks for dealing with ships and the various classes of cargo carried by them.

Prior to his departure the writer had the privilege and pleasure of a conversation with Mr. Lockwood. Among the first remarks he made were the two sentences quoted above, and he followed them up by an explanation of his tribute. "Take Surrey Commercial Docks, for instance," he said, "There, in comparison with Bristol, a considerably greater volume of business is handled with lesser facilities than are available at Avonmouth. Avonmouth is a wonderful port, and in regard to grain handling accommodation it is second to none in the United Kingdom. You have splendid docks at Avonmouth, and should be doing much more business."

A Question of Loyalty

The writer was interested in Mr. Lockwood's remarks regarding grain facilities provided at Avonmouth, and even more so when he confessed to a considerable knowledge of matters appertaining to the grain trade on both sides of the Atlantic.

But while grain is an important commodity in that the importing of it is a considerable asset to Bristol, Mr. Lockwood felt he would prefer to mention another topic which greatly affected the port. "What you newspaper men require to accentuate," he said, "is the great loss to the port entailed through a lack of loyalty." He claimed justification for raising so serious a question. Having travelled Canada largely and England less extensively, though with his eyes and ears open to anything bearing on Canadian and English business, he had, he said, heard a great deal about the shipment and reception of goods emanating from and destined for Bristol and the district through other ports—London and Liverpool for example. Even in Bristol he had heard of such a procedure.

This to him was a disappointing state of affairs, especially when the intense loyalty, national and local, of the Canadian was borne in mind. The reason, Mr. Lockwood stated, was difficult to define, for it would seem obvious that the facilities afforded at Avonmouth were sufficient to infuse and maintain an attitude of absolute loyalty on the part of those whose interests should be centred in the port.

The point raised by Mr. Lockwood is full of importance, and worthy of the careful consideration of those interests to which he referred. The Times and Mirror on several occasions has put the question before its readers, and as the weeks and months elapse it becomes more serious. Competition from other ports encouraged by local interests—for that is what it amounts to—obviously is not beneficial to Bristol, and if it arises from a question of dues, charges, facilities, or accommodation, then the matter might easily be adjusted by frank discussion among the parties and interests concerned. Outside competition from other larger, and even smaller, ports is sufficiently severe without the aid of interests whose chief concern in the matter of shipment and delivery should be the port of Bristol.

Grain

Reverting to the importation of grain, Mr. Lockwood had much to say in little time regarding the facilities provided at Avonmouth for handling grain, and also in regard to certain customs prevailing in the port. "No other port in the United Kingdom can equal the facilities which are afforded at Avonmouth for handling and storing grain," he said. What mystified Mr. Lockwood, however, was what he termed the ridiculous custom prevailing at the port by which facilities capable of dealing with somewhere in the neighborhood of 3,000 tons a day should be restricted to 600 tons. He had had placed before him details of instances in which 2,600 tons of grain had been discharged in a day. In his opinion such instances should be regular, and not few and far between. If the port is capable of dealing with 2,600 tons a day, why restrict the output to 600 tons? The effect of the custom were reflected on the other side of the Atlantic. He mentioned the name of a prominent Canadian grain exporter who resolutely declined to ship to Avonmouth because of the restrictive discharging clause.

For our part we have heard of ship-owners who, to put it mildly, prefer not to fix their ships for discharge at Avonmouth, and it may be that the attitude of the exporter and the shipowner has some bearing on the lack of the estimable quality referred to above by Mr. Lockwood. In any case, Mr. Lockwood holds the view that the cure is to be found locally.

At ports where despatch is least expected, said Mr. Lockwood, ships are turned round quickly. He quoted a case in which his firm were interested. A steamer carrying nearly 7,000 tons of grain arrived at Genoa. The master "entered" her on the morning of arrival, and had to return to "clear her" the same afternoon, to sail on the following morning. With the facilities available at Avonmouth, Mr. Lockwood added, this could be accomplished at Bristol.

A Possible Solution

Mr. Lockwood acknowledged that the custom to which he referred applied to the tramp steamer, though the liner companies were not disinterested. On the other side, at Montreal, they had to deal with incoming and outgoing grain. The lake steamers arrived with cargoes. The work of discharging by elevator began immediately upon arrival, and the ship was ready to begin the return voyage the same day. The charge for "elevating" the cargo included a period of free accommodation in store of 10 days. Thus the lake steamer was not utilized for any period as a store. Ocean-going vessels were dealt with with similar promptitude. When the work of loading began it did not cease until the ship was finally laden. Montreal got the best out of her facilities.

Mr. Lockwood ventured to suggest that, so far as the reception of grain cargoes at Avonmouth was concerned, an arrangement similar to that prevailing in regard to the lake steamers at Montreal might be introduced at Avonmouth with benefit to the port generally. The detention of a ship at Avonmouth over an unduly prolonged period made her a store instead of a means of transit, for which purpose she was built. Good despatch, which was quick discharge, he said, might enable the ship to add one more to the average number of voyages in a season.

That primarily is to the advantage of the shipowner, but the port would benefit by securing a reputation not only for the possession of ample and up-to-date facilities, but also for getting the best possible out of those facilities.

Shed "P" at Avonmouth was referred to by Mr. Lockwood at the close of the conversation. "No port in the United Kingdom," he said, "possesses such a splendid and well-equipped transit shed right on the dock side. With its twin, "O" Shed, Bristol has the best transit shed accommodation I have seen at any port. You have the docks and equipment—wonderful facilities. Bristol should see to it that her business is worthy of her possessions in this respect. In other words, the facilities should be made to work to their capacity. The connections are here; they need developing along lines that will lead to success by the closest co-operation among all the interests concerned in the port."—Times and Mirror Special.

"The land of unlimited possibilities," is the term applied by Premier Mussolini, of Italy, to Canada, when he saw Immigration Commissioner W. J. Egan recently in Rome and he hastened to add that he was most anxious to encourage Italian emigration to the Dominion.

The British-American commission on claims concluded its work by awarding to the Canadian descendants of the Cayuga Indians of Northern New York, one-tenth of the claim of \$1,000,000 submitted on behalf of the descendants by the Canadian and British authorities. The claim was based on lands taken over by what is now the State of New York.

A \$7,000,000 storage warehouse is shortly to be erected on the Toronto harbor front. Although erected by private capital, the warehouse will have the support of the Canadian National Railways which had had under consideration the erection of somewhat similar facilities but decided to co-operate in the new scheme which is more comprehensive than that planned by the railway.

The British Federation of Industries has received an application from South Africa to place a replica of its Wembley Exhibit at the Toronto National Exhibition and New Zealand wants 20,000 feet of space, also.

Effect of the Australian trade treaty on the Canadian dairying industry is to be discussed in the House of Commons at Ottawa. Donald Sutherland, of South Oxford, intends to move that the treaty is discriminating unfairly against the agricultural industry and that "immediate action" should be taken to remove such discrimination.

William Short, K.C., four times Mayor of Edmonton, was stricken with apoplexy in his office Wednesday morning, dying almost instantly.



Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

John Crow: Friend or Foe

A VIOLENT controversy has broken out in Ontario as to the true character of the crow. Jack Miner, the famous naturalist is in favor of a concerted campaign to eliminate this raucous voiced bird from the whole country. He feeds on song birds and has no virtues, says Mr. Miner. But it seems that the crow has friends. The farmers in western Ontario declare that the crow is a formidable enemy of the corn-borer, a pest which threatens the prosperity of whole districts. Neighbors of Mr. Miner retort that the bird-man, himself, has a large corn acreage in the heart of the district affected by the corn borer—and that the song birds which fairly swarm on Mr. Miner's farm, are a far more effective check against the pest than are their own enemies, the crows. Mr. Miner paints the crow in even a darker hue than he appears to the unschooled eye. Not only has our ungainly friend a funeral coat and a disturbing voice, but it seems, a cannibalistic appetite. His favorite delicacies, says Mr. Miner, are the eggs of delicate song birds and the eyes of his live victims. Whether the friends or foes of the crow finally prevail in the present argument matters little. The average farmer will certainly not go to the trouble of erecting the elaborate nets by means of which Jack Miner catches



JACK MINER

Of Kingsville, Ontario, noted naturalist, the centre of a controversy over the crow. He declares the bird should be exterminated, and invented a trap in which he caught 510 at one time. Now some farmers are up in arms because they maintain that the crow is capable of protecting the crops from corn-borer.

his dusky enemies in large numbers. The old-fashioned shotgun will remain the chief weapon for his extermination. And, in spite of scientists' denials every boy affirms the crow can scent gunpowder from afar with the same facility with which he learns of the suburbanites' newly planted corn patch. He evades the former as easily as he discovers the latter. John Crow can judge the effective range of a gun to the yard. He remains just outside the danger circle and yet near enough to laugh—yes laugh—at his would-be assassins.

ANTI-DUMPING

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Since the matter of tariff, though I do not believe in a high protective tariff, I certainly do believe in an anti-dumping duty. The necessity for it is well illustrated by the case of the British Columbia fruit growers. They can compete on even

terms with the fruit growers of any country, but they cannot compete with fruit grown in the United States and sold in Canada at less than the cost of production in the United States.

Now, the fruit-growing area in the United States is many times greater than that in Canada; and in Washington or Oregon they greatly overplanted years ago; so that, with even an average crop, they have a great deal more than enough to supply their own needs.

Now, when a market that can comfortably absorb, we will say, "n" boxes of apples at a fair price to the consumer and a reasonable return to the grower—has "2n" boxes bumped on it, the market is demoralized, and the "2n" boxes bring a smaller return to the producers than the "n" boxes would do. The logical course, then, would be to feed the home market all it can absorb comfortably, and send the rest out of the country. This the western growers try to do through their co-operative organizations, and if they get anything at all over and above the total cost of sending them—freight, duty, middlemen's profits—they are just so much ahead. They had better destroy them than dump them on the home market. But for the anti-dumping clause in the Canadian tariff law, the western fruit growers of the United States should put the B. C. fruit growers out of business altogether in a few years, through their surplus that they must dispose of in some way and with some return to themselves if possible, after which they would have the Canadian prairie market to themselves and be able to charge their own prices, which they would not be slow to do.

Again: the British Columbia fruit farmers each keep one or two horses, a cow and usually some pigs and chickens. These furnish a market for a very considerable quantity of prairie feed grain, a market that would be lost if the B. C. fruit growers went out of business.

So, how would the Witness' free trade friends on the prairie be better off?

JAS. HISLOP.

British Columbia,
Jan., '26.

In Praise of Jerseys

By E. R. Bewell

The highest type of farming in the world is dairy farming. The dairy farmer must be a farmer able to produce good and abundant crops from his soil. He must know soils and fertilizers and cultivation. He must know about breeding, the husbandman's highest art. And the dairy farmer produces a more nearly finished product, besides more nearly maintaining the fertility of his land.

But within the class of dairy farmers there is also a higher class. The dairy farmer who not only conserves the fertility of his soil, but actually builds it up, each year making it more productive than the year before. He is the ultimate farmer.

Breed to Select

Many appellations have been accorded to the Jersey breed of dairy cattle. Most of them have been complimentary and have told to an extent of its abilities and greatness "The most economical producer of butterfat," "The profit breed," "The greatest dairy cow in the world." All these phrases and many more have been given to "The Queen of the Dairy." But we think the most appropriate is: "The most efficient dairy machine in existence." The most efficient dairy machine in existence is the Jersey cow!

Farming with Jerseys is distinctly advantageous to this type of farming, for Jerseys are primarily economical producers of butterfat. Butterfat is the most profitable form of dairy produce to sell either in the form of cream or butter. It removes less fertility from the dairy farm when cream or butter is sold and the skim milk is fed, than when whole milk is sold.

This is not an insignificant "fine point," but a point in favor of the Jersey breed which, at the same time, is of the most fundamental importance to the world. The conservation of our native soil fertility and its upbuilding is a matter of serious import today.

"In economy of producing butterfat, Jerseys have a decided advantage." This statement was made by the Ohio State University in one of its monthly bulletins published after a test of 150 Jerseys and 141 Holstein cows, scattered throughout the State of Ohio upon practical dairy farms.

This Ohio test was conducted by the Ohio State University. It showed that for each 1000 pounds of feed consumed,

the Jerseys produced 65 pounds of butter and the Holsteins produced 47 pounds of butter.

The test covered a period of ten months and showed that the Holsteins produced on the average only 63 per cent. as much butterfat as did the Jerseys; and that Jerseys consumed but 75.3 per cent. as many pounds of nutrients for each pound of fat produced.

A summary of all competitive authentic breed production tests shows that the Jersey leads for economy of production, for butterfat produced for each 1000 pounds of live weight, and for butterfat produced from the smallest amount of feed.

It is obvious, from these tests, that it is costly to keep a large breed of cattle which, though perhaps in some individual cows exceeding the Jersey in total milk and butterfat produced, consume so much feed as to reduce profits.

Live weight must be considered. The amount of feed consumed in order to produce a given amount of butterfat, must be considered. The efficiency of a machine is determined by what it produces, less what it costs. Measured by that standard, the Jersey stands unrivalled.

Freedom From Disease

"Less susceptible to tuberculosis," is another of the Jersey's "talking points." For, in every climate and under all conditions, Jerseys have proven to be less subject to this much-dreaded disease than other breeds. Upon the Island of Jersey there has never been a single case of tuberculosis, although many thousands of Jersey cattle have been tested.

Each year we read of the cattle selected for shipment to America, England, New Zealand and other places, being in quarantine upon the island and always after the veterinarian has applied the tuberculin test, does the report come that there were "no reactors." This is a record unique in the annals of cattle-dom.

Earliest Maturing Breed

Jerseys are the earliest maturing breed of dairy cattle, a point in their favor, since they come into profitable production more quickly than the other breeds, return dividends upon the money invested in them sooner than other dairy breeds and require less feed, care and labor to raise them to producing age.

Jersey cattle may safely be bred so as to begin their useful lives at the age of two years. Many Jerseys have come into milk under the two-year limit and have made profitable productions throughout a long series of years, but it is best to give them plenty of time for full development.

As compared to other breeds, we may say that Jerseys mature in two to four months' less time. There are many high production records held by Jerseys which started upon official test work under two years of age. The highest is that of St. Mawes Lad's Lady 151586, and is for 11,756 pounds of milk and 829 pounds of butterfat.

It could be truthfully said "that the sun never sets on the Jersey," for Jersey cattle have gone into all corners of the globe. They thrive in northern parts of Canada, and are today the most popular breed of dairy cattle there to be found, their numbers increasing at a more rapid rate than any other dairy breed.

Jersey Milk

Jersey milk is the richest in butterfat and solids not fat, of all breeds of dairy cattle. Jersey milk is the richest in total nutrients. And the Jersey "cream line" is noted for its depth and color the world over.—Cowichan Leader.

COMMON CREAM DEFECTS

Cream scoring demonstrations being held at many Balanced Agriculture meetings in South Dakota indicate that the most common defects are off flavors. At this time of the year, feed flavors and barn odors are quite common and special care should be taken to avoid them. At this time of year there is also a greater tendency for particles of dirt to find their way into the cream.

Clean cows and clean methods of handling cream go a long way toward avoiding dirt, says H. M. Jones, extension specialist in dairying, who has been handling the cream scoring demonstrations. Feeding immediately after milking, rather than just before, will eliminate most of the objectionable feed flavors. Prompt removal of cream from the barn will usually prevent the development of barn odors. Stirring will allow thorough aeration, and keeping the cream cool in addition to exercising the foregoing precautions, will ensure a product of good quality.

Inferior cans also often result in low scoring cream. Rust and black spots

are objectionable. Rough solder and open seams are even worse. A loose fitting cover permits dirt to enter and lowers the quality of cream. Separator flavors also detract from the quality of cream. The best cream results only when the separator is washed thoroughly each time it is used.

FOOT ROT IN COWS

This disease stockmen sometimes call "foot-rot" when in its worst form, and "fouls", or "foul in the foot," when of milder type. The trouble usually gets its start from the hoof being constantly wet with filth in the stable or outdoors and at the same time getting foreign matters, such as manure, bits of corn cob and corn stover, straw, grass, or grit lodged between the toes. The fine skin of the affected parts becomes soft and is then lacerated or scratched.

Into these lacerations the filth germ finds its way and its effect is to destroy the tissues invaded. The dead or gangrenous tissues have a foul odor. Pus forms and burrows and, in time, the wall or sole may be loosened or made rotten.

The germ mentioned is prevalent in all old yards where stock, and especially swine, have been kept for years. The germs exist normally in the intestines of the hog and are voided in the feces. This germ also causes the worst forms of canker of the mouth in young pigs and other young animals; also sloughing of the skin in patches and the disease known as necrotic enteritis of swine, which is indicated by symptoms much like those of hog cholera.

Confine the cow in a clean box-stall or pen, freshly bedded with pine shavings (baled shavings) or sawdust, or with fresh straw. Perfectly cleanse the hoof. The cow to be so tied that she will not be able to kick; scrape away all dead tissue and then cut away every bit of rotten or loose horn of the wall or the sole of the foot. Next, immerse the trimmed foot in hot water containing 2 ounces of bluestone per pint. Then cover the affected parts with sterilized cotton, to be bound in place by means of a narrow bandage criss-crossed between the toes and then tied around the pastern.

Afterward saturate the bandage and cotton with a mixture of 5 parts of carbolic acid; 3 parts of formalin (40 per cent formaldehyde solution) and 100 parts of boiled water. Keep the dressings so saturated daily and examine the foot every 2 or 3 days. When it is seen that healing is progressing fast discontinue the saturating process, remove the cotton and simply apply a little pine tar 2 or 3 times a week, the cow also to be kept out of filth of any kind. It would also be well to examine the feet of the other cows and at once remove lodged substances, but do not pull a rope back and forth between the toes, as that further injures the tissues and invites infection.—A. S. A., in Rural New-Yorker.

It has been found, by the most successful dairymen, that when the bowels of cows are kept somewhat relaxed throughout the winter season the yield of milk is increased, while the cows maintain a healthy condition and have comparatively little difficulty at their next calving period. Any tendency to diarrhoea, however, should be avoided.

They strolled the lane together,
The sky was studded with stars,
They reached the gate in the meadow,
He raised for her the bars.
She raised her soft eyes to him;
There was nothing between them now—
For he was just a hired man
And she a pure-bred cow.

—Exchange.

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GIVE EWES EXERCISE DURING WINTER MONTHS

An abundance of exercise for ewes during the winter months is one of the most important factors in making a profit out of a breeding flock, says Mr. Turner Wright, extension livestock specialist at South Dakota State College. Ewes which are kept closely housed with very little opportunity to get exercise during the winter usually produce weak lambs which lack thrift and vigor. If the flock can be made to walk at least a mile every day in getting a large part of its roughage, the chances for a crop of strong thrifty lambs are much better than if the ewes are allowed to loaf in the yard around the barn or shed.

It is a good practice to scatter the roughage during clear weather when the ground is frozen or dry, in the fields or pasture each day, so that the ewes will have to take exercise in getting it. When this can be done the flock should be shut away from the barnyard, in the field or pasture during the day and made to rustle for feed.

HOG INFLUENZA

According to Dr. Weaver, the direct cause of hog influenza has not yet been determined but it seems to occur more frequently in cold weather. Hogs not properly housed are often exposed to drafts and, as a result, are infected with the disease. In some cases, hogs that are provided with a good warm house may, for some reason or other, sleep out of doors and will contract the disease in this manner.

The symptoms of hog influenza are fever, loss of appetite, and an extreme cough. In many cases difficult breathing is also a symptom. When a herd is infected with the disease, it seems to break out all at once, and some of the hogs will die with pneumonia. However, most of the animals will recover if given proper care, but may not do well thereafter.

Hog influenza can be prevented by the proper housing of the hogs. This means, of course, housing in a sanitary hog house that is properly ventilated. The sick animals may be given an internal antiseptic such as a weak solution of copper sulphate. It may be necessary to give a laxative in some cases, such as Epsom salts. All sick animals should be kept in the hog house until they have fully recovered.

WHY TO GROW ALFALFA

(By G. P. McRostie)

Because it can be grown over the widest range of soil and climatic conditions of any legume as yet grown in Canada. We are now growing it in every province from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Because Canadian-grown seed of hardy types is obtainable at a reasonable price. Alfalfa from Canadian-grown seed is growing successfully at Fort Vermillion in northern Alberta, a distance of six hundred and fifty miles north of the international boundary, where it experiences temperatures as low as sixty-five degrees below zero.

Because a stand of alfalfa, once established, continues to yield paying crops for many years.

Because the average yield of cured alfalfa hay for all of Canada for the past ten years is over two and a half tons to the acre. In many sections yields average much higher than this.

Because alfalfa hay is equal if not superior, in palatability and feeding value to hay made from any other crop, and all classes of live stock relish it.

Because alfalfa hay carries a very high percentage of protein which is the most expensive food constituent furnished by our high-priced concentrates.

Because alfalfa may be used as silage or cut green as a soiling crop with good results.

Because alfalfa can be ground into a meal of excellent feeding value. There seems to be an opportunity for the development of a profitable alfalfa-meal trade in Canada with a Canadian-manufactured product.

Because alfalfa has the property of enriching the soil with nitrogen gathered from the air.

Because alfalfa makes an excellent pasture if pastured intelligently and not over grazed.

Because the deep root-system of alfalfa, besides enabling it to extract plant food from the subsoil, also opens up the subsoil.

Because the decaying alfalfa roots, stems, and leaves enrich the soil by adding considerable amounts of humus.

How to Grow Alfalfa

Select a field that is well drained, both as to surface and subsoil drainage—Alfalfa will not stand "wet feet".

If you want profitable yields, seed on land that is in good fertility and has been thoroughly worked into a fine seed-bed.

Do not seed on acid soil. The soil of the greater part of Eastern Canada and the Pacific Coast regions usually needs an application of lime before alfalfa can be grown to the best advantage.

As alfalfa is a fairly long-lived perennial, it is not suitable for a short rotation. It therefore pays to set apart a field as near the farm buildings as possible for this crop.

Above, all, secure good seed of a known hardy strain. Buy hardy Canadian-grown seed and avoid the danger of losing your crop by winter-killing. Grimm and Ontario variegated are hardy varieties and seed of these is available in commercial quantities. Cossack and Baltic alfalfa are also hardy, but seed is not available in large quantities.

Land should be as free as possible from weeds for success with alfalfa. Once established, alfalfa can take care of itself, but it is a poor weed fighter in the seedling stage. Alfalfa should therefore follow a hoed crop, or be seeded on land otherwise treated to free it from weeds.

Where alfalfa has not been grown before, inoculation of the seed is necessary. The inoculating material with complete instructions for its use may be obtained free of charge from the Dominion Bacteriologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or from the bacteriology department of several of the agricultural colleges.

From 15 to 20 pounds of good seed to the acre should be quite sufficient for most Canadian conditions. In the Prairie Provinces considerably less will give a good stand.

Seed either with or without a nurse-crop, but if a nurse-crop is used it should not be sown at more than one-third to one-half the usual rate of seeding, and if it is likely to lodge, it should be cut for green feed. Stooks or coils of the harvested nurse-crop should not be allowed to remain in one place more than two or three days.

Best results are usually obtained by seeding when the soil has become well warmed up, but before the hot and frequently rather dry periods of late July and the month of August.

Under no condition should a new stand of alfalfa be pastured the first year. If it makes too much growth it should be clipped with a mower and the clipping allowed to remain on the ground. It should go into the winter with about a foot of growth.

Copies of the above, in folder form, may be had free upon application to the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

The conclusion that the year 1925 marked a decided improvement in the economic condition of Canada, says the monthly letter of the Royal Bank of Canada, can now be supported by a variety of statistical evidence, the figures of foreign trade, bank debits, railway loadings and earnings all show an increase over those of the previous year.

The Wheat Crop

The chief source of improvement is to be found in the increased productivity in the primary industries of agriculture, mining and fishing. The total yield of wheat, provisionally estimated at 422,227,000 bus., is the second largest crop in our history and compares with 262,000,000 bus., last year. There were substantial increases also in the coarser grains. The preliminary official estimate places the total value of the field crops of 1925 at \$1,112,691,000 as compared with the final estimates for 1924 and 1923 of \$995,235,900 and \$899,226,200 respectively. The increase is largely accounted for by the value of the wheat crop \$466,755,000 which is the largest on record. The crop was exceptionally well distributed and with more balanced relations between agriculture and the other industries, the farming community is in a better position to support general trade activity than it has been in several years.

Live Stock

A change for the better has come over the livestock industry. Cattle receipts at the leading markets were heavier and stockyard returns show a substantial increase. There was a keener foreign demand for Canadian cattle and the export of animals and animal products both in volume and value exceeded those of the previous year.

Dairying

Dairying continues to make gratifying progress, especially in the middle west. The production of creamery butter and cheese was larger and is estimated in the aggregate to have returned the largest revenue in the history of the industry. Exports of butter from Canada for the twelve months ended 31st October, 1925, were 30,843,735 lbs. against 21,315,324 lbs. in 1924 and 12,214,084 in 1923. The fishing industry in the Maritimes had an exceptionally good season. A larger number of vessels were engaged and the total landed value of the catch was substantially in excess of the previous year. The total salmon pack of British Columbia was approximately 1,625,000 cases of all grades, a little less than in 1924 when a record was established. The sockeye pack was slightly larger than last year and export demand was stronger.

Mining

A great advance has been made in the mining industry both in the development of established fields and the discovery of new mineral areas. Gold production for 1925 reached a record value of \$35,763,000. Lead and zinc show large increases



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and the market for these two metals has been strong. A marked improvement is also noted in the production totals of nickel, copper and cobalt. Asbestos production increased but coal, owing to protracted labor troubles, showed a loss in tonnage from the previous year. The total value of Canada's mineral output in 1925 has been officially estimated at \$228,440,000, an increase of \$18,857,000 over the figures of 1924.

Lumber and Pulp Industry

The lumber industry experienced a rather difficult year owing to over-production and keen competition which resulted in price concessions. Shipments from Eastern Canada to Europe fell off, but British Columbia exports were larger, and the domestic demand is reported to be well above that of last year.

The pulp and paper industry had a fairly satisfactory year, despite a tendency to lower prices. Newsprint production was well maintained, and for the first time on record the output of Canadian mills exceeded that of the United States. The total output for the first eleven months was 1,313,121 tons, an increase of 142,469 tons over the corresponding months of last year. The expansion of the pulp and paper industry in Canada has been remarkably rapid. From 1919 to 1924 the capital investment increased from \$275,767,000 to \$459,457,000, while in the same period the total value of the output advanced from \$140,186,457 to \$223,719,645.

The improvement in the business and industrial situation became more pronounced in the fall and was fortified by the general increase in agricultural purchasing power which gave a stimulus to all activity. The number of freight cars loaded, which is the best general index to the volume of commodities moving in trade, began to improve in the second half of the year and the loadings for 1925 exceeded those of the previous year both for merchandise and in the aggregate.

Farm Machinery

The farm machinery industry has emerged from the depression of recent years and both domestic sales and exports have been in substantially larger volume. The cotton mills have been operating at a higher rate in recent months and the industry is in a much more favorable position with cheaper raw material. The situation in the woollen goods industry, however, continues unsatisfactory owing to foreign competition aggravated by depreciated exchanges. Other lines of textiles, including knitted goods and clothing, have exper-

enced a revival and reports as to the prospects for trade are almost everywhere better.

Business Activity

Buying generally, however, continues on a conservative basis, although here and there are indications of future commitments being made on a more extensive scale. Commercial failures for the year, both in number and extent of liabilities, show a considerable falling-off. There has been a movement toward consolidation in the wholesale trade, and, generally speaking, the business of the country is in stronger hands; inventories are low and merchants are depending less than formerly upon borrowed capital.

Construction work has played an important part in the increased business activity. Building operations have been going forward on an enlarged scale and the total value of contracts awarded for the year is estimated at \$297,973,000, an increase of 7.8% over the final figures of 1924.

Motor Cars

The automobile industry continues to expand. The production figures of cars and trucks in Canada for the ten months ended October 1925 exceeded by 8,357 the total production of 132,580 for the entire year of 1924. The industry has been benefited by the restoration of the McKenna duties in Great Britain and export business has increased over the previous year, as well as domestic sales.

Exports and Imports

For the twelve months ended 31st October, 1925, exports from Canada had a total value of \$1,190,546,000 against \$1,076,000,000 in 1924. Imports showed a gain of \$47,000,000 and the favorable trade balance for the period has risen from \$258,000,000 to \$315,000,000. Next to the United States, Great Britain is our best customer and total trade between Canada and the Mother country in the twelve months under review has grown from \$535,939,000 in 1924 to \$618,706,000 in 1925. It is noteworthy that our exports to Germany, France and Belgium show substantial gains while the visible debit balance of our trade with the United States has been reduced. Tourist expenditures are an increasing item of national income which are not reflected in the custom house figures.

Bank Savings

The total assets of the Chartered Banks on the 31st October were \$2,882,720,000, as compared with \$2,808,850,000 a year ago. During the year savings deposits have increased \$88,000,000, or about 7% and commercial loans have continued to decline.



When to Hatch

By J. B. Hayes

The hatch should be early enough to have the pullets matured and producing by the following October. Matured, in this case, means grow to maturity and not starting when half ready. Production means enough flock uniformity to be hitting a 40 p.c. rate before the month is completed. That is the guide that one should follow.

All the factors associated with economical production blend into this program. The first factor that always occurs to a person is the problem of broiler sales. The necessity of early hatching from this version is evidenced by a price in 1924 of 46c per pound in May, 38c per pound in June, and 29c per pound in July. There is a short period quotation in late April at a correspondingly higher rate than quoted for May.

A person should be able to grow a 1 1/2 pound broiler in 10-12 weeks. It can be done in about 8 weeks with an additional two weeks of crate feeding to finish off. Early broilers should return sufficient profit to pay for a pullet to maturity. Higher priced eggs for setting or a slightly higher price for chicks is entailed in this program, but a quicker maturity will result.

As has been often stated, a person completely forgets that a pullet requires a definite length of time for growth. Everything else on the farm is given that consideration except the poultry. They are supposed to be hatched any time that is convenient and start laying when the price of eggs starts to climb, regardless of how old they may be or what the breeding back of them may have been. It is just as possible to expect production from a yearling calf as an extremely late hatched chick.

One can assume that a growing period of about 200 days is required for the light weight fowls and a correspondingly longer time for the larger breeds. It is possible to beat this in some cases, but averages are a fairly good guide. These growth rates are true of early hatches, since the later ones in hotter weather are under a handicap and require a longer time.

The highest production per year and the greatest value of product comes from the pullets that are matured and start producing in October. The second choice is November; the third, September; and the fourth, December. Beyond that point there is a falling off in both production and profit from the pullets that do not get started until later.

Hens are usually kept over as breeders and a heavy late fall and early winter production is not expected from them. The pullets must be capable of taking up the load at the time that the hens fall off. Since the winter production gives double the profit of any other period of the year, a flock of matured pullets is an absolute requirement.

A burst of ambition may often cause a person some trouble, since they may hatch early enough to get a summer production. This may or may not be serener of Yellowstone Park a number of boys. A great many flock owners wish to get that summer, fall, and early winter production, even with the resulting mid-winter moult, since it is an economical and profitable method to follow. This is especially true in those flocks where hatching eggs are desired.

Since one cannot adjust market conditions to suit individual cases, it is necessary to adjust conditions to meet the market requirements.—Hoard's Dairyman.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHT IN THE HENHOUSE

The plan of turning on the lights in the henhouse has now been going on so long that scientists have had a good chance to study it in all details. It is no longer a hazard or chance operation. Prof. James E. Rice has been broadcasting the results of his studies over the radio. The following is a statement of his conclusions:—

"The most satisfactory plan for feeding and lighting which we have found is to turn on the lights at twilight and feed the birds liberally on grain. They should then go to roost of their own accord and acquire the habit, which they will do after a while with a little encouragement, at about 7 o'clock. Then turn on the lights in the morning at 5.00 or even 6.00 o'clock, which will provide a uniform 13 or 14 hour day, as may be desired throughout the entire season. Too long an opportunity to eat and exer-

cise may cause too rapid an increase in production and result in the fowls losing their weight. This appears to be the real cause of slumps in production and winter moulting. However, if the amount of feed and proportion of grain and mash is properly regulated and the plan of both morning and evening illumination is followed, illumination should be of benefit to the birds and profitable to the owners."

The following variations in the method of illumination is recommended: "No more than 12-hour day for breeders, a 13-hour day for well-bred mature pullets, or high quality fowls, that have completely recovered from the moult, or a 14-hour day to late August or early September moulters and mature pullets not of the highest production quality and which are not to be retained for breeding purposes. By following these plans one should be able to maintain from 50 to 60 per cent. production without loss of weight and without winter moulting or injury to the birds.

"It will be seen from the above that the physical condition of the birds, as shown by their weight, the laying quality of birds, as indicated by their appearance and breeding the age of the birds and their moulting and laying condition all must be taken into consideration when deciding upon the method of feeding and illumination. A failure to understand these facts is the reason why many poultrymen fail to realize the full benefit of illumination."

When the principles of illumination applied to the control of egg production are fully understood, poultrymen will realize that it is a benefit and not a detriment to their birds. The troubles due to illumination are in its abuse, not, in its use

THE MATING SEASON

Poultry keepers will soon be coming to the hatching season, and right now is the time when you will be able to govern your egg supply for next winter. If you are not capable of culling your flock, secure the services of someone who can, and pick out a bunch of your best hens, (not pullets), put them in a pen by themselves and let them run in and out as they like. This will reduce their egg production, but will build up their vitality and enable them to produce eggs that will hatch well. Then procure the best rooster you can afford, and mate him with these hens. Then you will have a bunch of pullets next fall that you will be proud of, both in egg production and looks.

If you don't know what a well-bred rooster of your breed is like, look up the Poultry Standard, it will tell you, or if you have a friend who knows, get him to purchase your bird for you—but buy the best you can afford.—R. A. Hill.

KEEP WATER AT RIGHT TEMPERATURE

Don't forget the water especially in the winter, as the dry mash makes the fowls thirsty and, as an egg contains nearly seventy per cent water, you can readily see how important a water supply is.

Here is a stunt that the writer uses in the winter, and it works to perfection.

Take an old tin pail or bucket large enough for the water pan to set in the top of it.

When you put in fresh water in the morning, place a hot brick in the pail. This will keep the water in the pan warm for hours. The pail should be put in a hole on a slotted platform, up off the floor.

There are, however, several frost-proof water pans on the market, and one of them would soon pay for itself in increased egg production. In winter feeding, green feed, such as sugar beets or sprouted oats, is a necessity, both for egg production and the general health of your birds.

CREOSOTE AS LICE KILLER

Creosote is very effective and it is the base of many insecticides now on the market. The creosote may be sprayed in the henhouse using an oil vehicle. The trouble with this is oil usually dissolves the rubber and the washers in a pump if rubber washers are used. A 5 per cent. creosote will confer protection for a whole season usually. We usually recommend about a 3 per cent. in a soapy water solution, thoroughly mixed. The length of time it is effective depends upon the surface it covers—whether it is concrete, unpainted wood or painted boards, the ventilation and the temperature of the henhouse. The easiest way to use creosote is to make an emulsion, apply it with a spray pump and when lice or mites appear, apply the creosote again. We used creosote emulsion in delousing barracks during the World War and we found it eminently satisfactory.—C. W. W.

Many poultry keepers are successful in improving their flocks by paying careful attention to the type of birds that they use as breeders. If your own stock is not satisfactory, it may be more economical to purchase new stock than to attempt to improve your own.

BOVRIL puts BEEF INTO YOU

SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY

CHICKEN POX—ITS CAUSE AND CURE

Chicken pox is a highly infectious disease, and is not caused by feed or faulty housing, but like most human diseases, is the result of the introduction of germs of this particular disease into the poultry flock. Either these disease organisms may have been carried over from the previous season, or they may be brought in by the introduction of new birds into the flock, carrying the disease, or visiting poultrymen may carry infection in on their shoes or rubbers, leaving disease organisms in the litter where the birds pick them up.

Chicken pox is usually first noticed by the appearance of yellow, wart-like nodules on the comb or wattles or face of the bird. These darken in color, and in a day or two appear as scabs, black or brownish in color, and may appear anywhere about the face, on the comb or wattles, or sometimes even running down into the feathers about the head. In severe cases, the eyes will be closed, and usually a cold accompanies the pox, cankers may form in the throat or mouth, the bird has great difficulty in breathing, and in severe outbreaks the death rate is very high.

Examine your flock regularly, watching particularly the head and adjuncts for scabs, particularly birds that seem to be suffering from common catarrhal colds. If chicken pox is noticed in the flock, give the birds a dose of salts at the rate of about one pound per hundred birds. And the most satisfactory way to administer salts seems to be in the drinking water.

Using this method, the water dishes should be emptied the night before, and the birds given no water until about ten or ten-thirty a. m. The water dishes should then be filled with water that has epsom salts in it at the rate of one pound to twelve quarts of water, and all the dishes should be filled with this solution, leaving it before the birds until all have had time to drink. After an hour or an hour and a half, all birds should have had an opportunity to drink, and the water dishes should be emptied, scrubbed thoroughly, and filled with fresh water.

It does little good to remove affected birds, as chicken pox has an incubation period of several days, and the birds do not show symptoms of the disease until several days after they have acquired the organism; and usually, once in the flock, it goes through it. However, if separate flocks are maintained, great care should be taken to see that feeding utensils, etc., are not exchanged from one house to the other, and where it is necessary to walk back and forth, shoes or rubbers should be changed and hands washed before going into the house where the birds are not affected; and it is advisable to have a shallow box filled with cloths or rags soaked in some good coal tar disinfectant requiring all persons entering, to wipe their feet on this material.

Anything that will increase the appetites of the birds is desirable, and for that reason it is of some help to feed a wet mash at noon until the outbreak has subsided, feeding grain feed frequently, and feeding all the grain the birds will eat, remembering that if the birds can be made to eat, their resistance will be improved, and the outbreak should quickly subside.

For individual treatment, tincture of iodine is most effective, the birds isolated should have all of the scabs or cankers painted with iodine, and these will usually dry up and drop off within a few days. The cankers in the throat should be painted with iodine. If cankers form within the eye, they should be removed, and where that is not possible, dusted with powdered alum, which seems to help.—The Michigan Farmer.

There is no cure for tuberculosis in fowls, it is a disease of a chronic nature, spread by contact in the flock, and taking its victims off one by one at intervals. It is to be overcome by getting rid of all diseased fowls and cleaning up and disinfecting their quarters, then keeping the flock in such healthful quarters, with plenty of sunlight and air, that the trouble cannot gain or keep a foothold.

Any sudden change in feeding may induce a light moult in pullets that are laying well, and this may also occur if they lose weight through heavy production. It is necessary to keep some track of the weight when pullets are laying heavily in the winter and, if they show too great a loss, to increase the amount of whole grain fed.

A great many people think that the poultry yard makes a good place for a garbage dump. They will take a whole pan full of apple or potato peelings and throw it in the yard. The hens eat a small amount of it and the rest stays there to get sour. The leavings of the table are only fit for pigs, and if you have no pigs—bury them or burn them.

THE HUMOR OF THE GRIZZLY

A distinguished naturalist relates two incidents to illustrate his contention that the grizzly bear is possessed of a decided sense of humor.

It appears that in the southwest corner of Yellowstone Park a number of boys were bathing in a stream when a young grizzly appeared and for a moment stood watching their pranks. Then he slipped quietly behind some trees upon the bank of the stream. When the lads approached the spot, with a wild "woof! woof!" he leaped into the water among them. This naturally caused great excitement, plainly just what bruin desired. As he swam hurriedly away, he looked back over his shoulder with an expression of perfect satisfaction on his face.

Another amusing incident also occurred in the Yellowstone. As the stage arrived at the Canyon Hotel, one of the passengers who had been having much to say concerning bears, put on his raincoat and got down on all fours, proceeding to impersonate bruin. While this demonstration was in progress a real grizzly arrived. He made a rush at the man and chased him up a tree, amid laughter and excitement. The bear made no attempt to harm anybody, for bears in the Yellowstone are very tame, and plainly enjoyed this prank merely as a prank.—Forward.

A seasonable indication of the prosperous condition of many of the farming communities in Alberta is revealed by the fact that at the Land Settlement Board, in Calgary, payments from soldier settlers are coming in at the rate of from four thousand to five thousand dollars a day. This is regarded as most encouraging, and shows that the men are doing reasonably well. One man came in and paid up his indebtedness in full, turning in to the Board the sum of \$2,600.

Pasquale Camorato who says he is 107 years old and had spent most of his life as a junk-dealer, got himself a job the other day on the New York city snow-clearing force and shoveled snow at \$5 a day because he said he needed exercise—and money.

Haddon Hall, the famous home of Dorothy Vernon, and the most beautiful and interesting ancient seat in England, has been closed to the public, to whom it has been open for innumerable years. The present Duke of Rutland has decided to make it his home for a large part of the year.

WHERE IGNORANCE IS NOT BLISS

Was there ever a year so tragic for its impossible possibilities—all because the people had not sufficient information or leadership to give expression to the best that was in them at the recent general election.

This is Canada's strategic moment of great opportunity. And her leaders are playing "fox and geese" in the capital.

It may be a year of more than one election. Will the verdict be any clearer? If you are tired of political bartering and see sawing, you will educate your friends. Lend them your copy of the Witness if they do not wish to take advantage of our 75 cent rate to Nov. 17. It is your responsibility because it is your opportunity. It is an act of good citizenship to help educate the electorate.

140 Egg Incubator \$17.95
30 Days Trial

Freight and duty paid to any R. R. station in Canada. Double walls with air space between. Hot water heated. Copper tanks. Double glass doors. Shipped set up, complete with all fixtures. Under \$100.00 from our Canadian warehouse.

140 Egg	\$17.95; with Drum Brooder	\$23.50
180 Egg	\$21.50; with Drum Brooder	\$29.50
250 Egg	\$28.75; with Drum Brooder	\$39.95
340 Egg	\$39.95; with Canopy Brooder	\$57.85
500 Egg	\$59.50; with Canopy Brooder	\$77.40

Freight and Duty Paid

Lamb Brooder

Order direct from this ad. 30 days trial—money back if not pleased. If you apply to order now, don't lose your chance. Our 1926 catalog shows larger sizes up to 1200 eggs.

Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 224, Racine, Wis.

BRITISH COAL SITUATION

Industrial Peace Necessary if Civil War is to be Averted

The necessity of securing industrial peace in the coal fields of Britain in order to avoid civil war when the State subsidy comes to an end April 30, is forcing mine owners to use every effort to seek conciliation.

The Marquis of Londonderry, who recently resigned office under the Government of Northern Ireland in order that he might devote himself to the coal industry in which he has vast holdings, urges the industry to abandon the antagonism that has prevailed in the past by reopening frank discussions between the owners and the miners. He declares that owners do not believe that the future of the industry depends on the reduction of wages or the lengthening of the hours and that the question of settlement must be tackled on an entirely different basis.

At the same time both sides are making preparations for an industrial war which is regarded as at least a possibility. A. J. Cook, the fiery leader of the miners, declares that in the event of a strike the most complete arrangements have been made for virtualizing the nation through the co-operative unions. Yet investigation shows that no such arrangement has been made by the co-operatives.

On the other side the plans of the Government for the maintenance of supplies in the event of a general strike are being perfected.

Premier Baldwin is expected to explain the attitude of the Government.

McKENNA OPTIMISTIC

Former British Chancellor Says Country Has Turned the Corner

The chorus of British optimists was reinforced last week by no less a personage than Reginald McKenna, former chancellor of the exchequer.

Addressing shareholders of the Midland Bank he made several statements tending to show Britain already has turned the corner, with silver clouds clustering on the horizon and frightening the pessimists.

"Through these three years of trade depression," said McKenna, "we have still been the greatest exporters of manufactured goods in the world. Our trade has had to struggle against adverse conditions, but its vitality has not yet been seriously impaired. If these adverse conditions were all of a permanent nature, if they sprang from causes which marked definite deterioration in our mental or physical capacity, there might be some ground for anxiety about the future. But I do not think this is the case. The exceptional depression has been largely due to a temporary financial condition, and I have strong hopes that these now are coming to an end."

ONTARIO PROHIBITION UNION

After a prolonged and warm debate in which the temperance policy of the Ferguson Government was bitterly assailed, the annual meeting of the Ontario Prohibition Union held in Toronto last Wednesday decided against forming a prohibition party with its own candidates in every riding for the next provincial election. Instead of naming prohibition candidates the Union will form a strong committee to survey the field and endeavor to get the united support of the dry forces for candidates of any political party who will hold prohibition above party principles. The convention also decided to have the executive take steps to ascertain if the province had power to prohibit the manufacture of liquor within its boundaries.

ONTARIO LIQUOR PLANS

The assurance that there was no foundation for rumors that the Ontario Government would shortly inaugurate a new liquor policy was given by Hon. George S. Henry, Minister of Public Works, to a deputation from the Social Service Department of the United Church of Canada, which waited on Hon. W. F. Nickle, Attorney General, and Mr. Henry, Premier Ferguson being absent.

SUGGEST EMPIRE CRUSADE

Colonel L. C. Amery, secretary of state for Dominion affairs, confessed his disappointment at the slowness of migration during the past few years, when receiving a deputation from the Colonial Institute. The deputation advanced a number of suggestions, notably an Empire crusade in order to awaken the people to the seriousness of the situation, and the taking of steps to facilitate the migration of women.

MEMORIAM NOTICE

CHRISTIE:—In loving memory of John Christie, who fell asleep January, 1925. Dearly loved and sadly missed by his wife and children.

STRIKE NARROWLY AVERTED

A great railroad strike has been avoided by an uncomfortably small margin. The railroad companies absolutely declined to give way on requests by the National Railwaymen's Union that they would make concessions on certain points of the national wages board's award. Their reply was reported to a delegates' meeting of the union by W. Dobbie, president, J. H. Thomas and C. T. Cramp, secretaries, and its other representatives. There was only one thing to do: strike or accept.

An attempt to defer the decision by referring the question back to the branches was defeated, and then the 80 delegates voted. A few abstained and the vote was for a strike, 36; for accepting the award, 41. Consequently peace was won by a bare five votes.

ALBERTA LABOR DEMANDS

Eight-hour working days, schemes for both health and unemployment insurance, distribution of school books and supplies through the Government to school districts, old age pensions, a provincial industrial disputes act, and several changes in the Workmen's Compensation Act, including provision for appeal against the board's decisions, were among the things asked for by a delegation from the Alberta Federation of Labor, which walked up on the Government.

For INVENTORS

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

Name
Address

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MACHINERY

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

MOTOR SUPPLIES

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

POULTRY

POULTRY, EGGS, FEATHERS WANTED
Highest Prices Paid. Write for price list. We loan crates. **A. STORK & SON**, 17 St. Patrick's Market, Toronto. 11
Wanted—Hens, All Weights; Crates loaned free; established forty years; poultry remittance on acceptance. **WALLER'S**, Spadina, Toronto. 2-12

DUCKS

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

GIANTS

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

LEGHORNS

For Sale—50 S. C. White Leghorns, Finest Laying Strain, \$1.25 each. Also 3 Roosters (Lewis Clark) \$5.00 each. All genuine. **B. LOWE**, Appledore, Bronte, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

Montreal Poultry Farms. Baby chicks ("Registration" strain), all popular varieties, and Indian Runner ducks, "the duck that lays more eggs than any hen." Eggs for hatching from exhibition matings. All eggs and chicks from trap-nested stock chosen for heavy laying records. Prices reasonable. Address, **CITY OFFICE**, 182 Mansfield St., Montreal. 5-6

Baby Chicks—White Leghorns, 16c; Banded Rocks, S. C. Reds, 18c; White Wyandottes, 20c. \$1 books your order. 6th season. References. **SUNNVIEW POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY**, Box 20, Grassies, Ont.

PIGEONS

Flying Homers—Have a number of good banded Homers in most colors at \$1.00 per pair, with pedigree. **J. SINCLAIR**, 545 Telford St., Sarnia, Ont.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

TURKEYS

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

POULTRY SUPPLIES

12,240 Egg Mammoth Incubator, Almost New, at half price. Must be sold at once. Write to 605 Woolwich St., Guelph, Ont. 8-6

FARMERS' WANTS & SALES

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without charge 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.

POULTRY

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

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

Ayrshire Bulls For Sale at Cut Prices 1 Bull, rising 2 years old; 1 Bull rising 1 year old; 4 Bull Calves 2 months old. All from R.O.P. registered and accredited Ayrshires. Our calves won 2-3-4-5 at Ormstown and 6 and 8 at the "Royal" Toronto 1925. **J. B. CAIRNCROSS**, Box 124, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec. 4-2
Registered Herefords. Heifers bred and open. Bulls 7 months old. Good breeding. Price reasonable. **WILBERT MAY**, R. 2, Orangeville, Ont.

DOGS

Beautiful German Police Pups. Wolf grey and silver grey from prize winning, trained imported dogs. Best blood lines. Ship on approval anywhere. Pleased hundreds past 10 years. **DR. ALMKLOV**, Cooperstown, N. Dak. 5-6
For Sale—Beautiful registered white Scotch collies. **HILLCREST WHITE COLLIE KENNELS**, R. 2, Chilliwack, B. C. 52-7

FOXES

I Catch from 45 to 60 foxes in from four to five weeks' time. Can teach any reader of this magazine how to get them. Just drop me a line for particulars. **W. A. HADLEY**, Stanstead, Que. 52-6

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

HORSES

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

SWINE

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

WILD ANIMALS

Don't go to Florida to make money. Secure these wonderful books: Mink Farming, 1.00; Raccoon Raising, 1.50; Muskrat Farming, 2.25. Investigate wonderful opportunities. **FUR FARMS PUBLISHING CO.**, Dept. A, Utica, N. Y. 5-2

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE

Cloth Remnants—We are offering a wonderful trial assortment arranged in remnant lengths suitable for useful and necessary purposes, such as ladies' and misses' suit lengths, waist, skirt and dress lengths, also men's shirt lengths; also odd lengths and pieces of all kinds, latest styles, colorings and materials. Money cheerfully refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Price \$1 postpaid. Big value bundles at \$2 \$3 and \$5 postpaid. **GEORGE GRATTAN**, Mfg. Agt., New Glasgow, P.Q. 1-1
Mill Slab Wood, buzz wood, cord wood. **REID BROS.**, Bothwell, Ont. 49-14
"Heaven and Hell", Swedenborg's great work on the life after death and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25c postpaid. **W. B. LAW**, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto. 1-6
For Sale—Articles for Masquerades—Our big special bargain box contains negro wig, grey wig, red wig, white wig, tramp beard, moustache, goatee, clown hat, minstrel hat, red, white and black paint for making up. All sent postpaid for three dollars. Send today. **PEEL'S**, London, Ontario. 3-6
Auto-Knitter, Duplex, new, \$40.00; Cost \$68. Apply, **BOX 204**, Witness Office, Montreal.

HIDES TANNED OF ALL KINDS AND FOR EVERY PURPOSE
Harness, Sole, Lace or Upper Leathers, Robe, etc. If you have not a hide on hand we can supply your need in leather. Write for price list. **FOLEY TANNING CO.**, Collingwood, Ont. 3-6
Bargain Catalogue—Listing latest Novelties, Masquerade Supplies, etc. Sent free, postpaid. **UNITED SALES CO.**, Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

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

HONEY

Pure Manitoba Honey—Crate of six ten-pound pails \$9.50. **MAISON SAINT-JOSEPH**, Otterburne, Man. 44-12
Buckwheat Honey, 8c per pound. **MISS M. GERRIE**, Ingersoll, Ont. 4-6

BULBS AND PLANTS

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

GLADIOLUS, PRIMULINUS

To further introduce these exquisite blooms, send 30c (no stamps) and we will mail free 10 Flowering Size Bulbs, in assorted colors. **VICTORIA BULB COMPANY**, R.M.D. 4, Victoria, B.C.

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

SEED

Home grown Variegated Alfalfa seed for sale. Government standard No. 1; price \$10.00 per bushel f.o.b. Milton; bags 50c extra. **W.M. McFADDEN**, Milton West, Ont. R. 1. 5-6
Hay For Sale—In carlots. Apply to **THOMAS CARIGNAN**, hay dealer, Ste. Cecile de Levivard, Co. Nicolet, P. Q. 5-6

STAMPS AND COINS

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

FARMS FOR SALE

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

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

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

At a sacrifice, 315 acres clay loam, near Cochrane, Ont. 200 acres under cultivation, rest easy to clear; all wire fenced, good frame buildings, fine equipment. Near R. R. and auto roads. Big market for all produce. Reasons for selling. For sale or exchange for revenue property. **M. ROTHSCCHILD**, 228 Redfern Ave., Westmount, Que.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROPERTY FOR SALE

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

House For Sale—Cement blocks, flat roof, 7 rooms, quite reasonable. Apply 437 **MURRAY ST.**, Pembroke, Ont. 52-6

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

SITUATION WANTED

Veteran of Great War wishes a position on a farm. Would give services for board and small wages. Address, **WAR VETERAN**, c/o Rev. E. Moore, City Mission, St. John's, Newfoundland. 52-6

AGENTS WANTED

Radio Offers You \$50 to \$75 a Week. Ambitious men can easily make big money in radio. I show you how to start a business of your own; show you how to buy all popular radio goods; at lowest prices which will enable you to sell at handsome profit. Write now for free book and offer. **EARLE ELECTRIC SUPPLY**, 1284 St. Clair Avenue, Toronto. 48-12

BUSINESS CARDS

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A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME WORKERS

The Irrational Human

"You know, dear," said the Professor of Logic to his wife. "I cannot help noticing that the great majority of human beings augment for themselves the perplexities of life because they take no trouble to base conduct upon reason. Human behavior is, or should be, an exact science, and that being so, it is subject to analysis, deduction, classification, and systematic arrangement. Now, most people's actions are impulsive, rather than rational, because they have not the processes of reasoning sufficiently developed within themselves to determine their behaviour along rational lines. But if some other, more enlightened person were to point out the reasonable way of life, carefully stating, of course, the premises upon which his expositions are laid, I feel sure the irrational individual would gladly accede to a mode of conduct of which the advantages, in the way of increased happiness and well-being, must be obvious."

"I am sure you are right, dear," murmured his wife, tenderly, as she poured out his third cup of tea.

"For instance," pursued the Professor of Logic, helping himself to a piece of currant roll. "There is the case of our daughter Phyllis. Phyllis, as you know, has lately been receiving the attentions simultaneously of two young men, having the curious names respectively (possibly of Anglo-Saxon origin) of Bibb and Blob."

"Those, dear," said his wife, "are not their real names. Those are what Phyllis calls them. Their real names are Theodore and Humphrey."

"Yes? Then why exchange their original baptismal titles, which are intelligible, for derivative cognomens that are not? Most irrational! However, to continue, Theodore, you will agree, is handsome, rich, well educated and of brilliant personality. Humphrey is plain, poor, of small erudition, entirely commonplace. What does the foolish girl do? Attaches herself to Humphrey! Happily, I took the opportunity to speak to her at some length yesterday evening, proving to her in the most convincing way that there was every reason why Bibb—Theodore should appeal to her, none at all for Humphrey to do so. She thanked me very gratefully, even humbly, poor child, as she admitted the complete accuracy of my statements. . . . By the way, where is Phyllis now?"

"She has gone out with Humphrey, dear," said his wife gently, looking at me across the teapot.

"Tchah!" said the Professor of Logic, crossly, snapping a piece of Swiss roll on to his plate. "Well, then, there was that little matter of Jane breaking the vegetable dish the other day. You told me, you remember, she remarked to you, 'It come to pieces in me' and, mum, or something of that nature."

"Her exact words, my love," said the Professor's wife.

"I at once directed you, I think, to go to Jane and put the matter before her on a rational basis. I explained to you (asking you to pass the explanation on to Jane) that no object can break up rapidly into its component parts unless it has first received some impulsion from an external source. I will not say (I trust you pressed home this point to Jane) that over a long period of time the normal processes of decay operating upon the vegetable dish might not cause its gradual degeneration. But to suggest that a perfectly robust object could suddenly become separated into a number of small pieces without any application of force whatever manifest a confusion of thought which to me is terribly distressing. You passed on my remarks, I trust, to Jane, exactly as I delivered them to you?"

"I did, dear. I put the matter before Jane precisely as you put it before me. I then said to Jane (as you directed me). 'Now, Jane, how did that vegetable dish come to get broken?'"

"Yes? And she replied—?"
"It come to pieces in me and mum."
"Tchah!" said the Professor of Logic angrily, getting up from the table. "It is precisely that lack of logical basis for conduct in the individual that retards the progress of society as a whole."

He stumped irritably into the hall, and came back presently with a disreputable tweed hat in his hand.

"If you are going out, dear," said his wife affectionately, "couldn't you wear your new hat? There can surely be no reason why you should continue to wear that dreadfully shabby one, now that you have another?"

"What's reason got to do with my hats? I like the old one!" said the Professor of Logic, as he went out. The Professor's wife smiled pleasantly at me across the teapot.—Kathleen O'Brien, in The Daily Chronicle.

TRAIN YOUR DAUGHTERS

"A woman can throw out as much with a spoon as a man can bring in with a shovel," is an old saying and it is true that she often does it because she knows no better.

"Our people every day meet housewives who have never had a needle in their hands; women who have never owned a tooth brush or a nail brush; women who actually make a practice of throwing away stockings and other garments as soon as a hole appears because they don't know what to do with them; women who know practically nothing about cooking and who have not the faintest idea how to treat even a minor ailment of their children."

All this sounds absurd to a seasoned housekeeper but there are any number of these fine housekeepers who let their daughters marry and start a partnership without having the least idea of what is expected of them or being able to do it if they had.

True, an old-time cook could probably mix half a dozen cakes in the time it would take her to show an inexperienced girl how to mix one, but speed is not the only thing in life and surely the mother's time is less valuable than the daughter's future happiness and the feeling that she is performing her part in making the partnership a success.

KEEP NAILS IN CONDITION

Most of us are familiar with ingrown fingers and toe nails. Ingrown toe nails are usually caused by poorly fitting shoes and are rather common. Ingrown finger nails, however, are rare and are usually found among women who expose their hands to such irritating substances as used in washing and scrubbing. In the majority of these cases, says Dr. R. S. Copeland, habitual biting of the nails aggravates the trouble. Hang nails, he claims, are painful and come from inattention to the care of the nails. The cuticle grows tight to the nail at the corners and then tears away leaving the rough, broken pieces sticking up. These hangnails tear deeper and deeper into the flesh, and may become infected.

It is important, says this authority, to give special care to the nails. The cuticle should be kept pushed back, the corners carefully cut and all rough edges cut off. People who have white spots in their nails, he says, have bruised the nail-bed in some way. There is little to be done to remedy this trouble. All diseases of the fingers, he claims, travel rapidly to the base of the nails, and may cause infection there. Eczema of the fingers is a common disease and is a common cause of nail infection. As the eczema spreads the nail-bed is attacked and in many cases the nail has to be removed. Also splinters, rusty nails and other objects gotten under the nails may cause serious trouble. Most persons, Dr. Copeland says, have little regard for their nails. However, this is wrong, he claims. Great care should be taken of the hands and nails. Dirty hands and nails carry many germs, and the germs in turn carry disease. Neglected hands also cause hangnails and finger infections.—The Pathfinder.

Labels On Tin

Are your kitchen tins of stores annoying in that they won't keep their labels on? Unlabelled tins are just a source of ill-temper day in, day out. Who wants to open five tins to find an ounce of sage for the soup? So stick your labels to your tins not with ordinary paste, but with one made of one ounce of shellac, half an ounce of borax, and an eight-ounce bottle of water. Boil until dissolved. All labels stick on better if you rough up your tin with sandpaper at the place where the label is to go.

TO PRESERVE FURS

An animal always shakes its fur vigorously after it has been out in the rain or snow—which is exactly what the woman should do who is wearing the animal's coat. After this thorough shaking, the coat should be hung on a padded hanger and allowed to dry slowly.

Animals also are their own "dry-cleaners," for their fur coats, for they use the simple and very effective method of rubbing sand thoroughly into their fur by rolling up and down and back and forth in it. The owner of a fur coat may clean hers by thoroughly rubbing certain similar materials into it.

Hat bran, sand, or cedar and mahogany sawdust may be used for dark-colored furs. White corn meal, salt, Fuller's earth, cornstarch, or powdered magnesia will clean white furs. Any one of these materials may be used, but should be rubbed thoroughly into the fur. It is then removed by whipping with two pliable smooth sticks, after which the fur is brushed with a clothes brush or furrier's comb.

Rips and tears in a fur coat may often be mended at home, but a furrier's needle should be used, as it does not tear the skins as easily as a sewing needle. Mercerized cotton thread is good to use.

A padded hanger is preferable for furs, because skins are often weakened through dyeing; and hangers with sharp points are likely to cause tears in the fur.

Vigorous beating with smooth, pliable sticks is excellent for furs, except the more delicate ones, such as squirrel. A thorough whipping for ten or fifteen minutes not only renews the freshness of the fur, but also kills moths and removes the moth eggs.

BUILT-IN FURNITURE

In order to appreciate the value of built-in furniture from the standpoint of economy and as useful and decorative adjuncts to the home one must study their effect with care. Such pieces should, to give the best effects, conform closely in color and finish with the standing woodwork of the room of which they are practically a part.

There are now many architects who specialize on the small house and some of these make much of quaint and effective built-in pieces in the interior arrangements. However, a frequent pitfall to the inexperienced is the finish given his built-in furniture. Often it seems desirable to make these pieces appear as furniture rather than as part of the room.

With this idea such pieces are treated with different finish from that used on the standing woodwork, and always with disastrous effect. Where one must live in a house planned for another it is often possible to introduce some pieces of built-in furniture advantageously. A window-seat, or inglenook seats may be built in with ease and at small cost, or a table with its accompanying high-backed benches placed in the now fashionable and very useful breakfast alcove.

CATALOGUE SHOPPING—EASY EDUCATION

(By Mrs. James B. Tintera)

School, to me, was a happy place. I never had to pore wearily over my studies as some children did, simply because my mother always prepared me a little ahead of time for what was coming. I am following my mother's example in bringing up my own children, and here is a device that I have found quite worth while.

I save all the catalogues that come into the house, and every day we go sight-seeing, window shopping or make-believe shopping by means of these books. Sometimes, beginning with the first page, we go through the catalogue, and I point to the illustrations and describe and distinctly pronounce the names of the articles illustrated. At other times, we decide on something we pretend to go to buy, afterward, examining other articles in the same department. In either case, the children repeat the names after me and they study the illustrations, and after we have reviewed the catalogue several times, I have a guessing contest and as I point to various illustrations the children give the names. The one giving the greatest number correctly is awarded a prize—something that is entirely a surprise to the children. In this way they acquire knowledge while playing, are eager to learn and intensely interested. The method makes getting an education a pleasure, and is a real help to children in their early school years when everything is so new to them.

My little son and daughter could distinctly name every illustration pointed out to them in a six-hundred-page mail order catalogue before they went to school. Now that they are in the second grade, I am teaching them to spell the



QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS

Queen Elizabeth, who is ill at the Royal Palace in Belgium. During the war she was the idol of the Belgian people because of her courage.

names of the objects and they are learning quickly. Sometimes they pretend to buy and sometimes to sell. An article correctly spelled is delivered.

I have found that this catalogue play gives the children confidence and assurance when attending school classes, sharpening their wits and observation. For this alone it has proved well worth while, and one might devote to it one hour every day, regular and systematically, to very good advantage.—One of a series of articles issued by the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

Iron all applique work on the wrong side.

Coal-dust may be spread on a sheet of newspaper, rolled up tight with a brown paper cover, and used to keep the fire in when once burning well. Paper balls are another form of this. The idea is to have a slow burning cover like the brown paper and a cake of the dust inside.


If you have sawdust about, fill damp boots with it. A bit bothersome to get out, of course, but it takes up all the moisture and keeps your boots in shape where fire-drying ruins the leather and warps it. If the sawdust is used warm then so much the better drying, because quicker. Farmers use hot oats, using the same oats over and over again; others use hot bran.

Glass which, it is claimed, can be bent or broken without splintering and which will bounce if thrown on the floor, has been invented by an Austrian chemist and will be manufactured in England for use in automobiles.

The house that does not open to the poor will open to the physician.

The British Royal Arms, with the motto "Dieu et Mon Droit," will not be again seen in the Dublin high courts. It has been replaced by a gilt harp on a green ground, with the inscription "Saorstad Eireann."

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HOME COOKING

Corn Meal For Cold Weather

Mush For Supper:—Corn meal mush is really fine for supper. Make it with the breakfast fire and let it take all the cooking it can get throughout the day. The proportions are: Five cups boiling water to one cup buck-eye corn meal, a large teaspoonful salt. This is sufficient for a family of six. Let cook rapidly in a saucepan for 10 or 15 minutes, then turn into the double boiler for the remainder of the cooking. Serve with rich milk and maple syrup or soft maple sugar.

Virginia Corn Bread:—Three cups of white meal, one cup of flour, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of lard, three cups of milk and three eggs. Sift together the flour, cornmeal, sugar, salt and baking powder. Rub in the lard cold, add three well beaten eggs, and then the milk. Mix into a moderately stiff batter, pour into well greased shallow baking pans and bake from thirty to forty minutes.

Kentucky Egg Bread:—Take two pints of cornmeal, three cups of buttermilk, two eggs, a scant teaspoonful of soda, a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of lard. Mix well, add the beaten eggs, pour in a well greased baking pan and bake quickly in a hot oven.

Indian Souffle:—1 pint of milk, $\frac{3}{4}$ cupful of corn-meal $\frac{1}{4}$ cupful of flour; $\frac{1}{4}$ cupful of sugar; $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful of salt; 1 cupful of shredded cocoanut; 4 eggs. Bring milk to a boil in a double boiler, add corn-meal and flour, mixed together, very slowly. Cook until thick and smooth. Remove from fire and add sugar, salt, cocoanut, and beaten yolks, mixing thoroughly. Fold in stiffly beaten whites, turn into a buttered dish, place in a pan of hot water, and bake in a rather quick oven half an hour. Serve immediately.

Cocoanut Cornmeal Muffins:—Two eggs; 1 teaspoonful melted butter, 1 tablespoonful brown sugar; 2 cups cornmeal, 1 cup cocoanut; 1 heaping tablespoonful flour; 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder; $1\frac{1}{4}$ cups milk. Beat eggs light, add melted butter, sugar, meal and cocoanut, the flour sifted with the baking powder, then the milk gradually. Mix well, turn into greased muffin rings or deep patty pans and bake in a quick oven.

Mousse For Winter Desserts:—While rich suet puddings, pies and fried food may be wholesome and good for those whose work or play takes them out into the clear frosty air, there are times when the big boys of our family as well as the children beg for ice cream. Did you ever realize how simple it is to make it if you let it take the form of a "mousse"? In really frosty weather you will not need even to pack the mould in ice or snow and salt. You can set it outside in any shady place and it will freeze and be quite as delicious as any labored-over ice cream.

Chocolate Mousse:—Mix four ounces of chocolate, after grating and melting, with a teaspoonful of vanilla, four ounces of sugar and two gills of water. Stir until thoroughly dissolved. Then remove and let the mixture cool. When it is cold beat half a pint of cream to a very stiff froth. Gradually add the chocolate, mixing meanwhile. Line a tight mould or can with a sheet of white paper. Fill with the mousse, cover tightly and freeze. In about one and a half hours it is ready to serve.

Caramel Mousse With a Custard Foundation:—Have ready three quarts of whipped and drained cream, three gills of sugar, one gill of water, one of milk, two eggs and two tablespoonfuls of gelatine. Soak the gelatine in the milk for two hours. At the end of that time put one gill of sugar into a small saucepan, and stir it over the fire until it becomes liquid and turns a dark brown. Now add the gill of water and simmer until the sugar is dissolved again. It will take about fifteen minutes. Beat the eggs and the remainder of the sugar together until very light. Put this mixture into the double boiler with the milk. Cook for five minutes, stirring all the time, then add the gelatine and caramel. Remove instantly from the stove. Mix all well and place the mixture where it will cool. Beat the cooled mixture until it is frothy and gently stir the cream, after whipping it, into this. Then pour the mixture into the mould or freezing can and let stand in the usual way, after surrounding it with ice and salt, for four hours.

Maple Mousse:—Whip a pint of cream to a stiff mound, with a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, which will help to thicken the cream. Add a cupful of maple syrup, made in the house from pure sugar, and flavor with lemon. Beat well, put in a mould with a sheet of paraffine paper over the top before the cover is put on, pack in ice, and salt and freeze. Serve in sherbet glasses.

Winter Bologna Sausage

Mrs. S. J.:—Ten pounds pork, 90 lbs. beef, 1 lb. brown sugar, 5 oz. black pepper, 1 oz. red pepper; 2 oz. mace; 1 oz. allspice; 2 oz. coriander seed, 5 oz. salt-peter; 3 pts. salt. This can be stuffed in beef casings or muslin bags. It fills 11 bags 22 in. long and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 in. wide. After stuffing hang in cellar for one day to set; smoke slowly for three weeks. This sausage may be chipped like dried beef.

Kitchen Bouquet

A. C. P.:—The following recipe for kitchen bouquet can be made at any time. It is superior to the bought liquid bearing that name. Put one cup of granulated sugar in an iron frying pan. Let it brown and stir until it becomes almost black. Remove from fire and add one cup of boiling water in which the spice have been drawn and strained off. When smoking has ceased return to fire and let it boil till the sugar is thoroughly dissolved. When cool it is ready to bottle. For flavoring one level teaspoon each of onion salt, celery salt, mustard seed, and 15 to 25 drops of tobacco. Flavor should preferably be drawn from seeds, as herbs of any kind, fresh or dry, will tend to give the preparation a stale and mouldy taste when kept any length of time.

Home Made Graham Wafers

Reader:—To make graham wafers use: 1 cup thick cream; 3 cups graham flour; 1 teaspoonful baking powder; 1 teaspoonful salt. Cut in two and one-half-inch squares. Prick with a fork (before baking.) Total time (six batches) forty minutes. Makes sixty wafers.

Smothered steak is a good way to use up those tough pieces of the round.

Try out in a hot iron frying pan three slices of fat salt pork, three by four inches, and add one onion, peeled and cut in thin slices; cook, stirring constantly, until the onion is brown. Wipe a two-pound slice of round steak, put it in the frying pan, and pour over one and one-half cups of cold water, and add one-fourth teaspoon of salt. Bring quickly to the boiling point, cover closely, remove to the back of the stove, and let simmer until the meat is tender; remove the steak to a hot platter, and strain the stock, of which there should be one cup; melt one tablespoon of butter, add two tablespoons of flour, and stir until well blended, then pour on gradually the hot stock, stirring constantly; bring to the boiling point, season with salt and pepper and pour this over the steak.

Well Tried Homemade Yeast

A. T.:—Prepare a fermentation as follows: Take two cups of flour, one cup of sugar, half a cup of salt and mix thoroughly with one quart of lukewarm water, then add two yeast cakes previously soaked until soft. Set this in a warm place. It will rise in a few hours, you can tell when it is light for the flour will rise and form a sort of scum. Next, take two quarts of hot, mashed potatoes, pour over them three quarts of clear, cold water which will make them about lukewarm; strain through a colander, add the fermentation and let rise again. This makes between two and three gallons and can be set away in the stone jar in which it is made.



The Most Digestible of Sweets

Our pure Corn Syrup is relished by adults and children because of its delicious flavor. It is also rich in food value, and so easily digested. Doctors recommend it.



"I usually sift the flour at night and set it in a warm cupboard near the stove, but never sponge the bread until morning, when it is quickly and easily made by stirring into the flour two or three quarts of the prepared liquid. Use no other wetting.

"The sponge will rise in an hour; mix into one large loaf and put back to rise, then cut into small loaves. Put into the pans and let rise again. Have the oven moderately hot and bake 45 minutes. The bread is white, light, sweet and good enough to set before a king."

The above recipe was written out many years ago for the Michigan Farmer by a correspondent who signed herself E.S.B., and has been used by two generations since then.

Sliced Cookies

B. F.:—These are also called overnight cookies. The mixture is made as follows: Sift four cups of flour with one saltspoon of salt, one teaspoon soda, and one teaspoon cream of tartar. Measure one cup of butter, two cups of brown sugar, and one cup of nut meats. Mix all the ingredients together, including one teaspoon of vanilla and two unbeaten eggs. Mold into rolls. Allow the rolls to stand overnight in ice box, or other cool place. If the rolls are exposed to the air, wrap them in waxed paper. Before baking, slice cookies in thin sheets.

Kettle Bottoms

Everyone likes to have shiny bottoms to their cooking kettles but it is pretty hard to do when they have to be set directly over the fire of a range. However, you can keep one kettle and let it take the worst of this wear and when it is necessary to set any of the others down, rub soap over the bottoms and the black will wash off quite easily.

To welcome the first group of native Korean missionaries who, as converts of the Salvation Army, have planned a trip to Montreal, Salvationists from many points outside of the city will gather at the citadel on University street on Tuesday evening, March 16. Mrs. Hill, a daughter of the late Colonel Henry Otway, a former social secretary of the Army for Canada, and her husband, Major J. Hill, who are missionaries in Korea, will conduct the party on a tour of the Dominion.

Within five years the Thunder Bay district, including Nipigon, will be the largest newspaper centre in the world, according to F. N. Youngman, manager of the Thunder Bay Paper Company.

Only 27 percent of Canada's original forest wealth is left. Canada's forest capital has become depleted beyond the limit of safety and immediate rehabilitation steps must be taken.

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"OXO"
CUBES

Our Needlework Corner.

A PRETTY EDGING

The following makes a pretty edging that will come in for a great many different things. It is one of the hardy patterns to pick up, being made across not lengthwise.

Make 14 chain.
 1st Row.—4 tr with 1 ch between each into 6th ch from needle, 3 ch, miss 3, 1 d c, 3 ch, miss 3, 4 tr with 1 ch between each into last ch; turn with 5 ch.
 2nd Row.—4 tr with 1 ch between each into middle hole, 3 ch, 1 tr in next hole, 1 tr in next hole, 3 ch, 4 tr with 1 ch between each into middle hole, 5 ch, turn.
 3rd Row.—Group of 4 tr, 3 ch, 1 d c between the 2 trs in middle, 3 ch, group of 4 trs, 5 ch, turn.
 Repeat other three rows of heading, but don't turn at the end of 3rd row; instead do 6 ch, 1 l tr in 1st hole of 5 ch of turning, 6 ch, 1 d c in next hole of 5 ch; turn.
 7th Row.—1 d c, 3 l tr, 3 ch, 3 l tr, 3 ch, 1 d c in each of 3 holes, 3 ch; repeat heading.
 8th Row.—Heading, 6 l tr with 2 ch between each into hole of 1st point; repeat same in next 2 peaks, 5 ch; turn.
 9th Row.—1 d c in 1st hole, 5 ch; repeat, going into every hole round scallop.
 When doing the next scallop join by 2nd hole of 5 ch.
 Heading.—2 tr in 1st hole of 5 ch, 5 ch; repeat.

Saving in Stockings

Wool and stockings are so expensive, it is worth our while to consider how to take the most out of them, as long as the legs are good.

After the feet have been darned till they will mend no longer, put new heels, soles, and toes on them, but not a whole foot, as the upper part is perfectly good. This saves wool and time, besides making a neater job.

If the stockings are knitted one, pick up the stitches at the heel after cutting away the old ones, and along each side of the sole. On the upper only the toe is cut away.

Then knit a new heel, turn it, and knit the sole till it is long enough to make the toe. Then, using four wires, pick up the toe stitches on the upper part, and finish in the usual way. The sole is then neatly sewed along the side.

For cashmere stockings simply cut off the old heel, sole, and toe, then take the shape, cut it from any odd stocking leg that matches, paste carefully, then stitch with the machine and trim the seams closely, and sew it on. They will then wear as long as a new pair, and look almost as well.

Problems of Homemakers.

Washing Clocked Stockings

Old Subscriber.—Have a few pieces of cardboard cut to a convenient size and slip one into each stocking or sock before hanging it up to dry. This will keep the clocked or embroidered portion from discoloring the light stockings. Always wash such stockings out by themselves. Rinse them quickly and hang to dry at once. Most of the discoloration of embroidered garments occurs when they are let lie with other things and washed and rinsed.

Cuts and Scratches

Mother.—Keep a bottle of iodine with a piece of absorbent cotton in a tin box or glass jar and swab all cuts, scratches and abrasions with the iodine to prevent infection. Teach the little children to come to you at once and the older ones to swab their own cuts. Keep the iodine in a place where it can be by no means mistaken for other medicine and taken internally as it is poison.

After the iodine has been used small cuts can be painted with flexible collodion (new skin). If too large for this, cover with a clean aseptic bandage. Do not put salve or ointment. A wound heals better if kept dry and the air allowed to get at it. If the cut part shows any signs of active inflammation, have a doctor see it as soon as possible.

Waterproofing Tent

C. M. P.—The old tent may be waterproofed as well as the new one if you wish. First soak the tent in a hot soap bath using one pound of soap to each gallon of water. Let the tent remain in the soap solution for half an hour or more so that the soap will penetrate the fibre. When thoroughly saturated wring it or drain it out of the soapsuds and while still wet but not dripping put it into a solution of alum (one pound of alum to each gallon of water) dip and move the tent about until the alum has

penetrated thoroughly and the alumina soap is deposited on the fibre. Lastly rinse once or twice in clear water and hang to dry.

Another method is to soak the tent for about an hour in a solution made of one pound of sugar of lead to one gallon of water, then in the alum solution as above and hang it to dry.

How Much Soot?

T. A. A.—One expert gardener says he uses soot in preference to lime for all root crops liable to be attacked by maggots. Dust the soot over the ground previous to planting, using about a pint of soot to every ten feet of drill.

Rugosa For Low Screen

Reader.—A simple way to obtain a screen is to plant the Japanese briars at about 6 ft. apart. They are thorny shrubs, that grow quickly, and they are attractive when in flower and fruit. They are catalogued as varieties of rosa rugosa. One of the most vigorous varieties is Conrad Meyer; if this were planted and the long shoots pegged down a screen would soon be formed. The flowers of this variety are large and handsome.

A Good Gravel Walk

Reader.—Since you have stone and gravel within reach why not use them to make the garden walk and also the path to the back door. The gravel will make a better top than coal ashes.

To make a good gravel walk first dig a deep trench the full width of the walk. Fill up the first, or bottom, 12 inches of the trench, with stones, including those found in digging it. On this have a layer of the coal ashes 8 to 12 inches deep when well rolled. Finish off with about 6 inches of gravel, shaped so as to give a rounded surface, highest in the centre. This will soon pack down into a hard surface that will always be dry.

Figs In Pots

A. F. S.—Dwarf fig trees may be grown in large pots or wooden brickets. Keep the plants out in full sunlight in the garden during the summer and in a cool cellar during the winter. The buds begin to swell early in the spring and the foliage will be out before you could safely put the plants outside. Keep the soil moist and only use sufficient fertilizer to keep the trees growing vigorously. Spray the foliage after sundown with the garden hose during the summer.

Still More Jumpers

Is there to be no surcease of jumpers? Velvet functions in many of the new jumper models designed for actual sports wear, and frequently the scene of its activity is the skirt, while jersey plays the role of the jumper. Among the most charming of such modes designed for college girls is one with a circular front velveteen skirt designed by Goupy. To the skirt the jersey jumper of this costume usually presents a contrast of color.

Fragrant and Pure

"SALADA"

TEA

H608

is kept deliciously fresh in airtight aluminum foil packets. Never sold in bulk. Try it.



AFTERNOON FROCK

Moire in a bright cheery color is the material used for this frock, which is simple in line, yet formal enough for the smartest of afternoon occasions.

The skirt is plain at the back, and adds fulness by means of two inverted pleats at the front. The vestee is of soft silk in a cream shade.

This model would be smart in almost any becoming color, or in black with a fresh vestee.

We have been asked by a W.C.T.U. Secretary if our offer to all the Union to take new subscriptions at \$2 a year, retain one dollar for their own uses, is still open.

We do not remember having anywhere limited the date re. the offer to the W.C.T.U. that they might introduce the WITNESS to NEW homes at \$2.00 and retain half for the organizational purposes and remitting us \$1.00 nett, for each NEW annual subscription secured.

The only conditions were that the subscriber be new and that he or she be told that by subscribing through the W. C. T. U. half of his or her first subscription would go to the advantage of the W. C. T. U.—or to such other benevolent purpose as the person or organization securing the new subscriptions may designate.

Our present special offer to send the WITNESS to new subscribers to the middle of November need not hinder, because it is written that "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

The part-year 75c offer is for volunteer effort for rapid extension of service while the WITNESS is "nailing the falsehoods" that Prohibition does not prohibit in the United States, and that Government control as in Quebec, does not end drunkenness, bootlegging and drug peddling as it is claimed it does by the "wets." This is a special service that we think will prove a telling service.

In furthering the circulation of the WITNESS your Union will be sharing intimately in that special service.

Thanking you and the members of your Union for any co-operation in this, our common work, we are,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN DOUGALL & Son.

VEGETABLES FOR THE BABY

Vegetable pulp or vegetable soup should be given to all children once a day from six months of age throughout childhood," says Dr. Dorothy Reed Mendenhall, of the home economics department of the University of Wisconsin. "This mixed diet is necessary because vegetables furnish material for growth as well as more minerals for bones, teeth, and blood, and more vitamins to stimulate growth."

All of the leaf or root vegetables except the potato may be fed to infants, according to Dr. Mendenhall. Potatoes are excellent for the older child, but not for the baby. Bread or rice should be used instead of potatoes for the young child, as it is more easily digested."

Minerals and vitamins will cook out into the water. If this is strained it may be fed alone to babies under six months. For older children the vegetables should be put through a fine wire sieve, and the pulp and liquid fed together or vegetable soup prepared. This soup should form the chief part of the mid-day meal during early childhood.

"When the vegetables as prepared above are nearly done, one or two tablespoons of rice which has been soaked in warm water may be added," says Dr. Mendenhall. "Cook until rice is soft, about fifteen minutes."

"It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest." Speak of your own home and children as you would wish them to be. It is indeed a sad mistake to make your friends or neighbors believe that they are worse than other people's children.

Sorrows crown of sorrow is remembering better things.

We attach ourselves to those we love by the very sacrifices we make for them.

In order that the people of Berlin may not be fooled as to the grade of meat in their sausages those made of the frozen article are to be tagged. Such sausages, henceforth, must wear a bow of bright yellow baby ribbon tied about them, under a ruling of the department of licenses and inspection.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service



A SIMPLE YOUTHFUL FROCK
 5331. Wool jersey, flannel, plaid suiting, kasha and fallie could be used for this design. The closing is at the left shoulder. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 40 inch material. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver or stamps.



A POPULAR SUIT STYLE FOR THE SMALL BOY
 5096. This jaunty sailor model may be made of linen, pongee, rep or flannel. Braid trimming or stitching will be a suitable finish. The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver or stamps.

A DAINY DRESS FOR "PARTY"
 5342. Crepe de chine, voile or chiffon would be appropriate for this style. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 2 yards of 32 inch material. Val lace or tiny frills of self material would form a pleasing trimming. 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.
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Name
 Address
 Prov.
 For Blouses, etc., give BUST)
 MEASURE in inches.)
 For Misses and Children)
 (give age only in years.)

A CHIC FLARE MODEL
 5329. Satin and crepe or serge and satin will combine attractively for this style. The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. To make this design for a 38 inch size as shown in the large view will require 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch crepe or serge, and 1 1/2 yard of satin for panel and collar facing cut crosswise. If made without the long sleeve portions 3 1/2 yards of the crepe or serge are required. The width of the dress at the foot is 23 1/2 yards with plaits extended.

For Young People

The Ice King

Story For Little Folk By Ruby Holmes Martyn

The Princess had longed and longed to see the Ice King and Prince Jack Frost. Some people told her they were so strong and splendid, and made things all about where they were so beautiful, she would think them the finest King and Prince in the world; but others shivered when they spoke of the Ice King and Prince Jack Frost, and would never go to that part of the kingdom where they were visiting. Now this Princess' father was King of the North and the South, and the Ice King visited the Northern part of his kingdom every year. But the Princess had never been in the North when the Ice King visited there. One day she told her father how very much she wanted to see the Ice King.

"He is visiting up in the Northland now, and you can go to our castle there this very night, dear Princess. The aeroplane will carry you while you are sleeping. Look out for Prince Jack Frost; he is such a saucy fellow he will nip your ears if he can. But if you go you must stay there until the Ice King runs away!"

"I thought he was very brave!" faltered the Princess.

"So he is! And very strong, too! But there is a king stronger than he, and when that king comes the Ice King runs away!"

"I'll find out who that king is!" declared the Princess, sorry to learn that the Ice King was afraid of anyone.

That very night the Princess was borne away to the Northland while she slept. In the morning she jumped up though it was still dark, eager for her first glance at the Ice King and Prince Jack Frost. The first thing she saw was the pictures Jack Frost had drawn on the window panes, and the Ice King had made a fairy land of all outdoors. The river was frozen so one could walk on it, and the trees in the

forest were covered with crystals that sparkled in the moonshine.

It was strange to be in a place where the sun never shone, and the Princess had to go about by moonlight or by the strange lights that glowed in the Northern sky and made it bright as day. The Princess had a merry time coasting, and she kept her ears so well covered that Jack Frost did not get a single chance to nip them.

Finally there came a day when the sun just peeped over the horizon at noontime, and after that he kept coming to stay a little longer each day. For a long, long time the Princess didn't find anyone from whom the Ice King thought of running away. Why, such a bold person would have his nose frozen in a minute by loyal Jack Frost! But one day she saw a big icicle beginning to trickle, and the snow melted in the courtyard; people took off their warm hoods and said summer was coming now the sun was so high.

"Oh! I know now who makes the Ice King and Prince Jack Frost run away!" cried the Princess. "It's King Sun!"

"Rightly guessed!" answered her father who had arrived at the Northland castle that very morning.

"Where does the Ice King run?" asked the Princess.

"To the other side of the world. When it's summer here he makes it winter down there, and then King Sun chases him back here again and it is summer down there. Do you want to go where the Ice King is?"

The Princess shook her head. "He is perfectly splendid!" she said. "But I'll stay here with you, dear father, and be happy in the summer time!"

The King took her on his knee.

"And we'll be happy, too, when the Ice King comes back again!"—The Child's Own.

the table. "I might have known who it was!" she whispered. "You see last winter your brother was here with us and he fed the birds all winter. These same chick-a-dees got so tame that they would come and peck crumbs and things which we scattered on the table. They became very fond of nuts, and, today, seeing the window open and knowing that winter was near they no doubt thought that this feast had been prepared just for them!"

"Well," laughed Tommy, "to think that a bird got the first taste of my birthday cake!"—Child's Hour.

LOTS AND LOTS OF DOLLS

You all make stuffed animals and dolls. Have you ever made a school of dolls, a circus of animals?

Your jumbo-elephant, rabbit, horse, pig, camel and donkey, can't you make them up into the circuses that delight you so this winter? You want a ring and a lady doll in frilly skirts to stand on the horse's back and a clown and perhaps even a ringmaster. You want a hoop and a tent of canvas, beflagged.

For the school you want quite a lot of dolls, and then you want to make cardboard, forms and the desks and a blackboard, a bigger doll for a mistress. Oh, it would be great fun doing all that out of mother's piece-bag.

Stiff millinery wire that is covered makes the best basis, an American girl told me, for arms and legs and tails so that you can move them, then stuffing and then covers of velvet, felt, flannel cotton, according to the different subjects. Darning-wool makes manes and hair. Fine pink and white silk or muslin makes faces to be sewn or painted into features.

—Dublin Herald.

A YOUNG HORNED OWL

Tramping through the timber along a prairie stream, writes Robert B. Rockwell, in Our Dumb Animals, we stumbled upon "his oldship." Near at hand his father and mother bobbed wisely back and forth, their yellow eyes flashing fearlessly and their strong bills snapping defiance at the human intruders. On a giant stump nearby sat "big brother," who despite a striking similarity in appearance had mastered the gentle art of flight sooner than his younger brother and lost no time in putting a goodly distance between himself and danger. He was immediately followed by father and mother, who from a distant perch hooted and crooned and groaned in a vain effort to induce little brother to do the impossible and join them.

Left alone to a terrible fate, "little brother" calmly surveyed the situation, from his vantagepoint above our heads. Previous experience with owls had impressed us with a wholesome respect for their powerful claws. But how were we to get "his owliship" down where we could make his portrait from a shorter distance? At last, after much experimenting, the happy thought arrived. "His owliship's" toes were tender, so when we tapped (more or less gently) upon those same toes Mr. Owl raised his foot with evident irritation. Alas, when he put it down it rested not on the former firm footing but upon a slender "handle" improvised for the occasion. A duplication of the process upon foot number two and Mr. Owl was gently removed from his lofty perch to a position nearer terra firma.

Upon being placed in a proper situation for photographing he evinced a lively interest in the proceedings, making no effort whatever to escape, exhibiting not the least fear of us but strenuously resenting with blazing eyes, ruffled feathers,

snapping bill, and threatening attitude, any effort on our part to approach closer than arm's length or to change his "pose" in any particular.

The horned owl is one of the largest of the North American owls and one of the fiercest and most fearless hunters. The birds are resident wherever found, spending the entire year within a comparatively limited area. They are the first birds to nest in the spring, the two great pearly white eggs being deposited in old hawks' or magpies' nests or in cavities in trees during February and March. The young are covered with fine yellowish down and develop very slowly, remaining in the nest five or six weeks before they are fully developed and strong enough to fly. As soon as they leave the nest they are taught to hunt and kill. Their food consists of small birds, mice, gophers, other small rodents, and sometimes, we regret to admit, young chickens. By the middle of summer the young are fully matured and leave the fond parents to make their way in the world.

GRANDMA'S MEDICINE

My grandma has a candlestick
With hanging, tinkly things
All made of glass, and when I'm sick
She always comes and brings
It with her, for she says she knows
That when it comes my sickness goes!
She sets it on the windowsill
Right by my bed, so I
Can watch it turn to rainbows till
The sun has left the sky;
And if there is a little breeze
It plays the sweetest melodies!
I wish my grandma could go round
To children sick in bed,
And carry them that tinkly sound
And rainbow look, instead
Of all the solemn things they do
When you are feeling sick and blue!

—Anne Lloyd, in New York Sun,

AUTO SUGGESTIONS

Here is an interesting experiment for you to make. Cut out a circle four inches in diameter or draw it with a heavy black line on a sheet of plain paper. Fold the circle in half and again fold it. Spread it out and mark the creases with strong black lines. Now mark the ends of the lines that cross the circle. Put A at the top, B at the left side, C at the lower end of the line marked C at the top and D opposite B. Get a piece of string, say about twelve inches long—a little more or less does not matter. To one end fasten a button or small weight like that. Tie the other end tightly to one of mother's knitting needles, a pen holder, or something of that kind. Now hold the button over the cross in the middle of the circle, just as if you were fishing. Don't let the button touch the paper. Keep your elbow resting close to your side, and try to hold the rod quite still. Now look from A to C and back, just letting your eyes follow the line repeatedly. Presently the button will begin to swing from A to C. Without stopping it, begin to look from B to D, and the button will presently change its direction, and swing from B to D. Now look from A to B, C, D, and the button will begin to swing in a circle. The tighter you hold the rod the better the button will swing. And all you have done is to let your eyes travel along all the lines and back, or round the circle. Try it. It's wonderful! If anybody asks you how it's done, say, "Auto-suggestion," for this is out of "The Practice of Auto-suggestion."

Dust may cling to the clothes we wear, but the body can be kept clean. Our manners may be imperfect, but our hearts should be right always.

The darkest day in our career is when we start to get a dollar without earning it.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

DICKENS ANAGRAMS

Have you read about Blame Crumple?
And We debtor to toys?
Do you know Clever fop I did pad?
And Lot Willy boys?

Have you read His by a linen clock?
And do you know Liverwick sled?
Do you remember Bug ran by dear?
And O, feel my corn bed?

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle
Central Subtractions:

1. He-ars
2. So-lar
3. Ri-fle
4. Co-ral
5. Ste-ep
6. Pe-dal
7. Me-tal
8. Spe-ar
9. Ri-nse
10. Pen-al
11. Bry-an
12. Co-sts
13. Fl-oat
14. Mi-nce

DON'T FORGET THE BIRDS

Try a Coconut Shell

One of the best feeding stations that I have used for supplying the birds with suet is an empty coconut shell, writes C. A. J., in Successful Farming. This is made by sawing off the end of the shell where the eyes are, after first drawing off the milk. The meat may be left in the shell as it will be eaten by the birds, or it can be removed with a long, thin knife. I stuff the shell full of suet and hang it in a protected location. It is advisable to cover the shell with chicken wire so that it will hold the shell together if the suet freezes and cracks the shell in very cold weather. A few years ago when I was scoutmaster of a troop of boy scouts, my assistant scoutmaster hung a suet coconut in a tree near his house.

Last winter we had a coconut shell hanging on the porch of the farmhouse, and this spring the shell was entirely cleaned out. We had some butter in the cellar which had turned rancid so we filled the shell with this butter, which the birds seemed to relish, especially the chickadees.

"OLD FAITHFUL" COMPLAINS

After my bath I dreamed last night
Something which gave me such a fright,
I thought that through the bathroom door
I heard the unwashed bath tub roar,
"Hi you! Come here! What do you mean?
I helped you wash all nice and clean,
And now you coolly turn your back
And leave me here all streaked and black.
Whoever wants to use me next
Will, I am sure, be sorely vexed
At seeing this dark, dirty rim
That you have left behind for him.
Fair play, my son! Come, give a rub
I'm your old friend, the faithful tub."

—Hygeia.

WHO GOT THE FIRST BITE?

(By Kate Randle Menefee)

"Oh, Annie," Tommy cried, "do come here!"

Annie, Tommy's young cousin whom he was visiting, came running into the dining room for there was something in Tommy's voice that made her curious.

"Just look at my birthday cake!" Tommy announced as he saw her.

Annie looked and what she saw was most amazing. "Why, Tommy," she asked in surprise, "who came and picked the nuts off of the top of your cake?"

"Who would have!" Tommy exclaimed. "It might have been Snip, the puppy," Annie suggested.

Tommy shook his head. "He's out in the barn with Uncle Amos," he explained. "Billie, the big cat, might have licked the icing," Annie mused.

"He's asleep on the window sill," Tommy announced.

"It might have been a tramp," Annie tried again.

"He'd have taken the whole thing, or at least some cake and not just some of the nuts," Tommy objected.

Aunt Nancy, the cook, was summoned from the kitchen. When she saw the cake, she said: "It's mighty funny I didn't hear nobody come in and me right in the kitchen! And," she continued as she leaned over the cake, "they didn't leave no trace at all. Looks like it might have been human fingers that picked those nuts out so nice and even!"

Annie and Tommy gazed in each other's eyes.

"Let's hide beneath the table and watch," Tommy suggested.

Aunt Nancy tiptoed back into the kitchen and Annie and Tommy slipped beneath the table where they were hidden from view by the long ends of the snowy tablecloth.

They kept very, very still and presently they heard a strange little noise.

"It's a mouse," Annie whispered.

Tommy shook his head—he had heard a kind of a little flutter. "It's, it's—oh, Annie," he ducked back beneath the table, "please look!"

Annie poked her head up far enough to see and then she slipped back beneath



NOT AFRAID OF WINTER

Two merry little souls who are not afraid of snow or wind are the little brother and sister in the picture who owe much of their sturdy health to long days spent in the sunshine and frosty air.

MIND
BODY

BOYS' PAGE

SOUL
SERVICE

How Five Farm Boys Built a Gymnasium

Out near Manka'o, Minn., five farmer boys had a little log cabin in a near-by wood where they met for gymnasium training; but one fine morning they were surprised to find the cabin burned to the ground. They soon felt the lack of a meeting-place so greatly that they decided to build a real gymnasium. However, they were obliged to put up a stiff fight to get it, for they had no lumber and no money. The boys are Donald Keene, who is eighteen, and Laverne Eaton, Ralph Olson, Albert Eaton and Bruce Olson, all younger. They are members of a farm-bureau club and go to the same Sunday school, so that, according to Donald, they "have everything in common, and nothing to fight about."

When they had resolved to build a gymnasium, Donald brought the matter up to his father, who owns a piece of timber land, and he promised the boys that they could have the necessary timber if they would cut down the trees and haul home the logs themselves. The job looked so big that it almost disheartened the boys, for they must attend school and also work at home on the farms; one day a week was all they could expect to put in on the structure. But "it can be done," they finally agreed.

Early in February the boys, equipped with keen axes, marched into the timber and felled the first trees. Brought up almost in the woods, they possessed some of the lumberjack's knowledge and could swing the axes quite effectively, but the work was hard and tiresome. Cutting down trees five feet in diameter is no easy task; neither is it a safe one, if not done with precaution. But five strong, willing boys can accomplish much, and one after another of the giant trees came thundering down to earth.

The logging required three months, which means about twelve days of actual work, and this was, say the boys, the hardest of the entire job, so far as the use of strength was concerned. Cutting the trees required strength, and so did the hauling of the logs, some of which were five feet in diameter and twelve feet long. Dragging the logs with a team worked as long as the snow lasted, but it melted away before the logging was done, and then came a hard time for the boys. An incident of the many that they experienced was related by Donald as follows:

"One log that we hauled was four feet and a half in diameter and twelve feet long. Of course, dragging in with a team over the bare ground was impossible. So, with much labor, we loaded it on a wagon, and started off slowly through the woods; but we had gone only a few rods when the wagon broke down. Now we hitched six horses to the log, but the ground was so soft that the horses could not possibly pull the timber. Then we loaded one end of it on the front part of a wagon, and dragged the other end. This time we were able to make the thing move along, but the pulling was difficult, and before we got the log to the place on our farm where the gymnasium was to be built the horses had broken one harness, one pair of double trees, one single tree and two chains."

The neighborhood sawmill was brought to Mr. Keene's farm to do some sawing for the neighbors in the latter part of April, just as the boys were done with the logging. Their logs, therefore, were sawed into lumber at the same time. The lumber was mostly cottonwood, soft maple and elm, but there was also a little oak. It required a day to do the boys' sawing, and all that they could give the sawmill crew for the work was their board, which Donald persuaded his mother to give them.

When the logs had been sawed, the boys' lumber measured 5,500 board feet, and they spent the next three weeks in seasoning it. That is, they piled it up in different ways so that it would dry correctly. Being "green" lumber, it had to dry until the end of September before it could be used for building.

While the lumber was drying, the boys were busy making the foundation. It was made twenty-four feet wide and forty-four feet long, with walls ten inches thick and extending one foot above the ground and one below the basement floor. They borrowed a cement mixer and ran the cement into the walls in a day and laid the floor, also of cement about two and a half inches thick, in something like twelve hours. What required time was the excavating and the construction of the form for the walls, which had to be done carefully. When the foundation was completed at last, the young builders, dusty with cement, rejoiced, for their gymnasium was actually taking form.

They were now ready to raise the frame

structure, but the lumber was not quite finished. Before it could be used, it had to be squared; that is, the ends and odd shapes must be cut even. Doing this work by hand would have been slow and tedious, so the boys obtained the use of a neighbor's gasoline saw outfit, with which, considering their inexperience, they were able to do a fairly quick and efficient job. The merry buzz of the saw and the fragrance of the new, clean lumber made this job a very pleasant one.

The work on the frame structure was begun early in October, and from then on the gymnasium took shape rapidly. The side and end studdings were erected first, then the wall boards were put on, and finally the roof was made. The height is fourteen feet to the eaves of the roof. As this has a one-third pitch, the height to the ridge is twenty-two feet from the floor. No ridgepole was used, and the rafters were simply joined to one another.

When the boys put on the roof boards, cold weather began, and Donald says: "I'm not stretching this a bit, but we worked on the roof one day when the weather was twenty-five below zero. It took us four days to make the roof, and the thermometer never was above zero. Up there in the wind and flying snow we certainly felt the cold."—Charles Olive.

—Youth's Companion.
(To be concluded next week.)

The Busy Bee

(By E. G. Wallace)

We often hear the saying, "As busy as a bee," and we think of the bee flying about in a leisurely way in the summer sunshine, or living amidst an abundance of sweet food in the hive in the winter time.

In reality, the bee is an industrious creature. A recent investigator states that a red clover blossom which is especially rich in honey, actually contains less than one-eighth of a grain of sugar. As seven thousand grains are required to make a pound of honey, the bee must visit fifty-six thousand heads of clover.

In order to get the nectar from the head of the clover, the bee must insert his proboscis into every one of the little flowerets or tubes of the blossom holding the honey. There are about sixty of these to a head of clover. So the bee, in order to gather a pound of honey, must repeat the operation of extracting the nectar from the flower tube 3,360,000 times.

In addition to that, the insect must locate the heads of clover which are just at the right point of development to give up their honey, and many trips must be made back and forth to the hives to deposit the sweet burden.

In the end, the chances are that we eat the honey after the work is done, and the bee gets merely enough sugar and water to keep him alive. Yet he does not get discouraged or abandon the job. After all, there is something for us to learn from the honey bee.—East and West.

Skis and Snow Shoes

By Lynds E. Jones

Snow-shoeing has been practised for many years by the Esquimaux and Laplanders, by some tribes in Central Asia, and by some in Norway, where the shoe is called a "ski" and is somewhat differently shaped from the one used in America.

In Canada it was invented by the native Indians to enable them to walk over soft, deep snow without sinking in. The shoe used there is very broad, suggesting perhaps a tennis racket in its general form as much as anything else. The Norwegian ski, on the other hand, is intended to aid one in gliding down a hill or mountain-side quickly, and is really a long runner strapped to the foot. A pair of them can readily be made out of two barrel staves by slightly bending up one end of each and attaching straps to fasten them to the feet. If a couple of pegs, or a small block, is placed just back of where the heel should rest, a single strap will suffice to make the foot secure. It is necessary always to carry a stick to steer with.

The regular Canadian snow-shoe, however, is a more elaborate affair. It is generally made out of light ash, say, half an inch or so thick, bent to a long oval, the two ends fastened closely together with catgut. Across the frame, four or five inches from the larger end, a strip of flat wood is fitted, and other pieces are fasten-

Contributed by Lone Scouts

ON MONUMENTS

The stately works of men decay;
Tomb stones and temples pass away;
Mansion and grand memorial
Raised for someone beloved, all
Yield every one to Nature's laws
To frost and rain or some such cause.

What use to toil some fame to build?
To dust and ruin they are willed.
I'll work me at a nobler task,
For sounding praise I shall not ask.
'Til do whate'er my Guide directs
In desert, plain or forest tracts.

I'll help the ones who need my aid,
Give food and drink and cooling shade.
All this for one whom I loved well,
I'll do for a memorial,
That those I aid may bless the one,
Who gave to earth a helpful son.
—Malcolm Lajoie.

Public Speaking

A GREAT ASSET

Here's to the Tuxis Boy who can make a speech!
"Huh!" says someone, "that's easy! Any 'boob' can get up and 'shoot' off his face!"
Aha! but can he? Did you ever see some "boob" try it and blow up after the first dozen words? You had a great laugh on him!

In order to make a fairly successful speech, what powers must a fellow have? He must be able to handle books and magazines in order to get something to say on his subject. He then must arrange that material in the best order to make his speech strong and to write it out in clear, simple language. He must then memorize it and finally he gets up to deliver it, which is the real test. Here he needs to be able to fix his mind upon what he has to say and to keep it there. If not, he will think about the audience, his mother or his young lady friend in the front seat, or he will worry for fear he should forget and then his tongue stumbles, his knees tremble and his great speech ends in a fizzle. It is no easy task to undertake learning the art of public speech and it is worthy the effort of any live lad.

In his after life, every boy will find that the ability to express his thoughts in words clearly and easily will be one of his greatest assets. In ordinary business life, at Board Meetings, Committees, Lodge Meetings, Political Gatherings and in everyday social conversation, this power will be a great aid to his happiness and success. It is worth while, boys, Master it!

As a rule a man's a fool,
When it's hot he wants it cool;
And when it's cool he wants it hot,
Always wanting what is not.

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of decency is want of sense.

Beware of the recoil of sinful indulgences;
we may break our necks over
the orange peel that we ourselves have
thoughtlessly thrown down.

He who endeavors to please must appear pleased,
and he who would not provoke
rudeness must not practice it.

Crafts and Hobbies

The desire to create something is instinctive. Watch a group of men or boys even when idling. Some will be making a rude sketch with a stubby pencil. Others will be whittling or carving. This desire to create something—is one of the things which has helped to elevate the race from barbarity to present-day civilization. The savage made rude tools and implements which formed the basis for development into the splend'd things of this kind we have today. It is a long way from the mud hut to the sixty-story skyscraper. The difference is a matter of degree in the development of that same desire to construct.

The fact that this desire to make things is a natural one gives it a place in any program of complete development. It is a barometer to our capacities and tendencies. It is also a source of pleasure. Many a man today comes home from the office or shop and goes to the cellar or climbs the attic stairs and spends hours of real enjoyment producing some work for the mere joy of making it. Many a boy spends days, perhaps months, in constructing a wireless outfit, a telephone, a piece of machinery, an article of furniture, a piece of carving or burnt wood or numberless other things.

This should be fostered and developed. Great inventions have come in this way. It is one of the most natural sources of pleasure for boys of any age.

Every boy likes to make things of some kind or other, or is interested in some hobby. It may be different from the things other boys make or do, but it is something, the pursuit of which brings him real pleasure. Not only does it give pleasure but it also increases knowledge. One boy builds a rabbit hutch and in doing so learns elementary architecture. Another makes a battery and enters the threshold of science. Still another roams with a camera and enters into the world of pictorial art. The thing we want to emphasize is that every boy should develop these natural tendencies for by doing so he will build into his life capacities.—The Tuxis Boys' Manual.

CHIMPANZEE'S SAGACITY

The extraordinary sagacity of a chimpanzee, which Mr. Joseph Delmont trained at one time for film work, is illustrated by an account of its efforts to open an upper drawer without handles in a bureau, which Mr. Delmont tells in his recently published book, "Wild Animals on the Films." The chimpanzee succeeded by removing the lower drawer and pushing the upper out from behind.

On another occasion a new padlock was fixed to the chimpanzee's cage, and it was given a bunch of eight keys similar in size and shape. The animal—

then took the bunch and began to experiment; in about half an hour he had found the correct key and had opened the lock. Then, when he wasn't looking, I quietly abstracted the key from the bunch and set him to open the lock again. After less than five minutes' trial, he flung the bunch away and began to mouth and scold at me.

After a time Mr. Delmont dropped the key from his pocket. The chimpanzee immediately seized it and ran to unlock the cage, chattering and crowing with delight.

WHAT SAUCE!

The following conversation took place between two men the other day:

"Excuse me, sir, can I have my saw, sir, which you borrowed, sir?"

"Pardon me, sir, I didn't borrow a saucer."

"Allow me, sir, you borrowed a saw yesterday, sir."

"Oh, a saw, sir! I thought you said a saucer."

"I did say a saw, sir!"

"But I didn't borrow a saucer. I borrowed a saw, sir, but not a saucer."

"What do you mean, sir? Are you trying to be funny? I don't want any of your sauce, sir!"

"Why you just said you wanted a saw, sir! Do you want a saw, sir, or a saucer, because I don't want your sauce, sir—"

"If you don't want my saw, sir, why do you keep my saw, sir? Your sauce, sir—"

"My saw, sir! I haven't got a saw, sir! It's your saw, sir, I saw, sir. Your sauce, sir—"

Interruption.

The chain is no stronger than its weakest link; a man's character is no stronger than his weakest failing.

One Cent Approvals for general collectors. Here is a chance to fill up those empty spaces at one-half to one-fifth catalogue. All nice stamps, in good condition. Reference please. C. T. JUZI, Youngstown, Alberta.

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A Hero in Wolf-Skin

A Story of Pagan and Christian

By TOM BEVAN

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CHAPTER XIII. (Continued)

Atwulf gazed into the fire, and thought hard. Much of his horror of Troll, personally, had worn off. The dwarf dealt kindly with him, and seemed by no means a bad creature. But he had heard terrible stories concerning those who had had dealings with the uncanny folk from underground. They had listened to fair promises, had received worldly advancement; only in the end they had paid a fearful reckoning. What would a compact with Troll cost him? He shrank with instinctive dread from any association with a creature deemed unwholesome and unearthly. Yet he remembered that he was alone in a hostile region, cut off from friends, and with a hazardous enterprise before him. He could not make up his mind.

Troll suddenly broke in on his thoughts. "Thou dost not trust me, friend Atwulf."

"I do not."

"Thanks for plain speaking. Thou art thinking that either I or my people will do thee an ill turn when we have no farther need of thy services. Let me assure thee that I will be a true and faithful comrade to thee in all things. I have already promised that no spells, witcheries, or enchantments, shall be put upon thee. Let me say further; that thou mayst end the bargain at any time, if I ask thee to do aught that would not besem thee as warrior and true son of Odin; and, furthermore, I shall bear thee no ill will for doing so if thou canst show just cause. Could I speak thee fairer?"

"No."

"And I ask thee for no oaths or conditions other than a pledge of true brotherhood in arms. Thou shalt never see thy bargain; that I promise thee."

Troll spoke earnestly, and there was a ring of manliness and sincerity in his harsh voice that appealed to the young Goth. Why should he not accept what he believed to be most powerful aid when it was so generously offered? He made up his mind.

"I take thy offer," he said; "and will deal with thee as thou shalt deal with me."

"Good!" cried Troll; "here's my hand on the bargain. Now I will tend thee, and make thee more fit for our enterprise. Let me see thy head."

He examined Atwulf's hurt critically. Then he went away into the trees, and quickly returned with some leaves and herbs. These he crushed and simmered gently over the embers. He cooled the decoction, bathed the wounds and bruises, made a plaster of the pulp, and dressed his new comrade's head. He made a comfortable pillow out of a wolf's skin and some bracken, and settled his patient snugly by the fire. This done, he went and attended to the horse. All his movements were deft, swift, and noiseless. Atwulf, drowsy from fatigue, a good supper, and the heat of the fire, dropped asleep, watching him.

He did not open his eyes again until savory odors of breakfast and the carolling of the birds awakened him.

CHAPTER XIV.

Proving Their Mettle

It was a glorious morning; the scent from the pines and the beds of dancing blue-bells was like incense. Troll had been up betimes, and the breakfast was almost ready. Atwulf watched him curiously. He sped hither and thither in shadow and sunshine, and truly the sun's rays had no petrifying influence upon him; they seemed rather to make him more supple and vigorous. Any hopes that Atwulf may have had that the sun would turn him into some quaintly shaped boulder were entirely dissipated. The young warrior yawned, stretched himself, and got up.

"Ha!" cried Troll, "so thou art awake at last. Truly, if thou canst fight as well as thou canst sleep, thou wilt become a notable warrior."

"I had but one bare hour last night," said Atwulf. "Where is the stream?"

Troll pointed to it, and the Goth went off for his morning bath. He was soon back, and sat down to his meal with the appetite begotten of vigorous youth and a night in the open air. Troll ate enormously.

Immediately after breakfast the warrior's wounds were examined and redressed, and satisfactory progress towards recovery was announced. The dwarf was precise and business-like, and by no means as talkative as on the previous evening. His new comrade watched him closely, and found that the little fellow's face was pleasant enough, despite its lack of beauty, and that it bore no traces of

the malignity with which his sort are usually credited. Moreover, he could not but admire his dexterity and strength.

As cleverly as Troll had fulfilled his duties as cook, so he now expeditiously acted as scullion. He packed his few cooking utensils, stamped out the fire, and then turned to Atwulf, saying—

"Now, brother, we will set out upon our travels."

"I am ready, good Troll. Do thou lead, I will follow."

The dwarf turned towards the stream: Atwulf unhitched his horse and followed him.

Troll led the way directly to a cave in the river bank, and instantly Atwulf's suspicions returned. The former was evidently expecting this, for he turned to the latter with a smile, and said—

"I do not ask thee to enter, brother; nevertheless, thou mayst do so. I do not desire to have any secrets from thee, and I promise that the earth shall not open her mouth and swallow thee up. I have too much need for thee above ground to send thee delving down below."

The Goth laughed. "Shame on me to mistrust thee," he cried. "Twas but the weak thought of the moment." He tethered his horse, and followed the dwarf.

The mouth of the cave was large, though partly hidden. Within, it was very roomy, and a hole in the roof lighted it dimly. The neighing of a pony greeted them upon entry, and the visitor quickly discovered that the cave was both dwelling-place for Troll, and stable for his steed. He led the latter forth—a wiry, shaggy, half-wild thing.

Together the two rode off through the forest to the west.

"Do we go now to the rescue of thy ladylove?" asked Atwulf.

"We go now to make preparations for so doing," was the reply. "The undertaking is a difficult one, for the fort is high and strong, and good warriors swarm in it like ants. The commander is a giant, like thyself; men call him Julius Maximus. He hath the strength of a bull, and the wit of a moon-calf. I can outwit him any hour of the day or night; but his men are not so easily befooled. Has it never struck thee, my mountainous brother, that Dame Nature gives her giants but sorry head-pieces? Thou, thyself, art half a fool. Wit loves best to dwell in a small habitation."

Atwulf laughed good-humoredly. "All men's opinions do not agree on that point, good Troll. When these singing noises are gone from my head I shall be ready to measure my wits with thine."

Troll rubbed his hands. "Good! my Gothic pine-tree," he cried; "see that I do not prove thy head to be wooden. Believe me, I shall have rare sport. But I shall prove thy mettle before sundown. We are nearing the outskirts of the lands ruled by the giant Julius. He's a hard task-master, and, though but scantily stocked with wits, has such a keen sense of right and wrong, order and disorder as makes him a terror to evil-doers. A horde of expelled rascals hangs like a fringe around his territories; we must cross that fringe before we eat our supper."

Atwulf fingered his axe. "Then I shall have to chop a passage for thee, little friend," he exclaimed slyly.

The dwarf snorted. "Maybe, big brother, maybe. But I can see Troll, son of Troll, making the splinters fly, whilst Atwulf son of Erdric is feeling whether there is edge enough on his axe for the work."

Brightening the forest way thus with good-humored banter, six feet odd, and three feet odd rode on amicably together. Atwulf's great horse strode along with a swinging stride, and Troll's ragged little animal pattered along beside him. They went at a walking pace, with frequent halts, the dwarf being anxious that his new comrade should have a chance to recover his full powers ere they entered the zone of danger.

The two journeyed on until noon without meeting with any adventure. They then made a stoppage of about two hours, eating cooked deer's-meat Troll had brought with him, and drinking of a little stream that ran at their feet. Horse and pony were fed and watered; and Atwulf, by the little man's advice, laid himself down in the shade and snatched a brief sleep. When he awoke, his head wonderfully cleared and soothed, they mounted and rode on again. The way soon began to grow denser and more tangled, and towards late afternoon the path was almost impassable to Atwulf and his horse. Troll's forest-bred steed went along as warily as a cat.

Just when further progress seemed impossible, the way grew more open; the thick undergrowth vanished, and the trees fell away on all sides.

"Now, brother," said the dwarf, "thy

eyes are fixed in a higher tower than mine. Look well ahead; we shall meet danger before we go another mile."

"I am watching for it," answered Atwulf; "tis not the first time I have ridden through a strange forest."

"Well, keep watching; our foes are very foxes for cunning."

For about three furlongs they rode along in silence. Then Troll whispered in a tremulous voice.

"Brother, thou didst promise to carve a way for me. I claim thy promise; take it not amiss if I ride behind thee in as much shelter as thou canst afford me."

Without waiting for a reply Troll slipped to the rear. The Goth shrugged his shoulders, and looked sharply at his companion, who was trembling like a leaf.

"Make a buckler of me, comrade, if thou wilt," he exclaimed somewhat contemptuously. And then the son of Erdric threw his head in the air and glared round for a foe on which to prove his prowess. A bare moment was ample time in which to discover opponents. There was a sudden movement amidst the trees, and half a dozen grimy and rugged ruffians barred his path, eager to try conclusions with him, and vociferating their robbers' cry of "Stand and deliver!"

The Goth gripped reins and axe and made ready to ride down the foremost. But ere he could quicken his pace, there was a sudden rush from the rear, and the cracked voice of the dwarf sang out, "Be gone with ye! ye set of sneaking rogues. If we stand, we deliver that!" And he hurled his axe with fearful force at the foremost robber. The fellow shrieked out and tried to dodge the missile, but it struck him full in the chest, inflicting a mortal wound. With loud cries of terror and shouts of "Troll! Troll! The dwarf! The dwarf!" the rest of the gang scuttled like rabbits into their hiding-places. And the dwarf roared out, "Quick! Quick! ye thieving dogs, else the earth shall open and cast ye all into Niueheim! Hela waits for ye!" But they required little urging; hare ne'er ran so swiftly from the hounds as they did from the face of the dwarf.

Atwulf had not time to get in a blow. They rode up to the fallen man; he was already breathing his last.

"What thinkest thou of my axe-throwing, brother!" asked Troll, jauntily.

The Goth looked at the grinning monkey-like face beside him.

"Why didst thou feign to be afraid, and play me such a trick?"

"For the best of reasons, my giant. Yon rascals fear me so much that they would never have shown their faces had they seen me riding at thy side. I only hid myself in order to draw them out. We shall see no more of them. I wanted to try thee, and I wanted to give thee a trial of myself. It did my heart good to see thy readiness to ride at them. I am satisfied if thou art."

"Here's my hand on it," answered Atwulf. "I never saw defter axe-play than thine. But let us have no more tricks, or I shall think that Lo-ke was thy father."

"I have done. Only I cannot jog along in comfort with a man until I have proved him. Now, I only want to get a sound head on thy shoulders. That done, let Julius Maximus and his hooked-nose rascals look to it. We shall lead them a dance that the very stars will laugh at."

With mutual trust and appreciation greatly strengthened, the two oddly assorted comrades resumed their journey.

CHAPTER XV.

The Witch's Hut

When the evening sun was throwing its longest shadows across the glades of the forest, Troll led Atwulf to the door of a roomy-looking hut, built in the shelter of a fir-clad slope. "Here dwells one of my oldest and most trusted friends," he said. "Her house is the safest hiding-place in the forest, and we will beg shelter and hospitality for the night. The Roman fort is yet two leagues off, and we cannot venture thither until we have formed some plan as to what we shall do."

"What woman dwells in this place alone?" asked Atwulf, looking suspiciously at the log-built house.

"Did I not tell thee a friend!"

"Thy foster-mother?"

"Nay, nay; the woodcutter and his wife have their home in the eastern woodlands, where I found thee yester-even."

"Then, who is this lonesome woman?"

"Tut! tut! thou art getting over-careful, brother Atwulf."

"Not a whit, friend Troll. I am got into queer company, and must needs look to it that I do not make too many uncanny acquaintances. What is her name?"

"If I tell thee thou wilt turn tail and bolt."

"If thou dost not, I certainly shall not enter."

"Well, if thou wilt, thou must. My friend is the witch, Vulfla."

A gasp of horror and dismay escaped the lips of the superstitious Goth.

"The wolf-woman!" he cried. He pulled his horse hastily round, fearful lest some awful spell should be cast upon him.

The dwarf lost his temper, and seized the Goth's bridle.

"Be silent! thou great booby," he cried. "Have I not sworn an oath to thee that thou art safe? Thou canst not gallop away from danger if any lurks for thee. Are there not enough broomsticks in this forest for a legion of witches to ride a-straddle after thee? Stay here to-night thou shalt; so stop those girlish tremblings and quakings, and follow me. Our hostess is neither old nor ugly and wrinkled; her face is as pleasant as thine own mother's; the son of an 'Aruna-wife' should not be scared at the sight of a 'wise-woman.'"

Aghast at the prospect before him, heartily wishing himself a thousand leagues away, yet not daring to disobey the straight commands of his terrible little companion, Atwulf rode with him to the door.

"Tis not safe to look in upon Vulfla unannounced," said Troll; and he proceeded to make his presence known by hooting twice like an owl, and then uttering the subdued but prolonged cry of a wolf. This latter was immediately answered from within, but the howl was so loud and so startlingly natural that Atwulf involuntarily shrank back. When the door of the hut was at length opened, he was prepared to behold anything.

The witch answered the summons; a shaft of red sunlight that fell athwart the doorway lighted up her face and figure as though with some strange fire. She gave Atwulf a glance that pierced him through and sent a shudder right down his spine. Then she turned to Troll.

"Thou art welcome, my son," she said in a deep voice. "I have looked for thee for some days. But who is the stranger that rides with thee?"

"My brother, the giant, whom, as thou knowest, I have sought so long."

"Hast thou tried him?"

"Ay, mother, and found him worthy."

Vulfla turned to the Goth, looked at him long and keenly. Then she said quietly—

"Get down and enter; thou art welcome!"

Troll dismounted in an instant, and Atwulf reluctantly followed his example. He was relieved to find that Vulfla was not a horrible beldam such as had disturbed the dreams of his childhood; yet he felt that a witch was a witch, even though she were a comely and cleanly middle-aged woman rather than a loathsome old hag. The dwarf took the horses to the rear of the hut, and Atwulf, in great trepidation, obeyed the witch's command to "come in!"

The hut was windowless; windows would have been a source of danger in such a lonely dwelling-place. Light was obtained through the doorway (when open) and through the chimney orifice in the roof; air came in through numberless chinks and crannies in the ill-constructed walls. Even when the door was open, the place was but half lighted. Despite the spring freshness in the air outside, the indoor atmosphere was stuffy and many-odored; a few pieces of charcoal glowing dully in a curiously fashioned brazier, added to the general oppressiveness.

His heart already palpitating with apprehension, the sudden change of light and air produced a feeling of faintness in the young Goth; he reeled as he endeavored to straighten himself within the doorway. Vulfla noticed this, and she took him by the arm. "You have been wounded in the head, and are giddy," she exclaimed.

"Yes," answered he.

She brought forward a rough three-legged stool.

"Sit down," she said.

He did so, and, peering into the dimness, tried to get a clear notion of his immediate surroundings. He could see but little; but, his attention being attracted by heavy breathing in a far corner, he detected the eyes of some animal staring fixedly at him.

"What have you there?" he asked.

The witch looked, where his finger pointed. "Oh!" said she, "that is my house-mate and defender; I must make you known to him. Come hither, Bran!" she cried.

A gaunt form rose, yawning and stretching, and shuffled forward towards the light. It was a huge, grey wolf, the largest Atwulf had ever seen, and its red eyes glared evilly upon him.

"Lay thy head here!" she commanded, placing her hand on the youth's knees. The beast did so. "Place thy hand upon his head!" she said to Atwulf. The Goth did so. "This man, Bran, is a friend. Treat him as one, unless I cry to thee that he is a foe!" The great beast growled.

"Now," she continued, "lie at his feet!" The wolf did as he was ordered, pressing his hairy body against Atwulf's legs. The son of Erdric was accounted brave even by a nation that set a high standard of personal courage for its men, and he had killed his first wolf ere he had entered his teens; yet he could not repress a shudder when he felt the warm body heaving rhythmically against him. His own frame was now bedewed with perspiration, and he was intensely relieved when the small figure of Troll shut out a little of the light from the doorway.

(To be Continued)

"CAPTAIN OF HIS SOUL"

By Agnes Lent Hall

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CHAPTER XI.

(Continued)

Reconciled to Kenneth's Choice

Hugh Forsythe's joy at seeing Kenneth launched into the world of workers without his own arch-enemy, Isaac Moyer, making an attempt to run him down, was very great. The fear that Kenneth might one day have his father's assumed shame flaunted in his innocent young face had haunted him like a hideous dream since ever he held his first-born in his arms. But Kenneth was fairly launched now, Isaac Moyer's sleuth-hounds were apparently called off, and Hugh Forsythe was full of joy.

His pen, always facile, began at once to reflect this joy; so much so that editors of magazines to which he had long contributed began to press him for more frequent articles, one company offering him a lucrative position on the staff. This, through fear of Isaac Moyer renewing his persecution, he was forced to refuse. But he bent his whole energy to his work at home, anxious to help Kenneth through college without depriving his wife and daughter of any of the comforts and luxuries he had always been able to provide.

Thus it came about that Ellen, almost at one blow, lost the companionship of her father as well as her brother, for in the press of new work she was in a sense pushed out of his thoughts.

"Hugh!" exclaimed Jean Forsythe one night, after Ellen, like a desolate bird, had gone to her room;—but she received no answer, for the man at the desk was lost in his work.

"Hugh! Hugh!" she repeated coaxingly, "put up your work for the night! You are sticking too close to it! You will not be able to keep up such long hours! Besides, I want to talk to you. Stop writing for to-night, won't you, please?"

For a minute longer the pen raced over the paper, then Hugh Forsythe rose, bent over her chair long enough to touch her forehead with his lips on his way to his favorite position by the mantel, settling himself at the exact angle where he would most easily look down into her face.

"What is it, Jean?" he asked, looking down at her with tender, questioning smile, for he had never lost the lover's pleasure of watching for the delicate color which still flitted over her face in response to a caress or tender word from him.

"It's Ellen, Hugh! I think the child is very unhappy!"

"Unhappy!" ejaculated Hugh in surprise, an anxious look leaping into his eyes. "Poor little bird! do you really think she is unhappy? Kenneth's absence is very hard on her, I know, but I thought my little girl was too brave to allow herself to be unhappy. I have been so engrossed with my own work, perhaps, that I have not watched her as closely as I should."

"That is just it!" rejoined Jean eagerly, meaning that he had been deeply engrossed in his own work. "She misses Kenneth, certainly, more perhaps than we can realize, but Ellen is too stoical to be unhappy over the inevitable. It is not that at all, Hugh. It is partly the losing of your companionship so completely that she feels, but mostly the thought that you have to toil early and late at your desk while she, with time on her hands, is doing nothing to help. I think," Jean went on hesitatingly, "she is going to ask you to let her get up a music class down in the village. Harriet Solmes and Mary Slocum have asked her several times to give them lessons."

Hugh Forsythe looked the surprise he felt, and replied with unmistakable decision:

"That is completely out of the question, Jean, but I must give the lonely little bird more of my time. I should be paying more attention to her music, anyway. I will—"

"But, Hugh!" expostulated Jean, "the child cannot practise all the time, much as she loves music. Besides, that is not the point at all. You do not understand her, Hugh. Ellen is as eager as you to give Kenneth the best chance possible; she is unhappy only because she is not helping. She does not want more of your time! That would be hindering; whereas the unselfish child is just consumed with the desire to help."

"Could she not," and Jean's face lighted up with the inspiration she had been meditating on for the past few days, "could she not help you with your work? You send all your manuscripts to the city now to be typewritten. Could Ellen not learn to use a typewriter and do all that work for you right here at home?"

"Of course she could! It would be invaluable help, too! But it would be such drudgery for her, poor child!"

"Drudgery? Indeed, it would not! She would be delighted! She looks at your work so longingly sometimes, that I know, though she tries to hide it, that she has a shut-out feeling. She would be in the seventh heaven of delight if only you would allow her to have a hand in it. You see, Hugh, she has sailed so long in the same boat with you and Kenneth that it is a little hard on her to be put ashore so suddenly."

"I shall order a typewriter immediately," declared Hugh Forsythe after a few moments' consideration. "I wonder which."

"That will be splendid! But Hugh, let us not mention it to her!" cautioned Jean, eagerly. "Good Friday is two weeks from to-morrow, and it would be such a joyous Easter surprise if you could have it here by that time."

"I am glad you thought of that," replied Hugh, bold admiration flashing from his speaking eyes as he again bent over her chair. "You are just eighteen, I think, Jean! Not a day older in some ways than when you entrusted your precious self to my care, just as full of girlish enthusiasm at the prospect of a pleasant home surprise as at the beginning!" And Hugh Forsythe might well laugh the happy satisfied laugh he did, as he turned to go back to his desk, for Jean Forsythe had the true wife's crowning grace, the desire to make her home an Eden of happiness.

"But I am not through yet!" she rejoined, gently detaining him with her hand. "I know you begrudge me every minute," she apologized with a mischievous flash of her sunny blue eyes directly into his, "but," she continued soberly, "this—is—a—very important—matter! I feel—I—must speak to you—about it!" she explained, each succeeding word uttered more slowly and with greater difficulty.

Hugh Forsythe went back to the fireplace; his keen eyes searching his wife's downcast face, and his heart heavy with the fear that at last, not for her own sake—he knew that full well—but for her children's, Jean was going to seek to lift the veil he had kept so closely drawn over his past life.

She was but a child when he married her, a child of the wood wilderness who scarcely remembered the outside world in which she once lived. It was to her father's cabin he crawled that time the fever seized him. And when her father before he was convalescent enough to go back to his own quarters, suddenly died, Hugh Forsythe, out of a sense of duty, married the daughter, Jean McGregor. It seemed the only possible way for him to take care of the helpless, desolate young girl, and her faithful old nurse, Ann. He married her out of a sense of duty; but ere many moons passed over their heads, he awakened to the sweet knowledge that he was learning to love her as his own soul, to love her with that ever deepening love which only men of like noble, chivalrous character are capable of experiencing.

With heavy heart he watched the struggle now going on in her face and prepared himself as best he could to answer her natural questions. Gently and tenderly as he, of all men, would say it, it cut him to the quick to have to tell her that his past life must remain, even to her, a sealed book. He would have given much had she never asked, for insurmountable barriers talked of, rise higher; never spoken of, they become as though they never were.

At last Jean raised her eyes, and there were mists in their blue depths.

"I am very much worried, Hugh, over Kenneth's decision to be a surgeon!"

"Why?" inquired Hugh, feeling as much surprise as intense relief at the cause of her trouble.

Jean sat in silence for a minute, then rising, went impetuously toward her husband, resting tremblingly but confidently in the arms outstretched to meet her. She would not let him fold her close to his breast, she wanted to be close to him to tell him, but not too close—she must see his face while she spoke.

"I never told you, Hugh, because I knew nothing for certain, but I always think that my father was a surgeon. And I am sure there was something terrible in his past! He would never allow me to ask him questions, and Ann would not tell me anything, but I know there was something, a dreadful mistake; a misfortune—Oh, I do not know just what, Hugh, but a calamity of some kind which blighted his life! I have felt it ever since I was old enough to understand such things."

Hugh Forsythe's face kindled with sym-

pathy and tenderness. He hesitated a moment, but Jean's glistening eyes and trembling frame decided him. He felt, under the circumstances, it could be wiser both for her own and Kenneth's sake to tell her all he knew of her father's history. He never dreamed that her father's past had so troubled her, or he would have told her long before.

"Yes, Jean, your father was a surgeon, one of the most skillful in Edinburgh in his day."

"How do you know?" she asked in astonishment.

"Your old nurse, Ann, told me, the night Kenneth was born."

"And you never told me—all these years!" she exclaimed reproachfully.

"I did not tell you, Jean, because it is a very sad story. But tonight I think it will help you to a better understanding of our boy, make you rejoice rather than feel fearful at his decision to be a surgeon."

A myriad of questions thronged Jean's mind. She had always longed to know about her mother, but before her first question was framed, Hugh Forsythe began:

"Your father, William McGregor, was a skillful surgeon, so skillful that he was frequently called to foreign countries to perform operations."

"Your mother—" and here Hugh paused in his story to say caressingly, "I do not see how there could have been another quite like you!" but for once his tenderness was completely lost on Jean.

"My mother, Hugh, tell me!" she interrupted impatiently.

"Ann said that you were very much like your mother in looks and disposition, and that your father's love for her went to the verge of worship."

"There was just one point about which they differed—the winecup. Overworked as your father so often was—he was especially good to the poor, using his skill freely to relieve their suffering—he maintained that wine was good for him, that he needed the stimulus. Your mother acknowledged that he sometimes made his cleverest and most brilliant speeches when under a slight stimulant, but Ann saw her often in tears because she feared the habit was growing on him."

"One night, when you were just a week old, he was dressing to attend a great medical banquet. 'I wish I did not have to go!' he exclaimed as he entered your mother's room. 'I shall be back early, you may be sure,' he added gaily, as he stooped to kiss her good-bye. 'Don't fear!' he laughed reassuringly, playfully pressing his finger against her opening lips, for he knew very well the warning that was coming."

"But when he returned, Ann knew as well as your mother that he had not heeded the unspoken warning; and his gay description of the dinner, his humorous reproduction of some of the speeches, did not prevent the tears rising to your mother's eyes. He welcomed the almost unnatural brilliancy the winecup effected in him; she recoiled in perfect terror from its power over him. But when he realized, as he did that night, her great fear for him, he promised on his knees at her bedside that out of deference to her wishes wine should never pass his lips again."

Your mother was almost deliriously happy, so much so that in her weak state she could not go to sleep; so, before leaving her for the night, he gave her a sleeping draught."

"And listen, Jean! Listen to me!" he repeated, breaking off abruptly in his story, for he saw by the horror creeping into Jean's eyes that she had instinctively surmised what was coming.

"Ann said there was no mistake, none whatever, it was just what your mother's medical attendant left to be given in case she could not sleep—but she never wakened."

"Your father was beside himself with grief, never ceased reproaching himself for exciting her by not heeding her warning."

"Ann said that had your mother lived, he would never have raised the winecup to his lips again,—but when she died he strove to drown his grief in its forgetful ness."

"Then one day, when reputation and practice and property were all gone, he wakened up to his position and his responsibility towards you. He came to this country, and Ann, who had tried to be both father and mother to you since your mother's death, came with him. He practised his profession in one of the cities here for three years, struggling manfully against his then truly awful appetite, but it was too strong for him. So he took you, and faithful Ann, who refused to be parted from you, and fled back into the wilderness of woods where I found you."

"It is a sad story, Jean!" Hugh Forsythe said, folding her close in his strong protecting arms. "The clouds hung black and heavy over both our lives, but mine had a silver lining," he added softly, "for it brought me to you."

"Mine too!" replied Jean, through a mist of tears, "God has been very watchful over me, Hugh; but poor father! I always felt that he was struggling and suffering!"

"Struggling and suffering! That is just it, Jean; just the way faithful Ann described him."

"But does your father's story not reconcile you to our boy's decision to be a surgeon? Kenneth has the temperament, the steel nerve, the delicacy of touch, many of the physical characteristics which go to make up the skillful surgeon. Without any outside influence, knowing nothing whatever of special gifts in that direction which he might be supposed to have inherited, he has chosen his grandfather's profession. It makes me feel that it is the work to which he was born."

Then Hugh Forsythe went to his desk, touched a spring, and from a hidden recess brought out a small box.

"Ann gave this to me the night Kenneth was born. It was to be given you when you learned your father's story. She found it over his heart."

"Dear, faithful Ann!" murmured Jean, as she undid the fastenings with trembling fingers, but she uttered a cry of joy when the lid of the inner case flew open. Set in a gold frame of exquisite workmanship was a miniature painting of a sweet young girl, and Jean did not need to be told that the laughing eyes which looked up into hers were those of the Mother she had always longed to know about.

(To be continued.)

WAR MEMORIAL AT OTTAWA

Structure Will be One of the Most Imposing of the Kind in the World

The national war memorial to be erected on the plaza in Ottawa before the post office building will constitute one of the most imposing structures of the kind in the world.

It is just a year ago that the Government announced that the sum of \$100,000 had been set aside for a national war memorial to commemorate the services and sacrifices of Canadians in the Great War, and a competition open to artists everywhere was decided upon. Over a hundred designs were submitted from sculptors and artists in Canada, the United States and England. A first elimination survey of these resulted in seven being held for final decision. Last week the assessors viewed the designs, and after mature deliberation selected that by Mr. Vernon March, of Goddenhue, Farnborough, Kent, England. The award was made by number, the committee being unaware of the identity of the designers.

The winning design comprises a base, surmounted by a large square arch, along the lines of the Washington Square arch in New York. The arch is surmounted by two female figures of heroic size bearing laurels of victory in their outstretched hands. Through the arch a large group of soldiers are marching, giving the effect of charging through. These figures fill the arch, and beyond artillery is seen in the group. The whole is a striking picture, and the design is distinctly original in its features. The base is 26 feet by 24 feet, and the memorial stands 45 feet in height. The figures will be executed in bronze, and work, it is understood, will begin as soon as possible.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL

"No Such Animal," Says Ben Spence at Buffalo

"There is no such animal as government control of the liquor traffic," Rev. Ben H. Spence, managing director of the Canadian prohibition bureau, told a prohibition enforcement meeting held at Buffalo, N.Y., under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League of New York. He warned the United States against moderation and modification of the Volstead Act and said: "The letting down of restrictions in Canada with the ultimate partnership between brewers and government had led to an unholy alliance of liquor and politics that had re-enthroned John Barleycorn."

Under present conditions, he declared, the bootlegger and the illicit still were operating in channels that were closed when Canada was dry. "This has not been banished by the Government—under government control the tide is turning the other way," he declared.

PROBLEMS CONFRONTING MANITOBA

The problems confronting the Province of Manitoba were dealt with by Premier John Bracken, who continued the debate in reply to the Speech from the Throne in the Provincial Legislature on Thursday.

In his address, Premier Bracken forecast larger appropriations for good roads and immigration, and declared encouragement should be given for the establishment of secondary industries in Winnipeg concomitant with a parallel development along intensive lines of the primary and basic industry of the Province.

Winnipeg's position as a distributing centre, he said, had been menaced by the Panama Canal, because goods could not be imported from Europe via the canal and Vancouver, and laid down in Western parts of the Province cheaper than the same goods could be imported through Montreal and distributed through Winnipeg.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

Bill to Provide for Deserving Indigents to be Submitted to House of Commons.

Replying to a question by A. W. Neill (Independent, Comox-Alberni) in the House of Commons, the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Government leader, announced the intention of the Government to submit to the House a bill to provide for old age pensions, in line with the main recommendations of the committee on old age pensions which were:

(1) That an old age pension system be established at the earliest possible date for deserving indigent persons of seventy years of age and upwards.

(2) That applicants for pensions must be British subjects of at least twenty years' residence in Canada, or naturalized subjects of at least fifteen years' naturalization and twenty-five years' residence.

(3) That the maximum rate of pension be twenty dollars per month, which would be lessened by private income or partial ability to pay.

Legislature to Change Form of Ballot

Three important changes will be made in the Election Law of the Province of Quebec by the Provincial Government during the present session. The first, and probably the most important, is to change the form of the stub, which is on the paper handed to the elector and which the deputy returning officer in the polling booth is supposed to initial, and then tear off. The second amendment to the election law will be to abolish the necessity for a return of the expenses incurred by candidates in securing their election. The third amendment provides for the re-organization of polls in districts that are not municipally organized so that those who would have the right to vote otherwise would be enabled to cast their votes.

The Italian Government has accepted the invitation to participate in the work of the preparatory commission for the League's disarmament conference and has appointed General Alberto de Marinis, a member of the Senate, Italian member of the commission.

Rev. Dr. Jonathan Goforth, who has had considerable experience as a Presbyterian Missionary in China, is leaving Toronto shortly to become chaplain of the army of General Feng Yu-Hsiang.

By legal curtailment of a bride's wedding expenses, the Turks hope to encourage marriage and increase the population. The city council has ordered that a bride shall not have more than two dresses made for her wedding, and shall not accept presents.

Eleven thoroughbred horses were found on the verge of death through starvation, by officers of the Humane Society who investigated reports concerning the condition of horses in the Riverview Riding School, Toronto, on Friday. R. H. Cross, proprietor of the stables, was arrested and stated, as his defence that he had no money to buy food for the animals.

In the event of war the United States would be able to immediately mobilize the industrial power resources of the nation through a super-power system, according to General Charles Keller. Such action, he told the Midwest Power Association, would include requisition of entire power pools such as Niagara Falls.

Germany, Belgium and Italy have expressed to Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, the British Minister of Labor, their willingness to attend a conference to discuss the proposal of adopting uniform working hours on the continent.

The Prime Minister of Quebec has placed on the order paper of the Legislative Assembly, notice of his intention to introduce one of the important measures referred to in the Speech from the Throne. This is for a law regarding the exportation of hydraulic power, prohibiting it from being exported to any foreign country, but permitting of its exportation to other provinces in the Dominion.

Neither Admiral Robert E. Peary, nor Dr. Frederick Cook discovered the North Pole, Captain J. E. Bernier, Canadian Arctic explorer declares. Admiral Peary may have got within a few miles of the Pole, but Dr. Cook was never at any time nearer than 400 miles from the Pole, he said.

The International Harvester Company announces its acquisition of valuable timber, waterpower sites, and pulpwood properties in British Columbia. The purchase includes quantities of fir and other sawn timber sufficient for the company's large lumber requirements for many years. The purchase price was indicated as approximately \$6,000,000.

That the sales tax is economically unsound and should be abolished in the interests of the country, is the opinion of the special taxation committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, concurred in unanimously by a largely attended meeting of the Executive Council held at Hamilton last week.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People denounced as demagogic, the statement of Representative L. A. Cuvillier, who in the New York Senate Assembly advocated lynching as a cure for crime.

Since September 1, when anthracite operations were suspended, bituminous production of more than 50,000,000 tons in excess of the normal output has been recorded.

Russian monarchists, it has been reported, are to legally oppose the Soviet Government's attempts to sell the Russian crown jewels.

A farm bill introduced by Representative Beck, Republican, Wisconsin, would incorporate a United States agricultural co-operative marketing association with power to borrow \$10,000,000 from the United States Treasury.



ONE-SIDED EFFECT IN COLLAR TREATMENT

Many one-sided effects in collar treatments are being seen in frocks of the moment. The simple dress above uses this treatment in a narrow scarf collar.

Soft green crepe de chine makes the model, which finds smart accent in its use of deeper green trimming bands. The dress has abbreviated cap sleeves, which appear for Southern wear, as well as in frocks that are worn under long coats.

Another one-sided neck treatment is achieved in a V neck, which has a narrow collar that outlines one side and appears in the back, while it drops down over the other side in the shape of a slender jabot.

CANADIAN PROHIBITION BUREAU

New Organization at Toronto to Aid Temperance Workers and Organizations

The Canadian Prohibition Bureau, an organization planned by Rev. Ben. Spence and others, and having as its object the aiding of temperance workers and organizations to put the "dry" side of the prohibition question before the people of Canada, was launched in Toronto, on Wednesday, at a meeting attended by prominent prohibitionists. Rev. Mr. Spence is managing director of the new organization and Professor J. Hume Gibson is its president.

Considerable opposition was apparent at the meeting, several speakers arguing that the Bureau would be merely duplicating the work of other temperance organizations. It was explained by supporters of the scheme that the Bureau, although independent of other organizations, will seek to work in cordial co-operation with the various temperance and prohibition agencies, by furnishing for their use the latest scientific information regarding alcoholism and of the various methods employed to combat it.

The bureau is primarily for information and instruction in prohibition and citizenship.

Besides furnishing news articles, posters, leaflets and other mediums of publicity, the bureau will engage in study and research work, not only in regard to scientific temperance, but the actual effects of liquor regulations and prohibitory enactments upon business, social and moral conditions. A speakers' bureau, from which speakers will be furnished for temperance meetings, will be conducted in connection with the bureau.

Care will be taken to avoid duplication of work done by other organizations, and every effort will be made to enlist the friendly co-operation of these organizations.

Professor J. Hume Gibson was elected president. Other officers are: Vice-presidents, Mrs. Wright and Henry Sutherland; secretary, John Buchanan. The office of treasurer was left over for further consideration and the following were elected to the executive committee: Rev. W. Kettlewell, Edward Britnell, C. H. Charlton, James Connor, J. J. Dunbar, J. T. Dyson, W. M. McMillan, John Ness, J. E. Patterson, James Simpson, Mrs. J. M. Denyes, Mrs. E. K. Powell, of Weyburn, Sask.; Rev. J. W. Lowrey, Mrs. McAllister, Dr. J. E. Forfar, Rev. Dr. A. J. Irwin, Rev. R. J. Campbell. The executive were empowered to add five more names to their numbers, to a total of 25.

Count von Bernstoff, former German Ambassador to the United States, will head the German delegation to the preliminary disarmament conference at Geneva.



Salesman For Face Cream

Learns a Lesson.

New York City. Mr. H. B. Menne writes:—"I was a salesman of creams for healing pimples, blemishes, etc., but when my face broke out with blotches, pimples and blackheads, I tried one salve after another with no results. I found it as impossible to sell skin creams as a bald headed man finds selling hair tonic. Finally I decided I would have to get at the cause—constipation. I was amazed to find that within a few days after taking Carter's Little Liver Pills my skin took on a new healthful look." Druggists, 25 & 75c red packages

The British vice-consul at Miami, Fla., has notified the Bahamas Government of forty cases of smallpox in that state. The board of health at Nassau immediately against Florida.

Pain in Her Back

Has all Gone

Ontario Lady Used Dodd's Kidney Pills with Beneficial Results

Mrs. G. Fowler had Suffered for Six Months with Backache and Found Relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills

Arthurs, Ont., Feb. 3.—(Special—Mrs. Grace J. Fowler, a well-known resident here is very satisfied with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I have used several boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and found great relief in them," Mrs. Fowler states. "I have suffered with backache for six months. A friend of mine had told me about Dodd's Kidney Pills, so I decided to give them a trial. I have taken six boxes and the pain in my back and across my kidneys has all gone. I am very thankful to you."

Mrs. Fowler's troubles came from the kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys. They put them in shape to strain all the impurities out of the blood. Without pure blood there can be no good health. Insist on having Dodd's, the kidney pill your neighbors use.

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS

A prominent musician was trying to telephone to the firm of music publishers he dealt with. Thinking he had been connected, he said: "I want Beethoven—Op. 23."

"Line busy," came the voice of the operator.

"Aren't the prices just terrible? My husband says everything has gone up except the air we breathe."

"That's right, everything except fresh air—and sometimes even the wind is high."



Predicament of Brown, who has been told in Greens' invitation that he can't mistake the latter's house: "It's the only red-tiled roof in the row."

—London Opinion.

An old Chinaman was delivering washings in a mining camp. He heard a noise behind him and he looked aghast. There stood a bear in the new fallen snow. Said the Chinaman, "You like my tracks? I makee some more!"

Mrs. Bing: "Oh, I wish these recipes would be more definite." Mr. Bing: "What's the difficulty, my dear?" Mrs. Bing: "This one tells how to use up old potatoes, but it does not say how old the potatoes must be."

ROBERT'S SYRUP
OF THE EXTRACT OF COD LIVER & TAR
GET RID OF THAT COLD BEFORE IT BECOMES SOMETHING WORSE. IT IS A SYRUP THAT HAS GAINED AN ENVIABLE REPUTATION THROUGH ITS SUCCESS IN TREATING COUGHS, COLDS, OR BRONCHITIS.
BREAKS UP COUGHS

SORE THROAT
MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT
Apply the liniment every few hours to throat and chest. Gargle with Minard's in warm water.
Splendid for Bronchitis and Asthma.
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RADIO AFFECTED BY SUN SPOTS

Poor Broadcasting Conditions Explained By Dominion Observatory Officials

Officials of the Dominion Observatory have advanced a plausible reason for the poor radio reception conditions which have existed in Ottawa, and apparently in many other points throughout Canada and the United States, for the past several weeks, attributing the condition to the presence of an unusually large number of sun spots.

J. Pulford Henderson, astronomer of the Dominion Observatory, outlines the theory of the astronomers as to the cause of the trouble. Sun spots, which are closely connected with aurorae, electrical storms, and magnetic disturbances, have, in their opinion, highly electrified the atmosphere, filling it so with electrons that radio transmission and reception conditions have been rendered extremely unsatisfactory. These sun spots, which, Mr. Henderson said, might be called storms, or cyclonic and electrical disturbances, on the face of the sun, are very numerous at the present time, and are becoming more and more numerous. They might be expected to be numerous until 1928. Whether or not radio conditions would be faulty until that time, the astronomers could not say, but had every reason to believe they would be.

Travel in Cycles

Sun spots travel in cycles, reaching the maximum number every 11 years. In 1923 there were a minimum number of spots, and the number since that time had been increasing steadily. The maximum number might be expected in 1928, as about five years elapsed from the minimum to the maximum periods. The number declined more slowly, taking about six years to reach the minimum again. The number has increased very rapidly of late, and are much more advanced than is usual in the three-year period.

The radio was popularly adopted in 1923, when there was a minimum of sun spots, and conditions were most favorable. Since then the atmospheric complications have become more and more pronounced, as the number of sun spots increased. Should this theory be proven correct, it will open a new field of radio experiment.

Under direction of the Dominion Observatory, messages were last week broadcast by powerful stations to astronomers and scientists at present in the Far North, asking that they keep records of aurora conditions and displays, and of radio reception conditions at corresponding times. Should the radio reception conditions vary inversely to the aurora conditions, astronomers of the Dominion Observatory will feel that their theory has been borne out, and its authenticity proven.

TEST SUCCESSFUL THURSDAY NIGHT

With Europe and North and South America holding their final radio conversations of International Test Week, radio fans in this country had reported reception of ten foreign stations when the broadcasting ended on Thursday night.

Messages to the radio test committee indicated the weather was more favorable than on any other night of the tests. England, Germany, Central and South America, and Cuba all were heard by widely scattered stations in this country. Eighteen persons in the metropolitan district received the program broadcast from station 2LO London, although that station had not been previously announced as broadcasting. Other New York and New Jersey stations also picked up Hamburg, Berlin, Edinburgh, Buenos Aires, Madrid, Glasgow and Lima. Fans in Chicago reported they had heard Prague, London, Brussels and Havana more clearly than on preceding nights of the test, but still with small volume.

SUBMARINE RADIO EXPERIMENTS

Divers Broadcast From Bottom of Harbor in New Zealand

In their quest to provide ever-varying information for the great listening-in public, the broadcasting stations of Australia are going further and further afield. The latest was to broadcast a talk by divers from the bed of Sydney Harbor. It is only a few months ago that a similar feat was performed for the first time in the world's history by an American diver, and this week's feat, accomplished under the direction of 2FC, which has listeners in New Zealand, as well as all over Australia, was the first attempt in the Southern Hemisphere. The unique experiment was a great success. The station received many notifications that the description by the divers had been clearly heard.

The scene of the divers' "walk" was that part of the Middle Harbor where great sewerage pipes are being laid. The divers were Mr. George Jack, foreman diver in charge of this work, and Mr. Norman Friend, a Sydney scientist, who has carried out investigations under water on previous occasions. A description of the divers' dress was broadcast prior to their descent. Diver Jack carried, in addition to his usual equipment, a large knife in a sheath case at his side and a long spear in his hand in the event of their being attacked by a shark. Both of the divers, as a matter of fact, saw a shark while they were under water, but it swam quickly past them without making an attack. During the period the divers were under water air was constantly supplied to them by manual pumps at a pressure of 30lb to the square inch.

Mr. Friend explained in his address from under water the wonderment with which he viewed the surrounding scenes amid a veritable forest of seaweed growing in great profusion as far as the eye could see, its leaves writhing and twisting in a most uncanny fashion. A strong tide was running at the point where the descent was made in 70ft of water, and this made progress difficult. When the divers ascended the top of one of the huge concrete pipes it was evident from their remarks to each other that progress was exceedingly difficult, and at this point conversation ceased. Mr. Jack explained that Mr. Friend had just slipped from the top of the pipe and was making his way to another part of the harbor bed. The conversation was carried on under water by the divers bringing their helmets together, the brass and water supplying the conductivity necessary to permit their speech being carried from the speaker to the ear of his colleague. Telephonic apparatus brought the speech to the punt from which the descent was made, and it was transmitted into the microphone and "put on the air."—Otago Witness.

Heard in Russia

Citizens of Moscow for the first time heard clearly American broadcasting in the International Radio Week tests. Some of them did not disturb their night's rest to do it either, for some "good nights" from America came in about breakfast time—that is, between 7 and 8 a.m.—due to the difference in time.

TO SILENCE THE SQUEAL

So that silence may prevail on the air at all times it is necessary that the reader be cautious when operating any part of the set that will throw it into oscillation.

A condition of oscillation can occur in all sets even though they are not designed to oscillate. Some of the cheaper neodynes and tuned radio frequency receivers fall into oscillation on the lower wave lengths. All regenerative sets are powerful oscillators, as is the super-heterodyne. Sets equipped with radio frequency amplification ahead of a regenerative detector will oscillate, but it will not be radiated and cause interference. However, this is only true when the radio frequency amplifier is completely stabilized.

The new method of adding a radio frequency amplifier to a three circuit tuner set cannot be considered as a non-radiator unless a potentiometer is used on the radio amplifier to stop the oscillations. In some sets oscillation and its control is part of the tuning, whereas in other sets it is a fault.

Oscillation in a set is caused in a number of ways. One is the old and famous tickler feedback method. Another is the potentiometer method. The ultra-audion is also an oscillator. A plate circuit tuned with a variometer is another method of oscillation. Capacity feedback is another method. Electro-magnetic and Electrostatic coupling between parts of the set also causes oscillation. However when the latter occurs it is due to faulty design of the set.

Now the most important thing to remember is that these oscillations should be prevented. If your set has a tickler, use care in adjusting it. Don't allow the set to produce noise. When using the superheterodyne watch the potentiometer. If your set is of the type that depends on oscillation for proper tuning, approach the oscillating point very slowly and cautiously. Should you happen to have a tuned radio frequency receiver or a neodyne that breaks into oscillation, you will find that it can be prevented by turning down the rheostats that control the first two tubes, which are commonly called the radio frequency amplifiers.

Let us all try and follow the ten radio commandments given below:—
1. Prevent oscillation

2. Prevent howls, squeals, bleeps and other noises indicating oscillation.
3. Have your A and B batteries up to full voltage.
4. Use good tubes throughout the set.
5. Clean all connections on the antenna and ground.
6. Don't force your set.
7. Adjust regeneration cautiously.
8. Have your tuned radio frequency or neodyne receiver properly balanced.
9. Tun your set before the appointed hour.
10. Do not cause interference.

—New York World.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK



Where the fire-escape is not attached to the steel framework of a building, it makes an effective substitute for a regular antenna, as it is freely exposed and presents a large surface to radio waves.

The application of thick liquids and varnish is in no way detrimental mechanically to tuning coils, but has a decidedly undesirable electrical effect, adding to their losses.

Manufacturers of loud speakers have discovered that they must have something besides sound reproduction if they are to continue to satisfy the radio listeners.

Corrosion on battery terminals can be removed with a solution of soda and water. Plain washing soda is the cheapest, but baking soda will do just as well. After all corrosion has been removed, it is well to grease the terminals with vaseline.

For a short and easy connection between two near binding posts, a couple of flat copper lugs soldered together at the points will be found serviceable.

It is important to use good audio amplifiers, but as far as pure tone is concerned the best of them can be destroyed by a poor loud speaker. For the best reproduction the cone type of loud speaker is recommended.

Do not hesitate to use S. L. F. (straight line frequency) condensers. Put them in your present set and see the usefulness that is obtained from the lower half of your dial. Notice the ease of tuning. Also note the number of additional stations that it is possible for you to tune in.

A radio frequency resistance coupled amplifier will work on the broadcast frequencies, but not so satisfactorily as to recommend it in preference to the more efficient types of radio frequency amplification available. Resistance coupled radio frequency amplifiers are most efficient on waves above 2,000 metres.

RADIO IN THE WORLD



Radio reception for several weeks has been very disappointing, only local stations being heard with any clearness, and on some nights no distant stations at all. Whether sunspots or the aurora borealis are to blame, the effects are truly remarkable, this being the one season of the year when DX work is supposed to be at its best.

The International Test Week, owing to the wretched atmospheric conditions, was almost a complete failure, very few fans either in Canada or the States, being able to register results.

"Dead" spots and consequently "dead" rights are a common affliction throughout the United States, according to reports from observers assigned to make preliminary surveys for the national static and fading tests. The nature of atmospheric disturbance, or whatever it is that causes radio isolation of certain points has not yet been determined, largely because of lack of sufficient data on these phenomena.

Ernest Schmitz, representative in New York of the German railroads, announces that radio telephony has proved so successful on the express trains between Berlin and Hamburg that other trains are to be equipped. The Berlin-Hamburg service was inaugurated two weeks ago.

In the many activities of boy scouts, radio now plays a very important part. The aim is to have every scout in radio communication with troop headquarters.

Province Planning Supply in Perpetuity

Speaking before a banquet in Toronto of the Engineering Institute of Canada, Hon. Geo. S. Henry, Minister of Public Works for Ontario, said that with immense areas in the North suitable for growing of pulp, the Province was destined to supply a large percentage of the pulpwood used in the future for paper making on this Continent. The Government was making agreements by which large tracts of these areas would be cut, but these agreements provided that the cordage must be manufactured into the finished product in Ontario before it could be shipped out. This policy would not only give employment to people of Ontario but would employ capital in the process of manufacture.

"More than this," stated the Minister, "the areas that are being put under agreement are so large that they will not be cut over short of forty years and they must be left so that nature will grow another crop of wood during those forty years, thus insuring a supply in perpetuity."

Head of United Church Sends Out Call for United Effort From Now Till Easter.

Rev. George C. Pidgeon, D.D., moderator of the United Church of Canada, is summoning that body to a special period of evangelism. In a message to the ministers he earnestly recommends that from now until Easter the doctrine of grace as enunciated in the church's doctrinal basis be preached with a view to revival.

"Never was our church as expectant," and "never had she such grounds for expectancy," states Dr. Pidgeon.

Arrangement of prayer groups and evangelistic services is urged.

Boards of evangelism and the committee directing the budget fund, as well as the general council's executive are behind this move which the moderator is leading. It is expected that assistance given each other by pastors and emphasis on "primary evangelical doctrines" will mark the undertaking.

The Province of New Brunswick, according to the statement of receipts and expenditure furnished to Hon. A. J. Leger, provincial secretary-treasurer, by the comptroller-general, W. A. Loudon, covering the fiscal year closing October 31, 1925, has a deficit of \$756,539 on current revenue account.

An independent expedition to explore the Arctic from the air is being organized by Lieut.-Commander Richard E. Byrd, of Winchester, Va., who commanded the navy section of the MacMillan expedition last summer.

Employment in Canada at the beginning of January, 1926, showed considerable seasonal curtailment. The losses, however, were the smallest registered at that time in any year since the record was begun early in 1920.

Descant, the style of hymn singing in which the melody is carried by a picked group of soprano voices, and which provides a thrill in religion, will be developed by Walter Henry Hall, professor of church and choral music at Columbia University.

Twenty-five buildings were placed on probation in New York by Dr. Louis L. Harris, health commissioner, in his battle to clear the air of smoke and soot from the burning of soft coal, necessitated by the strike of the anthracite miners.

BABY'S WELFARE DURING FEBRUARY

Should be Most Carefully Guarded by All Mothers

February is one of the hardest months of the year on little ones. It is a month of cold, blustery days that prevent the mother taking her baby out for the fresh air so necessary to its welfare. Baby is consequently confined to the home. More often than not the rooms are overheated and badly ventilated and the little one catches cold or grippe. What is needed to keep the baby well is a gentle laxative that will regulate the stomach and bowels; banish constipation and indigestion and in this way will either prevent or break up colds and grippe. Such a laxative is found in Baby's Own Tablets. They are mild by thorough in action; are absolutely safe and they are guaranteed to contain neither opiates or other harmful drugs. They never fail to be of benefit to little ones and may be given to either the newborn babe or the growing child.

Baby's Own Tablets are sold by all dealers in medicine or may be had by mail, post paid, at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A RUINED HOME

They were young—both of them being in their early twenties, and looking even younger.

Too much company, and a love of the hectic life, had brought their marital happiness down about their ears.

"I will never go back to him, never," she protested vehemently to Judge Perreault, in a Montreal Court last week.

"She is out of my life forever," declared the husband with eyes flashing and jaws set.

The wife's mother entered the witness box, and told Judge Perreault that her son-in-law had not been supporting his wife as he should.

"Why is he not supporting her?" asked the judge.

"Well, I understand his affections are cast elsewhere."

"Does he drink?" asked the judge.

"Yes, I know he drinks."

"Does he work?"

"Oh, yes. He is a good worker."

"Where is your daughter living now?"

"She is living with me, and I also have her three-year old boy with me."

Following the mother's evidence, the young wife entered the witness box. She was resplendent in classy attire, including an expensive overcoat, and attractive headgear.

"Does your husband drink?"

"Oh, yes. He likes his drinks. If he did not spend so much money outside on drinks and other things, he would have had more to give us. Then we would not have had to leave him."

"Why are you not supporting your wife and child?" the judge asked the husband.

"I always did support them, and supported them well. Lately, however, my employment has not been as steady as it might be, and I have not had the money to give her."

"Your wife says that you drink too much?"

"She says so but it is not true."

On the other hand, she is the one who drinks, and she drinks plenty. She has her drinks every day at home, and in addition she likes to drink at night time. She just gets primed up during the day. She likes a good time, and often came home as late as four o'clock in the morning in a taxi-cab, when she would be just able to get out of the vehicle."

"You mean to say your wife came home in a taxi-cab in an intoxicated condition at that hour of the morning?"

"Very often, and accompanied by men." The judge ordered the wife into the witness box again.

"Are you in the habit of drinking?" asked the judge.

"Well, I take a bottle or two of porter during the day."

"Why do you do that?"

"Well, because I feel tired and weak sometimes. I take the porter for nourishment."

"Is it true that you come home in taxi-cabs at four o'clock in the morning?"

"That has happened only once or twice—"

"Well," said the judge, addressing the husband, "you give \$10 a week for the support of your child, and I will adjourn this case."

And yet they say that under Government control there is little or no drunkenness. This is just one of many similar troubles during last week.

—Montreal Star.

(See also page 6)

Damages estimated at \$500,000, the destruction of several large blocks, including the Provencher Block, The Biron Block, the Chateau Windsor Hotel, and several other buildings as well as the post office, the telephone office, eight dwelling houses, two banks and several sheds and smaller buildings was the toll taken at Windsor Mills, Que., Wednesday night when a fire thought to have originated in the cellar of the Provencher store practically destroyed the business section of the town.

An old age pensions bill will be introduced in the House of Commons as a Government measure during this session.

British astronomers are already preparing for the June, 1927 eclipse of the sun which will be the first such phenomenon visible in England during the last 200 years.

Attention W.C.T.U's!

Dewittville, Jan. 18th, 1926.

John Dougall & Son,
Montreal.

Sirs,—Our local W. C. T. U., seeing the urgent need of the "Witness" for new subscribers, has authorized me to send you \$5.00 for subscriptions to be sent to people who would be benefitted by it. Deeming that the fund for Immigrant Boys would do the most good, if your offer of yearly subscriptions for \$1.00, is applicable for this fund, will you, please use the enclosed money in that way.

Note:—We thank the members of your local W. C. T. U. for ger" and would miss them very much, so we wish to do our bit toward maintaining them, and letting others have the benefit derived from them. Wishing you every success.

Yours sincerely,

THE W. C. T. U.,
Per. M. Agnes VanVliet,
Treasurer.

Note:—We thank the members of your local W. C. T. U. for their very practical co-operation in contributing five dollars to send the Witness to five new settlers brought out by the Salvation Army.

We hope the Witness will prove a help to them in their great adventure of citizenship in a new land.

We have nine subscribers at Dewittville. I wonder if more could not be interested in "Nailing the Falsehoods" series that we are starting with this week's issue.

Many good people who favored Prohibition once are now convinced that "it is a failure in the U.S." and that "Government Control produces a heaven on earth." Their "conversion" is due to the constant propaganda of the "wet" press and the fact that they are not getting the facts.

It is our common task to enlighten them. Together the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Witness can do more by co-operation than either can do alone. If it is our share to furnish the evidence it is for the local organization to see that it reaches its own environment. This it seems to us is the natural division of responsibility for the enlightenment of Dewittville.

Thanking you personally for your expression of goodwill,

THE EDITORS.

WHOLE CONTINENT SHIVERS

Bitterest Weather of Winter Sweeps
Across from Ocean to Ocean

Across the North American continent from coast to coast, the forces of winter ran riot last week end, with respite promised only for the middle section.

In the face of heavy gales on the Pacific, ships battled mountainous seas and raced for shelter.

Sweeping eastward, the path of the cold wave was marked with deep snows, blocked highways, impeded trains and sub-zero temperatures that caused numerous fires and intense suffering in large cities.

In the east, sections reported the coldest weather there of the season.

Firemen in New York City had their helmets frozen to their shoulders. The metropolis had the coldest weather of the

season, with the mercury at 5 above zero, and an 84 mile gale blowing, but no snow.

Elsewhere in New York State, wind-driven snow blocked highways and impeded traffic, putting trains off schedule.

Seven were injured in Boston, where a westerly gale and some snow crippled transports and power service. High winds and snow blocked roads in western Pennsylvania, where temperatures hovered between zero at Pittsburgh and 10 below at Bradford. Eastern Pennsylvania had no snow, but the mercury was low, Philadelphia reporting 14 below.

Exceptionally keen bidding for the \$2,000,000 4-1-2 per cent. issue of Toronto Harbor Commission bonds, guaranteed by the city of Toronto, resulted in a very satisfactory price being obtained. A syndicate headed by the Bank of Montreal was the highest bidder at 93.252.

CORNS---BUT WHY?

Corns, Callouses, Sore, Tired, Tender, Swollen, Aching, Perspiring Feet and any Other Foot Misery.

To get rid of these tortures and stay rid of them try the healing, refreshing, medicated and oxygenated foot bath produced by adding Reudel Bath Saltrates to plain water, pronounced by well-known doctors to be by far the best foot treatment ever perfected by science. In packets of convenient size and at very low price from all druggists. Satisfactory results are guaranteed in every case or money will be returned immediately and without question or formality. Since this remarkably efficient product was first placed on the market, many years ago, every packet has had the signed guarantee enclosed. Could anything be fairer or offer more convincing evidence of its amazing healing effects. Your nearest druggist can supply Reudel Bath Saltrates, or get it for you at short notice, if out of stock at any time.

BAN ON ASIATICS

South Africa Assembly Gives First Reading to the Color Bar Bill

The South African Legislative Assembly has passed the first reading of the color bar bill by the narrow majority of one, the vote being 54 to 53. This bill was rejected by the Senate at the session of the South African Parliament last May.

The bill was reintroduced in the assembly by Col. F. H. P. Creswell, Minister of Defence and Labor.

The so-called color bar bill, officially known as the Mines Works Bill, provides for the legalizing of the ban on the employment of Asiatics in certain capacities in the mines and thus putting up a definite color bar throughout the South African Union. The bill had a stormy passage through the South African Legislative Assembly last summer, the opposition to it being on the ground that it was an injustice and that it would bring the hatred of the whole of Asia on the Government's head. The Senate's rejection of the bill was by a vote of 17 to 13.

The measure was fathered by Hon. F. W. Beyers, Minister of Mines and Industries, who in support thereof, when it was before the Assembly last summer, contended that if the color bar were abandoned, it would mean the wiping out of the white civilization of South Africa.

General Jan Christian Smuts, former premier, declared at that time that the bill would embarrass rather than establish white civilization in the country. He bitterly opposed the bill.

CHURCH UNION IN ENGLAND HAS SET-BACK

The drive to secure the unity of Christian churches, which has been carried on for some time with what looked like success in the old land, has received a temporary setback and its extreme difficulties have been demonstrated owing to the action of the Bishop of St. Albans in stopping the conference of Anglicans and Non-conformists at Watford because of the proposal to celebrate Holy Communion at which representatives of all denominations would be present.

The Bishop objected to this mixed Communion service as arranged by the Bishop of Watford as contrary to Church discipline, and the conference was, thereupon, abandoned.

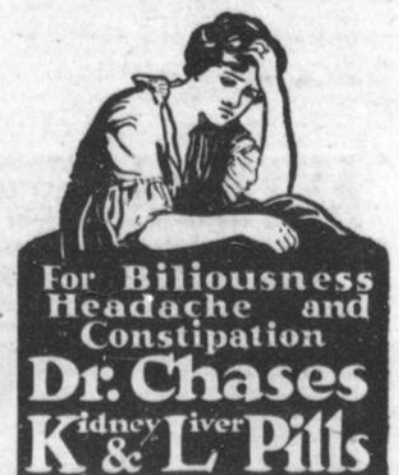
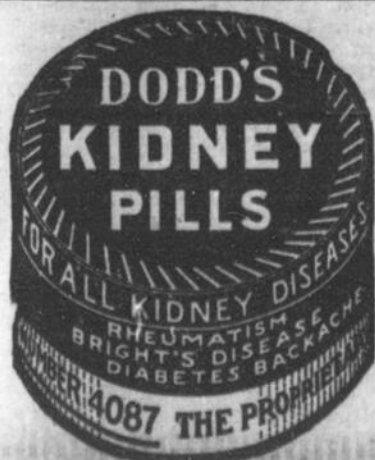
The setback, however, is believed to be only temporary, because the proposal for the union of the Wesleyan Methodists, with more than 500,000 members in Britain, with 200,000 Primitive Methodists and 170,000 United Methodists has now reached its final stages, a vote will be taken at the several conferences during the coming summer. After the vote, Parliament will be asked to endorse the unity, if such is achieved.

The cost of living in France is still rising by leaps and bounds, as is shown by the latest official statistics. The figure for the last quarter of 1925 for the whole of France, based on the prices of 13 essential commodities and compared with 100 as the pre-war basis, was 471, as compared with 451 for the previous quarter of the year.



A MONUMENT TO A GIRL HEROINE

The memorial erected at Vercheres, Quebec, to Madelaine de Vercheres, the sixteen-year-old girl who so valiantly defended her father's post against an Indian attack in the seventeenth century. The base represents a corner of the fort.



BEAVER IN ALASKA

(By Linden B. Pentz)

The love chant of a beaver to its captive mate led Paddy Walsh, veteran Alaskan trapper, to liberate one of the animals he had captured in the Tesanuna river country for the Alaska Game Commission, which is using the animals to stock Kodiak Island. Walsh and Jake Harris, another trapper, had a government contract to take live beaver last summer for the purpose of stocking the island.

"Beaver, when you get to know them," remarked Walsh, "are more like human beings than any other animal I've ever seen. When their babies cry, the voices sound like those of infants."

"But the most striking thing I witnessed was on one moonlit night when we were in camp and had about sixteen beaver sitting around in boxes. A big male beaver came down the stream to a point about twenty feet away from the boxes, and, sitting upon its tail, with its forefeet crossed, it commenced the strangest conversation. As it talked the beaver in the boxes answered in turn. That fellow was looking for his mate; we had captured her, and his grief was so evident that it got the best of me and I let her go."

In order for the men to take the beaver alive it was necessary to rout them out of their homes after first stretching a king salmon net around the dwelling. One time the men captured a mother and three babes. Another of the beaver brought in was a huge specimen weighing over 100 pounds.

"Beaver are slow and good natured and

seldom bite," said Walsh, "although their mouth is their only weapon. Usually when they seem about to take a nip at a person it is only a bluff."

Beaver are protected in Alaska by a season closed the year round, as in the States. Although greatly diminished in numbers, there are still many beaver in Alaska, but the government is not waiting until it is too late to take necessary steps to prevent their extermination. —Our Dumb Animals.

WELCOME HOME

(By Louella C. Poole)

I saw him coming up the street,
So spent and weary that his feet
Seemed like two heavy weights of lead;

Ah, he had known so hard a day,
Small wonder that he looked that way,
And slouched along with drooping head!

Then, suddenly, with frantic shout,
A little yellow dog rushed out
A yard to greet the tired man;
He licked his hands, he kissed his face,
Then dashed ahead in eager race,
Then back again he gaily ran!

The tired worker laughed aloud,
Straightened his shoulders; through the crowd
Pressed on; his feet seemed to take wings

So fast he walked as he went up
The street toward home, the yellow pup
All joyous leaps and caperings.

O little dog so fond and true,
Much good in life you surely do

When you can make a man so spent
Forget fatigue—make him so glad
He acts like any madcap lad,
And laughs aloud with merriment!

—Our Dumb Animals.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER FROM THE SEA

The possibility of drawing energy from the ceaseless ebb and flow of the tides has always appealed to man's imagination. Now there comes a skilled engineer with a brilliantly conceived plan for harnessing the ocean tides to produce hydro-electric power on a vast scale. His plan is to approach the power output of Niagara.

Passamaquoddy Bay, an arm of the Bay of Fundy, whose unusually high tides are known the world over, is a vital factor in the plan. Adjacent to Passamaquoddy Bay lies a smaller arm of the sea known as Cobscook Bay. These three bays are separated from each other by an irregular chain of islands with short tidal passages between. Its possibilities were first recognized by an eminent hydraulic engineer, Dexter P. Cooper. After a long series of chartings and soundings, and several years of study of engineering data on tide flow, Mr. Cooper took his project to the Maine legislature. Last September the necessary corporate powers were given to him. The plans call for the construction of a modern low head hydro-electric station having a capacity of from 500,000 to 700,000 horse-power, using the head made available by the rise and fall of the tides, which vary from 18 to 27 feet.

Passamaquoddy and Cobscook Bays are to be converted into two huge storage basins known as the Upper Pool and Lower Pool respectively, separated from each other and from the Bay of Fundy by dams built from end to end of the intervening islands. On the dam separating the upper and lower pools is to be a powerhouse, containing 35 turbo-electric generators. Set in massive foundations in the dams forming the upper and lower pools would be huge gates seventy feet high and one hundred feet wide; these gates to control the inflow and outflow of the tidal waters, and to be operated electrically. The control of the water storage given by the gates is to provide for the the continuous operation of the power plant.

Harnessing the Tides

The operation of the plant is to be effected by keeping the two pools, between which is the powerhouse, at different levels, the water falling from the upper pool through the power house to the lower pool. The upper pool would be filled by opening the gates to the incoming tide twice in twenty-four hours, and the lower pool is to be emptied by discharging it to the ebbing tide, likewise twice in each full day. While the heights of water in the two pools would vary, at no time would they reach the same level, and consequently the operation of the power house is to be continuous. Owing to the regularity of the tides, the output of 500,000 to 700,000 horse power would all be primary power, i.e., always available at the maximum, and neither fluctuations in rainfall nor drought periods could affect it.

The promise which the tide power project gives of cheap hydro-electric power available in such enormous quantities, is of great industrial importance both to the New England States, and to the maritime Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Since the tide water dams



DAY TIME FROCK OF BROWN

The majority of cloth frocks this season are of light weight materials, the type that is warm enough for wear under long coats, and still comfortable to wear indoors in the modern, steam-heated houses.

A new, very lightweight wool fabric, almost imperceptibly corded, is ideal for this use. It is shown above in a simple daytime frock of brown.

The narrow piping is of dull gold taffeta, which blends in beautifully with the brown of the frock. The buttons are covered with matching taffeta, and the large neck bow is of the same thing. The lace is a soft ecru.

would span the International Boundary between Maine and New Brunswick, Canada and the United States would share equitably is the distribution of developed power.

Including the islands between the dams, the total extent of the projected tidal barriers will exceed twelve miles. It is estimated that actual work of construction would require over four years' time, and that the total cost would be in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000, of which \$17,000,000 represents the cost of a transmission line to connect the power plant with centres of distribution.—Copper and Brass Bulletin.

Total deaths in Montreal last year from contagious diseases were 9,549, as against 9,752 in 1924, while deaths of infants under five years were 3,534 in 1925, and 3,985 in 1924, respective decreases of 203 and 451.

Professor Fitzpatrick of the frontier College at the Social Service convention in Toronto on Thursday predicted there would be half a dozen cities on the Hudson Bay in the next decade or two, each one a quarter of the size of Toronto.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 61.

1	2		3	4		5	6		7	8
9			10			11			12	
13							14			
15			16	17	18	19			20	
20A		21		22					23	
	24								25	
26				27	28				29	30
31			32					33	34	
35								36		
37			38	39		40				41
42										

KEY TO CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 61.

Horizontal

- 1 Fruit.
- 9 Commanding officer (ab.)
- 10 Electrical engineer (ab.)
- 11 Negative.
- 12 Perform.
- 13 Eight (Latin)
- 14 In the middle of.
- 15 Towards.
- 16 Rule.
- 20 Note in the scale.
- 20a Holy Mother Church (Latin)
- 22 Atmosphere.
- 23 Sister (ab.)
- 24 A university degree (ab.)
- 25 A kind of electric current (ab.)
- 26 A mark.
- 27 Man's name (Biblical)
- 29 Tap lightly.
- 31 Royal Dragons (ab.)
- 32 Sacred song.
- 34 A business executive (ab.)
- 35 Relieve.
- 36 One of the United States.
- 37 By.
- 38 Designates time.
- 40 Conjunction.

Vertical

- 11 Cry of pain.
- 12 A light meal.
- 1 By which a plant feeds.
- 2 Take care of.
- 3 A fruit.
- 4 Exist.
- 5 A branch of the British defence force (ab.)
- 6 Kind of horse.
- 7 Enlightenment.
- 8 A drink (plural)
- 17 Overhanging of a roof.
- 18 Two.
- 19 King Arthur's knight sought it.
- 21 Feed.
- 23 The life of a tree.
- 26 Doleful.
- 28 One of the U.S. (ab.)
- 30 A fish.
- 32 A fruit tree.
- 33 Mormon (ab.)
- 39 Myself.
- 40 Exclamation.

ANSWER TO PUZZLE NO. 60.

	D	A	L	C	E	L	T			
S	L	A	N	T	G	N	I	H	I	L
I	O	T	A	F	E	E	P	A	C	E
M	E	R	E	F	O	R	G	E	T	E
A	V	E	H	A	R	M	O	N	Y	D
D	E	R	E	D	A	D	A	B	E	D
E	T	E	A	O	N	A	W	R	E	
H	A	L	T	E	R	D	E	N	I	A
D	B	A	H	E	R	E	I	N	K	G
O	R	Y	E	S	E	O	N	E	L	O
V	A	N	N	A	G	G	I	N	G	D
E	V	E	R	T	O	A	S	T	O	E
E	R	O	S	D	I	M	S	O	N	G
N	O	M	A	D	N	T	I	N	G	E
E	D	E	N	M	O	R	E			

ASTHMA HEAD and BRONCHIAL COLDS

No Smoke—No Sprays—No Snuff
Just Swallow a RAZ-MAH Capsule
Restores normal breathing. Quickly stops all choking, gasping and mucus gatherings in bronchial tubes. Gives long nights of restful sleep. Contains no injurious or habit-forming drugs. \$1.00 per box at drug stores. Send 5c. for generous trial. Templetons, Toronto.

RAZ-MAH
GUARANTEED RELIEF R23

ONE SURE WAY TO GOOD HEALTH

Is Keeping the Blood Rich and Red — Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Make Rich, Pure Blood and Restore Health.

Thin, pale people lack the power of resistance to disease that rich, red blood gives. Nervous breakdown is the result of thin blood. So is anaemia, indigestion, rheumatism and many other troubles. People suffering from thin, impure blood need just the help Dr. Williams' Pink Pills can give. For more than a third of a century Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have been famous as a nerve restorer. Thousands upon thousands of letters from grateful people have proved the rare value of this medicine. The first effect of the pills is usually to stimulate the appetite; then the spirits revive and restlessness at night gives way to health-restoring sleep. For sufferers from anaemia, nervousness, general weakness, digestive troubles, rheumatism; or the after-effects of influenza or acute diseases, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a restorative of the utmost value. If you are weak or ailing give these pills a

fair trial and the result is sure to be beneficial.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done wonders for me," writes Mrs. Russell Hill, Norwood, Ont. "I was run-down and could not eat or sleep and was very nervous. I was pale and would sometimes faint. I took a lot of doctor's medicine but it did not help me. It was a real trial to do any housework, or to go about, and I got so that I scarcely cared whether I lived or died. One day while reading a paper I saw an advertisement about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It described a case very much like my own and I decided to give the pills a trial. I had not been taking them long when I could feel a change for the better. I continued the pills until I had used eight boxes when I felt like a new woman. Every disagreeable symptom had vanished and I gained in weight and a good color returned to my face. All this I owe to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I am now never without them in the house, and any time I feel out of sorts they are my first aid. I gladly bear this testimony in the hope that it will benefit some other sufferer."

Two useful books, "Building Up the Blood" and "What to Eat and How to Eat," will be sent free by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., if you mention this paper.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers in medicine or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box.

LIVE STOCK PRICES

COMMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 25

The cattle market was slow. There was no choice beef and some of the best steers offered on Monday were not sold until late Wednesday. A few fairly good steers realized \$7.25 and an extreme top of \$7.50 was paid for two individuals. Medium kinds of butcher steers sold from \$5.50 to \$7.00 and common light steers downwards to \$5.50. Good heifers topped at \$7.00 and medium ones made from \$5.50 to \$6.00. Good quality calves made were scarce and from \$11.00 to \$11.50 was paid for a few of the best. Common veal brought from \$5.00 to \$10.00 and grass calves were very hard to sell from \$4.00 to \$5.00. There were only 1450 hogs for sale on the two markets on Monday morning and very few loads were received on Tuesday. Trading was brisk throughout the week. Selects sold for \$14.85 and most of the hogs were weighed up at \$14.50. There were no top quality lambs offered. Mixed lots of medium to fairly good quality brought \$11.25. Straight lots of common lambs sold from \$10.25 to \$11.00 and sheep from \$4.75 to \$6.75.

At Toronto common cattle were slow from \$5.00 to \$5.75 with some unsold. Good heifers sold for export from \$7.00 to \$7.25 per hundred. Cows closed weak from \$4.25 to \$5.25 for the best. A light calf run forced prices up 50c per hundred. Buffalo buyers took a few loads. The hog run was about 600 head lighter than that of the previous week. Buyers were talking lower prices but the market held steady throughout the week at \$14.00 off cars for thick smooths and at \$15.26 for selects. The lamb trade was slow with a very poor demand from packer buyers. Prices dropped 50c per hundred closing from \$13.00 to \$13.50 for choice lambs with a few at \$14.00.

At Winnipeg the best beef heifers were in demand from \$5.75 to \$6.00 and a few fancy ones higher. Others were largely from \$4.50 to \$5.50. Cows were virtually a drag on the market. Calves were weaker. Top handy-weights made from \$7.00 to \$8.00 and weighty offerings \$2.50 to \$4.00. The hog market was brisk and firmer. Thick smooths opened at \$12.85 and closed at \$13.10. Lights and feeders were strong and mostly 65c above the prevailing price of thick smooths. Sheep and lambs were slow and lower. Best killing lambs made \$11.50 to \$11.75 and most of the sheep \$7.00 down.

At Prince Albert good butcher steers made \$5.00 to \$6.00. Handyweight butcher steers \$4.00 to \$5.50, good to choice heifers \$4.50 to \$5.25 and good butcher cows \$3.50 to \$4.50. Good feeders made \$4.50. Average beef calves sold from \$4.00 to \$5.00. The market was steady from \$12.60 to \$12.85 off cars for thick smooths. Good heavy lambs made \$11.00.

At Moose Jaw top heifers sold at \$5.25, good heifers around \$5.00, choice cows \$4.25, good cows \$3.50 to \$4.00, medium around \$3.00 and canners \$1.25 to \$2.00. The hog market was active and strong closing at \$12.85 for thick smooths, fed and watered.

At Calgary choice heifers changed hands from \$5.00 to \$5.50, choice cows \$4.25 to \$4.50 and canners and cutters \$1.50 to \$2.75. Good bulls made \$3.00 to \$4.00 and heifers \$1.50 to \$2.50. Choice calves sold from \$6.00 to \$6.50 and heavies \$5.00 to \$5.50. Good feeders made \$5.00 to \$5.50 and good stockers \$4.50 to \$5.00. Hogs were 25c stronger. Thick smooth hogs opened at \$12.75 and closed at \$12.00. Select bacon ten percent premium, off cars weight. Sheep were steady. Lambs sold from \$11.00 to \$12.00, ewes around \$7.00 and wethers from \$3.00 to \$10.00.

At Edmonton stores were active moving fairly freely at steady prices. Best feeders made \$5.25 to \$5.50, good stockers \$4.00 to \$4.25 and \$4.50, and medium at \$3.50. Calves were unchanged. Best veal made \$7.00 to \$8.00. Hogs were strong and sold at \$12.90 up to \$13.10. Few sheep arrived and prices were unchanged.

British Cattle Market—There were 570 Canadian cattle sold at Glasgow. A very few extra choice sold from 11 1-2c to 12c per lb. alive. Good quality made from 10c to 11c and others including Western cattle down to 8 1-2c. Demand was very weak. Irish sales amounted to 607. Super-fine stall-feds sold from 11c to 11 1-2c, good quality from 10c to 10 1-2c and other grades down to 8 1-2c. Scotch baby beef 14 1-2c to 15c, prime quality medium weights 12 1-2c to 13 1-2c, plain heavies 11 3-4c to 12c. The offerings of Scotch cattle increased rapidly and demand was weakened as a result.

Birkenhead sold 1050 Canadians at from 18c to 20c for fat steers, 13 1-2c to 15 1-2c for cows and from 12 1-2c to 14 1-2c for bulls. All quotations in sink, (dressed weight including offal). There were also 4200 Irish cattle offered from 17 1-2c to 20 1-2c.

London offered 200 Canadian dressed sides. Medium to good quality sold from 17c to 18c with exceptionally choice sides up to a top of 19c. Demand was slow.

British Bacon Market—Canadian baled bacon 106s to 118s per 112 lbs. (23c to 25 1-2c per lb.), boxes 100s to 114s (21 3-4c to 24 3-4c). American 98s to 102s (21 1-4c to 22 1-8c). Irish 114s to 135s (24 3-4c to 29 1-2c). Danish 112s to 122s (24 1-4c to 26 2-3c). The market was slow throughout the week, especially on heavy fat sides. Arrivals were heavier. Danish killings estimated at 63,000 head.

Four quarts of strawberries and nearly two million quarts of raspberries.

Values in commercial fruit production were:

	1925	1924
Pears	\$ 249,185	\$ 471,924
Plums, prunes ..	154,288	504,460
Feaches	547,772	404,663
Cherries	409,210	337,775
Strawberries	1,458,950	1,625,720
Raspberries	401,690	401,012
Grapes	1,750,000	1,470,000

Total value of commercial fruit production in 1925 was \$25,553,212. In 1924, it was \$25,503,346.

TO CROSS ATLANTIC IN TWO DAYS

Giant Air Liner Planned to Carry One Hundred Passengers

A super-dirigible, a giant air liner to cross the Atlantic ocean in two days, is in the making.

It is to be the world's largest lighter-than-air craft, with nearly three times the gas capacity of the Los Angeles and the Shenandoah and 200 feet longer.

Business men can walk into a cabin of this mammoth "bird" on Saturday, shoot swiftly to London, spend four days in England's capital and be back home on the following Monday.

Eight days for a trip to Europe and back home!

The plans are nearly complete for the great ship and construction is soon to begin. It will be Akron's 1926 gift to the world of speedy transportation.

The craft will be known as the Good-year-Zepellin-1. The plans of the designers call for:

A ship 350 feet in length, with a gas capacity of 6,500,000 cubic feet.

A carrying capacity of 100 passengers, baggage, food, fuel supply, supplies for the crew and auxiliary apparatus for flying 8,000 miles at the rate of 75 miles an hour.

CANADIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS

Revenue for November Greatest in History of C. N. R.

Net revenues of the Canadian National Railways for the month of November, 1925, were \$5,620,743. With the exception of last October, these were the largest net revenues earned by the system in any month since its consolidation. Gross revenues were greater than those of November, 1924, by \$3,072,775, and exceeded those of November, 1923, by \$365,177.

For the first eleven months of the calendar year, 1925, gross revenues on both Canadian and American lines were greater than in 1924 and operating expenses were less. The cumulative net operating revenues were increased by \$12,432,236 and the operating income by \$12,910,770.

For the eleven months, January-November last year, gross revenues on the C.P.R. were less than in 1924 by \$2,332,407. Operating expenses, however, were reduced by \$5,237,999 which increased the net revenues by \$2,505,592 and operating income by \$1,830,043, over the same period in 1924.



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The Royal Bank of Canada

EXAMINATION FOR AUTO DRIVERS

Provincial Motor League Has Some Suggestions for Government

The pending revision of the Motor Vehicle Act and Roads Act by the Legislature will be seized upon by the Quebec Provincial Motor League to place before the Government certain amendments that the members think are in the interests of automobilists generally.

It was decided at the annual meeting held in the Chateau Frontenac, to suggest to the Government that, as it is impossible to carry out an examination of the 125,000 operators of motor vehicles who will apply for a renewal of their license on March 1, that they make a provision that all new applicants for licenses should be compelled to undergo an examination by competent officials, as to their ability to properly handle a car, not only for their own safety but for the safety of the public.

They will also urge that every effort should be used to secure the provision of a vehicular highway across the Quebec bridge; the removal of the law which penalises owners of motor vehicles who meet with accidents owing to the bad conditions of dirt roads, and who, unlike drivers of horse vehicles, have no redress against municipalities responsible for road maintenance.

The league will further press for legislation compelling the carrying of lights on all vehicles at night, and particularly for the enforcement of the law for the protection of traffic on the highways.

BILLION DOLLAR CROP

Wheat Yield Last Year Estimated at 416,819,700 Bushels.

The total yield of wheat in Canada for the year 1925 is estimated at 416,819,700 bushels, from 21,957,530 acres as compared with 262,097,300 bushels from 22,055,710 acres in 1924, and with 378,694,133 bushels from 22,121,516 acres, the annual averages for the three years, 1922-24. These figures are given in a final crop report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics subject to possible slight adjustments on the area, yield, quality and value of the field crops of Canada for 1925.

The total yield for 1925, the second largest on record for Canada, comprises 23,779,700 bushels from 793,819 harvested acres of fall wheat, and 393,070,000 bushels from 21,163,711 acres of spring wheat.

The aggregate value of all field crops in 1925 is \$1,159,361,900, as compared with \$995,235,900 in 1924. This value for 1925 is the largest since 1920 when the total was \$1,455,244,050. The year 1925 is the first since 1920, and the war period, that the field crops of Canada have exceeded \$1,000,000,000 in value.

NEW YORK ELECTRIC HYDRO

Plans for Doubling Development Filed With the Legislature

Proposals for the extensive expansion of New York state's electric hydro, designed to net a development of 4,000,000 horsepower or 2,000,000 more than is now being generated, are incorporated in the annual report of the state water power commission filed with the legislature.

Projected plans call for the use of a greater amount of the water at Niagara Falls than is now being diverted—without detracting from the scenic beauty of the cataract, however—development of the

rapids in the St. Lawrence river within the boundaries of the state, greater use of surplus waters spilled from the barge canal, and development of latent power in the interior streams of the state with particular attention to construction of storage reservoirs with which to equalize the flow of these water courses.

The present electrical requirements of the state, the report notes, call for production of more than 5,000,000 horsepower annually of which approximately 2,000,000 are produced from water power. Demand for power is increasing, the commission found, and it was on this basis that plans were laid for increasing the output. Applications already have been received for projected developments of the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers, it was stated.

The St. Lawrence project, according to the report, contemplates a two stage department along the international section of the river, to utilize which, two dams would have to be constructed with a head available at each location of about 40 feet. A hearing on the proposal is scheduled for February 25, this year.

Estimates of the cost of the proposed Niagara development places the total expenditure about \$30,000,000. The development would consist of a tunnel under the east bank of the lower river from the Maid of the Mist pool to the end of the rapids, it being asserted that the water diverted through this tunnel would not in any way affect the scenic qualities of the falls.

BE FAIR WITH THE REPAIRMAN

(By Erwin Greer, President Greer College of Automotive and Electrical Trades, Chicago, Ill.)

Whenever you put your car in the repair shop you are faced with some new problem. The charge for repairs is never what you expect. It is either too low or too high—usually a lot higher than you expected. Now just what is the answer to this puzzle? Why is it that repair bills never match your ideas of what they should be?

The mechanic—whether he be in charge of the agency's service department or owning his shop—is striving to keep you a satisfied customer. He must, or you will take your work elsewhere. He is no more dishonest than you or I, nor is he more careless. And yet when his bill falls out of an envelope you howl that you have been robbed. But have you?

Many repair jobs require more time than you realize. The most competent of mechanics cannot possibly be an expert on all makes of machines. He might if the cars remained standard but they don't. The manufacturer is constantly adding improvements.

You ask Jim, your pet mechanic, to adjust the clutch on your brand new Whosis. There happens to be several new adjustments on the clutch and it takes Jim twenty minutes to figure them out and adjust the clutch to the exact "grab" that he knows you would want. Add this time to removing and replacing floor boards, clutch cover and you are stuck for one hour's work that you figured would only take him thirty minutes. In other words you are stuck thirty minutes time that you didn't expect. But be fair with Jim. He knows this new clutch now and next time he will do it in thirty minutes.

If you are in a position to drop into the repair shop and look over your machine while it is being pulled down—fine. You can then discover that Jim is really playing square with you and is giving you conscientious work.

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE SHOWS REMARKABLE EXPANSION

A remarkable expansion is indicated by the Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, as submitted to Policyholders and Shareholders at the Annual Meeting held on the 21st instant.

Another record in new assurances was established, the new business for 1925 being in excess of \$65,000,000, bringing the insurance in force to approximately \$320,000,000.

The assets of the Company increased by over \$6,750,000, and at the end of December amounted to slightly less than \$60,000,000. The Company continued to invest its funds in Government and high-class municipal bonds and first mortgages on improved real estate at satisfactory rates of interest.

Payments to policyholders also constituted a record. The death claims amounted to 1,609,089; matured policies, annuities, etc., \$2,518,496 and dividends to policyholders \$1,198,798, making a total of \$5,326,383. It is interesting to note that the dividends to policyholders amounted to 75 per cent of the death claim payments. In addition to the above the Company set aside \$1,313,702, as dividends to policyholders to be paid during 1926.

The surplus of the Company including contingency reserves and reserve for dividends to policyholders amounts to over seven and one-quarter million dollars.

The commodious new Head Office of the company on Bloor Street, East, Toronto, formally opened by the Canadian High Commissioner in August last, houses comfortably the business of this growing institution.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE

Increase of \$202,000,000 in Exports During Past Twelve Months

Total Canadian trade for the nine months ending December, of the fiscal year was \$1,726,000,000 or \$296,000,000 more than in the corresponding nine months of the previous fiscal year. Export trade again showed the greatest increase. Domestic exports totalled \$1,030,000,000, an increase of approximately \$202,000,000. Imports were \$688,000,000, an increase of \$93,000,000. Foreign merchandise exported was \$9,349,000, practically the same as in the previous nine months period.

CANADA'S FRUIT CROP

Total Value Last Year Amounted to Over Twenty-Five Million Dollars

Canada produced twenty million dollars worth of apples in 1925.

Actual figures, according to a preliminary estimate by the Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa were: 1925, 3,580,770 barrels valued at \$20,057,417; 1924, 3,375,084, valued at \$19,747,77. Average value per barrel was lower than in 1924. In 1925 it was \$5.60; in 1924, \$5.85.

Canada also produced twenty-five million pounds of grapes in 1925; eight mil-

FARMERS MARKETS

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Owing to the colder and stormy weather prevailing throughout the country, a somewhat firmer feeling developed in the local market for strictly fresh eggs last week and prices were fully 1c per dozen higher. The demand was steady for lots to fill actual wants and sales of Canadian extras in a wholesale way were made at 44c to 45c per dozen and in a jobbing way at 46c, with firsts at 41c to 42c and seconds at 35c per dozen. A car of American fresh eggs arrived here which were sold in wholesale lots at 49 1/4c per dozen.

The condition of the market for storage eggs was unsettled owing to the fact that holders continue anxious to liquidate with the result that prices in a wholesale way are being depressed and sales of extras were made at 23c, firsts at 21c and seconds at 19c per dozen. The trade in a jobbing way was reported quiet, the demand being of a very limited character and prices were unchanged with extras quoted at 35c, firsts at 30c, and seconds at 24c per dozen.

There were no new developments in the market for dressed poultry the prices for all lines being steady with a fair amount of business passing. Supplies were not large, but they were ample to meet all requirements and sales of fresh-killed turkeys were made at 22c to 25c per lb., fresh-killed chickens weighing six pounds and up at 30c to 33c per lb., and lighter weights at 20c to 24c per lb., while heavy fowl brought 22c to 25c per lb., and light 18c to 22c per lb. The demand for ducks showed no improvement and prices were easy at 22c per lb., and geese were also slow at 15c to 17c per lb.

There was no improvement in the volume of business in honey and in consequence the market was quiet, but as the offerings were not large a steady feeling prevailed and prices were unchanged with No. 1 white clover honey in comb quoted at 24c per section No. 2 grade at 20c per section, No. 1 amber in comb at 21c per section, No. 2 grade at 18c per section, white extract in 30-lb. tins at 13c per lb., 10-lb. tins at 14c per lb., 5-lb. tins at 14 1/2c per lb., and 2 1/2-lb. tins at 15c per lb.

The market for potatoes was reported quiet, but the undertone was steady and prices showed no further change. Car lots of New Brunswick Green Mountains were quoted at \$3 to \$3.25 per bag, and Quebec

varieties at \$2.75 to \$3 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track.

THE DAIRY MARKET

The demand for butter from local and outside buyers was steady and a moderate amount of business was done in Townships No. 1 pasteurized creamery butter at 43 3/4c to 44c per lb., and in No. 2 pasteurized at 42 3/4c to 43c per lb., while New Zealand No. 1 pasteurized creamery sold at 43 1/2c per lb., and it was reported that a sale of another fair-sized lot was made for shipment to this market. Offerings of Saskatchewan No. 1 pasteurized creamery butter were made at 41 1/4c per lb., f.o.b. Saskatchewan, with price was 1c per lb. higher than on Wednesday.

The cheese trade was without any new feature to note, business over the cable being reported quiet, and prices on spot were nominally unchanged with early makes quoted at 21c to 21 1/2c per lb., and current receipts at 17 1/4c to 17 3/4c per lb.

THE GRAIN MARKET

There was no improvement in the domestic demand for grain and business generally was slow, but the tone of the market was steady in sympathy with the course of prices at other centres. Car lots of No. 2 Canadian western oats were quoted at 52c, No. 3 C.W. at 53c, No. 1 feed at 55c, No. 2 feed at 53c, Ontario and Quebec No. 2 white oats 52c, No. 3 white at 50 1/2c, and No. 4 white at 49c per bushel, ex-store.

Prices at Winnipeg:
Wheat: 1 nor. \$1.58; 2 nor. \$1.51 1/2; 3 nor. \$1.46 1/2; No. 4 \$1.39 1/2; No. 5 \$1.31; No. 6 \$1.12; feed 92c; track \$1.55; screenings 4 a ton.

Oats: 2 C.W. 47 1/2c; 3 C.W. 43 1/4c; ex. 1 feed 42 1/4c; 1 feed 41 1/4c; 2 feed 38 1/2c; rejected 37c; track 47 1/2c.

Barley: 3 C.W. 60 3/4c; 4 C.W. 55 3/4c; rejected 52c; feed 51c; track 61c.

Flax: 1 N.W.C. \$2.10 1/4; 2 C.W. \$2.05 1/2; 3 C.W. \$1.91 1/2; rejected \$1.81 1/2; track \$2.10 1/2.

Rye: 2 C.W. \$1.01 7/8.
Foreign exchange department, Bank of Montreal, shows sterling 4.56 1/8 par value 4.86 2/3.
New York funds 3-16 premium.

HOW TO EAT IRON

There is a saying that some men are tough enough to "chew nails". It is not likely that iron in this form will ever become a popular article of diet, even though medical men tell us that a certain amount of iron in our food is necessary for bodily health. Fortunately, Nature knew about this long before man ever thought about it, and the iron that is essential for nourishment is found in sufficient quantities and in digestible form in certain natural foods. Honey is one of these, and it is difficult to imagine a more pleasant method of supplying the body with iron than by eating honey. Plants are able to feed upon the minerals in the soil, but man has a more delicate digestive apparatus and cannot resort to such first-hand methods for supplying his mineral requirements. The nectar which is distilled by the flowers of certain plants is comparatively rich in iron; this in turn is gathered up by the bees and in the hive it is changed into honey. The darker honeys are, as a rule, richer in iron, although all honey can supply it in sufficient quantities for ordinary health purposes.

"Honey is an inexhaustible iron mine," says the French writer Alin Caillas, in his book "The Treasures in a Drop of Honey". "Iron, so useful to plants, has filtered into the nectar, then into the honey, by the aid of the bee. It is there usually in combinations of phosphates, in a very soluble, easily digestible, easily assimilable form. It supplies the dessert required by our iron-hungry system, an excellent re-builder of physically and nervously run-down organs."

A Clever Goat

At Malta some thirty years ago, says T. C. Skinner, Lt. Col., R. E. (retired), in the London Spectator, a brother officer informed a number of us that he had seen a goat on the glaciers scraping its back with a stick held in its mouth. The statement was, of course, received with derision, the Maltese goat being always regarded as fair stock-in-trade for a leg-pull, but, a few days later, when the same officer and I chanced to be passing the herd, he suddenly pointed to one of them saying, "There you are; look for yourself if you won't believe me," and there sure enough was the goat—or a goat—vigorously rasping an otherwise inaccessible zone of backbone with a stick gripped between its teeth for all the world as if it were playing the violin.

GOOD RULES FOR ATHLETES

Athletes of all ages and classes need some rules or principles that will carry them through the difficult circumstances that may come up in the course of the game. Many, of course, have good principles of their own, but others do not. They trust to "luck" and in many instances take the wrong course. The following rules, says a writer in "Boys' World," will be of great help to any athlete who reads them, remembers them and obeys them: If you are in a race of any kind, never quit before the finish. Finish the race even if you come in last. No one respects a quitter. Always give your opponent the benefit of a doubt. Give him everything he asks for and then

beat him. Your victory will be all the sweeter.

Never belittle a rival's victory over you. Offer no alibi, but congratulate him with a smile. A good loser is better than a poor winner. Always go out of your way to avoid a fight so long as it is honorable. Be the last one to start a fight, but the last one to stop if you are forced into it. Very few things are worth fighting for but sometimes it is the only honorable way out. A good boxer can afford to keep his temper; a poor boxer cannot afford to lose it. After a victory do not crow over a rival. Wear your laurels in silence. Never cheat in a contest. A dishonest athlete may and often does become a dishonest business man later in life. Keep yourself in perfect physical condition, because the condition of the body has a great effect on the state of mind and on the strength of one's character.

THE GREY SQUIRREL

(By Magdalene Merritt)

He came one morn when snow lay thick
Upon the frozen ground,
Within an oak out on the lawn
A little hole he found;
Some withered leaves were hanging yet
Out on a slender limb,
He gathered them to make a bed
Quite good enough for him.

The kitchen windows faced that way
With breakfast steaming hot;
I thought how hard it was to have
A small gray squirrel's lot!
And so I took a pan of nuts
And put them by the tree,
While there he sat and watched, nor
seemed
One bit afraid of me.

Each morning out the hole he pops
His cunning little nose,
And scampers out along the limbs
And up and down he goes;
He shakes his lacy plume-like tail,
And calls so loud and clear,
I hurry out again with more
To feed the little dear.

Put now he takes them from my hand
And nibbles, nibbles fast,
Until he cracks the stubborn shell
And finds the meat at last;
Oh, how his merry eyes then dance,
He cocks one tiny ear,
And chews away so greedily,
He'll choke sometime, I fear!

Dear, happy little care-free squirrel,
Out in my hollow tree,
Depending day by day upon
The food that comes from me;
Content, too, every day, I'd be,
And trust the constant care,
That full supplies my every need
And keeps me everywhere.

—Our Dumb Animals.

California is so dry that Government authorities are urging conservation of water to prevent a serious drought. Precipitation here is 6.62 inches under normal and Los Angeles reports a deficiency of 3.36 inches.

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Finds Rare Revenue Stamp

A rare revenue stamp of a British issue of the pre-Revolutionary period was recently found among a lot of old manuscripts purchased at an auction at Woodbury, N. J., by Frank H. Stewart, president of the Gloucester County Historical Society. The stamp, says the Pathfinder, is so rare that antiquarians consulted have never heard of the issue. The great rarity was found in a collection of old New Jersey manuscripts dating back to 1694. It is an English-American four-pence revenue stamp, printed with a light-brown ink, and bears the words "American duty four pence." It also contains the numerals "150" and a crown and cross bars on its face. Philatelists have not been able to identify the stamp.

Bulgaria has notified the League of Nations of its acceptance of the invitation to participate in the disarmament conference preliminaries.

NORTHERN MESSENGER

Our good old family "story-teller" friend, the "Northern Messenger," has been for fifty-nine years a favorite with the Canadian people. It gives splendid value for the money, and contributes largely to a Sunday so well spent as to bring a week of content. A strong ally of the temperance cause.
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JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers.
"Witness" Bldg., Montreal.

The French Government, not satisfied with the way the Hungarian Government is directing the inquiry into the "thirty billion franc" counterfeiting case, has instructed the French minister at Budapest to make energetic representations to demand that full opportunity be given investigators to get at all the facts.

Struck down by a passing motorist as he alighted from a street car on his way home from work on Monday morning, Harry Bretz, assistant city editor of the Mail and Empire, Toronto, and one of the best known newspapermen in Ontario, sustained internal injuries from which he died a few hours later in hospital.

The devil may make a man a sinner, but it takes the Divine power to make him a saint.

The Montreal "Witness and Canadian Homestead" is printed and published at No. 222 Craig St. W., in the City of Montreal by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of the City of Montreal. Subscription rate, \$2.00 a year.