

WITNESSES

AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

OXFORD GROUP
PAGES 5-7

HOMEMAKERS
PAGES 8-10

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
PUBLISHERS.

Volume XC. Number 8.

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 27, 1935.

ESTABLISHED 1845.

FIVE CENTS A COPY
WEEKLY

WITNESS EDITORS:

JOHN DOUGALL, Founder, 1845-1870
JOHN REDPATH DOUGALL, 1870-1934
FREDERICK E. DOUGALL, 1934-

*Make Canada
a land to love.*
—J.R. Dougall

The Week's Outlook

A SENATOR SPEAKS

SENATOR J. J. HUGHES of Prince Edward Island is one of that not very large group which adds dignity and prestige to the Red Chamber. When he speaks, he usually enunciates something which is in advance of anything occurring to the minds of the superannuated—and still active pirates who constitute the voting strength of that far from inspiring institution. Mr. Hughes has placed on the order paper a sweeping resolution which proposes to take all the profit out of war. He would mobilize and conscript all man power and material wealth of the entire nation at the outbreak of war and would cut down salaries and incomes of every individual to the level of the pay of the common soldier in the field. Reducing temptations to stay home might make more men eager for the excitements of war. More to the point, Mr. Hughes would make the warring generation pay its way, meeting all expenses by taxation and capital levies, thus avoiding saddling the nation with war debts from generation to generation. It is men like that who are taking all the romance out of war. There was such good fun in the last big war when a hundred per cent annual profits added to the zest of conducting the business of selling to the government. True, some soldiers lost their lives, but what is that to war profiteers, who might argue that we probably would not have jobs for them today if they were alive, anyhow? Mr. Hughes' proposal is at least socially minded, but its chances are small among a body that contains so many who fattened on the war feast.

THE TASK AHEAD

AGAIN there are rumors of an early prorogation. Whether that should come by Government design or by Opposition tactics it behooves our Busy Bennett to get ahead with the legislation he more or less specifically outlined and definitely promised in his radio addresses and in the Speech from the Throne. He had better take time by the forelock lest sickness or other contre-temps should later interfere with his promised program. These things should be shoved through first, for the country will accept no excuse if any of them are left unfulfilled. He must not permit them to be crowded out by any thing. Big Chief Noisy-Promise-No-Fulfillment would not look well on his political tombstone.

The growing rattle of railway propaganda is obviously inspired and financed by selfish interest. It is plain

that Mr. Beatty has a promise that if he can convince the public that the railways should be organized into one unit on any specific plan agreeable to the C. P. R., the enabling legislation will be forthcoming. The noisy propaganda does not express public opinion, for it is not in the public interest. But if the public hear only one side and hear it often enough, they will assume that it is inevitable. And that is the whole calculation behind all the propaganda.

Mr. Beatty's chief interest is not to save Canada, but to save the speculators in C. P. R. bonds and shares from standing any of the losses inevitable to railway operation today. The growing competition of the highways and the airways, if not of the waterways also, is bringing to an end any chance of profits to railways. Even their bond interest will dwindle. And Canada is not going to repeat the blunder of loading itself up with obligations to railway shareholders. A burnt child dreads the fire. One white elephant is enough. We don't want its twin. Amalgamation of the railways is probably inevitable. But this must be absolutely under government control and "fairness to capital interests"—the share and bondholders of a private corporation, facing difficulties due to miscalculation—must not be permitted to perpetrate unfairness to the Canadian people from generation to generation.

NOT ENOUGH

MR. IAN MACKENZIE brought the only real criticism that can be made against the Government's reform program when on Monday of this week he charged that it was inadequate. Who, having in mind the legislation the Government has brought down or projected, can deny that it contains no definite or effective policy to deal with widespread actual unemployment, which, in Mr. Mackenzie's words "continues to be Canada's most urgent national problem"? Mr. Mackenzie offered on behalf of the Opposition to consent to the shelving of all other questions before the House or likely to be presented, in order to discuss the emergency. If Sir George Perley's response to this challenge was indicative of the mind of the Government, we are still a long way from having in authority at Ottawa, men who are prepared to make a frontal attack on this gravest of national ills. Sir George deprecated publishing the relief totals of Canada, which he described as "bad publicity". Stuff and nonsense. Let us know the full extent of our troubles and face them like men and women instead of indulging in this puerile evasion of facts. Sir George and his ilk were prompt enough in calling an emergency session just after their election in 1930, to hoist the tariff in favor of their friends and contributors to campaign funds. What the country wants to see today is similar eagerness in this time of real emergency, affecting the whole country, not a few plutocrats. Mr. Mackenzie's charge that the party now in power has an unenviable prominence in the tariff and quota folly that has strangled trade the world over, is one that can neither be ignored nor denied.

Revelations before the Mass Buying Inquiry have effectually disposed of the hypocrisy that the restrictions that tariff imposed on trade were for the benefit of labor. To take the chief

beneficiary, the textile industry, it was shown that the Dominion Textile Company, operating in a tariff sheltered industry, earned last year its highest profits since 1929, while still paying 7 per cent lower wages.

PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS

SUPPORTERS of the demand of the Catholic Taxpayers' Association in Ontario for amendments to present laws in order to secure a greater share of school taxes for the Roman Catholic Separate Schools are treading on hollow ground when they back up their claims with the assertion that all they are asking is what the Roman Catholic majority in Quebec has granted to the Protestant minority. In the first place the Roman Catholic majority have "granted" the Protestants of the Ancient Province precisely nothing so far as educational autonomy is concerned. That right was arrogated to themselves by the predominantly Protestant British element when Canada passed from the domain of the Louis's to the George's and has since been vested in the minority throughout Colonial and Responsible Canadian government. What "grants" are involved are those agreed to, first by the British rulers and later by Canadian governments—in all cases overwhelmingly Protestant—to subjugated and minority Roman Catholic groups in this country. Establishment of provincial government in Canada has resulted in majority Roman Catholic government in Quebec with Protestant educational rights constitutionally guaranteed—not by any Roman Catholic group in Quebec. There is no genuine comparison between the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of Ontario and the Protestant Schools in the Province of Quebec. The latter in no sense of the word are Separate Schools. They are sectarian schools and the Roman Catholic schools of the province fall into the same category. The Public School is an unknown institution in Quebec. There are no schools in Quebec which are bound to take all applicants irrespective of their religious affiliation, which is the responsibility laid upon the public school system of Ontario. The greater the responsibility of the public school to the state the greater should be the support extended by the state. According to the British North America Act public money must not be diverted to religiously sectarian uses. This provision has been flouted in recent years by the Quebec Government which has allocated money—raised chiefly by taxation of Protestants and Jews—to Roman Catholic institutions. For example, a grant was made from the Provincial Treasury to the University of Montreal, a Roman Catholic institution. At the present moment a Roman Catholic, Abbe August La Palme, is campaigning vigorously for a minimum salary of \$700 or \$800 for rural teachers in Roman Catholic schools, the local boards to pay \$300 and the rest to be raised by Government subsidy. That this would be a contravention of the law concerns this gentleman not a whit. Roman Catholic householders in Ontario enjoy privileges that are not extended to the Protestant minority in Quebec. In Ontario it is the religion of the tenant that decides the destiny of his school taxes; in Quebec it is the religion of the landlord that counts; and the result is adverse to the Pro-

testant school. The Protestant School Boards of Montreal have been passing through lean times financially in recent years; salaries have had to be reduced; fees have had to be raised and necessary school accommodation is still unavailable through a mounting deficit of funds. By the three-panel system of Quebec, money from school taxes on corporations which are overwhelmingly Protestant owned is distributed according to the religious population, with the result that Roman Catholic schools get the lion's share of money that comes chiefly from Protestant sources. Conservative estimates place this leakage at a million dollars a year, more than enough to lift all the Protestant schools in and around Montreal out of their present financial bog. The less Roman Catholic schools in Ontario point to Quebec Protestant schools in support of their claims, the better for their own cause.

HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN!

IF CAPITALISM declines proportionately with the rapid disintegration of the reputation of leading capitalists in all countries, one may fairly be pardoned for thinking that the end of the system cannot be far off. The awe and reverence with which the ordinary wage earner—not to mention church, state and bench—was accustomed to regard the million-maker in pre-'29 days has sadly diminished with the appearance in the dock of one after another of the financial wizards of the hectic era, the revelations of the wholesale swindling of investors and wage earners and of the crass blindness and stupidity in the midst of the greatest financial debacle the world has known. And the hundredth part has not yet been told. Slowly it has dawned upon the people of all nations that so far from being benefactors and "nation-builders" (a favorite term) their so-called financial leaders have too generally been greedy racketeers, when they were not downright cheats and men of straw. Britain, after a decade and a half in the gloom of post-war industrial chaos, is struggling upwards toward the light when a sudden rise in her numbers of unemployed gives sharp warning that the end of the night is not yet in sight. Unemployed, whose bare subsistence grants have been materially reduced as an economy measure to help national finances become restive and the Prime Minister is heckled and insulted by their spokesmen in and out of the House; the Government, tortured by the reminder that the disease it is battling with has become endemic, again takes anxious stock of the nation's trade and finance, when, without warning a group of greedy and callous London speculators, including a titled tobacco lord and some still unnamed financial "leaders" shake the business fabric and spread disastrous panic by an abortive attempt to corner the market of that humble kitchen commodity, pepper. Two or three large, old and hitherto fairly respectable London firms go down in ruin and disgrace in the rout; but that is the least of the damage. Business, jittery for years, is again thrown into a flutter. Revelation that Reginald McKenna in a personal, if not in a fiduciary or trustee capacity, is concerned with one of the speculating firms, raises doubts as to the bona fides of all his confreres; Cabinet

ministers' names are linked with the scandal and only a thorough ventilation and cleansing of the gangrene will prevent the infection of the entire Cabinet. Meantime the damage has been done.

Nearer Home

ON this side appears Arthur Cutten, the Canadian-born Chicago wheat gambler, who two years ago proudly claimed the title of "king of wheat speculators"—nothing else—is barred from trading in the grain exchange for deliberately flouting the rules that have been devised to prevent prices to the farmers from sinking almost out of sight. This "benefactor" whose remedy for the wheat surplus is to dump a hundred million bushels into Lake Michigan is charged with having caused farmers losses, reaching at one period to 78 cents a bushel, through his illegal manipulations under various aliases on the exchange. As might be expected, Mr. Cutten finds that the action taken to restrain his imperilling of the welfare of two million farmers for his own private benefit is "unconstitutional". To crown all comes the explanation of the mysterious calling-off of Mr. Hoover's onslaught upon the bear raiders of the stock market whom he blamed in 1932 for paralyzing his recovery efforts. Right at his own elbow was Mr. Andrew Mellon, "the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Hamilton," multi-millionaire and head of a dynasty controlling over seven billion dollars, yet not above indulging in a little flutter that netted him a mere \$70,000, while knifing the Administration program in the rear. Proximity to the trough was too great a temptation. Mr. Hoover, who even as President never got over his early obsequious adoration of the big money men, lacked the courage to eject the offender in ignominy. Mr. Mellon was accordingly despatched in haste to London as Ambassador to Great Britain. A government action to recover some three million dollars of alleged income tax evasion is at present under way against Mr. Mellon.

Canada has had her full share of those who have taken advantage of office to enrich themselves. Not to name a long list, we should name at least ex-Senator MacDougald, Senators Raymond and Haydon, Meighen, ex-Premier Henry, Sir Clifford Sifton and the late Hon. E. B. Ryckman.

It's a Plague

WHAT is to be done with these diseased mentalities? Nations are beginning to realize that instead of making demi-gods and leaders of these men, instead of permitting governments to be simply their tools, as have been all governments, Liberal or Conservative in Canada, the average big business "leader" is really a sick soul, who for his own good and that of the community has to be restrained. Just as the robber baron of the Middle Ages had to be put down as a nuisance, so the predatory greed of the plutocrat has to be checked else civilization will topple into the discard. The late T. P. O'Connor used to say that he had known practically all the big money men of his day and with one exception he found them all a little more or less money-mad. It is a pity that we cannot devise a humanely-conducted concentration camp for our money-mad on a desert island to be used as a sort of sanatorium. Our money-sick might there be gradually weaned away from their obsessions by being allowed to indulge their propensities on a steadily diminishing scale. A Webster might be humored by being allowed to grab the water and corner the fuel supply of the island; a Holt might be given exclusive title to all the waterfalls; tariff boundaries behind which to force wages down and prices up and an imitation theological college might be established to give a Dawson an outlet for zeal in firing professors with explosive thoughts; we might give Cutten a toy grain exchange, a Hearst a tiny press

with blanket circulation over the island, a Gundy the sole right to float bonds on communications to the mainland, and a Flavelle a model department store on which he could distribute employee ownership stock to his heart's content. Each anti-social specialist, in his own particular sphere, would have the others to exploit, as employees, shareholders and patrons. The clinic directors would have to bear in mind at all times, that their patients were accustomed to ceaseless intrigue on the money markets, to activity ceaseless as that of the mole burrowing through a sea dyke and with no more realization than the mole of the social consequences of that activity. Concentrating their activities upon each other for a few years might possibly cure them. But cannot they themselves see in the picture the error of their ways? And what will a man take in exchange for his soul?

GOLD

WILL the people who talk so confidently of the "gold standard"—as though it was one of those God-ordained, immutable laws which men dishonor to their peril—answer some questions for us?—

(a) The foot-rule and the pound avoirdupois, for example, and their equivalents in decimal terms are the same the world around. They stay the same regardless of changes in Government, the whims of faddists or the greed of men. Even wars between nations do not change them. Moreover they are everywhere abundant and available equally to rich and poor. They measure and weigh the cheapest and most costly of material. They are the same potentially yesterday, today and forever. These are obvious standards. Now for a question: What happened to the "gold standard" when, by fiat (not of currency, which was not then increased, but of the *standard*) the President of the United States declared that the National Treasury would immediately raise the potentiality of gold from \$20.60 per oz. to \$35 per oz. for all it bought. Did he not do it to give an increased fictitious value, a fiat value, to the vaster store of gold already in the U.S. Treasury? (b) Had the inherent value of gold bullion really jumped so greatly overnight? (c) Had a laboring man's hire per day suddenly become worth so much less in basic values as represented by the new price ticket on gold? (d) Where was the stability in a *standard* that would, overnight, so upset the whole economic order? (e) Is it not as wrong to change the values of land (or gold) by fiat as to change landmarks and turn watercourses? (f) If gold can be corralled and cornered by any nation and its potency be changed overnight in that way, is it not too precarious a commodity for the world to accept as its standard of values? What would be said if the United States contracted for a million feet of airplane wood at a dollar a foot; and then, while the wood was on its way, the President decreed that a foot now called for 20" square, or that the dollar called for only 60 cts? (g) Is it any saner to try to build an economic order on shifting standards of values than a bridge, skyscraper or watch, on shifting standards of measures and weights?

Since there is not anything like enough gold above ground now upon which to base the currencies and bond and other pledges to pay in gold—even if the normal "value" of gold was doubled by fiat—and since the lion's share of the existing gold has been impounded in the United States, how then shall the nations return to gold? And what would happen if China and the Continent of Africa both woke up to the ways of civilization, began manufacturing and living on the European and Anglo-Saxon scale and decided on the gold standard? Would gold at \$1,000 per oz. fulfil such conditions? When a theory pressed to the

limit is reduced to an absurdity, it explodes.

Oh, there are other questions we would like to ask, but answers to these may clear the air. Possibly they will help to answer a correspondent who holds that we are quite wrong in saying that present currency is worth more than the currency borrowed by Vancouver on bond issues. He holds that money has been inflated because gold is "worth" more of it. The test of inflation is the effective potentiality of currency in the commodity market. How many a man borrowed on mortgage up to half the value of his home in the 1920's, and now the home could not be sold for the amount of the mortgage!

Some "gold standard" people remind us of those who, making a first trip in a balloon, imagine that the world is falling away from them and, when descending, that the world is rapidly coming up to hit them. Sinbad the sailor, when wrecked, landed with a companion on a desert island with great satisfaction. On lighting a fire to cook a meal, the shipwrecked mariners felt a violent convulsion of the "island". It turned out to be a whale, which, taking French leave, left them again struggling in the waves. One may yet speak of "the gold cure" or the curse of gold, but how can anyone think of gold as a *standard of values*?

RELIGION—SEDATE, SEDATIVE or CHALLENGING

A CREDAL religion may be as vital and stimulating as painted ship on painted ocean. Like slow hockey, an easy, sentimental religion is not up to much. It can sing itself dopey with "Seth Parker" and think it is doing "divine service". It is funny—or is that the word?—to hear an audience singing with great fervor things that they do not believe at all. After creating the world, God said it was "very good". Yet one audience will sing with great gusto: "This world's a desert drear" although none of them want to leave it, even for heaven. And across the street another audience is enrapt as the sweet little soprano and the big basso profundo are duetting: "Oh, that I had the wings of a dove, I'd fly away to the wilderness, there to be forever at rest—f o r e v e r at rest." They are carried away on the wings of Mendelssohn's beautiful musical setting all right, but we wish someone would supply more honest sentiments and more desirable action or inaction to the basso and soprano. "Seth Parker" is not the only promoter of religious dope. Our churches are sonorous with versified phrases that we do not and should not believe. If the first line of the hymn is good and the tune is popular, the hymn will be sung by religious congregations, however nonsensical and lacking in Christianity some of the rest of it may be. If we are to judge a church by the hymns it sings, it is just too bad for the church. If instead of singing the hymns we *read* them for their meaning we would soon see how false, idolatrous and even blasphemous some of their phrases are. If the measure and the rhyme and the tune are right, why be so particular about mere words! Who thinks of them, anyway? Is it not because there are so few really good hymns about the Kingdom of Christ on Earth, and the splendor and adventure of the brotherhood of man, and of the guidance of God's Holy Spirit that the religion of the day is so ineffective in these directions? It is true that we have some fine martial hymns that are meant to be sung on the march "from victory unto victory", but how many, who sing such songs with gusto, could more easily recall defeat after defeat than any particular victories in their lives? Let it be a personal question. It is fairly easy to follow Seth Parker in hypnotic song expressing faith in Christ's power to save "on the other side of Jordan" and then to go

straightway to some licentiousness, some dishonesty in business, some uncharitableness. There is no real challenge in much that is called religion. Nearly everybody is a "Christian" who does not happen to have been born a Jew. As someone has said, "There is too much 'ianity', too little of Christ in the religion of today. The religion of Jesus was a tremendous challenge to personal adventure for 'the Kingdom'."

Who has not been amused to see a slow-motion hockey reel creep across the screen? But we would not if we could, and we could not if we would, play slow hockey. In the first place, the puck would not leave the stick without a swift shove. A slow, easy-going religion is as tame and as impossible as slow hockey. How many churches are ineffective simply because there is no movement—no movement even expected. No more than a ship without headway will answer to its helm, will a church or an individual without headway answer to the promptings of the Holy Spirit.

Red-blooded men and women want a religion that is as full of plot and "pep" as a movie-talkie. And they want to be themselves the players. They want to experience the thrill of strenuous, exhilarating adventure. At least, real Christians do. The others are content to conform to conventional religion, absorb fine platitudes and sing themselves to sleep. If every minister headed an Oxford Group team in his church, the Church at large would experience such a quickening that the Kingdom of our Lord would be advanced by leaps and bounds.

COFFIN SHIPS

E LEVEN bills making for tighter control of shipping so as to foster safety at sea were introduced to Congress by Representative Bland of Virginia. At the same time President Roosevelt announced to a press conference that he would send a message on shipping, including safety provisions, to Congress. This action of course has come about through the loss of the Morro Castle and several other ships in which culpable mismanagement has had tragic results. It is just sixty-five years since Samuel Plimsoll in the British Parliament entered on his battle on behalf of Merchant seamen. Unseaworthy ships were bought for a few pounds, painted up, re-named, heavily insured and sent to sea. Ships were shamefully overloaded. One sailed from Newcastle in mid-winter with her main-deck two feet two inches below the level of the sea. She sank eighteen miles from shore. To keep another ship afloat in harbor her men had to pump her every hour. She was sent to sea with one hundred and eighty tons of coal and was lost with three out of five hands. One owner in six years had lost twelve ships and a hundred and five men. Another lost ten ships in three years. Vessels in many cases were not provided with proper charts. Crews were signed on at other towns than the sailing port and if, on seeing the condition of the ship, they refused to sail, they were imprisoned. Plimsoll had to contend with all sorts of vested interests. Premier Disraeli informed the House that through pressure of business the Administration could not take up Mr. Plimsoll's bill. Plimsoll implored the Premier to reconsider his decision. Then carried away by indignation, he spoke of "speculative scoundrels" and "villains" and implied that some sat as members of the House. He was censured for "disorder" and had to apologize. After a few days he withdrew all un-parliamentary expressions, but refused to withdraw any statement of fact. His protest was effective, for late as it was in the session, the Government introduced and passed a measure embodying some of his reforms.

Law and Enforcement

PLIMSOLL'S great Merchant Shipping Act was passed in 1876. In 1890 the fixing of the load line, "the Plimsoll Mark," was removed from the owners' discretion and made a duty of the Government Board of Trade. President Roosevelt and Mr. Bland in their efforts after reform may expect similar opposition to that encountered by Mr. Plimsoll. Their task may be more complicated. In Britain the difficulty is in getting legislation passed. Once passed, those involved usually obey and officials see that the law is enforced. In the United States too often a law is passed on a flood of enthusiasm, but is soon allowed to become a dead letter. Theodore Roosevelt said that half the people in his country spent their time in making laws, while the other half devoted their talents to inventing means to circumvent them. In this, as in everything else, a quick and lively public conscience is the all-important factor. Let us hope that this will not be lacking in the matter of the protection of life at sea.

MR. HEPBURN AND
"TEMPERANCE PEOPLE"

A DELEGATION from the Ontario Temperance Federation waited on Premier Hepburn and E. G. Odette, Liquor Commissioner, last Friday. They hoped, among other things, that the beer and wine sales legislation should be repealed or that a provincial referendum should be held on the question. Neither of these suggestions was received sympathetically by the Premier or the Commissioner. The former promised, however, that there would be no liquor advertising in Ontario, and no beer and wine in restaurants. The latter stated that the Commission had turned down more applications for liquor sale than they had granted. In Galt, Alexandria and Lancaster, he said, he had cancelled beer sale authorities, not because he had to, but out of regard for the temperance people. The temperance people will be grateful to Mr. Odette for his "regard." It may be news to him, however, that they are not looking for "regard" and do not wish anything to be done for feelings of "regard" to them. When they press for reforms to limit drinking, they do so because they have "regard" for the people of the province and especially for the young people in whose path—difficult enough already—the Government has set the traps known as "beverage rooms." There is evidence that the criticism of these institutions is abundantly justified, that they bring back the old bar-room customs with the additional evil of mixed drinking.

"A Knotty Problem"

THERE is little doubt that a provincial referendum would go against the Government's beer and wine system. The sturdy temperance convictions which once characterized Ontario are not altogether dead. The delegation made the point that local option is not as satisfactory as in former times because of speedy automobile transportation. This is one of the most important features of the liquor problem today, and must be given careful consideration both by temperance reformers and by governments. It will certainly not be met by giving increased facilities for the sale of liquor. Up to the present this seems to have been the policy of Mr. Hepburn and his Government, in spite of their professed "regard" for the temperance people." Mr. Odette confessed to the delegation that administration of the Liquor Control Act was a "knotty problem." Knotty problems, if they are let alone, have a tendency to become still more complicated. Sometimes the knot has to be cut. Those who have given most thought to the question are persuaded

that only some such drastic treatment can solve the liquor problem.

A Challenge

MR. HEPBURN, however, gave some good advice to the delegation. "Your particular field is that of education. Eliminate the customers and there will be no sale. Carry on your campaign of education." This is a straight challenge to the good people of Ontario. Temperance education made Ontario a temperance province. Has there in late years been a lack of this necessary foundation to reform? We cannot but remember that temperance was at its strongest in Ontario when the Witness Daily and Weekly had a relatively much larger circulation in that province. Families and individuals who were "brought up on the Witness," are still in many places the brain and back-bone of temperance work. The Witness is very anxious to be of service, but its hands are to a great extent tied for lack of friendly co-operation. This applies to other provinces besides Ontario. What are our friends and the friends of temperance and other reforms going to do about it?

REV. IRA
W. PIERCE

THE REV. IRA W. PIERCE passed "to higher service" last Wednesday morning. To few has it been given to compress so much work of so varied character into the comparatively brief space of fifty-three years. Ira Pierce was born in Ingersoll, Ontario and early felt the call to devote his life to the Christian ministry. He graduated from the Congregational College in Montreal in 1910 and became pastor of Waterville (Quebec) Congregational Church. Then came the further beckoning which led Mr. Pierce and his wife to leave the happy surroundings of a Canadian country town for life among an oppressed and distressed people, and they entered the American training college in Harpoot, Armenia. Here they were just entering on their active service when the Great War broke out. The missionary work became altogether disorganized, the sufferings of the Armenians were intensified, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce had to trek amid scenes of Turkish and Kurd barbarity to Beyrout on the Syrian coast, where they were interned.

Friend of the Armenians

PERSONALLY Mr. Pierce and his family were protected by the passports which they held in virtue of their position under the American Board, but their hearts were torn by the tragic condition of the homeless and perishing Armenian refugees, whom they aided as they could and for whom they appealed to the Christians of the world. The dark cloud was not lifted till the arrival of Allenby and his crusaders in 1918. On returning home Mr. Pierce was called to the United (Congregational) Church in Granby, but the plight of the Armenians was still on his heart, and he threw himself into the work of establishing a home at Georgetown, where a number of Armenian children were trained in Canadian ways and fitted for farm work. By his appeals at public meetings and through the press, and by the grace of his personal contact, Mr. Pierce, "the friend of the Armenians" did yeoman service. This work complete, Mr. Pierce was asked to lead the Quebec League Against Alcoholism. Temperance was at a low ebb in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Pierce stressed the educational angle of the work as a prime necessity. He was acting as pastor of the United Church at Summerlea when he was stricken by his final illness. A man of broad vision, of warm heart, of consecrated life, it may be said of him that "he walked with God . . . and God took him."

PIONEER PAPERS

Enough of Window-Dressing

By Dr. D. L. Ritchie

TO ALL who have a sense of humor, politics can have an amusing side. What happens in that department of life often makes tolerant men smile, it may be somewhat cynically. Human nature is capable of strange surprises and nowhere more startlingly than in the realm of heated partisan politics. There men can behave more like sheep than as reasonable beings, indeed they far outstrip sheep in sheepish ways, for they do in mobs the very things that but yesterday they declared they would never do. Sheep are at least innocent of such assertions and contradictions. Their negations do not suddenly become their enthusiasms, nor their loudly declared dislikes, their unfaltering devotions; and all that without rhyme or reason given.

A striking example of all this has just been exhibited by the Conservative party in Ottawa, and as far as one can learn, right across the country. The party has suddenly and strangely agreed that what it denounced yesterday as mischievous nonsense and dangerous radicalism is now the essence of wisdom and the sublime of statesmanship. The "yellows" have become "blues", indeed "pinks." Measures that on the lips of Liberals were madness, have become in the hands of its own suddenly converted leaders necessary for the salvation of the country. "So the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied." Until Mr. Bennett had made his astounding somersaults, no language was too scornful, no denunciation too lurid for Unemployment Insurance. It was the hated, pernicious, man-blighting nation-destroying "dole." The very mention of it made the Tories rave. Now it is the right of citizenship and the highway of deliverance; and the cynical add—at least from destruction in the next Federal election. The converted have no objections to raise, no suggestions to make, no improvements to add; they have nothing to say or do, but to receive their opponents' accursed policy from the hands of their own leader as inspired wisdom and to vote for it with admiring gratitude. Truly such mass conversion can be impressive and ridiculous, inferring and laughable, suggestive and mirth-provoking. It gives abundant reason for playful cynicism on the part of the worldling, and for scornful wrath on the lips of opponents.

Such suddenly-found mob salvation, however, raises searching questions in regard to political convictions, thought-out policies, intelligent citizenship and sincere party loyalties. Does it not reduce representative democracy to something of a farce? "Why not let us have marionettes on their strings?" many contemptuously ask. "They would be vastly cheaper and funnier, and at least without pretence," they add. Certainly what has happened; practically overnight, with the Conservative party and radical social reform, is amazing and amusing, enough to make cynics by the thousand and to justify the most biting things ever said about party politics. "Ah! well, you see," said a Scots golf caddie when the late Earl Balfour took some notice of him, "we's Conservatives always hang together." "Hanging together," the Bennettites certainly are, and for their sudden conversion I have heard no reason approaching intelligence, except from one party enthusiast who will swear by the light of every new moon that whatever his party leaders do, is right, however contradictory: "Well, well," he said, "I suppose it had to come, and I would rather that our own man do it than the other fellow lay hands on it." He was at least frank, if not highly intelligent. But,

on the part of some, amazement and amusement, on the part of others, scorn and wrath at such sudden mass conversion, are abundantly with us, and no one need ask why? At last, "Tis prosperous to be just." So the Tories hope,

KEEN as I am for social reform long overdue, I am not greatly concerned by what party it may be enacted, if only it is near what it pretends to be. But the time has come for performances not promises, for things effectively done, not for programs eloquently expounded. We have had more than enough of that from all parties. "The goods delivered, not windows dressed" is now the demand of the nation.

Mr. Bennett must get credit for the speed with which he has begun to fulfil his long list of new promises; and yet candor requires it be said that his first efforts are disappointing. Granted that the framework of his Insurance Bill is sound, its applications are far too restricted to meet the need. It does nothing for our present widespread blight of unemployment. It simply ignores it. As Unemployment Insurance in Canada it excludes far too many classes. While it will be a boon to artisans and factory workers, it will also aggravate some of the evils from which we already suffer so grievously. Country workers—land workers, lumbermen, fishermen, etc., are excluded from the benefits of the Bill. Such exclusions will only increase the streams of youths and maidens from the country to the city and flood the labor market there. Some economic security, some protection against one of the great human miseries—irregular employment and family starvation, is the urgent demand; and people will flock where they can get it. Something, therefore, must be done to give workers on land and water economic security and so help to keep them from congested city and town life. But the present Bill simply ignores these, our most urgent needs. It is only one more promise for the future in city and town; welcome as that, but plainly in its exclusion of so many from benefit fraught with a steady increase of the ills from which we already suffer. Why cannot some of the mass converts wake up and prove the reality of their conversion by activities in making this Bill equal to the urgent need of our country and one of its ways to prosperity.

Further, the delay—the planned long delay, some assert—in regard to Health Insurance is greatly to be deplored. The need for that is as great as for Unemployment Insurance. The masses simply cannot afford medical assistance. Doctors cannot make a living and many of them are ready to go on the "dole." Our hospitals are overcrowded because attention to ills is delayed. From East and West comes the cry for help, and the reasons given for delay are not convincing. Surely if the Peace Treaty gives power to enact Federal Unemployment Insurance, it cannot exclude Health Insurance. Provincial rights make a handy cry and provide excuses for doing nothing, but the masses are in no mood to be bluffed any longer. To get things done, they are ready to make short work of Provincial rights, and such as shelter behind them. "Enough of window dressing," they say, "let us have the goods over the counter."

Former President Hoover emerges from his seclusion to urge a return to the gold standard for the United States as essential to prosperity. What sort of prosperity? The kind that the nation experienced during his four years of office which wound up with all the banks closed and business at a standstill?

The Week in Parliament

TUESDAY, February 19.—The Unemployment Insurance Bill continued in Committee of the Whole House.

Throughout the discussions the Prime Minister made it clear that unless there were excellent reasons advanced for the inclusion of certain industries or classes of employment now exempted there would be no additions to the proposed list. There was one exception, though, which was mentioned when the bill was first before Parliament and which was referred to again by Wilfred Hanbury (Liberal, Vancouver-Burrard). He saw no reason why lumbering in British Columbia should not be included because it was an all-year employment and the Prime Minister indicated that if this condition could be clearly established there was no reason why the commission which will administer the fund should not include the British Columbia employees in the lumbering business.

Other members insisted there was not sufficiently clear provision in the measure to provide for such inclusion after the particular class of employment had been specifically excluded by the provisions of the bill but the Prime Minister declared that the commission would be given full power either to exclude or include. Any industries that had been so excluded were regarded as seasonal, and this principle would be largely observed in the administration of the scheme.

The Prime Minister pictured a fund totalling about \$43,000,000. The cost of its administration might be any amount from \$7,000,000 up to \$15,000,000, and the federal contribution to an estimated fund of \$42,000,000 would be about \$6,000,000, so that at the lower cost figure the total amount to be required of the federal treasury per annum, including cost of administration and contribution, would be at least \$14,000,000. The total number of those employed in its administration might be 4,000.

William Duff (Liberal, Antigonish-Guysborough) made a plea for the inclusion of the fishermen in the insurance scheme. He thought about 75,000 were engaged in this industry and declared they had a right to come under the bill as well as other employees. He declared that stevedores should be included as well as those engaged in the various fish plants on the wharves of the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Duff urged that the scheme be handed by an existing department of government instead of by a commission. At least \$250,000 could be saved annually if a department administered the act.

A. A. Heaps (Labor, North Winnipeg), thought that the commission to administer the scheme had power to place certain industries in the exempted class but that it did not have the power to put under the scheme industries that were now excluded. He said bank messengers had asked to be included.

Hon. W. D. Euler (Liberal, North Waterloo), wanted to know about commercial establishments, such as stores employing fifty or sixty clerks and asked if these could be excluded from the scheme as it was found on a check-up that a very small percentage of these employees could qualify for benefits.

The Prime Minister declared that the commission would have power either to exclude or to include employed classes. Fishing was not included because it was a seasonal employment, but if any of the industries mentioned, including agriculture, lumbering and logging, could establish the conditions stipulated in the bill they could be included by the commission.

Mr. Heaps asked why employees of banks and other financial institutions were not included and whether the figures of the 1931 census on which estimates for the scheme were based would be even approximately correct now.

Premier Bennett replied that the actuaries had concluded that the maximum number that might come under the scheme would be slightly over 1,700,000. That was the maximum.

Garland Challenges Contributory Principle

E. J. Garland (U.F.A., Bow River) moved an amendment which would have substituted use of the social credit of the national economy for the workers' contributions. In his speech presenting the case for his suggestion the Co-operative Commonwealth Federationist said:

"We find by reference to the figures supplied by the Dominion bureau of statistics showing the average earnings by wage-earners in Canada and the provinces for 1931, that the average earnings of all adult males was \$927 per year and of females \$560.

"If we subdivide them into some of the more important branches of industry that come under the operation of this bill, we find that in manufacturing the average annual earnings amounted to \$1,038 for males fully employed and \$542 for females, or an average of \$790.

"In the construction trade the average for males is \$709 per annum and the average for females \$732.

"In the vegetable products branch of manufacturing the average for males is \$910 and for females \$453, while in the animal products branch the average for males is \$941 and for females \$479.

"The figures show positively appalling wages, on the basis of which it is not possible to maintain any decent standard of living in this country, much less a comfort standard; and until the wage earner is in receipt of a decent standard of living there should not be exacted from him a contribution for any period of unemployment that may ensue.

"The labor bureau, following the example of Paul Douglas, undertook for the benefit of the industrial relations committee some years ago to compile for the use of that committee and of members of this house what they called standard of living budgets, taking various levels of living for the basis of their budget. The minimum subsistence level, according to the labor bureau, is \$1,077 per annum. May I point out that this is not the minimum subsistence level budget of 1926 or 1930; it is the minimum level brought up to December, 1934. The health and decency level required in December, 1934, was \$1,339 and the comfort level was \$1,878.

"Let it be noted that only under the comfort level budget is there any provision for medical or dental care, and only under the health and decency level and the comfort level is any provision made, meagre as it is, for such things as soap and, let us say, a daily newspaper or a magazine or something like that once in a while. In other words, the average standard of living in Canada is far below the minimum subsistence level, which does not enable the average wage earner in the country to indulge in such things as I have mentioned.

"I have here the last monthly survey of the American Federation of Labor, and in a chart they published in a recent statement they show that the wage earner's share in each dollar created by manufacture has steadily contracted. In 1849 the wage earner received 51 per cent of the value created in manufacture, the other class receiving 49 per cent. In 1919 the wage earner received 42 per cent and the others 58 per cent; in 1933 the wage earner received 36 per cent and the others 64 per cent, and so the tendency to contraction in the wage earner's share is continuous. This bill in its present form, with the contributory feature included, simply means that there will be a definite decline in the available amount of purchasing power in the hands of the wage earner. That is inevitable. Every contribution he makes to the trust fund is a dollar or two dollars out of purchasing power, and he needs the money and would spend it. Furthermore, every dollar the employer contributes will be passed on whenever possible—and that is usually possible—in increased cost of goods; for the employer does not take anything of that sort to himself which can be avoided. And so you have a second system by which total purchasing power is limited.

"Now you cannot restore the system in Canada by that sort of thing. What the country needs is increased and not decreased purchasing power—cer-

tainly an increase in the pockets of the people.

Suggests Possible Means of Financing Measure

"Has the government really recognized what is fundamentally wrong with the system? It should not endeavor to finance this scheme by reducing the total volume of purchasing power in the country—and that will be the inevitable effect of the legislation from the beginning—but it should undertake to finance the scheme by a direct issue of currency backed by the national wealth and carry on all that is required of the scheme in that fashion. I am definitely opposed to this contributory feature under present low wage levels and will remain opposed to any contributory feature until the wage earner is receiving at least the average income set forth by the Labor department as required for an ordinary healthy and decent living, or an average of \$1,339 per annum.

"If the government is not prepared to make the necessary financial changes in the bill to increase instead of decrease purchasing power, then I tell them that this bill is not worth the paper it is written on."

Mr. Garland's motion was seconded by Angus MacInnis (Labor, Vancouver South). Premier Bennett replied that this was a contributory insurance scheme and that was the issue. Everything was based on that principle. The C.C.F. amendment was rejected by a large unrecorded majority.

Elections Act Amendment Talked Out

Angus MacInnis (Labor, Vancouver South) brought his amendment to the Dominion Elections Act to give absentee voting rights to men in unemployment relief camps for second reading. Under the act men who have no other place of residence may be registered in the district where the camp is located. Others are registered in their home localities. However, when elections come around, there is no provision for transporting them to the place where they must vote. Practically, the unemployed man is disfranchised because he cannot afford to take himself to the poll in the area where he is domiciled.

Last year when the Act was passed, A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni) succeeded in having provision made by which certain classes were to be permitted to vote by absentee ballots where it was impossible for them to be at the proper poll. Mr. MacInnis had tried to have this extended to men in relief camps, but it was voted out. Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, opposed it again, but Hon. Ian Mackenzie (Liberal, Vancouver Centre) supported the right of these men to vote.

"On grounds of equity and justice I submit that these men in the unemployment camps are entitled to exercise the franchise either by the method suggested or by arrangements made between the government and the proper officials for the transportation of the men to the polls, because they themselves have not the facilities for their own transportation."

Thomas Reed (Liberal, New Westminster), H. J. Barber (Liberal, Fraser Valley) and C. A. Campbell (Liberal, Frontenac-Addington) favored the bill. C. G. Power (Liberal, Quebec South) gave a complete summary of the legislation involved and expressed himself as not having strong feeling either for or against the amendment. A. W. Neill spoke very strongly in support of the widest possible exercise of the franchise. His desk-mate, Henri Bourassa (Ind., Labelle), however, thought that only "those with a stake" in the country, by which he evidently meant the taxpayers, should be able to vote. A. E. Munn (Liberal, Vancouver North), pointed out that many worthy persons through no fault of their own were now charges on the community. While Mr. MacInnis was making his final plea, the time for private members' bills was exhausted.

Reciprocity Again Raised

Wednesday, February 20.—Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, urged the House not to proceed with debate on the resolution of William Duff (Liberal, Antigonish-Guysboro) calling for the free entry into Canada of equipment used in the fishing industry.

Speaking to his resolution Mr. Duff said that he regarded it as one of the most important before the House in some years in that it affected one of the country's largest primary industries.

He declared that up until a few months ago the Prime Minister ever since 1911 had been opposed to any reciprocal trade pact with the United States, that at different times the present Prime Minister "was going up and down Western Canada saying that if we accepted reciprocity we would become the back door of Chicago." He charged that Joseph Harris (Conservative, Toronto-Scarborough) speaking recently in the House calling for commendation of the imperial Conference agreements, had waved the flag.

Mr. Duff could see no objection to his motion calling for free entry of fishing equipment since many of the articles came from Greece, Italy and other European countries, as well as from Great Britain, but there was one item of importance and this came from the United States. It was the salt beef which formed part of the stock of provisions necessary to the fishermen.

"It is not necessary," said Mr. Rhodes, "for me to reiterate a confession of faith with respect to my attitude regarding trade relations between Canada and the United States. I do, however, wish to take exception to the suggestion that the Conservative party is now or ever has been opposed to a trade agreement with the United States. I cannot permit that imputation to go unchallenged.

"I do not think this is the time to discuss individual items of the tariff which will of necessity have to be dealt with in the negotiations and much less would it be the part of wisdom for the Minister of Finance to enter even a partial discussion a few days or weeks prior to bringing down the budget when all these matters will have to be dealt with."

Mr. Duff was supported by Olaf Hanson (Liberal, Skeena, B. C.), after which the debate was adjourned.

Five-Year Back to Land Movement

J. A. Bradette (Liberal, North Temiskaming) presented his resolution urging that the Federal Government take into immediate consideration the establishment of a five-year plan for settlement on the land of the young farmers of this country. He was supported by Eusebe Roberge (Liberal, Megantic), Samuel Gobeil (Conservative, Compton), George Coote (C.C.F., MacLeod), John Vallance (Liberal, South Battleford), Michael Luckhovich (C.C.F., Vegreville), F. W. Gershaw (Liberal, Medicine Hat) and Dr. J. P. Howden (Liberal, St. Boniface).

Mr. Bradette thought there should be an expenditure of \$20,000,000 over a period of five or ten years. "During this session," he said, "we will pass a measure which will bring about the expenditure of \$7,000,000 in the administration of one act in order to help the working men. The farmers have no quarrel with the working men, but surely the rest of the population should be willing to give a certain amount of relief to those engaged in agriculture who are ready to play the game with this country.

"Unless we find it possible to implement this resolution in part, at least, we will not have prosperity in this country. There is no need for a conflict between industry and agriculture, rather there is need for the closest co-operation between the two. No class can prosper to the detriment of another class, and if by our study, our legislation and our effort we can restore prosperity to the primary producers, the farmers, then and then only will the prosperity of the whole country be assured."

"I want to make my position on this point quite clear, Canada at the present time does not want any new rural immigration. We find in most of the agricultural sections of Canada the young sons of the farmers cannot get into their natural occupation, not having the means to establish themselves on the land. . . .

"I believe I know enough of the rural situation to prophesy that if the government found it possible to promise to place on the land—crown land or otherwise—12,000 to 14,000 of these young people between the ages of 16 and 22, who are sons of farmers and whose natural occupation would be farming, and to give them a sum of \$1,000 in five payments of \$200 a year, requiring them to fulfil provincial regulations as to clearing a minimum of twelve acres in the first three years and building a house of standard size, we should find there the solution of our problems for which we have been looking for so long."

Sir George Perley, Acting Prime Minister, replying to the Bradette motion, said that the Federal Government had done everything possible to assist in the back-to-the-land movement, but the project proposed in the Bradette resolution was really an unemployment relief move and the responsibility for such proposals lay primarily with the provinces. He told the House how under unemployment relief the Federal Government had helped in placing people on the farms and keeping them there, and he deplored the tendency of young people to flock to the cities. In nearly four years the scheme whereby the railways and the Department of Colonization co-operated had placed 14,748 families on farms and engaged a total of 32,600 people in farm work. Then there was the relief land settlement scheme, in the form of an agreement between the Federal and the provincial Governments. This agreement had only recently been renewed between the Dominion and seven of the provinces, the only two not included be-

(Continued on page 12)

OXFORD GROUP

WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT

*For a New Social Order — Under God's Guidance
Achieved through Individual Life Changing on a Colossal Scale*

For the Restoration of God's Authority

Oxford Group Teams Converge on Cambridge, Massachusetts

FROM New York, the Eastern States, New England, the South and the Middle West, Oxford Group Teams numbering from a dozen to 150 came together in Cambridge, Mass., from February 7th to 17th to demonstrate the unity and mobility of living Christianity and to call into action all men of goodwill in the city and the state.

Only One Permanent Answer

"We hear an immense amount of talk about 'the present crisis,'" said the Rev. S. M. Shoemaker, "when no more is meant by it than the inconvenience of our precarious financial situation." The teams came to Cambridge to assert that, as the depression has at its roots moral and spiritual issues, rather than purely economic factors, so the basis for all permanent financial and political reconstruction must be based on the living presence of Jesus Christ. As Professor Philip Marshall Brown stated at one of the preparatory team meetings: "Our aim is the Restoration of God's Authority first in ourselves and then in the life of the community and nation in which we live."

The Church in Action

The need for emergency action in the church today to meet the world crisis was the call given by Bishop Roots of Hankow, China, who addressed the Ministers' meetings on two successive days, and preached at two large city churches on Sunday. "Governments, business, industries, have all had to take emergency measures. The Oxford Group is the emergency measure of the church. Ministers and laity submitting themselves to the guidance of God is the only emergency action which will avail in restoring the Body of Christ to healthy and relevant leadership in the present world crisis."

On Sunday, 129 of the team divided and visited 32 different churches in Cambridge and its vicinity. Some of the speakers were visitors, but the majority of them came from this immediate locality, and so had the opportunity of witnessing to the power of Christ among their own neighbors. They came from many different denominations, but spoke with one voice and we saw there the new power which is coming to the church, united in fellowship and in a common vision, and taking steps to bring that vision to reality.

Social Service on Life Changing Basis

On Monday evening members of the team met 150 leaders from the private welfare agencies, settlement houses and hospital services in Cambridge, as well as many school teachers. Dr. Charles Coakley Graves, psychiatrist at the State Hospital in New Jersey, Dr. Irene Gates, engaged in the clinic of a large New York hospital and Deaconess Whittaker of Calvary Church, New York, spoke courageously of the changes which have come in their professional work as the result of their own personal commitment to a new way of life. They told of how

a new knowledge of themselves had brought a new understanding of patients, families and associates and of how a new spirit is affecting their relation to the institutions which they serve.

A New Citizenry

The first large public meeting was held in the Elks' Hall, the largest auditorium in the business section of the city, and the crowds were so great that an overflow meeting was held in the Baptist Church across the street. Those who know Cambridge from a distance as the site of Harvard College are apt to think of it as an academic community. It is, however, one of the most important industrial cities of New England and it has all the problems of unemployment, slums and conflicting nationalities which affect every large city.

Mr. H. Alexander Smith, a New York lawyer and Treasurer of the Republican Party in New Jersey opened the meeting on the note that a new citizenry is in the making, and asserted from his own experience that spiritual forces must be recognized as the only forces available today which can right the present political situation.

William Sanborn, a construction engineer on government works showed how "the depression" for him had not been primarily financial, but rather moral and spiritual, and how he had found that the only way out was in a personal submission to God's authority.

Others who spoke included a Roman Catholic nurse, a teacher at the Cambridge High School, a Y.W.C.A. Secretary and a Boston business man.

The Mayflower Compact

For the next three days activities centered around the Hotel Commander where the team was staying and the Hotel Continental, where the large evening meetings were held. Interest in these meetings was very great, and hundreds could only find standing room.

"What we are trying to do," said John Roots at the opening one evening, "is to get people to translate into action their own most sacred convictions. You, here, should be familiar with the old Mayflower Compact which stated: 'This voyage was undertaken for the glory of God and the advancement of the Christian religion.' Have we the vision of our forefathers today?"



PART OF THE CAMBRIDGE TEAM

Front Row:—Mrs. Loring Swaim, Boston; Miss Rosamond Lombard, Brookline; Mrs. William Wood, Cambridge; Mrs. Frederic Lawrence, Cambridge; Miss Ann Harding, Cambridge.
Back Row:—Sheldon Roots, Cambridge; Lee Vrooman, International College, Smyrna; Dr. Loring Swaim, Boston; Rev. Edward Perry, late of Turkey; Rev. Frederic Lawrence, Cambridge; Norman Muon, Cambridge.

How Does it Happen

The results were far flung and striking. Ministers, business men, undergraduates, women, girls, many hundreds of them, met together to hear from people who had gained a vision of a new world and were willing to pay the price to see that new world take form.

The contagion of the life spread. Families which had been disunited came together, decisions of a costly nature were made, the power of God and His victory came into many lives. A new company was added to His army. It was one more instance of God's power which is abroad in the world and is in evidence wherever men will listen and obey.

Vision Becomes Reality

Hanford Twitchell, New York Real Estate Broker and Investment Council told of the conversion of business deals in which, through prayer, public interest came to precede private profit and men were awakened to translate into action deep convictions which they had previously kept hidden from sight.

Mrs. Sato, a negro woman in charge of a government sewing unit whose mother was born in slavery, told of the new freedom she had found through the Oxford Group and how, in spite of despairingly adverse circumstances, a new spirit had come into her home and in her work, where all her workers are white women. She was immediately followed by Mrs. William Ritter, who moves in diplomatic circles in Washington, and who told in a marked Southern accent of the same freedom which had come to her.

The Highest Common Multiple

Dr. Samuel Shellabarger, a Princeton professor, told of how he had transferred his membership from a group of theorists who had sought a least common denominator of religious experience on which they could all agree, to the fellowship of a group whose aim is the highest common multiple of Christian activity.

Mrs. Charles L. Slattery of Boston, widow of the late Bishop Slattery, told how in spite of being religious all her life and of trying to help others to be so, it was only since her identification with the Oxford Group last winter that people had begun to come to her for help through Christ, and now she could not meet all the demands of individuals, friends, clubs and institutions who are anxious to hear about it.

An Editor Shares

Dr. Dieffenbach, an Editor of the Boston Transcript, described how learning to "share" through the Groups had brought him into close relationship with other people where he could really help them.

He said that to call the Oxford Group "the kindergarten" of religious experience is the highest compliment that can be paid it, because it calls us back to simplicity and to fundamentals.

Numbers of others on the team took part, representing all phases of life in striking contrast.

The Victorious Church

Efficiency experts, employers of labor, women active in club work, everyone who deals with people in large numbers and faces big issues and problems, might well think a little of the significance of those ten days in Cambridge.

Where else in the world today, except through the Oxford Group, is there a quality of Christianity being displayed which will bring together men and women of different color, of every age and class, from a radius of several thousand miles, to be at once a welded unit in action for God; out-living, out-thinking and out-laughing the pagan world; changing lives; forerunners of the new world order which is in the making.

There is a Price to Pay

A great stirring of new interest is being felt through New England. Cambridge has been a sounding board which many have heard. Our thanks are all to God and the call to us now is for that quality of leadership which can command with His authority because it has first learnt to obey.

Fred Lawrence,
Cambridge, Mass.

Are You Sharing?

The Editors of the Witness believe that the Oxford Group Supplement provides the most joyful news of the day. People everywhere feel that something must be done to better conditions. Here we have not merely the urge to do something, but the event itself. The new world order is in our midst already.

Believing that the Oxford Group is absolutely a movement of the Holy Spirit bringing a new and vitally Christian social order to the world, we feel it a privilege to dedicate this part of our paper to the advancement of the Group. We are endeavoring to have it portray adequately the most significant events of the week.

Once this Supplement leaves our hands, our part is finished and it becomes your responsibility to see that it is used in the maximum way. We ask you to face this responsibility squarely.

We feel that our part in producing this supplement is a sacred trust and we ask you, to regard your part in distributing it in the same light.

Releasing Spiritual Power

Important West-of-England House Party at Malvern

From Malvern Gazette, Oxford Group Special Supplement.

TO RELEASE the constructive forces of Christianity in modern England is the determination of over 1,000 people gathered in Malvern this week. Drawn from all parts of the British Isles, they include laborers and county people, industrialists and city workers. Just as the engineers of the last century released and harnessed the latent forces of electricity, so the Oxford Group is flooding the country with a spiritual power which has yet to be fully harnessed to the needs of the modern world.

Some years ago Mr. Baldwin declared: "I confess that I am not sure, if a Wesley or a St. Francis arose today, that to found a body of preaching friars would not be the best thing they could do for the world."

Today, his vision is being realised in his own constituency. Malvern, with its fertile plain and well-wooded estates, lies like a zone of calm between the two great industrial areas of the Black Country and South Wales. The answer to problems of national significance is being found here by people who believe that vital Christianity must become the main-spring of national life.

In meetings and personal interviews, an increasing number of people are making decisions which bring them into living contact with God and His plan for their lives. On these foundations, as the house party proceeds, they are building up a message related to all the major problems of today.

A Spiritual Power House

During the last three years, since the Rector of Bredon and his wife, the Rev. and Mrs. H. W. B. Yerburch, returned from a house party, their huge old rectory has become a power-house from which the new spirit has permeated both village and county. Their gardener, their chauffeur and his wife, their cook, and the village schoolmaster are among those who join the rector and his wife morning by morning for team Quiet Times in the village church.

Recently the Yerburchs accompanied an International team across Canada. What they saw there of a nation catching a new sense of its destiny gave them a vision of similar possibilities in the Three Counties.

Their first step on returning home was to arrange a house party in the rectory, and in the past two years hundreds of people have come to their home, and many have gone away fired by this vision. A year ago 400 people were commissioned by the Bishop of Worcester in Bredon Church for the work of life-changing throughout the diocese. Their determination to see an awakening in the West of England has led to this house party.

Sixteen Hotels Packed

The dinner given by Sir Robert Weber in Cardiff for leaders of business and industry to hear the message of the Oxford Group increased an interest which was already widespread. At the suggestion of the Bishop of Worcester, it was arranged to hold a house party in his diocese. The response, not only from the Three Counties, but from all over England, was so great that the Winter Gardens, which hold 2,000 people, had to be taken for the meetings, as besides those who arranged to live in the house party, a great number of people made plans to come in daily, some of them driving considerable distances to do so. People from neighboring towns and from one village 50 miles away have chartered special busses to bring them in to the meetings.

Among the many people who have packed sixteen hotels in Malvern are Captain and Mrs. Evans, of Whitbourne, and three members of their family. One of their sons, an Oxford graduate, who has been in East London and Ulster with the team, is leading the house party. Two pioneers of the work in this part of the country, Sir Robert and Lady Green-Price of Radnorshire, are also here.

Sir Walter Windham, who presented the Gold Cup to Bleriot, after his successful flight in 1912, is here from London. It was he who secured for the team the Guildhall for that memorable meeting in July, when the Bishop of Croydon took the chair, and the Metropolitan of India, Burma and Ceylon spoke among many others to a representative audience of 800.

Sir Evan Spicer, former Chairman of the L.C.C., is a familiar figure at house

parties. It was on his suggestion that the team's visit to the East End of London was planned. Other visitors from London are Lady Fletcher, widow of the Cambridge scientist, who was hostess of a meeting held some time ago at Cambridge, at which many senior members of the University were present, and Mr. Henry Armitstead, a well-known City Director and former President of the Gresham Club, who has recently visited Norway with the team.

Lady Richmond has brought her gardener and the wife and daughter of the village plumber. Lady Richmond is the wife of Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond, and the Navy is further represented by Engineer-Rear-Admiral Summerford and his wife, and Lieut.-Commander Weymouth and his wife, while Admiral and Mrs. Drury-Lowe are expected later in the week. Colonel Lionel Walker is here from Bath, and Lieut.-Colonel Vernon comes from Sussex. All these are old campaigners in the Oxford Group.

Oxford Represented

C. F. Andrews, whose books and whose work in India and South Africa are well-known, is here on his return from Natal, and tells of a new spirit of reconciliation among former bitter racial enemies.

Father Jack Winslow, founder of the Indian Christian Brotherhood, the Christa Seva Sangh, has come with his sister. Oxford has sent two distinguished representatives in Canon Grensted,

Oriel Professor of the Philosophy of Religion, and Bernard Bourdillon, former Secretary of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, both of whom have travelled with the team in Canada. Another visitor who was in Canada with the team is Miss Elsie Burroughs, sister of the late Bishop of Ripon.

From the country comes John Meekings, a noted poultry farmer and agriculturist. Fraulein von Cramon comes from further afield. She is the daughter of "Moni" von Cramon, who has travelled extensively with the team, and is now in Scandinavia. Another overseas visitor is Johan Hambro, son of Mr. C. J. Hambro, President of the Norwegian Parliament, whose presence at an Oxford Group luncheon in Geneva resulted in the recent visit of the team to Norway. His son, a law student at Oslo University, met the Group at the first house party held on Norwegian soil, went with the team to two other house parties, to Bergen and finally to England. Since he has been in this country he has met four other Norwegians living over here, all of whom have found a new quality of life as a result. From an even greater distance comes Professor William Wood, of Harvard University, who has crossed the Atlantic in order to be with the team.

A contingent is here from Scotland, and Ireland has sent a united team from Ulster and the Free State, including Conolly McCausland, the son of His Majesty's Lieutenant in Londonderry.

The Church's Opportunity

By Canon Yerburch

The twentieth century has been described as the age of disillusionment, and many are found today who, seeing no answer to life's problems, regard our civilisation as heading for disaster and doomed.

Others, looking below the surface of things, discern the coming of a new age, another Renaissance when the spirit of man, breathed upon by the Spirit of God, will once more blossom and break into full flower. The darkest hour, they say, heralds the dawn. Whether this vision will come true or no, depends upon one thing, and one thing only, the revival of vital Christianity, the Church Militant because the Church Revived.

Men and women holding positions of responsibility see the need, and that no time must be lost in meeting it. At the recent Diocesan Conference in Worcester, the Headmaster of Malvern College declared that a generation and a half of youth had been lost to the Church. We know it. Bishops and clergy know how the world has drifted away from God. In this country twenty-five million people worship nowhere.

It is because of this need, and because the Oxford Group is meeting it in fifty countries of the world, that the Bishop of Worcester invited leaders in the Midland area to hold a house party at Malvern. He himself promised to attend with Mrs. Perowne, as guests of the house party; and he wrote a personal letter to the clergy and laity of the diocese to come and see for themselves the work that is going on.

Here gathered together in Malvern are leaders from England, Scotland, Ireland and other parts of the world, intent on one thing only, the raising of leadership for Christ in these countries and so across the world. It is the Church Revived, the fellowship of the Holy Spirit in action, changing lives, building up a united Christian front in a world crusade.

Here there is no lack of youth. Malvern is thronged with their happy faces, for youth is as generous as ever; it will respond as gaily as ever, as gaily as it answered the call to join up in 1914, provided the challenge is high enough and the call to adventure strong enough. Moreover, when youth and age meet in one common adventure, in which, as the prophets foretold, "young men see visions and old men dream dreams," then the barriers of age fall, for the spirit is eternally young.

And what is the common vision? A revitalised Church, bringing about a spiritual revolution—a revolution by consent, the only possible bloodless revolution that contains the answer to all our problems, the solution to all our ills. In this revolution the leadership will be spiritual, the deed corresponding to the

word. There will be no room for vague idealism or moral uplift. The test will be the fellowship in action, the challenge to give all, to come forward and win men and women for Jesus Christ.

Jesus Christ gave His life for the world. He hung openly upon the Cross, and He calls to His Church today to do the same—to die to live, to save her soul by losing it, to face unpopularity and scorn, and in doing so to save the world. To this call all that is best and noblest in human nature responds; for what the Master said is true, "I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto Me."

It was so in the first century. The Christian out-lived, out-thought and out-died the pagan world. It would be so again; and in the Oxford Group we see this spirit once more shown. This fellowship in Christ, out-lives, out-thinks, out-laughs, and will out-die and win the disillusioned world.

It is a wonderful privilege to be able to welcome such leadership in our midst; but this privilege imposes upon us a stern responsibility, and presents us with a challenge that no Church can refuse to face. What are we doing for world revival? Are we changing lives? Not influencing people, but winning men and women to give their all to Jesus Christ? Can we pass the opportunity by? Must we not accept the challenge put to us by God?

DENMARK

I have before me a recent copy of the Berlingske Tidende, which at the busy time of the Saar voting gave almost its entire second page to an interview with Ramm and Wikborg. A further interview with Fangen was published later. The article is entitled "Remarkable Afternoon in the Angleterre Hotel's Palm Lounge. Interview with Norwegian editor and Supreme Court Advocate, who two months ago were pagans and now are Christians."

"One perceived in their bearing," says the reporter, "no false emotionalism, no sentimentality. They were modern, intelligent people and their religious experience was a new, thought-through reality."

Then Ramm mentions his former dislike of the Danes, an important point when multiplied, because these little frictions prevent that United Scandinavian Spiritual Front which could do so much to solve the problems of Europe. He says, "You remember that column in Tidens Tegn (a large Norwegian paper), called 'The Look-Out Man'?" Well, I used (Continued at the foot of next column)

The Oxford Group and National Life

B. L. Yates.

"Your visit will be the deciding factor in the history of Norway. You have come at the strategic moment, with the right answer."

This was the verdict of four professors at Oslo University, two months after a handful of foreigners had landed in Bergen, bringing the message of the Oxford Group. As a result of their visit a definite change has come over the mentality of the country. A growing body of people is beginning to live above the barriers of party, class, and creed. And there has been a convincing demonstration of what can be achieved, beginning with a tiny minority, when that minority acts unitedly under God, to bring, at the strategic moment, the right answer.

In the inner life of England and in the realm of foreign affairs we are also at a strategic moment. There is a lull and a shifting of balances. There is a wavering of old loyalties without a decisive alignment of the new. And, underlying everything, there is a deep spiritual hunger, a longing for a leadership that will give unity and meaning to national and international life. A few months ago it seemed as if the clouds of depression would never lift from our shores; now there seems to be more hope. Yet the returning prospect of better trade reminds us the prosperity will not by itself cure the inner evils of our country. It is a question, not merely of a new prosperity, but of a major reformation. Abroad, the recent turn in European affairs has shown the great power for good or evil that lies in Britain's hands. According to General Smuts, fear has become a real driving force in European politics. It follows that a nation which first conquered fear in itself, and then dared to communicate fearlessness to others, would remove from international problems the thing which at present makes them insoluble. We are presented with a double opportunity. The question is now whether a band of men—care-free, hate-free, and intelligent—will dare under God to seize this moment and lead England out to her true life as a nation and her true destiny in the world.

The ultimate problem for every nation is how to combine personal initiative with united action, in a policy that rise above all sectional interests of party, class or creed, and is at the same time adequate to meet the needs of every situation. During these days at Malvern many have found the answer in Christ to inertia, resentment, moral defeat, and all the personal problems which destroy initiative. They have also found, in the leadership of the Holy Spirit, the clue to decisive and united action—a dictatorship that combines corporate discipline with individual freedom. And, by contact with the guiding Mind of God, they have become heirs to the promise of a living Plan, an unfolding revelation perpetually fitted to the needs of succeeding generations. It remains to carry that answer out into the life of our people and of the world at large. The next task is to build a public opinion that is united in the determination to put Christ first.

(Continued from previous column.)

to write that. I was filled with hatred towards everything Danish. I specialized in contentious articles against Denmark—the Greenland quarrel and all that."

Further on Ramm is asked if his change has changed his political views, to which he replies that he remains a Conservative, but now aims to bring the new spirit into his own party. He had been on a team, he says, with Socialists and Communists. "Then if the Oxford Group's way of thought captures the world," asks the interviewer, "political parties will almost be superfluous?" The two nodded assent.

The newspaperman, interviewing a Press man and editor of 20 years' standing then comes to a point which specially interests him. Indeed the article is the result of what was more or less a personal talk lasting two hours.

"Does the Press need an Oxford reformation?"

"Do you think that the influence of Oxford will reform the Press?"

"I know that I will certainly do my newspaper work differently."

—Reggie Holme.

Loyalist City Finding Greater Loyalty Saint John Revisited

A SMALL travelling team of three spent four eventful days in St. John last week and found there a growing vitality initiative and vision.

Last year the International Team attracted tremendous crowds to all their meetings and decisions were made which were of significance to the entire city. The return visit last week, unannounced in the press, calling for no public meetings and giving the local team only a few days of advance notice, gave proof of cohesion and initiative among the leaders, for every moment was filled to the best advantage. In making these preparations the St. John team was greatly helped by the presence of Jimmie Watt in the city.

Mayor Directed by God

Mayor James W. Brittain set the note at a luncheon on the first day when he expressed in unqualified terms his gratitude to the Oxford Group and his complete identification with all that it is. He had faced many difficulties during the past year in administering the city's affairs and he hesitated to think how he would have come through them if he had been without the directing hand of God and the fellowship of the Oxford Group. He had been given the power to face the arguments of opposing factions with no desire to strike back, and simply a readiness to express the facts fearlessly and without malice when the occasion required it.

Prayer Greater Than Legislation

It was in Mayor Brittain's home that the St. John team met the visitors on the first night of their stay, and on the final evening when a largely attended meeting was held in the Hotel ballroom for the whole St. John group the Mayor gave expression to the vision of a citizenry which lived on a basis of loyalty to God and to one another. He told how in his office he frequently prayed for guidance in the direction of civic affairs and how he realizes that prayer and belief are greater forces than legislation or the force of arms. Mrs. Brittain was with him and together they constitute a team which will be felt throughout the city.

The Beginning of Change

It was freely admitted by business men who have not become identified with the Oxford Group that the life of St. John has been noticeably changed since the visit of the International Team last year. In business relations, in church attendance, and in the redirection of individual lives the power of God has been abroad in a vital way.

The St. John team realizes that this is simply the groundwork for further significant advances and the spirit which was evident when some 300 met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Simms for tea one afternoon showed that the advance will be along a united front.

New Business

L. W. Simms is a former president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and Vice-President of the Canadian Chambers of Commerce. He is President of one of Canada's important industrial concerns and in the midst of an extremely active business life he has been an active leader in church affairs. With the new perspective which he has gained during the past year Mr. Simms realizes that his past life was a vehicle for self expression in which there was much of strain and dependence on man-made organizations.

Through the Oxford Group he is finding tremendous release and in fellowship and obedience to God's guidance he is realizing how men can work together in providing a new and distinctive quality of leadership for business and world affairs.

It is Available Now

There were other evidences of new life in this old city. Rev. Thomas Hudson Stewart of the century-old "Stone" church is seeing how the urgency of the world's need can be met through the power of this life and how the call to arms must be met by him personally with greater inner discipline, more creative thinking, and broader vision and team work in action. As he suggested at the meeting, it is not a question of the greatness of the task of winning St. John for Christ, it is a question of the extent of

personal surrender and the quality of united loyalty of each one in the room. For this is God's answer for every phase of life and it is available now.

Youth Sets The Pace

The vision of youth in this national advance was thrown out by Margaret Miller, a young teacher in one of Canada's famous and historic Girl's Schools. She showed by her words and the radiance of her personality how it is a call to sacrifice, to discipline, to adventure and romance. How just to influence people is nothing when we are facing the destiny of Canada, which is not merely to influence other lands towards better relationships but to challenge them to the roots by a vital national Christian experience.

New Leadership For New Age

And so the travelling team of three, Charles Haines, Marjorie Haines and Paul Nanton, left St. John feeling that while in the past this old loyalist city has supplied Canada with many famous leaders, it has in its lifeblood today a conviction and a power which will produce the new leadership for the new age.

World Forces Analysed by Canon Streeter at Oxford Meeting of Oxford Group

CANON B. H. Streeter, Provost of the Queens College, Oxford, at a meeting of the Oxford Group in Oxford, recently said:—

All over Europe we have seen in the last few years a new orientation of education in the interest of social and political aims. The tradition dating from the Renaissance, which made the primary aim of education the acquisition of knowledge and the development of the individual, has been cast away in three of the leading countries. Here the main aim of an education, State-controlled in every detail, is to produce a new ethic, having something of the quality of a religion centring round the absolute devotion of the individual to the totalitarian State. The explanation of this tendency is not entirely political. It is largely a re-action against the ethical chaos which was the logical result of a conception of education which trained the intellect rather than the whole man, and which offered the individual no larger aim than his own self-development or self-interest.

The English Tradition

English individualism was less the product of the Renaissance intellectualism than of the religious insistence on the value of the individual and his responsibility before God. English political liberty was largely the expression of this Puritan ideal, but it has been made possible by another strain in English life, the insistence on esprit de corps and public service which has been traditional in another branch of English society. The essential contribution of Thomas Arnold to English education has its expression in the public school system and the college system at Oxford and Cambridge. It was a synthesis of the Puritan ideal of liberty based on responsibility with the cavalier sense of esprit de corps and public service.

But the universal acceptance of belief in God, the Bible and the Ten Commandments, which was the background of Arnold's educational reform, exists no longer. In his day, the problem was to make people keep the Commandments; nowadays it is to make them believe that they ought to be kept. The result is that at present this country is living on the spiritual momentum of our fathers expressed in a social and educational tradition. Morally we are living on our capital. If you are living on your capital, you can exist for a while. But unless you can find new resources, the end is merely postponed.

The New Freedom

Just here, as I see it, is the importance of the Oxford Group with its insistence on the centrality of the individual. It differs, however, from the older Puri-

WORKING class leadership for a constructive Christian revolution is emerging among the mean streets of East London. Beginning with the visit of the Oxford Group to a single parish in January, 1934, the movement has spread out all over the East end. Just a year later people from ten different boroughs filled the largest hall of the Oxford House in Bethnal Green to hear the news of lives changed during the year and their effect in homes, offices and factories.

These effects included changed employers, foreman and employer, as well as unemployed. A Communist and a Fascist stood side by side on the platform to tell of the new unity in which they could now work together for social and national reconstruction.

We reproduce in their own words statements of two of the men to show what these changes imply.

An Unemployed Man

It was on May 15th, 1934, that I first met with the Oxford Group. I am unemployed, and was doing task work on Hackney Marshes. Conditions seemed bad, so I tried supporting political organizations with the view of seeing what could be done to change the outlook on life, but that failed. It only seemed to cause a greater lot of trouble in my home

because my brother and I started to quarrel over which party really had the solution. Then a chap spoke to me about Christ and the Oxford Group, and I could see that here was a solution of the world's troubles.

I used to be dirty, dilatory and lazy, because I had no hopeful outlook on life. When I gave my life to Christ I was guided to give up smoking, and my wife and I papered the kitchen with the money we saved in this way. I began to take more care of my personal appearance, and I saw it was no use clearing out the slums and putting people into new houses unless the atmosphere of the slums was taken out of their minds as well.

I became friends with my brother, and we work together to change other lives, because we find that this is the solution to the problems of others as well as our own.

Full-time employment can be found when God is guiding, because all the hours you are awake you are looking for someone to help.

Jim Sheldrick (Clapton).

A Telegraph Boy

I got changed about a year ago, and to my surprise the place where I am getting the most fun out of this life is at the office where I work with ninety other boys. When I first broke the news it was the biggest joke going. What surprised the chaps, and even myself, was that I enjoyed their leg-pulling as much as they did, although it was often coupled with some very severe "tickings-off," which really helped me quite a lot. One day a chap glanced at a book I had been reading on the Oxford Group; he was interested and wanted to know more about it, so I told him about the Oxford House Party, but God told me in my early morning quiet time to tell him what had happened in my own life. I did this, and the result was he gave his life to God, and the same night was used to change two of his friends. So now we are praying and planning to win the other fellows for Jesus Christ.

Geoff Joycey.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 14, 1935.

Dear Mr. Dougall,—I do feel that the Witness will be greatly used in changing people. It was sent to us for three whole months before I even took the trouble to read it, but I wouldn't miss it now for anything. It gives us so many stories and facts to use when we are witnessing to different kinds of people, and the news of the movement abroad simply thrills me. I'm all for it and hope that I'll be able to help you financially from time to time as God guides. I enclose \$2 for my renewal.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Worthington.

AN EDITOR'S PLEA TO CORRESPONDENTS

Please bear patiently in the matter of personal correspondence. Your personal letter to the editor should be personally and promptly answered, and would be if it was the only one. But so many letters come that, in most cases, it is impossible to answer them. Editing the paper with a necessarily restricted staff takes our whole strength. And it is our first duty. Frequently letters involve problems that we do not immediately see our way through and they are pigeonholed till "tomorrow"—but with the best of intention to reply when we can.

A new type of loyal co-operation with your editor is that which communicates information or suggestion without imposing the obligation for reply—except as the editor may be able.

WITNESS on Trial

26 Weeks, a Dollar bill
(4 shillings post paid)

Annual rate \$2 (8 shillings post paid) These rates are good throughout North America and British Empire, with exception of Australia. 1c. per week extra (½d.) Foreign 2c. per week extra (1d.)

SPECIAL rates for CLUBS and quantities, also for such as cannot afford regular rates. See fuller information in other section of the paper.

John Dougall & Son., P. O. Box 3070, Montreal, Canada.

Letters

BURMA FOR CHRIST

American Baptist Mission Burma Gospel Team Groups

Insein, Burma, 21st Jny., 1935.

Dear Sir,

Our groups are finding your paper increasingly helpful. We pray for you to win through the discouraging time of withdrawals of subscriptions. We hope to do our part in getting more subscribers. One new subscription herewith.

Yours in His Fellowship,

V. W. DYER.

Wapiti, Alta, Feb. 6, 1935.

Dear Sir:—

I have followed the Oxford Group news and made my surrender. Now my husband is reading the Witness Supplement as well.

A year ago while my husband was working I was left alone with our two small girls on our homestead. I really don't see how I could have managed without the Witness. I was hurt by a cow and couldn't lie down or sleep. Of course on a homestead a doctor is out of the question.

We could not renew before. We simply hadn't the money. I thought of writing you but your offer of 50c is really so small I couldn't, and there may be others who need it more. The money has come from an unexpected source and I gladly send it on. May the Witness help others as it has me in my prayer.

In His Fellowship,
FRANCES J. WATSON,
(MRS. THOS WATSON).

Taylor University,
Upland, Indiana, Feb. 17, 1935.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed find \$1 for any use you wish to make of it. Fortune has smiled upon me these last few days and I am passing some of it on to you.

Yours truly,

ALVIN STRONG.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 18, 1935.

Gentlemen:

I must tell you that a sample copy sent to me by a friend gave me my first opportunity to attend an Oxford Group meeting which was in Canada, and at which time I made several friendships which have grown dear to my heart. \$3 enclosed for my subscription.

Yours very truly,

CARLOS P. DAY.

Home is the seminary of all other institutions.

OUR HAPPY HOME MAKERS

Only the home can found a state.—JOSEPH COOK.

Ant Hills and the Wood Box

By Cora M. Silvius.

BOBBY BUSH was an only child. Both Father and Mother believed that children should learn to take responsibility, but although they had talked much about this to Bobby, they had never really explained what it meant.

They lived in a small town where they had to burn wood. Bobby was given the task of keeping the wood box filled. But what a terrible task it was! He declared that it made him wash his hands too often, and that he had to be brushing his clothes continually, for it was too much bother to put on overalls every time. Then Mother read a little book that set her to thinking. That evening she discussed the subject with Daddy.

THEY agreed that they should take Bobby into their confidence more than they had done. So the next day, which was Sunday, they invited him to go for a walk with them. They came upon a large ant hill where all the little citizens were working busily, and Daddy, who had read much about ants, recounted some of their habits, and told of their manner of living.

From that, he and Mother led the conversation to their own home life. Father explained his particular duties and privileges; then Mother explained hers. "And what is my work?" asked Bobby. Daddy thought Bobby should consider it his place to go to the store whenever Mother wanted him to go, and Mother said she would like him to take charge of watering the plants.

"Then," said Daddy, "of course there are many extra things that Mother and Daddy do for each other and for their son. They like to do these. Perhaps Bobby would like to do extra things for Mother and Daddy from time to time."

BOBBY thought he would. Then he asked suddenly, "Would that mean filling the wood box?"

"It might," answered Mother, soberly. "But," she added, "I've thought of a special plan for the wood box."

Bobby looked hopeful. "No one of us enjoys filling the wood box," she continued, "so let us divide that piece of work and each do his own share or else pay to have it done."

There was a pause. "I don't understand," said Bobby. "Must I pay out of my allowance?"

"Not unless you are unwilling to do your part, Son," said Mother. "The wood money, at the beginning, is to be entirely separate. I have three tin boxes at home, and each has thirty pennies in it. One is for Daddy, one for Mother and one for Son. The wood box must be filled twice a day. Two cents is the price of each filling. If Mother fills it, one cent goes to her from Daddy's box and one from Son's."

"I see," said Bobby, "and if Daddy fills it, one cent goes to him from my box and one from yours, Mother."

"Yes, and if Bobby fills it, he gets the two cents—one from Mother's box and one from Daddy's," said his Father.

"May I spend the wood money I earn, Mother?" asked Bobby.

"Yes, if you already have thirty pennies in your money box. If not, it must go into the box."

There was another pause. "I see. But suppose I don't ever bring in any wood and my pennies get used up paying to have it brought in. Then, what shall I do?"

"I think you will probably think it fair to bring in some wood, and so get some pennies in your box."

"O, yes—Well, may I use my allowance money instead of bringing in wood, if I want to?"

"Yes."

"That's great!"

They were now far from the ant hill that had started the discussion, but Bobby was looking intently at the ground. Yes, here was another ant community. He watched the busy little creatures a minute. Then he looked at Mother and Daddy and smiled. "I think I'd like to bring in my share of the wood," he said.—From a series of articles issued by the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

The Bill

I KNOW," Olive declared, "that I am not going to be able to resist that scarf much longer. Every time I pass it, it looks lovelier; it is exactly what I need to go with my amber cape. I am giving Doctor Burgess just three days more of grace."

"Doctor Burgess!" Louise echoed. "What in the world has Doctor Burgess to do with a yellow chiffon scarf, Olive?"

"Nothing directly—everything indirectly. I've been waiting two years for his bill and he hasn't sent it. It can't be more than four or five dollars. I suppose it is too small for him to notice, but it makes heaps of difference to me—the difference of a yellow chiffon scarf."

"But—I don't understand," Louise said slowly.

"Don't understand—what?" There was a touch of impatience in Olive's gay voice: was Louise going to be puritanical?

"About the bill. You owe him for those visits, don't you?"

"Yes, I owe him for those visits," Olive retorted, "but considering that I've paid him scores of dollars in my life, and that he has an income of thousands, I think that if he doesn't send in a bill that's his lookout, not mine. It isn't my part to do his book-keeping for him."

"I wasn't thinking so much of Doctor Burgess," Louise began; and then she stopped.

"You might as well say it out," Olive said coldly.

"I'm going to—though you needn't think it's easy. Perhaps Doctor Burgess wouldn't know the difference; but you would; and so would everyone that came near you. I mean in the atmosphere you carry. It's so fine to be through-and-through honest, and to make other people feel it. I often think that men like old Judge Norris must help more people than they could ever imagine. It's so easy to let yourself slip. I know, Olive, if you don't."

"I know that you are a dear little

Puritan, and I'll forgive you and love you again the next time I see you. But I don't see it your way at all now. And here I am at the Club. Good-bye till next time."

It was a boys' club, and Olive was immensely interested in it. She was giving a series of talks on "Heroes." Halfway down the hall one of the secretaries met her.

"Oh, Miss Jordan, the saddest thing has happened! Ben Hagan has been caught stealing. He insists that he wasn't—that if other fellows are careless with their 'stuff,' anyone has a right to it. He knew it was Jim's knife, but he says that that has nothing to do with it. He seems to have no idea of fundamental honesty. I wish you would talk to him and see if you can make him understand. They think so much of your opinion."

"Why, of course I will," Olive returned. "Oh, isn't it too bad? I—"

She broke off suddenly and flushed. —The Youth's Companion.

Being Oneself

SOME persons seem to possess baffling personalities. You may talk with them for hours, even live with them for years; and at the end you are wholly unable to say that you know them. You never seem able to penetrate beneath the surface; the real man for ever eludes you. Their speech gives no hint as to the character which lies behind it. Others are more open in speech, more natural in action; and you feel that ever and again the real man flashes out upon you. We like to meet people of this type, who are so natural that we can be sure that we have sounded the depths of their natures, and be fully persuaded that they will never disappoint us.

Some men are afraid to reveal themselves; some are too sensitive to ridicule to allow their real thoughts and feelings to become known; some are too accessible to reproach; and so they deliberately hide themselves from the gaze of their fellows. They may have good reason for this, but the world is the loser. We like to meet men who are just what they seem to be; men who are not afraid to say just what they think; men who are not so anxious to be approved as to be counted on the right side. It is refreshing to come across unspoiled natures which are not warped into the semblance of somebody else. "Be yourself" is not such bad advice to any young person. Even our warts and blemishes may be part of ourselves, and by refusing to hide them we may rest assured that what friends we make we shall make for good. There is in every man something attractive; it is his business to let it out, so that the world shall be the better. One real man is better than a good many imitations. — Great Thoughts.

Susan Asks and Answers

Banner for Baby Girl

Two ounces of 4-ply fingering, one pair of No. 9 bone needles, and 11-2 yards of ribbon or 11-2 ounces of 5-ply wool and No. 8 needles. Measurement round the face, 12-2 inches. Tension:—Six stitches to the inch. Begin on the border that turns over the front. Cast on 74 stitches.

1st and 2nd rows are knit plain.

3rd row—All puri.

4th row—Knt 1, *knit 2 together, repeat from * ending with knit 1.

5th row—Knt 2, * pick up 1 stitch before the next (that is to say the thread which lies underneath), and knit it; also knit the next stitch, repeat from *, ending with knit 1.

6th row—This is knit plain; repeat from the 3rd row for the pattern (which is 4 rows to each pattern), until you have done 6 patterns. This completes the border.

Now knit plain for 43-4 inches. Then begin to shape for the back of the head.

1st row—*Knt 2 together, knit 10; repeat from * ending with knit 2 together. Knit 2 rows without decreasing.

4th row—*Knt 2 together, knit 9; repeat from * ending with knit 10. Knit 2 rows without decreasing.

Now work on the same principle, knitting 1 less after the "knit 2 together" in each decreasing row, and 1 less at the end, until you have knitted 2, after the "knit 2 together" and 3 at the end. Do not cast off but cut the wool, leaving

about 10 inches. Thread a darning needle run it through the loops, and draw up tightly. Now join up the slanting edges leaving the straight edges to go round the neck. Turn back the border in front and arrange the ribbon in small loops at each side, leaving the remainder for the strings.

Shawl for Baby

Here is a delightfully soft lacy shawl which any onther will be proud to have for her little one. You will need 8 oz. Shetland floss and a pair of No. 10 knitting needles.

Cast on 180 stitches. This will give you a shawl a yard square.

Knit 2 rows plain.

1st Row—Slip 1, knit 1 * over, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together over. Repeat from * and end with knit 2.

2nd Row—Knt 2, puri other stitches, knit last 2. Each alternate row is like this one.

3rd Row—Slip 1, knit 2 * over, knit 3 together, over, knit 1. Repeat from * knit last 2.

5th Row—Slip 1, knit 4 * over, knit 4. Repeat from *.

7th Row—Slip 1, knit 2, knit 2 together * over, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, over. Repeat from * knit 2 together, knit 3.

9th Row—Slip 1, knit 1, knit 2 together * over, knit 1, over, knit 3 together, over. Repeat from * knit 1, over, knit 2 together, knit 2.

11th Row—Slip 1, knit 2 together * knit 4. Repeat from * and knit last 2 stitches. Repeat from first row till shawl is a complete square. Knit 2 rows plain.

WITNESS

AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

voluntary plan subscription rates

ACCORDING to your pocket and desire, (just as to church, missionary or benevolent cause)

EXCEPT that we must get as a MINIMUM enough to pay for white paper, postage and handling of the copies going to any subscriber—even as a church makes a definite charge for hymnbooks for home use.

FOR YOUR GUIDANCE:

The average net cost

(after deducting subscriber's share of advertising receipts)

of a year's subscription is \$1.18

(For Sterling equivalents see below.)

But the cost, merely of paper and handling involved in adding a subscriber to the list for a year is

ONLY 50 CENTS—in round figures, and is acceptable from those whose pocket or appreciation does not warrant a higher price.

The remaining 68 cents is required to meet each subscriber's personal share of the wages, heat, power, plant maintenance, insurance, and the hundred and one expenses involved in publishing a paper.

So, to cover all that necessary "overhead" we must get an average of at least \$1.18 net subscription, just to keep going.

FOR every subscription below \$1.18, we must count on getting one equally above the average. And we know that every one who can will pay the full cost of the service he gets. Indeed the

REGULAR RATE \$2 A YEAR

is paid regularly by all our old time friends who can possibly do so. Some pay still more so as to cover the deficit on those who pay less than cost. Thus they are true partners with the publishers in sending the WITNESS out week by week.

IT was because of the financial extremity of many of our old friends, and many others who would like the Witness but could not afford the old rates, that we decided to adopt the voluntary basis of subscription.

We are confident that if the service is worthy God will see it sustained in some way. Where God guides, God provides. It has been our experience in the past.

EXTRA POSTAGE REQUIRED

Montreal and Suburbs (as city of publication) requires 1c postage stamp for each copy, collected by the local post office from the publishers.

U.S.A., 1c postage per copy additional.

Foreign Countries, 2c per copy or \$1 a year additional for postage.

EXTRA POSTAGE NOT REQUIRED

The following countries do not call for extra postage:

BRITISH ISLES: British West Indies, Ceylon, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, New Zealand.

AFRICA—UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, including Zululand and Amalungaland, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Walfish Bay, British Bechuanaland, Beutoland, and Swaziland; Northern and South Rhodesia, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Southwest Africa (formerly German East Africa), Nigeria, Nyassaland Protectorate, Gold Coast Colony (including Ashanti, British Togoland and Northern Territories).

SOUTH AMERICA—Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia Republic, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Sterling Equivalents

\$1.18, 5/-; 50 cts, 2/-; 35 cts, 1/6; \$2.00, 8/-.

For GROUP Book Stalls

at meetings

Regular weekly packages of Ten Copies or more will be supplied at 1c per copy post paid. Regular Retail Price 5 cts.

Use it to carry the challenge into the home.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, G. P. O. Box 3070, Montreal.

Some UNDERSTANDING Friends Contributing Partners in Extending The Services of The Witness

Mr. Chas. D. Daniel, Ont. *	\$1.00
Mr. Geo. Dunford, Nfld. *	6.00
Mr. Geo. Fenton, N. S. *	1.00
Mr. Luther Moffatt, N. S. *	3.00
Miss Ann M. Colquhoun, Calif. *	3.50
Mrs. R. E. Dimock, N. S. *	3.00
Mr. F. R. Stillman, Ont. *	3.00
Mr. Alvin Strong, Ind., U. S. A.	1.00
"Me", B. C.	2.00
Rev. A. Galley, Ont.	1.00

TOTAL \$24.50

* Contributions in addition to subscriptions.

I CARE

GRENFELL LABRADOR MEDICAL MISSION NORTHERN MESSENGER LAUNCH FUND

Further Contributions	\$128.00
"A Friend" Carleton Place, Ont.	10.00
"P. G.", N. B.	10.00
Total	\$148.00

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

Paid from January 1st, 1926	\$185.00
Further Contributions	283.79
"P. G.", N. B.	10.00
Total	\$478.79

FRIENDLY HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR BABIES

Further Contributions	\$ 34.00
"P. G.", N. B.	10.00
Mrs. J. Scovill, B. C.	2.50
Total	\$ 46.50

Border

Each of the four sides of the border for this shawl is made separately. Start knitting on the last row of shawl for first part. Knit plain all the way, widening at the beginning and ending of a row on the right side.

To widen, knit first 2 stitches thread over needle, knit all but the last 2 stitches thread over, knit 2, back. Then repeat the widening at each end. Continue till you have the border the width you want, and cast off very loosely.

Lift stitches on each of the other three sides, and make the border as before, sewing them together at the corners. Press your shawl on the wrong side with a warm iron, and you will be delighted with the results of your handiwork.

Problems of Homemakers

Caring for Furs

Dear Madam,—My furs are beginning to lose their fresh, clean look. Is there anything I can do to brighten them?—R. S. L.

Now that the sun shines again, many of us look sadly upon our furs, wrote a contributor to the London Daily Telegraph some time ago. The weather will not permit of our handing them over to the cleaners just yet, but a judicious home treatment will do a good deal towards the restoration of their pristine freshness.

It is not everyone who knows that a fur comes into the same category as "a woman, a dog, and a walnut tree," which "the more you beat 'em the better they be," yet this is a thing to remember. A once-a-week beating for long-haired furs is a splendid specific, with a combing once a fortnight. Not only does this prevent that flat and matted look which spoils the handiest sable, skunk, wolf, fox or marten, but it removes dust and is a fairly good insurance against the inroads of the ubiquitous moth.

When furs get wet never put them near the fire to dry. Shake them vigorously and hang over the kitchen line or where they will be permeated by an even warmth and dry naturally.

Never comb short-haired fur, such as beaver, opossum, ermine, or chinchilla. Beat these lightly with a rattan, and brush with a clean, stiff-bristled hairbrush covered with absorbent cotton-wool, being careful to brush according to the lie of the fur. Shake thoroughly to get rid of any stuff, when the operation is completed.

When furs have been allowed to get really grubby, clean the darker varieties with bran, or with equal quantities of crushed white starch and borax, or of plaster of Paris and flour. Warm the materials in each case, lay the fur flat on a table or ironing board, and rub in the cleanser. Leave it on until cool, then shake out, and beat and brush the fur. For white furs, the most effective cleanser is a mixture of flour and salt, in fifty-fifty proportions, made thoroughly hot, but not allowed to burn in the oven. Put this on with a piece of flannel, and keep changing the flannel as it gets dirty. After shaking well, polish lightly with a clean muslin pad. Ermine, chinchilla, and squirrel react best to powdered magnesia. Rub in well, and leave for a couple of days before shaking out and beating.

It will be some time yet before we shall

begin to think of storing our furs, but a hint or two on this subject may not be amiss, and even while they are in wear it is a good idea to safeguard them against the depredations of the moth. White furs should be laid in blue paper, as it prevents their yellowing, and other furs are best put between layers of unbleached calico. A precaution worth taking is to hang furs out in the sunshine periodically, take a small pair of bellows, and blow well into them. This separates the hairs, and helps to restore bushiness, and it may on occasion rout out a hibernating moth, which is due to come to life and lay its eggs as soon as the spring warmth returns. Keep linings clean and greaseless with benzine or petrol, as this also discourages moths, and sew into each lining a tiny lavender or eau de Cologne sachet. This gives a delicate perfume when the fur grows warm in wear.

HOME COOKING

POTATO POT

By Madame.

Potato Apples:—Mix together 2 cups hot riced potatoes, 2 tablespoons butter, 1/2 cup grated cheese, 1/2 teaspoon salt, a few grains each cayenne and nutmeg, 2 tablespoons thick cream, and the yolks of 2 eggs. Beat thoroughly. Shape into the form of apples. Roll in flour, egg and bread crumbs and fry in deep fat. Drain on waxed paper, insert a clove at each end of the "apple."

Real Cream Potatoes:—Take cold baked potatoes, cut in dice, and place in a pan with just enough cream to cover. Add salt and pepper. Cook until the cream thickens, and serve hot.

Scotch Potatoes:—Boil 2 cups sliced potatoes and 2 cups sliced onion in salted water until done. Turn into a baking dish and pour over them a milk gravy seasoned with salt and pepper. Bake slowly for one hour.

Hongroise Potatoes:—Wash, pare and cut potatoes in 1/2 in. cubes. Parboil 5 minutes and drain. Add 1/2 cup butter and cook over a low flame until the potatoes are soft and slightly browned. Melt 2 tablespoons butter, add a few drops of onion juice, 2 tablespoons flour, and pour on gradually 1 cup hot milk. Season with paprika and salt. Add the beaten yolk of 1 egg. Pour this sauce over the potatoes and sprinkle with finely chopped parsley.

Vegetable Cakes with Tomato Sauce:—These are fine for supper, as you can use left-over vegetables from dinner. Mix 2 cups mashed potatoes with a minced onion, an egg and 2 cups cold boiled cabbage mixed fine. Season to taste with salt, pepper and paprika. Make into little cakes, lay on a shallow baking tin and bake in a very quick oven till lightly browned. Serve with a sauce made by boiling together 2 cups tomato juice, 1 teaspoon sugar, salt and pepper to taste, and butter the size of a walnut. When boiling, add a teaspoon flour mixed with enough water to form a paste.

Potatoes a la Carrot:—1 pt. diced potatoes (raw), 1 cup diced carrot (raw), 2 small onions, 1/2 cup butter, salt. Slice onion and saute in part butter. Add carrots and potatoes and seasoning. After stirring well, place in a baking dish and nearly cover with water. When vegetables are tender, add rest of fat and brown, uncovered.

A Maryland Potato Pie:—Boil 4 or 5 fair-sized potatoes until well done. Mash well as for creaming. Gradually add enough to make a thin batter. (If too thick pies will be hard and dry). Strain this through a sieve to get out any lumps. Measure the batter and to every 2 cups use one egg and 3/4 cup sugar, eggs well beaten. Flavor with vanilla or lemon, if you like lemon better, and some people even use nutmeg. Use flavoring to taste. Bake in one crust until a nice brown.

Potato Pie:—To 1 pint mashed potatoes add 1 1/2 pints milk, also 1 1/2 cups sweet cream, a small lump butter, 2 eggs, a little salt and sugar to taste. Bake in one crust.

The Best of Fruits

BEAUTIFUL to look at, perfuming the air with fragrance, delicious to eat:

"Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but, equally true, he never did." The strawberry comes as the first fruit of the season when all are looking for something fresh, and what a berry it is! A fruit with no core, no stones, no seed cavity, no waste except the small knot that ties the berry to the vine.

It is the most cosmopolitan of plants growing and thriving everywhere and in all kinds of soils. Is there anything sweeter than the little dark red berries that grow in the old run out pastures or more luscious than the larger ones you find among the sweet-scented hay. The children love them, yes, and folk of all ages turn children again when you take them out into the fields to pick wild strawberries. It takes a long time to pick a quart of wild strawberries but among the aristocrats of the race are berries so large you can count on the fingers of one hand what will fill a box.

The first thing in successful growing of strawberries is the individual man or woman. Do you love strawberries and their care or do you simply like to eat them and think of them as an easy way to make money? You all know women and men who "never have any luck" with plants, while others with apparently less care have windows full of fine foliaged, blossoming plants. You can't tell what makes the difference, but if you watch or live with these people, you will discover that the one loves her plants and finds it no burden to care for them; while the other only wants the decoration for her room or

to be equal with her neighbors and would rather do twenty other things than look after them.

The founder of one of the most noted strawberry farms in the world once said; "You can't make me believe my plants don't know me. When I walk through the fields they nod smiling at me, and as I remove a troublesome weed they show their appreciation by increased growth; and we know that they have their likes and dislikes as well as we humans."

Plants to Start With

Whether you are starting a small strawberry bed in your home garden, or a field for commercial selling of berries or plants, start right. Get the right kind of plants, not merely the right variety. There are right and wrong plants in all varieties. There are those carefully grown and selected for the special purpose and there are those taken from a crowded, worn out old bed that has done its work and is to be ploughed up. The owner may say "Come and take all you want," or may sell them at a nominal price, but you will not be able to estimate what they cost you until after a year's work, you reap a meagre crop of poor berries. Land set with strong, white-rooted one-year-old plants grown from the best stock under favorable conditions, costs no more to care for up to fruiting time than the scrub patch. After that it will certainly cost you more for boxes and pickers but the berries will be there to pay for that extra cost. If you cannot afford all you want of this type of plant get a few and raise from them your stock.

As to Varieties

Varieties are largely a matter of opinion. Some good varieties are grown in limited localities, while others go around the world. Varieties that have stood the test of time are best to start on. It is a good rule to buy only a few of any high priced, much advertised novelty, and try it out before going in for it. Look around your own neighborhood and find out what varieties have succeeded there and under what conditions. Buy only from a reliable plant-grower, and tell him what you want, what are your conditions of weather, soil, exposure, etc., and if he is near by get him when he is not busy (if that is possible!) and talk to him. Write your nearest experimental farm or Ottawa and ask for advice as to variety for your locality if you have not already done so. Then you will be able to go ahead with no misgivings.

When and How to Plant

Choose for your strawberry bed a well-drained, well-cultivated piece of land, rich sandy loam for preference. Do not plant on fresh turned sod if you wish to escape having your plants killed by white grubs.

Set the plants as soon as you can work the land, using any tool you prefer, to get the roots into the ground straight down, not doubled up. A spade is perhaps the best, thrust straight down, then pressed forward it makes just the right opening in which to spread the roots out like a fan. Be careful to get the crowns of the plants level with top of soil when they have been well firmed in. Keep clean cultivated and give the best of care this season, for it is the critical time in the making of a crop of the big red berries. Those who say or think, "There, that's done. I'll let them go along now and next year when the crop is on I'll cultivate and fertilize," are those who tell you a year or two later that "strawberries are a failure in this district, no use putting them in."

Ground rich in potash produces the firmest, best flavored berries. Excessive use of stable manure, rich in nitrogen, should be avoided, as tending to make too rank growth of the foliage and soft berries, lacking in flavor.

In a small garden where the highest culture can be given, the hill system gives good results. For this set the plants in rows 3 feet apart and 1 foot apart in the row or 2 to 2 1/2 feet apart both ways. Or the plants may be set one foot apart each way in beds 3 to 5 feet wide. In this system as fast as runners form they are cut off so that the entire vigor of the plant will be exerted in strengthening the crown.

For larger plantings the narrow matted root system is best. In these the plants are set one foot apart and allowed to grow.

The runners before rooting are turned along the rows at a distance of 4 to 6 inches from the parent. The row may be one foot, or two feet wide at fruiting time. For best results only the first runners should be set and others cut off. If when rooted the connections between plant and runners are severed, the plant will make better growth. During the first year the blossom stalks should be removed as they appear

Edwardsburg CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

The Leading

CORN SYRUP

"THE FAMOUS ENERGY FOOD"

A product of The CANADA STARCH CO., Limited

What About Testimonials?

If you have followed these articles you will remember that testimonials have been conspicuous by their absence. Why have I never printed testimonials? I hardly know except that so many testimonials are obtained in "devious" ways, and the public knows that many of them are not genuine. Nor am I going to use a testimonial in this article. But here is one thing I will say: If you could sit beside me when I look over every mail you would be astounded—yes, astounded—and if I knew a stronger word I would use it.



The above is from a photograph of Robt. G. Jackson, M.D., taken in his 77th year.

Letters, letters, letters, from all parts of Canada, the United States, the English-speaking world, and some foreign lands. Letters (testimonials, if you like) which make me thrill with the thought that my brain children, my foods, books and lectures have been instrumental in bringing renewed health and happiness to such a vast number of all ages.

Years ago I remember seeing the slogan "we are advertised by our loving friends." That surely applies to Roman Meal, Bekus-Puddy, Lishus and Kofy-Sub. And this is natural, because when men and women find, through right eating and living habits, that they are once more in possession of buoyant health and the joy and thrill of living, they simply can't help telling others. And that is how the story of my foods is spread.

People marvel at the work I do, the long hours I work. It's no wonder I love my work. No wonder I love to write and lecture about this greatest of all possessions—Perfect Health, so perfect I can and do defy disease, even colds, before large audiences nightly in my lecture work during nine months of each year. The reason is that I know the Health laws of Nature and obey them. You, too, must know the health laws before you can obey them. These you can learn from my books, especially my basic work "HOW TO BE ALWAYS WELL," which costs but \$3.00 and furnishes you a complete health education.

Realize that the body is built up out of material substances and can be no better than the substances out of which it is built, our foods. If proper building materials are not in the foods eaten, a perfect body, such as mine, cannot possibly be built and sickness, disease, colds, lassitude and mental and physical slackening cannot be excepted. All these are but penalties for disobeying the health laws of nature which lower the level of one's success in life and possibly render it a total failure.

Let me suggest that you add Roman Meal or Bekus-Puddy or Lishus and the beverage Kofy-Sub, to your daily diet and by the time you have used say six packages your improved sense of health will almost certainly cause you to write for my Bulletins. For "How to be Always Well" send \$3.00, or write me for free bulletins on constipation and alkali forming foods. Address Robt. G. Jackson, M.D., 357 Vine Ave., Toronto.

My foods have been so advertised by their friends that their sale has increased 650% during the depression and the factory in which they are made now covers much of a city block. When it is realized that no trained business executive has ever been associated with the Dr. Jackson Foods Ltd., and that I spend nine months a year on the lecture platform, these facts speak volumes for the value of the Dr. Jackson products, Roman Meal, Bekus-Puddy, Lishus and Kofy-Sub.

Robt. G. Jackson M.D.



Shade and Evergreen Trees, Roses Shrubs, Perennials, Bulbs, Tree and Bush Fruits, Asparagus Roots

Lists everything necessary for beautifying the home surroundings and also choice fruits for the garden and commercial grower. Profusely illustrated and full of helpful information. Over 1,000 Choice Varieties

BUY DIRECT FROM GROWER And Save Money
By ordering from McConnell's Catalogue you buy direct from the grower and save many dollars. Careful growing, digging and packing methods assure you of getting good stock, in best of condition. We ship from Coast to Coast.
Send Today for Free Copy
The McConnell Nursery Co.
PORT BURWELL, ONT.



Our 1935 Seed Catalogue now ready for distribution. Reserve your copy now by filling in the coupon below.
W. H. FERRON & CO. LIMITED,
305 St. Lawrence Blvd., MONTREAL.
Please mail 1935 seed catalogue free.
Name
Address

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Chinook

By William Allen Ward.

CHINOOK was a big Alaskan bear who dearly loved the broad, sweeping valley of his native Alaska—the towering, rock-ribbed shoulders of Mount McKinley and the singing river that cut through the forest on its way to the sea.

To Chinook, life was very happy, for it was summer, and there were many ripe berries to eat and out in the cool waters on an unknown river which flowed into the big Yukon were salmon which Chinook ate when he was hungry. Chinook was not worried about men, for he had never seen a man in all his life. He was a wild child of the Alaskan wilderness. The smell of a gun had no meaning to him. Chinook had never seen anything of which he was afraid. The big white polar bear lived further north, the snorting bull moose, that liked the lake country, was not a fighter and Chinook was as strong as the biggest timber wolf. So he lived a life of ease, until one day he spied from the river where he had gone to catch a salmon, two strange creatures who were hiding in the bush.

The creatures were men and they had come with traps and ropes to take Chinook, or some other bear just like him, back to Seattle, where he would be sold to the circus. Before Chinook knew what was taking place a strong rope fell about his neck and another around his body. Then he was dragged to a strong cage and put on a truck. Down to Sitka the men went, taking with them the beautiful bear which they were planning to sell into a life of captivity.

CHINOOK was bewildered. He could not imagine what was taking place. But he knew that he was already homesick for his brother and sister. Also his old father and mother. Chinook longed for the Alaskan wilderness when night came, where he might hide away in a cave, and watch the silent stars as they looked down from the brilliant night sky. Weeks passed and Chinook was sold to a circus. The show toured the United States, finally reaching an obscure point in Texas. Chinook had no idea where he was—he only knew he was tired of people glaring at him and saying: "My, what a big bear! He's from Alaska, far away Alaska."

As a matter of fact, Chinook did not know what Alaska meant. He merely knew that he was away from home and wanted to go back. One night, a keeper left the cage door unlocked just for a moment. Chinook took advantage of the opportunity and escaped. But there were many strange adventures waiting for Chinook.

INSTEAD of returning immediately to his wilderness home, as he thought, Chinook walked right into a big city. The lights blinded him and he was amazed at the way the people acted. Somehow they had never been frightened by him before, but now they raced down the street screaming in fear as he drew near. Poor Chinook. He did not know what to do. He saw a man dressed in blue approaching. Chinook had seen blue-coated men before and understood their duties.

There was an open car standing by the curb. Chinook leaped inside be-

cause he was afraid. The driver came and, not noticing the bear crouched in the rear, started driving into the country. Chinook was homesick for the mountains and the barren hills of Southwest Texas caused him to rouse from the warm back seat and stick his nose out the open window. The driver saw the bear and was terrified. An instant later the driver leaped from the car and raced at full speed into the woods.

That night Chinook crept into the woodland. He saw another bear, but this Texas creature was unlike Chinook. The Alaskan bear started toward the little brown bear and the Texas species raced away in fright.

"I'll tell you what is wrong," said the big gander that had recently flown to Texas from far-away Alaska. "You are a long, long way from home—the people here never saw your kind and they are scared of you."

"But how can I get back to Alaska?" asked Chinook. "I am so homesick!"

"Keep an eye on the pole star and travel at night," the wise old gander said. "It is a long way, but you will get back to Alaska if you keep walking."

CHINOOK took the gander at his word. For months and months he travelled, ever watching the pole star and journeying only at night. Finally Chinook came to some tall mountains—the Rockies of Colorado.

"Surely, I am at home," he thought.

"You are far away," a grizzly replied. "But watch the pole star and keep walking north—you will get home before long."

It was spring. The firs were beautiful. The stream sang a happy song. Chinook wandered into the peaceful valley. He lay down beneath a fir and went to sleep—he saw a bear, but determined not to ask him about home, for Chinook was afraid the bear would say: "Chinook, watch the pole star and keep walking north—"

Chinook was awakened by a bear rubbing his nose.

"Wake up, Chinook, wake up," the bear was saying. "I'm your brother! And mother and sister and your father want to see you—you have come home!"

In the year that followed Chinook was glad to stay at home. He did not have much to say and always wondered why his brothers and sisters would say: "Chinook, tell us another story—you are so interesting—you have been to so many places! We wish we could see things as you have!" —Southern Churchman.

STAMP NEWS

Stamp Map

(Continued from last week)

When the stamps are all affixed, go over the map with a soft eraser, and carefully remove all pencil marks, thumb prints, and smudges which the map has acquired in the making. Now give the stamps a final straightening, pressing firmly back into place any that may have strayed out of line. At last your map is ready for the picture-framer.

But wait a moment! We have forgotten something very important! In the lower right hand corner should be placed the name and address of the map-maker! The inscription, which should be neatly lettered right on the art-board, or typed out on a card and pasted in, may read as follows:

This Stamp Map Was Prepared by
JOHN J. JONES
1015 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia

A simple black frame, three-fourths of an inch in width, will set off the stamp map to best advantage. Caution the picture-framer to make sure that all the stamps are still in place, and none of them crooked, before he finally sets the glass.

You now have a stamp display that will interest everyone, and be a great delight to you who have made it, for months and years to come. You will find a second map, should you decide to make another, surprisingly easier to do than the first; and the third map will be easier still. And by the time you have mapped your way all over the world, and framed Africa, Asia, Europe, North and South America, and Australia, you will

Direct DOUBLE ATTACK ON A COLD

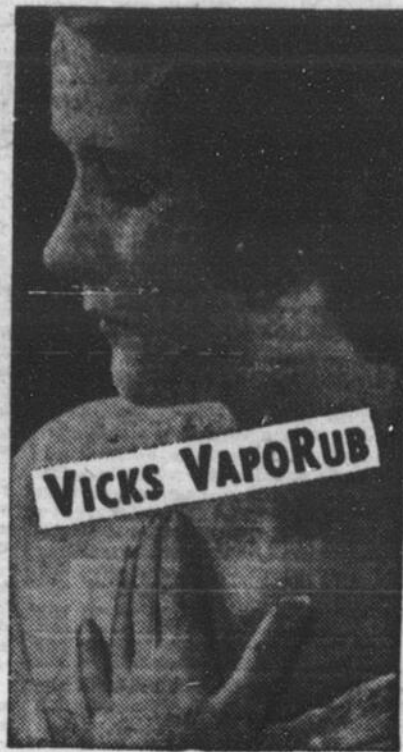
... for surer, quicker relief!

WHEN you have a cold, you want medication that goes direct to the seat of trouble! To get it, use Vicks VapoRub, the modern, external treatment with the famous poultice-vapor action—by stimulation and inhalation:—

Just rubbed on throat and chest at bedtime, VapoRub acts direct through the skin like a poultice or plaster, while its medicated vapors are inhaled direct to inflamed air-passages. Through the night, this double direct attack loosens phlegm—soothes irritated membranes—eases difficult breathing—helps break congestion.

And with VapoRub, you avoid constant internal dosing—slow and indirect treatment for a cold at best, and often upsetting to delicate digestions.

STANDBY IN
68 COUNTRIES



be an accomplished map-maker, as well as a learned philatelist!

(This informative article was taken from the recent "United States List" of H. E. Harris & Co., of Boston.)

Puzzle Corner

Arithmetical Problem

A chocolate manufacturer selling ten thousand half-pound boxes of sweets a week at twenty-five cents decides to reduce his price to twenty-two cents.

If the boxes cost him fourteen cents each, how many more pounds must he sell each week to make the same amount of profit?

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

An Enigma—The letter Y.

CANADIANS IN CAPTIVITY Ottawa Citizen

Premier Hepburn voiced the feelings of many Canadians when he characterized the "stage appearance of the Dionne parents as "a disgrace." He added that it was "revolting, disgusting and cheap, and reflects on the Canadian people as a whole."

But besides being disgusting and cheap, it is also pathetic. What is the basic fact at the bottom of the whole sorry business? Is it not simply that these misguided but unsophisticated parents are desperately poor, that they have been depending upon relief?

When sharps in the amusement world hold out glowing promises of new-found wealth, and when the alleged advisers of the Dionnes sanction the signing of theatrical contracts, can the naive parents themselves be blamed for snatching at such seemingly easy release from grinding poverty? They have had a hard struggle, a life of toil against odds for small rewards. It is no wonder that the vision of comparative riches by the uncomplicated process of making public exhibitions of themselves lured them on.

Besides, the whole scheme of moral and economic values which govern the lives of most persons has taught them that acquisitiveness is the royal road to material success. That is to say, the cash nexus is the dominating principle of human endeavor today. And far shadier means of money-grabbing have been followed than that of stage appearances. It happens that they have been attended by less unfavorable publicity, however.

A reflection on the Canadian people the exploitation of the Dionnes is, but it is a dual reflection. It wounds our pride that fellow-countrymen should be put on exhibition before the mob. But it ought also to wound our pride that any honest, hard-working and natural Canadians should for a moment feel compelled to seek escape from beggary by such means. It is the involuntary beggary of thousands in this rich land that is the ultimate disgrace.

SASKATCHEWAN CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALES

The Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association is holding its Annual Sale at Regina on March 28th and 29th, and according to the Secretary, Mr. J. G. Robertson, an entry of 250 head of registered cattle is expected to be offered for sale.

The sale will commence at 10 A.M. on Thursday, March 28th, with Shorthorns, to be followed by Red Polls. The sale will be continued on Friday, March 29th, at 10 A.M., with Holsteins, Ayrshires, Aberdeen Angus and Herefords.

This sale will afford an excellent opportunity to intending purchasers to select good breeding stock. All entries are guaranteed breeders, and free from Tuberculosis.

SASKATCHEWAN SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALES

The Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association is holding a sale of bred sows at Regina Exhibition Grounds on Wednesday, March 27th, at 1:30 P.M., when it is expected that about 50 bred sows, pure bred and grade, will be offered for sale.

In view of the sustained interest in the swine industry, and the operation of several Federal and Provincial policies of assistance to swine breeders, breeders would

VAPOR TREATMENT S-O-O-T-H-E-S BRONCHITIS



CHILDREN RELIEVED AT ONCE

How gratefully, tortured, cough-wracked throats inhale Vapo-Cresolene's gentle, healthful vapors! Relief comes at once... soothingly prolonged during sleep. Harmless. Doesn't upset stomachs. Used successfully for over 64 years for Bronchitis, Spasmodic Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds and Colds. Disinfects the room; prevents spread of infection. Directions with package. At all drug stores.

Vapo-Cresolene

RELIEVES WHILE YOU SLEEP
Send for Booklet No. 11 Vapo-Cresolene
Co., Miles Bldg., Montreal.

This Beautiful White Stone
with cross—3 ft. high

48 V. Sunken Letters Free.

COST ONLY \$12.50 FREIGHT PREPAID

Prices from \$7.50 to \$84. Send for free catalog. It will save you money.

LO'S STONE WORKS Estd. 1908

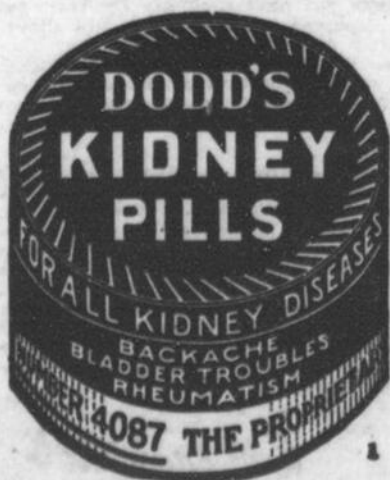
Norwood P. O. Box 113, Winnipeg.

PATENTS

A List of "Wanted Inventions" and Full Information Will Be Sent On Request.

THE RAMSAY CO.

Dept. 167, 275 Bank St., Ottawa, Ont.



be well advised not to overlook this splendid opportunity of acquiring one or more sows of select breeding and individual merit.

RAISING THE DAIRY CALF

The dairyman who would keep his herd at the maximum of efficiency, must be constantly renewing it, and this means that he must raise a certain number of calves. The calves born in March and April, or at least those that may be called spring calves are preferred, although we would not hesitate to keep a calf born at any time of the year, if from an especially good mother, or of better than average ancestry.

The heifer or bull that is raised by hand, should be allowed to suck its dam for at least ten days, and perhaps even longer. The idea that it is difficult to teach them to drink if allowed to suck too long is erroneous, as it is usually easier to teach the calf to drink than it is the one of two days. Then there is the advantage that they will gain in the start upon whole milk. The first milk of the freshening cow also has laxative qualities, and is needed by the new-born calf. Even after hand-feeding is started, the calves should have from five to nine pounds of whole milk per day, that amount depending upon the size of the calf; small Jerseys will need the smaller amount, while large Holsteins should have nearly twice as much in order to keep them growing. If it is convenient to do so, three feeds per day will be beneficial for the first three weeks, then feeding morning and night will suffice. It is possible to give too much milk, just as too little may be given. The judgment of the feeder should be used in this, and also in the matter of changing from whole to skim-milk. This change should be a gradual one.

The milk should be fed at a given temperature, from which there should be little variation. The best temperature for feeding is around ninety-five degrees Fahrenheit, but it is better to feed at a lower temperature all the time than to have much variation. The calf likes his milk clean and sanitary, so never use pails without washing. Lots of farmers do not think of this. But the pail which the calf is fed from should be as clean as the pail used for milking. Scald out the feeding pails and let them dry and cleanse in the sunlight. Many cases of scours and other calf troubles may be traced to dirty feeding pails and troughs. Because troughs are not easy to clean, we prefer the pails for use in feeding.

We have seen good calves raised without having been turned out to pasture the first season, and, on the other hand, we have seen equally as good ones that were given a good pasture run by the time they had reached the age of three months. I would never turn the calves out to pasture until they were at least two months old, no matter what time of the year they were born. Do not over-feed with milk at any time. Better supplement the milk with a small amount of grain in the form of ground oats, bran, or mixed feed.

Finally, do not raise a calf unless it came from good stock.—The Michigan Farmer.

The YORKSHIRE VENUS Tells How She Keeps Slim

PERFECT FIGURE WITH THE AID OF KRUSCHEN SALTS

Two hundred women of graceful form competed for the title of "Yorkshire Venus," at Sheffield, England. Here is the winner—Mrs. Marjorie Green—whose measurements show a remarkable similarity to those of the famous Venus de Milo.

The title of the Yorkshire Venus has not filled the winner with any false pride. She admits with delightful frankness that the maintenance of her perfect figure is due very largely to a daily dose of Kruschen Salts. Read her candid letter:—

"Enclosed you will find newspaper photographs of myself. My measurements practically correspond with those of Venus de Milo. I can honestly say I have kept my figure in proportion by taking Kruschen Salts regularly. I started two years ago when I had an illness bordering on rheumatic fever. I have taken them regularly since, and now I feel as fit as a fiddle, and have got rid of the pains I used to have in my arms and legs, etc. Since being selected Venus of Yorkshire everyone is asking me how I keep such a perfect figure. Do I swim? Diet or other things? I must honestly say I cannot swim. I do not diet. In fact, my sisters tease me about eating so well, so I can only put my figure down to Kruschen Salts."—(Signed) Marjorie B. Green.



THE YORKSHIRE VENUS.
She Keeps Her Figure Perfect with Kruschen

Venus de Milo		Yorkshire Venus	
Weight	123 lbs.	Weight	121½ lbs.
Height	5ft. 4 ins.	Height	5ft. 3½ ins.
Upper Arm	11 ins.	Upper Arm	11 ins.
Forearm	9½ ins.	Forearm	9½ ins.
Wrist	6 ins.	Wrist	6 ins.
Bust	34 ins.	Bust	34 ins.
Neck	13½ ins.	Neck	13½ ins.
Waist	27 ins.	Waist	27 ins.
Hips	35 ins.	Hips	35 ins.
Thigh	21½ ins.	Thigh	22 ins.
Knee	13½ ins.	Knee	13½ ins.
Calf	13 ins.	Calf	13 ins.
Ankle	8½ ins.	Ankle	8½ ins.

You, too, can keep your stylish, slender figure—and at the same time build up new health which will be reflected in a clearer skin, brighter eyes and youthful-high spirits—by taking a daily dose of Kruschen Salts.

Kruschen is a scientific blend of various mineral salts found in the waters of those European Spas which have been used by generations of people to improve their health and figure.

Get a 75c. bottle of Kruschen Salts to-day (it lasts four weeks), and take half a teaspoonful in a glass of hot water first thing every morning.

PEOPLE'S MART

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED To Represent The "Old Reliable Ponthill Nurseries." Fruit Trees, Shrubs and Plants, now in large demand. Profitable employment, with exclusive territory in town or country. Liberal terms, paid weekly. Handsome free outfit. STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto 2.

CLOTHING AGENTS WANTED

Old Established Firm Making One Of The Highest standard custom tailored made to measure clothes require representatives. We offer highest commissions as well as cash bonuses and free suits. Write telling us all about yourself and the prospects in your district. We will then reserve one of our expensive outfits, which will be one of the best money makers you have ever handled. P. O. BOX 2017, Montreal, Que.

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES

A Complete Range Of Brushes, Colors, Paper, Canvas Pastels for general Artists' use. Send for Catalogue. ART EMPORIUM LTD. 1429 McGill College Ave., Montreal 1-52

BULBS AND PLANTS

Choice ORCHIDS, LILYUMS, HIMALAYAN FLOWER SEEDS—Free catalogue. G. GHOSE & CO., Townend, Darjeeling, India.

Dahlias, 10 Assorted, 5 Named; or 50 Gladioli \$1.00, postpaid. ALICE TAYLOR, Richmond, Quebec, Route-1.

BUSINESS CARDS

BRIGGS TANNERY AND FUR CO. LTD., Calgary, Alta. Furs and Coats—remodelled, Buffalo coats and robes for sale. Hides bought.

22 Acres Of Tractors, Trucks, Cars. We Are The largest wreckers in the world. We wrecked 500 tractors of 50 makes and models; hundreds of trucks and cars. Get your used parts from us. We sell cheap. ELMWOOD AUTO WRECKING CO., Galesburg, Illinois. Write, wire, phone Main 1967.

EXPERT TANNING OF HORSE AND CATTLE hides for harness lace and robes. We do all kinds of tanning. Satisfaction guaranteed. TOWNE AND SONS, Merrittton, Ontario.

DOGS

Purebred Male Collies Shepherd Parentage; Sables and tri-colors; ages two months to nine; prices \$4.00 to \$10.00. GEORGE COX, Rockwood, Ont.

EDUCATIONAL

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, Irvington, Indianapolis, Indiana, established 1896, offers correspondence courses leading to degrees—Arts and Theology. Competent faculty, individual instruction, reasonable fees. Catalogue on request.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

Women Wanted To Sew For Us At Home. Sewing machine necessary. No selling. ONTARIO NECKWEAR COMPANY, Dept. 260, Toronto 3, Ont.

FOR SALE

Quilt Patches, Washfast Cottons, Prints, Finest shades, designs. Big bundle, over 550—95c; 125—25c. Postpaid. ROYAL TEXTILES, Dept. W2, Box 45, Outremont, Montreal.

FOR SALE (Continued.)

400 BARGAINS—FREE CATALOGUE

Lowest Prices In Canada. Drygoods and Wearing apparel. Hose 12c. Women's Underwear 22c. Men's Caps 24c. Men's Suits \$5.95 and 400 other bargains. Write to Dept. 5 "WHOLESALE," P. O. Box 423, Station H, Montreal.

G'TEED 100% MAPLE SYRUP AND SUGAR. Summery syrup not so good! Get the 1935 runs; with flavor and quality. Write for display sheet of sizes and living Prices to N. H. O'BRIEN, Sutton, Que.

GARDEN SEED

SEND FOR OUR Free Catalogue of Manitoba grown rock garden plants, ornamental trees, shrubs, perennial plants, lilies, etc. Our stock is especially adapted to the colder parts of Canada. MANITOBA HARDY PLANT NURSERY, Dropmore, Man. F. L. Skinner, Proprietor. "Canada's Leading Lily Growers."

GROW YOUR OWN VEGETABLES—Flowers—Plenty of everything to eat fresh—and for winter. Beautiful flowers in newest shades. Big Oversize Packets only 3c. to 4c. per packet. Dominion Government Seed Branch Report dated September 21, 1934, places McPayden Seeds top of the list for Quality Every Packet Dated. No Dealers' Commission Boxes. Direct Mail Order only. Over 200,000 satisfied customers last season. CLIP THIS Ad and get Large Packet Beautiful Flowers FREE—or send 25c. for 10 Big Packets regular vegetables with Free Flower Seeds and Special Coupon good for 25c. on first order. Money Order preferred to coin or stamps. DIRECT MAIL ONLY. MCPAYDEN SEED CO., 237 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont., and Winnipeg, (19).

HONEY FOR SALE

Clover Honey, 6 Tens Or 12 Fives For \$3.75. FRANK W. FRY, Wardsville, Ont.

HOTELS

THE WINNIPEG HOTEL
216 Main St., Opp. C.N.R.
Modern, Warm, Quiet, Clean, Homelike.
Reasonable Rates; Courteous Service.
J. M. KINGSTON, Prop.

MEDICAL

Ruptured?—For Relief And Comfort Write SMITH MFG. COMPANY, Dept. 78, Preston, Ont.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

IMPROVE YOUR VIOLIN—NEW INVENTED Violin sounding post, guaranteed to make any violin louder and clear tone. 25 cents. J. NABOZNIK, 530 Parkview St., Winnipeg, Man.

NURSERY STOCK

Early Tomatoes, Ontario Grown Seed Is Better. Eleven varieties raspberries certified. EDWARD LOWDEN, Hamilton, Ontario.

SEED CATALOG FREE—Write Today. Quality seeds of vegetables, flowers and field root seeds. No better value for your money in Canada. ONTARIO SEED COMPANY, Waterloo, Ont.

PHOTOGRAPHY

Outstanding Reproductions Of Valuable Photographs all sizes. Enquiries solicited. BARCLIFFE STUDIOS, Calgary.

FILMS DEVELOPED—ANY SIZE, 25c. With One print from each negative. Extra prints, eight for 25c. SASKATCHEWAN PHOTO SUPPLY, Saskatoon, Sask.

PHOTOGRAPHY (Continued)

Roll Developed And Printed 25c. Reprints 3c. Each. A. D. MACKENZIE, Grand River, N. S.

POULTRY

AAA ESSEX BRED CHICKS

6 famous breeds; ten years' selective breeding. Free catalogue. ESSEX HATCHERY & BREEDING FARMS, Box W, Essex, Ontario.

CHICKS—Hanson Direct. Why Not Have The best large birds? Leghorns, Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Giants. Our male birds are R.O.P. and from pedigreed stock. Prices that will surprise you. SCHAPER'S HATCHERY, 50 Charon St., Kitchener, Ont.

PRINTING

100 Gummed Name And Address Stickers—10c. 100 printed envelopes, letterheads or cards—50c. STAR SERVICE, Tenby, Manitoba.

200 Printed Letterheads Or Envelopes, Postpaid \$1.00. LEBLANC SIGNS, Sydney, N. S.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

CHAS. H. GRANT, K.C., Barrister And Solicitor, 513 McLeod Block, Edmonton.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

SMALL TRUCK GARDEN

Including greenhouse, garden tractor, and delivery truck. Good tourist trade with daily delivery. ADVERTISER 51, P. O. Box, 3070, Montreal.

RADIO

Battery And Electric Radios \$15 Up Complete. Write for price list. PALACE RADIO SHOPPE, 721 Pape, Toronto, Ont.

SEEDS

SIBERIAN COSSACK Halfa Stands Severe Winters and grows heavy crops of fine hay. Write for seed prices.—JOSEPH BETZ, Stouffville, Ontario.

STAMPS AND COINS

OLD COINS AND BILLS, 3 Foreign Coins And Price List 10c. STEPHENS, 1702 Main St., Elkhart, Indiana.

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS

GOOD HARDY STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 50c hundred. Cutbert raspberries, \$1.00 hundred. CHAS. HILLERBECK, Sydenham, Ontario.

Strawberry Plants. Senator Dunlop, Parsons Beauty, Kellogg Premier, Good Plants. Write for prices. A. FAIRCHILD, St. Williams, Ontario.

TURKEYS

CHOICE Bronze Turkey Toms \$3.00, Hens \$2.50. JOSEPH GOURLAY & SONS, Carp, Ont.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

NOTICE is hereby given that GLADYS SARAH JENKINSON, nurse, of the City of Ottawa, Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the present or next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, GEORGE WILLIAM WEEKS, chauffeur, of the City and District of Montreal, on the grounds of adultery and desertion.

DATED at Montreal, Province of Quebec, January 25th, 1935.
ADOLPHE GARDNER, K. C.,
Attorney for Applicant.

R. O. P. Hereford Bulls

Their performance on the range—assuring the largest calf crops of any breed—has won merited popularity with ranchers and farmers alike.

If you contemplate raising beef cattle

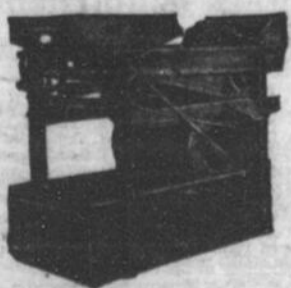
Buy Hereford Bulls

Get our list of members, see who they are, and buy now.

For information write:

CANADIAN HEREFORD BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION
ANCASTER, ONTARIO

FORANO HAND FANNING MILLS and POWER CLEANERS



For Seed and Grain. Four different styles.

THE FLESSISVILLE FOUNDRY
Dept. C.
FLESSISVILLE, QUEBEC

When answering advertisers, please mention Witness and Canadian Homestead.

THE WEEK IN PARLIAMENT
(Continued from page 4)

ing British Columbia and Prince Edward Island.

The resolution was then referred to the committee on agriculture.

Thursday, February 21.—The Prime Minister, answering a query of Hon. W. O. Euler (Liberal, North Waterloo), denied there was any warrant for a newspaper story, that the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission was to be abolished and the field of radio-broadcasting to be abandoned to private enterprise. "If one were called upon in this House to answer every statement made as to what is contemplated by the Government," the Prime Minister commented, "one would be constantly engaged in answering questions rather than transacting the business of Parliament."

The Liberal Leader, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, raised some objection to "leaks" to the newspapers of some of the reports of the Price Spreads Commission. The Prime Minister agreed very strongly but pointed out that, inasmuch as the parliamentary committee of last session was later changed into a Royal Commission, that body would be expected to report first to the Government and not to Parliament.

Unemployment Insurance Bill Slightly Changed

Humphrey Mitchell (Labor, East Hamilton) objected to the provision in the Unemployment Insurance bill whereby an appeal by an employee on a dispute would be taken to the courts. He thought the Commission should be the final court, as in the former case the workman would be "at a distinct disadvantage." He did not think the employers should be able to appeal from the decision of the Commission to the courts and to have counsel to represent them. Premier Bennett replied this was the practice in Britain and thought that in Canada appeal to the Exchequer Court would be satisfactory. Any appeals from the regional boards would be settled by the Commission.

After some discussion it was decided to make a slight change to provide that appeal might be taken by the Commission to the Exchequer Court, which would relieve both the employee and the employer of such expense.

A. A. Heaps (Labor, North Winnipeg) thought that reference to a court should not be provided at all, that the Commission should be held finally responsible. Finally Premier Bennett agreed to make the section provide that only questions of law be referred to the Exchequer Court, and questions of fact to be determined by the Commission itself.

A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni) had a resolution favoring rescinding of the prohibition against export of fresh sock-eye salmon, but with the time allowed private members almost exhausted he wished it referred to the committee on marine and fisheries.

C.C.F. members protested that an unemployment insurance advisory committee was unnecessary and that the Commission itself would be quite capable of determining when the fund was insolvent. Prime Minister Bennett defending Section 36 of the bill providing for the appointment of such a committee declared this to be one of the most important provisions of the unemployment insurance legislation. The experience of the British Government, which had a similar section in its bill, had proved this to be so. It was necessary, he declared, to have a body of "high minded" citizens, serving without compensation but with a deep interest in the welfare of such a scheme, to act as the "watchdogs" of the fund.

C.C.F. Disappointed in Health Provisions

J. S. Woodsworth rose to quote the preamble of the bill which speaks of "other forms of social insurance" and said that hints had been thrown out about health insurance but the bill did not cover this and the impression should not be allowed to go out that it did. Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King also asked if this was all that was to be done with respect to it or if the Prime Minister had further legislation to bring down dealing with the matter. H. E. Spencer, Miss Agnes MacPhail, and Angus MacInnis spoke strongly of the need for action on the question of health insurance. When Mr. MacInnis referred to "a progressive country like Canada kicking along twenty years behind the old country. It is time we kicked out of it and did something worthy," Mr. Bennett interjected. "Strong language, Mr. Chairman, from a great many hon. gentlemen opposite."

"Not gentlemen only," retorted Miss MacPhail.

"If there were any exaggeration in this House I am sure the hon. member for Southeast Grey would be associated with it," responded the Prime Minister; "there is no doubt about that—anything strong or abusive."

Premier Bennett pointed out that while the provinces had their own health schemes, and while they were reluctant to surrender their jurisdiction in this matter, all the Federal Government could do under the present legislation was to provide that medical care be given to those insured against unemployment. He stated that, in the supplementary estimates, a sum would be included to provide for such service. It would apply to about 2,000,000 of the country's total population, and was as far as the Dominion

could go unless or until the provinces were prepared to surrender their jurisdiction.

Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King thought that the foundations of a national health service had already been laid and proceeded to quote from his record. The old question of provincial rights had bobbed up, of course. Mr. Woodsworth urged the really pressing need for action on the health question. He cited a report made in 1929, similar to one of the year before that which raised this point. "If my friends the Liberals are going to sit there and take that position, this country may well ask itself whether it should commit its future to a party which refused to take action on one of the most important questions confronting the people of Canada."

From then on he continued urging his point amid a torrent of interruptions and interjections. The responsibility must be assumed by the Government, he declared.

Dr. J. P. Howden (Liberal, St. Boniface) and Dr. F. W. Gershaw (Liberal, Medicine Hat) protested that the people were being amply provided with medical service, but the trouble was, chiefly in Western Canada, that the doctors were unable to make a living out of caring for those who were unable to pay. A national scheme whereby these services would be paid for by the State was the solution to the problem, some members urged.

Liberals Move to Refer Bill to Supreme Court

Just before adjournment Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King moved an amendment to the last section of the bill, to provide that the measure should come into operation by proclamation of the Governor-in-Council only after a reference to the Supreme Court on the question of the measure's validity, and after that court has declared it to be intra vires of the Federal Parliament. His amendment was defeated by a vote of 21 for and 57 against the C.C.F. group voting with the Government.

C. N. R. Questions to The Fore

Friday, February 22.—Railway amalgamation is not an aim of the Government, the writing down of the Canadian National Railways capital structure is not a live issue, and the audit firm of George A. Touche and Company is not being replaced by the Clarkson Gordon and Dilworth firm because the former auditors strongly recommended a downward revision of the Government-owned railways debt, declared Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, on his bill to change the auditors of the railway.

No audit firm should have a "strangle hold" on the job, the Minister told the House and the only reason the change was being made was that it was felt the Touche Company had had the work long enough and that another firm should be given a chance. In support of his proposal he cited the provision in the banking legislation which called for a change every two years in the auditors of the banks. This provision had been inserted in the interests of the shareholders, and he thought it a good principle to follow in connection with the Canadian National Railways.

Hon. W. D. Euler (Liberal, North Waterloo) and Ross W. Gray (Liberal, West Lambton), urged adoption of the recommendations of the Touche Company that there be a substantial write-down in the road's debt. They declared no very good reason had been offered by the Minister for making a change in the auditors. Mr. Euler contended that it was unfair to the railway and to the principle of public ownership that the reports of the railway should be burdened with figures representing debt that would never be repaid and the interest on which would never be paid. Mr. Gray charged that by refusing to rectify the capital structure the position of the road was never fairly presented to the public.

Auditors' Financial Recommendations

Mr. Euler read from the auditors' report to show the items making up the total debt of the Government railways of \$1,770,000,000. They are as follows: Old Grand Trunk, \$165,000,000; Canadian Northern Railway, \$100,000,000; Old Grand Trunk debentures, \$15,000,000; Government advances for deficits, \$324,000,000; Government loans for capital purposes, \$337,000,000; interest accrued by railways on Government advances and loans, \$424,000,000; and Government expenditure on Canadian Government Railways (the Intercolonial) \$404,000,000.

"To correct misconceptions of Canada's financial position, the auditors suggest that the old Grand Trunk liabilities of \$165,000,000 should be written off completely, because the Board of Arbitration in 1921 declared the stock to be worthless and the intrinsic property investment values substantially over-stated. The next recommendation was that the \$100,000,000 of Canadian Northern stock be written down to \$18,000,000, using the findings of the Arbitration Board of 1918 as the basis for this reduction. Thirdly, the auditors urged the complete writing off of the \$324,000,000 of Government assurance for deficits, "because it represents nothing but a contribution by the shareholders to replace their impaired capital."

As to the two remaining items, namely, the \$337,000,000 for capital purposes and the \$404,000,000 spent on the Inter-

Just a Bit of Loose Change—

You can find it in almost any man's pocket any time.

He doesn't think much about it—doesn't even bother to keep track of it. It's just for incidental expenses.

YET that loose change which he thinks scarcely worth a passing thought, if invested in a SUN LIFE policy suited to his own particular needs, would ensure protection for his family's future and comfort for his own later years. So much, bought at so little cost!

Figure out with a SUN LIFE representative what your loose change will buy.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office - - - Montreal

Books for Overseas Readers

The choice of books for the reader in England is comparatively easy, but those abroad are often out of touch with current opinion and must choose their books alone. The TIMES BOOK CLUB caters specially for such people. For example under—

Overseas Service No. 1

One of the best recent novels published at 7s. 6d. will be sent to any address in the world post free, each month. The books are ex-library copies in excellent condition. Subscribers may choose their own books from our catalogues, or have them selected by our Librarians in accordance with their instructions.

35/- per annum, post free.

There are Services designed for every need, to suit all purses. They are in fact, invaluable alike to the individual, the library, or to the Social Club anxious to keep its bookshelves up-to-date.

THE TIMES BOOK CLUB (The Times Book Co., Ltd.)
42 WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

Saskatchewan Live Stock Association Sales

held in conjunction with

REGINA WINTER FAIR, MARCH 26th. to 29th., 1935

Sale Entries Expected

250 Pure Bred Cattle—50 Choice Bred Sows

March 27th — Sale of Bred Sows, Pure Bred and Grade

March 28th — Sale of Shorthorns and Red Polls.

March 29th — Sale of Holsteins, Ayrshires, Angus and Herefords

Reduced Fares on All Railroads

For further information write

J. G. Robertson, Sec. Sask. Live Stock Ass'ns., Regina, Sask.

The Montreal Cottons Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE QUARTERS percent (1 3/4%), being at the rate of Seven percent (7%) per annum, has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 28th day of February, 1935.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
HUGH A. WILSON,
SECRETARY-TREASURER.
Valleyfield, February 21st, 1935.

colonial, the auditors suggested that instead of carrying these as an ordinary liability by the Canadian National Railways there should be issued to the Government of Canada \$760,000,000 in common stock upon which no interest would be paid.

"If these recommendations were carried out," commented Mr. Euler, "there would be this situation. Items now totalling \$1,011,000,000 would disappear entirely from the railway company's account with the Dominion of Canada and the remaining \$760,000,000 would appear not as a debt owed by the railways as a debtor or to the Government as a creditor, but as an investment by the Government, and it would be subject to the ordinary risks of business. If there were a profit the Government would get a dividend, and if there were a loss it would not be carried on the books as a liability of the company for all time to come."

A. W. Neill's proposal to bring coastal shipping under the railway commission was negatived and Angus MacInnis's bill to give absentee ballots to men in relief camps was rejected 37-19.



Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three Quarters per cent. (1 3/4%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1935, payable 15th April, 1935, to shareholders of record 30th March, 1935.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.
Montreal, February 20th, 1935.



Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1935, payable 1st April, 1935, to shareholders of record 15th, March 1935.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.
Montreal February 20th, 1935.

The Montreal "Witness and Canadian Homestead" is printed and published at No. 380 Craig St. W., in the City of Montreal, by Frederick Eugene Dougal—under the old firm name and style of John Dougal & Son—of the City of Montreal. Subscription rate \$2.00 a year.