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The Week's Outlook

"Make Canada a Land to Love"

The Coming Session

MR. Fielding is invoked by the protectionists who see how things are tending as having promised "tranquillity" in tariff matters. He did so promise for the session for which he was speaking. Had conditions continued the same he might have still followed that line as the only one possible for a government balancing on a thin edge where it is maintained in power by balanced weights on either side—the Gouin Protectionists a dead weight on the right, the Progressives tugging on the left. The government is now, more than before, at the mercy of the left hand tug—not altogether unwelcome to sound Liberals. At all events there is the sound of a going in the treetops that seems to bode something else than tranquillity on the tariff question. Not that the weathercock points only one way. The manufacturers meet the prevailing western breeze with gusts of demand for increased duties here and there—something absolutely necessary to save this or that industry, or to set this or that promising infant on its feet. There are those who think the agricultural implements will be made the scapegoat and sacrificed to the wolves. That interest is right in saying it should not suffer for the sins of the whole crowd. Its privilege perhaps hits the farmer more squarely in the face than others. But whatever adds to the cost of living and therefore adds to the cost of labor hits them equally. Let them get what they can but fight for all round reductions.

A Contentious Measure

ANOTHER thing for which the session is anxiously looked forward to by very many is whether the churches will be allowed to carry out their decision to unite or not. There should be no question on that point if Parliament could be counted on to act in accordance with the principles of religious liberty. On those principles the various religious bodies should be free to act as presumably guided from above. There are two things that parliament is bound to look into when asked for this legislation. One is whether the churches have acted in accordance with their constitutions. The other is whether the rights of individuals have been as well guarded as the circumstances will admit of. Both of these points will be disputed. Both of them have, we do not doubt, been as carefully cared for as men of unusual intelligence have been able to do it. As we understand it, the rights of minorities have been generously treated, as is only right. But a parliament which decides everything by majorities as the only feasible method of governing mankind, every member of which has left behind him an utterly unrepresented minority, cannot give weight to complaints against that principle where no other is possible. One of the most painful sights that avowed Christianity can present to the "World" is that of professed Christians, members of one church, accusing each other of every moral crime in the full publicity of parliament. That we have this horrible exhibition to go through, sadder in the sight of Heaven than orgies of natural vice, is rendered evident by the sort of accusations that are being broadcast throughout the country. It may be a pity that a church should have any material interests to be dealt with by parliament. Then again it may be good for those who profess and call themselves Christians to have such an anticipation of the judgment day to expose before the sun of what sort they really are.

Another Revision

LAST session the Bank Act came up for its decennial revision. In spite of vigorous demands from the Progressives for another year to consider the measure it was passed with some amendments which were born of the failure to place responsibility for the Merchant's Bank failure. Since then there has been a series of bank mergers and failures the last and worst of which have been the failure of the Home Bank and the absorption of the Banque Nationale by the Banque d'Hochelaga. There will be a demand for new banking legislation and it will be hard to resist. Government inspection of the banks will be sought and the bankers have made it known that they will not object. Rightly managed banks have nothing to fear except possible crippling restrictions. The party that has much to fear is government, lest, being put in charge of the banks it be held liable on their errors. To have to say whether this bank is safe and that one not safe would imply government responsibility for the banks and therefore government banking—an innovation which is not likely to be accepted by the public. What has always to be found in such matters, sometimes difficult to find, is the right middle course.

Forest Waste

IT seems probable that the Commission that is now investigating the proposal to put an embargo on the export of pulpwood will see it properly buried. It required no commission to show that the demand was not in the interest of forest preservation, but of the Canadian pulp mills, which would be able to determine the price. The settler who has been able to make a good winter job out of the wood on his land would have to take what the home mills chose to give him. It is just protection reversed to enable the big fish to swallow the little fish. If it were the axe that was depleting our forests the straightforward remedy would be to tax its product and thus keep for the country the uncut value of her timber, leaving to the woodman the value of his work. But far from wasting the timber, it seems, as things are, that the axe is its chief saviour. According to Mr. Robson Black, the secretary of the Canadian Forestry association, fire carries off ten times as much timber value annually as the axe does, destroying to the value of fifteen million dollars a year. It would seem that the axe is largely wielded to forestall the fire. A witness before the Commission sitting in Montreal said the Canadian mills only buy from the small buyers when they cannot help it, preferring to cut from their own limits to save the timber from the fire. In view of the fact that the rapidly reducing supply of timber must almost necessarily put a greatly enhanced price upon it in the near future this theory implies a very serious dread of that form of waste. To keep the pulpwood from going abroad the same dealer said: let them pay just a little more than the Americans, and they will get it all. Indeed, at the same price Canadian dealers would very much rather sell at home. The same witness referred also to the terrific destruction by the bud-worm. Witnesses and experts seem to agree that by stopping all this destruction we should have in new growth a continuous supply; although it is hard to see how any one can talk about continuous supply in view of ever new uses and the startling increases in consumption. At all events the way to save the timber, as Mr. Black points out, is to stop burning it down. Six thousand fires a year are making Canada annually fifteen millions poorer. And with the forests will go population, a much more important export than pulpwood. Anyone who knows anything of the earlier lumbering regions in the north knows of farmsteads decaying in the midst of second growth scrub where once were smiling farms. Mr. Black quotes Sir Clifford Sifton as saying that without the forests Canada will not be able to support more than three million people; rather a desolate view compared with the common computations of fifty million, or double that. We do not of course, vouch for this new estimate, though the authority is not to be despised. The province of Quebec has a hundred and fifty thousand dollars on the estimates for fire-fighting this year, besides twenty thousand for airplane operation. The province has been given three airplanes for which a base has been established at Chicoutimi. People are at least waking up to the impending peril. We have, however, very much to learn about forest culture which countries that have had to create their forests could teach us.

The Staff Of Life

THE United States is just now getting a lesson in price-fixing, a game the bakers can, it seems, organize better than the farmers can. The facts as alleged by "the People's Legislative Service" are in a nutshell. The average price of bread in the United States is nine cents a pound; the average price of bread in Britain made from American flour is twopence, or four cents. The difference means a million dollars a day that the bakers are gouging out of the people of the United States. Probably enough the bakers will say something to modify this smashing statement. They may say that the British get American wheat at a market rate in competition with Canadian wheat and Argentine wheat while they have to pay a price enhanced by protection. They may allege trade union labor and lordly methods of delivery. But whether they attribute their heavy contribution to the cost of living to the higher cost of labor or to the more expensive system of delivery they will hardly be able to escape the general conclusion that the American system is economically at fault as compared with the British. In Montreal, the price of bread is about seven cents a pound.

A Desperate Struggle

SUBMISSION of the Liquor question to the people was almost a "plank" in the "platform" of the present Government at the last election. The temperance forces in Ontario have been alive to this prospect but not so readily mobilized as "the trade." The warning that the crisis is imminent is a call to activity. Ontario has again and again given her verdict on liquor. By Plebiscite, by Local Option, by Referendum, she has declared for Prohibition. It is quite plain that the province does not want the sale of liquor. It has now, however, to face new arguments—the argument that the prohibitory law has been broken is being well plied by the press and the very telling argument of great liquor revenues releasing other provinces from taxation, as though it was a noble thing for a province to live comfortably off the proceeds of drink. The defeat of prohibition in four other provinces, and the industrious booming of Quebec's government groggery system must have had more or less effect on the public mind in Ontario. The Ontario Government seems to have a natural hankering after easy money and, though we do not believe it would seek the repeal of the Ontario Temperance act by any unfair methods, its predilections will have weight in the contest. We have the hosts of a whole continent against us. We are facing the evil in his new guise of a benefactor, a tax saver. It is a time to fight with the back to the wall with that desperation with which our soldiers held the trenches—to fight every inch of the ground until the sure hour of final victory. Meantime, have we the faith and the determination to say: "They shall not pass"?

Gang Warily

IT is, as we presume, most people in Britain think, including the leaders of the Labor party themselves, a good thing for Labor that it enters on government in the leading strings of Liberalism. In that relationship it is able to do great things for the country, things that the somewhat divided Liberal party could not do in so whole-hearted a way—things indeed that will bring more solid strength to the Labor party itself than with a freer hand it would probably have won. But, though in legislative fetters, it is administratively in a position to get out of hand and do things which the nation will not tolerate. One of these is the giving of equal support whether a man works or whether he does not. John Bull is not a dreamer. He says to himself. "Grant this, and how much work would be done." We have seen something of how even a moderate dole works in the case of some of the harvesters who returned to its safety rather than accept the rude toil that Canada offered them. An estimate of the effect of the dole on character is afforded by the declaration from Ottawa made, possibly, under pressure from Labor, that in selecting immigrants those who have been receiving doles are not wanted. There has been a clash on the subject with the communist wing of Labor. Fortunately it has not come to rupture. The sceptre of power, sternly waved, was wisely not carried the length of a blow. We see no lively hope of any new combination that can do better for Britain than the present one, around which cling so many cheerful hopes. The nation—we may say, the nations, all but his own radicals—have hailed Mr. MacDonald's general attitude as correct, and have taken hope from his optimism. If the Liberals, by assailing the one vulnerable joint in his armor should effect another overturn, we should only have a still smaller minority at the mercy of an exasperated opposition. The tremendous nature of the burdens Mr. MacDonald and his collaborators have assumed demands for them every sympathy. Mr. MacDonald feels the need of laying off his Foreign Office work if he can find the man to entrust it to. If he should fall under the load he has so bravely taken up the nation will suffer great loss.

The Labor Program

MR. MacDonald and his government came successfully through the ordeal of their first parliamentary week. The premier's introductory speech was terse and moderate. He touched on a great variety of subjects, from Poplar to Moscow, from parliamentary procedure to the state of British trade. In everything he showed himself the practical idealist, the prophet seeking to make all things according to the pattern that had been shown him in the mount, yet remembering that he had to use common, everyday, material in his building. He frankly accepted his position as leader of a minority government, a condition likely henceforth to be

usual. "I think," he said, "that it will necessitate some alteration in our House of Commons habits." The Labor Government would not go out on any snap division. It would go out "if defeated upon substantial issues, issues of principle, issues that really matter." He ridiculed the stories told by Sir Robert Horne on his arrival in Canada that it was in the nature of Labor to destroy the nation, destroy its credit, confiscate capital, and so on. He held that the fact that the value of securities had risen since the election effectually proved that these scares were "sheer rubbish." His government was not going to pursue a policy of tranquility. They were going to pursue a firmer policy; a policy of confidence—not merely confidence in one section but confidence on the part of the whole of the nation. The key note of the Labor programme was struck in his declaration that "while we have to be economic and scientific in dealing with material capital, we must be equally scientific in dealing with human capital. Therefore any scheme dealing with unemployment must . . . revive trade and must in the meantime give adequate maintenance to those who are unemployed, pending the revival of trade." His words on taxation might, with advantage, be laid to heart by other governments: "Owing to the unsettled state of Europe, international exchange is against honest countries that are paying their debts and balancing their budgets. The Cabinet must consider the whole question of the national debt. It has to consider how far certain forms of taxes enter directly into the cost of production and hamper the trade of the country and how far other taxes are only taxes upon luxuries and by their imposition do not hamper the industrial development of Great Britain. All this is very reassuring, indicating, as it does that the country was never in safer, or in the best use of the word, never in more Conservative hands than those of the present occupants of the treasury benches. This discovery will come as a surprise to a great many people.

English Revolutions

MR. Asquith told in Parliament of a letter he had got from a lady expressing a fervent hope that a place had been reserved for him in the lowest abyss of hell on account of the support he had rendered the Labor party in the division that brought it into office. This is the lovely spirit in which Gladstone was assailed when he was called a Russian spy and all sorts of other terrible things. Mr. Lloyd George, too, in the days of his famous budgets used to receive unstamped and anonymous letters accusing him of building castles for himself out of the Treasury funds and plotting to dethrone the King and set up the guillotine in Whitehall. The enlightened and liberal Walter Bagehot looked forward with something of dismay to these days of proletarian power. Writing shortly after the passing of the Reform Act of 1867, he says: "The average working man can only earn very scanty wages by coarse labor. They have no time to improve themselves, for they are laboring the whole day through, and their early education was so small that in most cases it is dubious whether even if they had much time, they could use it to good purpose. . . . . Statesmen . . . . will have suggested topics which will bind the poor as a class together; topics which will excite them against the rest. . . . . which will make them think that some new law will make them comfortable . . . that Government has at its disposal an inexhaustible fund out of which it can give to those who want without also creating elsewhere other and greater wants. If the first work of the poor voters is to try to create a 'poor man's paradise,' as poor men are apt to fancy that paradise . . . the great political trial now beginning will simply fail. The wide gift of the elective franchise will be a great calamity to the whole nation, and to those who gain it as great a calamity as any." The world has moved since Bagehot's time and men have moved with it. The Radicalism of his day, crude and violent at the bottom and doctrinaire at the top, might have been dangerous had it, by any revolutionary coup, seized the reins of power. But, while in many respects going far beyond its program of sixty years ago, radicalism has fitted itself for its present position of authority by a broader outlook, and by appreciation of its responsibility not only for the welfare of its own constituency but of that of the nation, and, as far as may be, for that of the world. It is to be remembered that Britain has never been a land of catastrophic changes. Even the Norman Conquest, the erection of the Commonwealth, the "glorious revolution" of 1688 were accomplished under legal forms and with a minimum of disturbance to the life of the ordinary citizen. Britain really, has passed through revolutions as substantial as any country in the world, but as a rule they have come "not with observation," and with no interruption of the national continuity. The evolution under Labor will apparently come in like manner.

A Communist Gesture

THERE is a section of the Labor Party which believes in the "inexhaustible fund" which Mr. Bagehot pictured and in the "poor man's paradise" which is to be created through its means. Mr. MacDonald recognizes the driving power of this section, but rightly fears that it may try to drive too fast and too far and so defeat its own ends. So in making up his cabinet he drew cautiously from its ranks. Of this section is Mr. John Wheatly, Minister of Health, a somewhat headstrong Glasgow theorist, Poplar which once sent the famous Will Crooks to Parliament, is a borough of East London, containing an overwhelming population of working and workless, people. After the war, when unemployment became serious, the Board of Guardians, led by George Lansbury, of the Daily Herald, decreed that the unemployed man should receive "out of work pay at the full trade union scale of wages. To raise the required funds they levied taxes of an almost confiscatory character. The ratepayers appealed to Government, and the Minister of Labor in the Bonar Law Government declared the enhanced dole illegal, and the auditors of the Local Government Board refused to sanction it. Finally the Government imposed a limit on the amount to be raised, and ruled that the guardians had illegally raised a hundred thousand pounds in excess of their limit and were liable to prosecution. The law court held that Mr. Lansbury, his son, and his colleagues, were personally liable for the £100,000 excess. The item hung in the air until Mr. Wheatly came into office. One of his first administrative acts was to cancel the charge and relieve the Lansburys and their friends of their indebtedness. Although the Labor Government is in office, the majority in parliament are strongly opposed to the Robin Hood practice of thus "taking from the rich to give unto the poor." Mr. MacDonald must support Mr. Wheatly or anger the Clydebank brigade, and if Liberals and Conservatives choose to come together and push the quarrel he would be certain of defeat. But neither Mr. Asquith nor Mr. Baldwin is anxious for office just now so the motion brought in by the Liberal party merely condemns the action of the government in general terms and urges that the only remedy for the difficulties of necessitous areas is to be found in the report of the London government. The passage of such a motion will be a warning to Mr. MacDonald and his friends that parliament and the nation, with the best will in the world to the new government, will not tolerate radical communism. The probabilities are, that, with Mr. Asquith and Mr. Baldwin hanging on either flank, Mr. MacDonald's administration will be highly prudent.

Swaraj

IT is the age of democracy—and democracy's judgment day. In this day of shock it has in most countries been found wanting. It is asserting itself in India. Swaraj (home-rule) has a majority in the Legislature. That would be the severest test of all. Is India really to take care of herself in such times? Without the British, democracy there would mean a return to the pre-British chaos. Some Mohammedan potentate of the north would, as of old, march down and harry the helpless south. That is the forecast of one such. Failing that many would look for such an orgy of ungoverned baboo government as, under slave government, bankrupted several of the southern states. This is a phase that has everywhere in greater or less degree, to be passed through. What will emerge? One thing that is already emerging is the discovery that no form of power will bring peace and justice that is not in-formed by the divine Spirit. The infinite need of mankind is in the way of becoming an infinite hunger. Let us not get frightened. There are people in India that understand all this peril and will shrink from its realization. The new constitution that is asked for may not be an impossible one. In any case experiences have their lessons.

Recognition of Russia

LENIN ruled Russia for six years and has left on established government to his successor, one of his coadjutors from the first. That is a fairly stable government in these days of change. It has been the custom of nations, and obviously a right as well as a necessary custom, to require only that a government be a government. Obviously one country cannot be responsible for the nature of the constitution or for the moral conditions of another, though the late Mr. Wilson seemed to think he had a duty in that direction with regard both to Russia and to Mexico. He required that a government could not be recognized unless its mandate from the people was shown. Mr. MacDonald only wants to know that the Goregon government is firm on its feet. That in itself is a good deal to ask of Mexico. His government has done the right thing in recognizing the Soviet government without any condition, except to recall the Soviet promise to put a stop to seditious propaganda which principle the Soviet admits in reply. If you want to come to an understanding with some one, it is better to begin by shaking hands. The man who had to go and be reconciled to his brother before he could approach God had to be ready to make what terms he could. The Genoa Conference had the Russian matter before it, making all sorts of demands with no results. Genoa was a fighting place of diplomatists, not a League of Nations. The conference, therefore, was a squabble for advantages. The conditions finally imposed, the resultant of the various pulls and pushes, were (a.) acknowledgment of national debts incurred by previous governments, (b.) restoration of the confiscated property of foreigners, or compensation for it, (c.) the stoppage of government countenance and backing to seditious propaganda against the governments of other countries. The first of these demands is legally warranted. The government of a country claims to be heir to the assets of its predecessor, it is therefore heir to its liabilities. The only excuse is poverty. It is acknowledged that a bankrupt cannot pay his debts. Mr. Lloyd George is twitting France with the lofty tone she assumed at Genoa. Russia could not be considered civilized unless she not only acknowledged her debts but made immediate arrangements to pay them with interest, the French delegates said. Only barbarians repudiated honest debts for honest money advanced by neighbors. They had no patience with debtors who pleaded the devastation of their country as a reason for putting off payment of what was due. This is the ex-premier's little joke on France. The second demand (b.) is in harmony with pre-war usage under the "good old rule" that he should take who has the power and he should keep who can. We have never ourselves been able to see why foreigners investing or doing business in a country should be better treated than the citizens with whom they have cast in their lot, or that governments should make themselves private debt-collectors at the cannon's mouth. As for demand (c.) which is the one in which Great Britain is most interested, it is a fair one to make. It necessarily applies only to government countenance and support given to sedition abroad; it cannot hope to stop the boot-legging of sedition into India, to say nothing of the intervening countries of Persia and Afghanistan, or even into Britain, seeing that what we call sedition is the very gospel of the state religion of Russia. With regard to Persia and Afghanistan, however, Russia will probably say that she is as free to busy herself as is Britain which has given both countries much advice.

What Will Come of It?

BEARING out Mr. MacDonald's confession of a faith that removes mountains and gives him to look for a speedy harmonizing of Europe as the result of his generous policy, his recognition of the Soviet government is being followed by action to a like end by Austria and by Norway, no doubt the beginning of a procession. Indeed Britain was almost forestalled by Italy whose treaty with Russia was about ready to be signed. If that horrible monster, the "counter-revolutionist," ever came in the flesh, Mussolini is it. Yet the Soviet government, to which that attitude is the one and only unpardonable and deadly sin, jumped into his arms; so desolate was its exile from all human fellowship; so pleased was it to get recognition anywhere. Mussolini, who rose to power over an inflated bubble of bolshevism engineered from Russia, which collapsed in the process, was among the very first to come to terms with the head centre of bolshevism. Exchange of commodities was of eminent economic interest to both countries. Economic interests harmonize absolutely with those of human brotherhood. Freedom of intercourse is a divine law. It is always pitiful to see it thwarted. Russia, if the stability of her conditions could be trusted, could readily absorb ten thousand million dollars in railway and all sorts of modern equipment. Her rulers, whose power rests on the repudiation of capital, now realize the need of it and would like to come to terms with capital. But what of the explosive conditions, of their own creation, which placed them in power? Must the honest disciples who adopted their gospel, and who committed their all to its keeping, be re-converted or as in France, shot down in turn? Must the happy multitude who saw in the principle of equal distribution a restoration of paradise be taught anew that in the sweat of their brow must they eat bread? How long must Russia wander in the fog of impracticable theory? What seems all too probable is that heartless capital will take heavy toll of these uncertainties. Uncertainty has always to be heavily paid for. But almost anything is better than condemning a vast and docile population that might be prosperous, to penurious stagnation. Meanwhile Chicherin is trying to bomb his way into the League of Nations as he did into the Genoa Conference, wherein he would, if he could, take up the whole space.

The Cost of Collecting

THE committee of experts which has been sitting at Berlin has made its report to the Reparation's Commission. Let us hope that it will be accepted and go into regenerative operation without delay. Action is five years overdue, not because people could not plainly see what must be done, but they would not face it. Britain and practically all countries shrank from the obvious fact that they would have to take payment in German products, largely to the displacement of their own. Of course there were people in Germany with enormous surplus wealth which they were busy secreting abroad, as it accumulated. But all of it would make a poor show over against the nation's debt. Germany has not done her duty in collecting that. Her governments on tottering thrones have stood in awe of the Stinneses and Bob-

lens and Ballins. France's hankering for the creation of some sort of buffer state that she could control, between her and her ruthless enemy has continuously vitiated her financial judgment. Meantime, Germany has been rapidly becoming less able to pay. In fact only the imminence of a total breakdown and getting nothing at all has brought the nations as far on as they are today. What is reported as "a new feature of the commission's plan" is really the only one that has ever been possible, the one that any commission during the past five years could not have failed to reach, namely, that reparations will be paid to the same amount as the international markets will absorb German goods and to the same amount that Germany can produce for foreign markets. First beginners in political economy like ourselves, cannot help seeing that payments between nations are practically made in goods. Any departure from that system by shipping gold, supposing such to be had, so deranges the balance of trade as to make the goods flow into the vacuum. It is not a decree of the Commission, but a law of nature that prescribes this process, and if the nations are determined to make Germany pay up they must just face it.

The Gold Bank

THE plan is to establish a gold-bank, half-German and half-foreign in its directorate, to issue a gold currency to the extent of about three billion gold marks, secured by half as much gold. The avowed purpose of the bank is to start up all the plants in Germany to their full working capacity. That would seem to imply an open market for all their surplus product. The safety of the investment would draw German capital out of its hiding places, and with that and foreign subscriptions there would be no difficulty of getting whatever amount was needed. The restoration of the Ruhr and the Rhineland to German financial control would be essential. When normal conditions are restored the bank will be able to issue paper to the extent of three times its capital instead of double. People are apt to talk of banking experts as hopeless materialists. But there does seem to be an unwonted amount of idealism, which is the modern name for faith, about this daring proposition, daring in assuming that the nations will open their markets to the full extent of Germany's capacity to produce, daring in believing that France and Belgium will hand over the productive portions of Germany, now sadly unproductive in their hands. Both faiths are beautiful and coming from men of knowledge and tried practical judgment are joyously hopeful. As to the markets, Britain is already seeing her own pet preserves passing from her, being underbid by Germany on Indian and Egyptian government contracts. That inevitable phase is already being faced. The other hope, that of releasing the occupied regions, is to be rendered practical by giving the occupying powers a lien on the railways of which they would relinquish control. Indeed there have been during the past few days signs that there may be something in the assumed lifting of the benumbing hands of those two powers from what is the pulsing heart of Germany. Our own view has always been that much the cheapest thing all the creditor nations could do would have been to wipe out all the debts. But that would have angered a different heart on both sides of the sea.

Strike of The Savants

FAR from dismissing the administrative officers of the previous government, as they no doubt expected, the Zaghloul government of Egypt seems to have taken up a sordid quarrel of one of the departments in violent fashion. Its treatment of the Carter outfit which has been investigating the Tutankhamen remains is brutal. The strike of the explorer, who still holds the key of the celebrated tomb, is, on the face of the news, frivolous and, to all appearance, a breach of contract. The ostensible matter in dispute is of contemptible proportions. We are, however, in no position to judge the merits of the disputants as we have heard one side of the case voluminously, but not illuminatively, and have not heard the other side at all. From what we have heard the quarrel has no merits. The side which we know places it in a ludicrous light. Because the Cairo department would not let the explorers take their wives into the tomb on the fourteenth, not till the sexenteenth, when everybody else could go, the representatives of the world's science—such a group as never was—with one accord struck work—did so by their own showing at the very crisis of the revelation to the world of the most wonderful archaeological treasures the world has ever unearthed, thereby consigning the same to decay and destruction. Never was there a flatter denouement to a more trumpeted performance. Lest the scientific group which ceased operations should appear to command the situation, the government immediately clapped a military guard on the tomb to prevent Mr. Carter and his companions entering it for any purpose. The government demands the key that thronging tourists may be admitted as announced. We are left at a loss to know whether the obstructive tactics of the government, which seem to have been going on for a long time, have no excuse except in the natural jealousy of an awaking people on finding foreigners revelling among its long-neglected treasures, or whether they have excuse in the patronizing attitude of the westerners, born of age-long usage and nursed in the occidental atmosphere of Shepheard's hotel; or whether, perchance, it is some pettier jealousy still between Anglo-Saxons in the Valley of the Kings and Frenchmen in the Egyptian Department of Antiquities, who wanted to have the glory of lifting the last lid. The Egyptians have been under some heel or other—continuously since the conquest of Alexander the Great—and have till now accepted the situation and rather encouraged occidental lordliness by their obsequious attitude. Not so much so the Turks who have been the lords there for many centuries, and who are the backbone of the present assertion of independence. Who is most to blame now we cannot say. It is the world wide audience so grandiosely called to the show that has received the worst slap in the face. All parties need to rise and explain.

Rapid Growth

JUDGE Lafontaine, before the Public Bills Committee, at Quebec, asking leave for the Catholic School Board of Montreal to borrow six million dollars for school extension, said that having occupied all sorts of buildings on lease, the Board found itself short of accommodation for eight or nine thousand children. It is most encouraging to hear him say that "all the districts are clamoring for schools. As soon as schools are opened they are filled to the roof." Crowding in Protestant schools, with forty per cent of their pupils of the Jewish faith, is just as bad. One class out of ten meets only for part of the day for lack of accommodation. Such is the growth of the Catholic population that three new schools are needed every year, the schools being on a sixteen class basis, the number of pupils in a class running as high as fifty. The Catholic school population has increased since 1817 from sixty three thousand to eighty-five thousand. A great part of this increase is due to the annexation of suburbs. The Protestant school population has increased fifty percent since 1917 and nearly half the increase came through annexation. The Catholic Board, when seeking permission to borrow, asked that the school tax be raised from seven mills on the dollar to ten. That is a most modest request in view of the lowered value of money, or, in other words, the increased cost of everything. We are not told that the people are clamoring for that; but so long as they do not think the school money is being in any way wasted they should make no objection to it. Our schools have never been generously treated in view of the infinite importance of the service it is their function to render. The uneconomic conditions which Judge Lafontaine described of small classes scattered in rented houses and stores temporarily fitted up are no matter for boasting.

A New Canada

WE have a letter enclosing a printed draft constitution for Canada which proposes to abolish all race and class antagonisms and build up a united nation on the sure foundation of whiskey, which, with the help of wine and beer and motor cars, is to furnish all the funds. Whiskey is to be sold at a dollar and a half a quart, but only one quart a day to the same person; wine and beer without restriction, except that they must not be sold to any one who is drunk. Here is the enclosing letter. The English is too literal a translation from good French:

The Witness of Montreal,

Mr. the Director, Seeing the unjust treatment of the government toward the lower classes of the society we resolve to raise up and protest by founding a new party call Demo arac. The objet of this new party is to represente all the classes of society at the Parliament, to take away the taxes to be replace by the liquor's revenu, automobiles revenu etc. as you will see in the program inclued. The principal point of our program is the union of the races. With this union we are sure of the success to overthrow the burden of taxes and have our liberty. Please examin our program carefully and we dare to beg of you a help of your powerful paper and be sure we will be your much oblige

JOSEPH VEZINA
Ste. Thecle,
Champlain County
Que

A Prince in The Pillory

HAS a man or a woman a right to privacy? Cannot a man marry a wife and go quietly on a trip with her? Not if he is a prince, say the vulgarity men of New York. It is our privilege, under the goddess of Liberty, to deride and despise all kings and princes, but when one comes among us, no matter how modestly and quietly, we simply cannot treat him like a common mortal We get so excited that we simply must haze him with camera batteries and persecute him with inane questions about his private affairs. In countries where there are princes, a prince is no doubt, a public person. Indeed if he is on the way to a throne, publicity is his trade. But in those countries he is apt to be treated with proportionate consideration. A wedding, too, is admittedly a public function, worthy of all the circumstance which in all countries surrounds it, but custom pays respect to marriage when the wedding is over. Prince Erik, of Denmark, might have hoped to escape the pillory by marrying a Canadian lady instead of an American. But with a brother who is wholly in for it, he is not to escape. A man with a title of some sort who, be it only to better his fortune, marries an American, becomes, thenceforth, one of the Most Exalted Order of American nobility, and occupies an infinite place in the news and picture columns as an appendage to the glorified lady. A prince on the way to a throne can indeed hardly call himself his own. One such belongs to a great empire which sets great store by him and questions if he has a right to go breaking his bones one after another in perilous, but useless exploits. Affectionate peoples are asking when their beloved prince will come to years of discretion and settle down. There are other qualities to be found in America besides millions. It might not be altogether a blunder if the king of all British hearts should, in the heart of the realm, win himself another empire.

A Church in Fetters

WHEN the Saviour was on Earth He uttered no word against vice or immorality. He was openly the friend of publicans and sinners, to the great scandal of the pious. Those He saw to be in hopeless case were the rigidly orthodox who clung to Moses, the Sadducees, and those who added to the Mosaic law the traditions of the elders, the Pharisees. It was those who were case-hardened against the revelation of God's fatherhood and man's brotherhood which He had for men. We must beware how in these days we make the commandment of Christ of none effect through our traditions, and so resist the divine Spirit who is seeking

In every clime from Sun to Sun
To gather God's children into one.

From Mr. Johnston's letter we would logically gather, though we are certain that he would not accept the conclusion, that the Presbyterian church was perfect and that no power within it or without it could change it, that no new light could ever dawn upon it either from the Scripture or from the Holy Spirit, who was promised for its continuous enlightenment; but that its ministers must forever confine their teaching to and wholly accept the Westminster confession of faith. So stated, the position is entirely untenable. It is, however, the position which is implicit in the requirement, quoted by our correspondent, under which ministers have been ordained. The excellent divines—(a more zealous, intelligent and learned body of divines, says a German writer, seldom ever met in Christendom) who composed the celebrated Westminster Assembly knew a great deal more about God's word and will than the many councils that had met at Westminster before them, but they did not know as much as many students and saints who have come after them. It is the fate of human productions to be imperfect. We have frequently deplored the imposition of complicated creeds composed by men, be they never so wise and holy, as being very fountains of disingenuousness. Almost never does a thinking young man subscribe to such a creed without some mental reservation which is an ill beginning to a life of honest teaching. But it would be carrying the practice to something far worse than absurdity to say that the church itself, acting in its corporate capacity, under the invoked guidance of the divine Spirit, could not lift from the neck of the brethren, to use the words of the great apostle: "a yoke which neither our fathers nor we were able to bear." It is right to admit that the new creed is simplified and is made only declaratory of the common faith. But "except the Lord keep the city the watchman waketh but in vain." Unless he who is with the Church alway, even to the end of the age, keeps it in the way of life and of ever-increasing light, creeds will never accomplish that.

"Imperishable Fame" of Woodrow Wilson

The leadership of Woodrow Wilson in the cause of peace and his labors in connection with the relations between nations of the western hemisphere were extolled by Secretary of State Hughes, in an address as chairman, at the monthly meeting of the governing board, Pan-American Union.

"He has left an imperishable fame," Secretary Hughes said. "His leadership can never be forgotten by our people or other peoples in whose behalf he wrought in the cause of peace. I am sure that all Latin America fully recognizes the great worth of his labors in connection with the relations between the republics of this hemisphere."

Epithets Against Labor.

As already intimated, the Government's whip says the proper term for the party is Labor, not Socialist.

Irresponsible hands of Labor party men are making a feature of the name in the Burnley by-election and are disturbing meetings wherever the Conservative candidate uses the term "Socialist" in describing Arthur Henderson, the Labor candidate.

H. E. J. Camps, the Conservative candidate, has given greater offence by using the term "mongrel" in stigmatizing what he calls Henderson's policy of Liberalism and Socialism combined.

LETTERS FROM READERS

Note:—The publishers cannot undertake to preserve or return letters not accepted for publication.

LENIN DEFENDED

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—Your editorial in the Witness of January 23, in my humble estimation, does a grave injustice to two really great and noble men, now dead, Marx and Lenin.

If to sacrifice all that the world calls "worth while" and to suffer penury and misery rather than prostitute great talents to a cause he disbelieved in, then Marx was "a theorist, with an abnegation to all received morals and a simply savage resort to brute force."

What a savage condemnation of a man you so little understand. I have read various accounts of his life and much of his works and at no point does your description fit him. He pointed out the overbearing evils of unbridled capitalism and pointed out the remedy. He didn't bring the evil or the remedy, but he saw what was logical, and preached and insisted on an orderly procedure when the time came for the passing of capitalism.

If history has not taught us, as it had taught him, to endeavor to avoid the chaos or shorten its period and intensity, while great economic changes take place, then is our education wasted. Capitalism has been indispensable to the progress of the world, but it has now outgrown its usefulness and the next step from the "privately owned and co-operatively operated" means of production and distribution is of course the "co-operatively owned as well as co-operatively operated means of production and distribution, in other words, "The Co-operative Commonwealth."

Those now in the saddle will endeavor to stem the forces of progress, but they cannot hold back the hands of time. And because Marx would save us from the frenzied lashings of a passing system in its death throes, we would brand him. Base ingrates as we were two thousand years ago.

Again, you say of Lenin, "according to all accounts, he has been the deadly foe of all religion." Not so at all. If my memory serves me right, the Witness itself contained an account by an American officer where he said the Bolsheviki had done a good turn to religion by divorcing the state and Church. Another account had it that the churches never before had such large and devout congregations, and that absolute freedom of religion prevailed throughout Soviet Russia.

The "Church" as we generally understand the word is quite different from "Religion." A "church" is a political institution, grasping for power always, and a menace to liberty. It is not to be confounded with the rank and file of the individuals who are units of that institution, because they are pawns in the claws of the clique who dominate every church, regardless of the name of the denomination you tag it with.

That the Soviet Government expropriated some of the wealth of the Churches I do not doubt. They said it was to buy food for their famine-stricken people. Whether this be true or not, the fact remains, those gold and jewelled gew-gaws and money, were originally extracted by force or otherwise from a simple and superstitious people. The robbing was not done by the Soviet Government, it had been done prior to that.

I don't think I would like to shoulder the responsibility of saying about a man that "His crimes of the soul have been multiplied by the millions." If the reports I have had are true, Lenin has given to millions of toiling peasants and workers about the first real ray of hope they ever had in this world. Independent observers have stated that hosts of wretched women have practically disappeared from the cities, towns and villages of Russia. Why? Because they have been enabled to get a living by the honorable means of work, under the new system. What of the souls of the millions of female victims of the Capitalistic system going headlong to perdition in other parts of the Christianized civilized world, and this continent can boast its full quota of them.

I for one would welcome a Lenin who could reach out a saving hand to these ever to be pitied victims of greed. For greed is at the root of poverty, and poverty is the greatest of all causes for the degrading of women. But still the world with all the silly glee of an imbecile, goes on vilifying and tearing to pieces those men and women who by their pains and sacrifices are trying to make conditions such that degradation and want and misery and war and ignorance shall be relegated to the past, to keep company with all the other evils which follow in the train of the exploitation of man by his more unscrupulous and cunning fellows.

We should pause long enough to consider the unwarranted invasions of Russia, of blockades and seizures of shiploads of medical supplies intended for the relief of suffering people. Did the Soviet Government hold the reins with an iron hand? They undoubtedly did. To have done otherwise would have meant massacres and carnage on a scale such as the world has never seen. History (English included) abounds with examples of the vengeance taken on those who dared to attempt to overthrow an old-established and well entrenched ruling class. Lenin and his supporters had not forgotten the 30,000 slain in two days in Paris when the Commune fell, nor had they forgotten Bloody Sunday in their own country, nor the massacres in Hungary a couple of years ago, nor the brutality of the Fascisti, and the thousands slaughtered in Bulgaria only last fall, confirms their attitude.

I am satisfied that the "Witness" has no axe to grind, nor do I believe it possible that it has prejudices so strong as to lead it so far from the truth. It is simply uninformed or misinformed. If I thought it otherwise, I would not have taken the trouble to write, but would have treated it with the same contempt that I have for the usual blatant vulgar trash as exemplified by the Northcliffe Press and kindred Capitalist untruthful sheets.

WALLACE P. GRAHAM,
Langley Prairie, B. C.

Note: Our correspondent has completely misread the passage he criticizes. That passage says that Lenin and Trotzky "combined a profound faith in Marxism (carried beyond any purpose of Marx, who was a theorist) with an abnegation of all received morals and a simply savage resort to brute force." We have placed parentheses where before there were commas, to elucidate a sentence on which he has built a charge of ignorant misrepresentation. He will see on rereading that the sentence can only be read as meant. As for Lenin we own that it is very hard to get the truth out of Russia. We can only ask, was he not a party to the savage slaughter in cold blood of many persons not of the "proletarian" sort on the charge that they were "counter-revolutionists"? Is it true or not that it is a punishable offence to teach religion to any one under eighteen, and that religion is by enactment denounced in the schools? Assuming these to be facts, the Witness said in a later issue that it behoves us to "judge righteous judgment." Men who have never come in contact with anything but formality in religion may be excused if the better side of their nature revolted against it all as contrary to the interests of truth and righteousness, and sought in the exercise of despotic power to protect children against it. We echoed the hope that instead of religion being killed there might come out of this tribulation in Russia a united and really spiritual church.

ANTI-UNION AND UNION

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I think it is high time a change should be made in the above heading. The term Presbyterian should be used instead of Anti-Union. Let those who desire to leave the Presbyterian body call themselves by whatever name they choose. It matters not. Dr. Gaudier and Dr. Pidgeon have commenced a new departure by criticizing and finding fault with the Confession of Faith. The following is the question put to those men at their ordination: "Do you believe the Westminster Confession of Faith as adopted by this church in the basis of Union to be founded on and agreeable to the Word of God, and in your teaching do you promise faithfully to adhere thereto?" Ministers are required to assent to the above question without any mental reservation. Will theological wobblers of that stamp step out into liberty and licence when the time comes? Or will they abide by the stuff? Agitators of that kind generally claim to be divinely led in all their vagaries, and also claim to be living on a higher plane of sanctity than the ordinary Christian. They can take comfort from the thought that they have frightened Satan. For are we not told that Satan trembles when he sees the weakest saints upon their knees? That precious committee will go down the ages being known as the framers of the most deplorable, autocratic and coercive Bill

Let us "Bust" the Box

"Let's Do It"

The Editor.

Dear Sir Ridgedale, Sask.

In your editorials this week, I see the very significant statement made that for several years you have run this paper at a loss of $15,000 a year or more. This should not be. I admire your faith, and I admire your work.

I am not by any means flush with money just now but I challenge all our readers who are able to give their friends a subscription at $1.00 on the 1st day of March to do so. Let us stuff the Witness mail box so full in that week that it will "bust"!

Is she worth it? I'll say so! And then some!

So don't forget, do it now! It is not a duty, it is certainly not a charity, it is a privilege. We should double our circulation and it will cheer the heart of a grand old man. Why throw bouquets when he has entered into the beyond—do it now!

Mr. Editor, you will accept these dollar subscription gifts on the 1st of March won't you?—With our united blessing! for we are going to do it; and double the influence of our paper—and

"DO IT NOW"!

Yours faithfully,
G. Pearson,

P.S.—Don't Canvass, Dig Up.
—somebody's name and 100 cents.

DIG Spells Dig!

Behold

there ariseth a little cloud out of the sea like a man's hand." 1st Kings 18, 44.
there ariseth a little letter in the west like a man's hand. See above. !

But we have faith to believe that it is a sign of great promise—the promise of a great spontaneous enthusiasm born of a sense of the need of a paper which is only devoted to the general welfare but has the courage to tackle the great problems of the day in their relation to the general welfare instead of as usually done in relation to some supporting and somewhat self-centered organization.

We have seen signs of this great spontaneous enthusiasm, in other directions. We have other letters from every Province assuring the Witness of more support in future. We have had a most encouraging week or two during which new subscriptions have poured in by the hands of our old friends. But it is only a beginning of the sound of abundance of rain of new subscriptions immediately necessary, if the Witness is to be used to the fullest effect in the hand to hand fight against the soul destroying, God defying traffic in strong drink.

Yes

we will extend the time for sending in NEW subscriptions under the present DOLLAR OFFER at the suggestion of Mr. Pearson till March 3rd which will give three days' grace.

And those who by reason of distance or infrequent post cannot manage to send within that limit may do so by their first possible post. But it is obvious that the sooner any subscription is received the more the new friend gets as these subscriptions run from the time they are received to the end of 1924. And, as hitherto, anyone sending such a new subscription may extend his own renewal subscription for twelve months for another dollar.

Don't Canvass—Dig Up!

That is well put—so well put that we do not like to weaken it by giving it two meanings. There are some people who would appreciate and be helped by the Witness if they had it, but who could not be induced to spend another dollar on any paper whatever on the score that they already have too much to read as it is. That is a case where a gift subscription is very effective. Equally effective is the gift subscription in the case of a young man who has not yet begun to subscribe for papers for himself. Another case is where the beneficiary is really too poor this year to spare a dollar. Another case is where the friend lives at a distance and cannot be reached by letter in time. But in any of these cases we ourselves would prefer if the sender gave the New Subscriber the chance to pay the dollar later if he liked the paper or suggest that such new subscriber in turn present the Witness to another friend not yet getting it. People are apt to think more valuable what costs them something. What costs them nothing is apt to be discounted. The argument that would be used in getting a friend to take advantage of the Special Offer would go far to enlisting his or her permanent interest in the objects of the paper.

In the case of gift subscriptions we shall, when desired, send a neat announcement of the Gift to the New friend stating to whom he is indebted for the regular weekly visits of the Witness throughout the rest of the year. But a letter from the donor to the new friend with a word as to why the Witness will probably interest him will add greatly to its early welcome and more immediately give it an influential standing in the New home.

Just while this was being written a letter was handed in from a lady near Northwood, Ont., in which she said: "I never heard of your paper before but am so much pleased with the sample copy that I am sending you my subscription." Another letter from Elprin, Ont., in to-day's mail, says: "I think the Witness is one of the most powerful forces in our country today." Hundreds of people have made that discovery of late quite accidentally, which goes to prove that there are thousands of others, and at least one or two of them friends and neighbors of yours, who also would value the Witness if they knew it.

Whether GIFTING or GETTING, dig!

"Sow a seed for Prohibition." Help, through the Witness, to "make Canada a land to love."

See Coupon on Page 7.

This Announcement will not appear again.

that was ever submitted to a sane people. Another head of a college has publicly declared that certain chapters in Genesis are antiquated, and are not accepted as genuine by any in the present age.

Within this awful volume lies,
The mystery of mysteries.
Happy are they of human race,
To whom their God hath given grace
To read, to fear, to hope, to pray,
To lift the latch and force the way;
But better they had ne'er been born
Who read to doubt or read to scorn.

Dr. Gandier and a few others claim the question of Union is all settled but his own actions are a proof that he does not believe his own statement, as he has been running round the country trying to convince the Presbyterian people to coincide with him on the question of Union. The reaction has now set in, and the next vote taken will be an eye-opener. The Union committee are in mortal terror, fearing the result of another vote. But they will get little sympathy. They dug the pit, and if they fell into it, they can only blame themselves.

Wm. JOHNSTON.

108 Wolverleigh Blvd., Toronto.

THE OLD TESTAMENT

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—In earlier times, what we call the histories of the Old Testament were included among the prophets. There was a fitness of things in so doing, and it was also a hint that the way to understand the prophets was to give them their historical setting and see them as men of their own age. Scholarship has done that, and what a revelation it has given us of those heroic preachers and their burning messages concerning Jehovah and His relationship to men.

The historical books of the Old Testament are Samuel, Kings, Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah. On the whole, they are not histories in our modern sense of history. Religion is their main purpose. From different points of view they are religious interpretations of history. Much more than Israel and Judah and their Kings, the subject of these books is Jehovah. Kings flit across the stage, but Jehovah and this purpose stand sure. More and more we must see that the Bible is a book about God, and how He made Himself known to men, and how men answered in His presence.

In dealing with these histories scholarship has disentangled some grave problems, and made plain paths where there were ugly stumbling blocks. Take, for example, the question of "King-making" in the Books of Samuel. It is plain as daylight to any intelligent reader that in the books, as we have them, there are two distinct points of view about the making of a King in Israel. In the one Samuel anoints Saul King by Jehovah's command, that he may go forth against the Philistines; in the other Samuel, not Saul, is conqueror of the Philistines, and the anointing of a King, as demanded by the people, is regarded by him as rebellion against Jehovah. At the command of Jehovah, however, he consents to anoint Saul with the warning that the end will be disaster. How are these points of view to be reconciled? There is no need to try to reconcile them. One of the good things that scholarship has taught us is that it is unnecessary, indeed it is shamefully wrong, in the defence of any theory of Scripture, or of anything else, to say that black is white. It is plain from these narratives that they are by different authors, the one a royalist, the other an anti-royalist, and that an Editor, anxious to preserve both, has put them together, and so they have come down to us But the fact that Jehovah was making known His acts to the children of Israel remains. From two points of view we see God's Spirit at work with the hearts of men.

Or, take another example of difficulty removed. The Chronicles are another version of a part of Kings. They, however, ignore the Northern Kingdom. Beginning with David, they give a depiction of Judah. But how startling the differences from the sober narratives of the Kings. Now copper becomes silver, and silver, gold, and hundreds become thousands, and thousands, tens of thousands; everything is magnified and glorified. How are the differences to be explained and reconciled? No need to try to reconcile them. They cannot be reconciled. But there is a satisfactory explanation. The Chronicles, with Ezra and Nehemiah, are a priestly narrative written at a late date, about 300 B.C., and it is clear that the author saw the golden age behind him. He was a priest sighing for an imaginary past, as priests usually do; prophets see the golden age ahead. It is clear that the second Temple had been built, and that its ceremonial was in use when he wrote, for as he looked back he saw the time of David with its rude simplicities of faith and worship, as if clothed in the elaborate ritual of his own day. The ritual that he knew was the Levitical, the product of the Exile and after, and altogether unknown to David's or Solomon's day. But he clothed the past in the present, and thought of the Captivity as a result of the neglect of the ceremonial law that he magnified. It is a priest's view of Judah's history. But the prophets Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, Micah, Jeremiah, had got nearer the truth when they said that calamity came on the nation for trampling under foot the eternal laws of justice, truth, purity, mercy and love. For what did the Lord require of His people? Not shrines and sacrifice and tramping of His courts, but to do justly, to love mercy and to walk humbly with Him.

But to these prophets, with your permission, I must devote another letter. They are worthy of many such letters.

D. L. RITCHIE.

P.S. — I hope to discuss the points of view of other correspondents when I have done with the prophets.

BEFORE MOSES

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I have been reading with interest and considerable impatience the different letters in your columns on the Old Testament, and as fairness is one of the characteristics of the Witness I would like to be allowed to say a few words on the subject.

Most of these letters, in fact all of them, assume that the contents of the Pentateuch was original with Moses, that is, that nothing of it existed before his time, and that God was its source. They ignore entirely the fact that religions and civilizations existed long before Moses, and that many of the stories found in our Old Testament are also found on the stone tablets and temples of these older civilizations. Moses, we are told, studied magic with the priests of Egypt and was well learned in their wisdom, and when he wrote his books, he combined the best of the Egyptian wisdom with the best of the Jewish traditions, which came originally from Chaldea through Abraham, and formed a new religion. Why do we ignore the Truth, and try to keep up a superstition? Religion is evolutionary, not revelationary, and the process is in operation today just as much as it was thousands of years ago. Let us build our civilization on Truth and not on superstition and it will be permanent. Thanking you for this opportunity. I am

A STUDENT OF TRUTH.

THE PENTATEUCH

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—In your issue of Jan. 30th, you have a letter from Dr. D. L. Ritchie, Dr. Ritchie undertakes to explain certain errors that the Church has held regarding the authorship of the first five books of the Bible. He claims that Moses did not write these books—but they were written by three or four others at a much later date. Does Mr. Ritchie expect that the true believers, or blood-washed, will accept his theory? I should say not. His theories may have, (if they had come sooner) convinced Tom Payne or Col. Ingersoll, but never a soul who has passed from death unto life.

Elohim in the first chapter of Genesis is the Name of God as Creator; Jehovah is His Name entering into covenant relation with man. The first man to advance the theory of two authors for Genesis "Jah" and "Elohim," was Jean Astruc, called the Isaac Newton of criticism. I understand who led a wicked, immoral life. In 1753 this man gave to the world his doubts in a book which he called, "Conjectures regarding the original memoir in the Book of Genesis. 'Elohim' (translated by 'God') and 'Jehovah' (translated by 'Lord') showed that two different documents were used in the composition of the Book." The hypothesis of a Jehovist and Elohist writer, so-called, was invented by this unsaved man. Next a German scholar, Professor Eichhorn, who coined the phrase, "Higher Criticism", introduced into the theological institutions of Germany the theory of Astruc. Professor Ewald, (another dangerous man) speaking of Eichhorn, said: "We cannot fail to recognize that, from a religious point of view, the Bible was to him a closed book. And so we can trace this theory (that Dr. Ritchie would have us accept) from the rankest of infidels through Germany, to our own infidels and Higher Critic."

I read lately this article concerning these gentlemen — pardon me if I quote it: "They conjecture that these four suppositive documents were not compiled by Moses, but were probably constructed somewhat after this fashion. For some reason, and at some time, and in some way, someone, no one knows who, or why, or when, or where, wrote Jehovist. Then someone else, no one knows who, or why, or when, or where, wrote another document which is now called Elohist. And then, at a later time, the critics only know who, or why, or when, or where, an anonymous person whom we may call Redactor, took in hand the reconstruction of these documents, introduced new material, harmonized the real and apparent discrepancies and divided the inconsistent accounts of one event into two separate transactions. Then some time after this, perhaps one hundred years or more, on one knows who, or why, or when, or where, some anonymous personage wrote another document which they styled Deuteromist; and after a while another anonymous author, no one knows who, or why, or when, or where, whom we will call Redactor II. took this in hand, compared it with Jehovist and Elohist, revised them with considerable freedom, and, in addition, introduced quite a body of new material. Then some one else, no one knows who, or why, or when, or where, probably, however, about 525 or perhaps 425, wrote the Priestly Code; and then another anonymous Hebrew whom we will call Redactor III, undertook to incorporate this with the triplicated and composite Jehovist, Elohist and Deuteronomist, with that they call redactional additions and insertions."

And this, Mr. Editor, is what Dr. Ritchie would have the Church accept. He may convince the prayerless and indifferent church member; he may get the followers of Ingersoll and Payne to call a truce while they investigate his theories; but the Church of the First-born is going right along on the old Paths. We need no apology for the good old Book. We know Moses wrote the first five books, because our Redeemer, the Eternal Son of God, says he did. We still have the controversy on who wrote the plays of Shakespeare. If we cannot settle that question to the satisfaction of all parties, then Modern Scholarship is incapable of disputing the authorship of the Books of Moses, or any other book of the Bible.

J. PESCOTT.

Russell, Man., 9th Feb.

IS PROHIBITION A DUTY TO GOD?

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I am inclined to think that we should be taught by the press to work for the Kingdom of God and His righteousness on the earth, the salvation of the souls and the heavenly welfare of humanity, and that the evils of this world can only be successfully overcome in this way. We have the law, the Gospel, the example of Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit to guide us. The law should only be used as a "dernier ressort." Without the guidance of the Holy Spirit it would seem impossible to do God's will on earth, as it is done in heaven. Sincere repentance seems to be absolutely essential for every human being before receiving the Holy Spirit. Repent to God and be forgiven. Receive and be guided by the Holy Spirit in thought, word and deed. Make your paper God's paper and Canada a land for God to love. SUBSCRIBER.

Note:—"Subscriber" is right in telling us that mere laws will not save men or communities. What is needed is a new heart in the people. We are at present seeing on every hand that mere constitutions will not make nations free. Unless the constitution is the expression of the free soul of a nation, it only becomes a new despotism. Unless it is the outcome of a virtuous people, it will only reveal corruption. We assume, however, that we, in Canada, live under a democracy, and have the responsibility of governing the nation of which we are members. We have to make laws and regulations to remove pitfalls for the unwary and to protect people's rights, especially those of the weak. It is each one's duty to see that these are the best we can contrive for the public good; that is, to make it easy to do right and hard to do wrong. A prohibition law registers the condition of the public conscience with regard to drink. Fighting for prohibition is the constitutional way of educating the public conscience with regard to one of the greatest sources of private and public evil.

A TORONTO APPRECIATION

Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen, — Enclosed please find $5.35 M.O. A year ago your paper was sent to me for a Christmas Box. I think it was the best one I got. I take three Toronto Dailies but still I enjoy the Witness.

Yours truly,
F. A. CAMPBELL.

A GRAVE WARNING

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—Some few weeks ago, one of the Toronto papers made a most startling recommendation to the Government in order to secure for the people of Ontario a supply of Alberta coal at a moderate price. The proposal was somewhat as follows:—Let the railroads reduce the rate on coal to such a figure that the Ontario people would find it profitable to use the Alberta product, and whatever loss was incurred by the railroads should be paid by the Government.

It would be inconceivable to consider such a proposition as other than a joke were it not for the fact that it originated in Toronto. No doubt a large majority of the Ontario people would be in favor of such a fine idea, but would they be as favorable if conditions were reversed? What is sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander. Let the people of Ontario, and especially the Protectionists of Toronto try a little of the medicine they are so liberal in dispensing to the people of Western Canada, and see how they enjoy it. Let them place a prohibitive tariff on coal from the United States, and so be compelled to use the Alberta coal, in other words, be loyal Canadians, buy "made in Canada" goods, wave the old flag, be patriotic.

I do not think that the latter scheme would be very popular with the coal consumers of Ontario, but if not, another plan could be worked out following the lines laid down by the Toronto paper. The Western Canadian farmer is paying much too high a price for his implements, and a further increase of ten per cent. is promised for this year. He is also paying much too high a price for transporting his wheat to the market. Why not have the freight rate so reduced that he can buy what is necessary for his existence at a reasonable price, and also so that he can get a reasonable price for his wheat. Any loss incurred by the railroads would be made up by the Government. Surely, if the Government is going to help to keep the people of Ontario from being cold, it can also help to keep the people of the Prairies from starving.

There is another side to this question, which, I think, could be very profitably considered by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the High Protectionists, and it is this: Every day there is evidence of a growing discontent throughout the West. One hears expressions of it on all sides, and, in my opinion, it is becoming a very serious matter. Let me state one or two instances. Last week I attended a dinner, at which there were six Canadian born men. Four were doctors, one a lawyer, and one a minister. Conversation, naturally, turned to the political and economic situation of our country. All were agreed that they would strongly favor a separation of Western from Eastern Canada, if it could in any way be worked out, and then we could make our own tariffs and buy our necessities in the cheapest market, and sell our products where we can get the most money for them. One of the party was an out and out Annexationist.

In conversation with each of two of our bright young business men, each conducting his own business, they were quite frank in stating their belief in Annexation.

I could multiply such instances, if such were necessary, but I think I have shown that I am not exaggerating when I state that the future holds grave danger for the integrity of Canada, unless the intolerable burden is in some way lifted from the backs of our long-suffering Western Canadians. H. A. GIBSON.

Calgary, Alta.

MAKE CANADA A LAND TO LOVE

Ont., Jan. 10th, 1924

Dear Sir:—

I value the Witness very much indeed and would hate to give it up. I trust that your fight for temperance and righteousness will, indeed, find its reward in "Making Canada a Land to Love."

I remain, yours,
MISS B. PORTER.

LAST CALL

The big year-end offers on pages 4 and 7 will not appear again.

Your friend's opportunity depends on your activity. The general welfare and prohibition are surely strong enough incentives to immediate action

From the Crows Nest

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



THE ONTARIO TEMPERANCE ACT.

That enterprising journal "The Recorder and Times" of Brockville, the oldest newspaper in Ontario, having been established in 1821, in its daily issue of February 8th has a most interesting editorial on "The Effect of Booze."

The writer of the editorial has this to say in regard to the Ontario Temperance Act:

"The Ontario Temperance Act has been strongly criticised and there is no doubt in the world that it has many weak points, but manufacturers who have a large number of employees give pretty universal testimony that it has increased the efficiency of their staff. Many men who seldom were at their jobs the day following pay day, under the old system, are now, for the most part, at their work with the others.

"One very large manufacturer in Canada who was opposed to prohibition, informed the R. and T. the other day that the Temperance Act in Ontario, even with all its weaknesses, had increased the efficiency of his staff twenty-two per cent., which means a lot to his business. There is bootlegging, of course, and the men who sell counterfeit booze, which is liable to kill the consumer, ought to be shut up for a long period.

"It is possibly true that a great many private families have their own stock now, that heretofore did not indulge in such a luxury, but on the whole one cannot help but notice that families who, when whiskey was for sale openly, were not well dressed and often unable to attend church on this account, are now seen with neat clothes, doing as their neighbors do, attending church regularly.

"After all, much depends on individuality. Some people cannot resist temptation without help in the way of legislation. Others apparently want to break the law just for the purpose of breaking it, while others seem to be so fond of intoxicating liquor that they will, if at all possible, even at great risk to their lives, insist upon making it part of their daily diet.

"It has been argued that inebriety is a disease, not a habit, and that those afflicted with an insatiable thirst should be treated as patients. There is something in this. One fact must not be forgotten. It is very difficult to cure a patient of any illness if he persists in doing the thing that makes him sick in spite of all orders or entreaties. Of course, one can sympathize thoroughly with an old or elderly person who perhaps has been accustomed to drinking all his life, because to deprive him of what has seemed part of his daily comfort all through the years, has the appearance of hardship, but there is no real excuse for a young person, or for any person who has reached middle age, to become or to remain a slave to this habit which has ruined so many lives.

"Too many ardent temperance people are content, once a law is passed, to leave it to that legislation to make everybody sober. Anti-liquor legislation has its uses, but there are so many thousands who fail to be aided by its provisions that it would seem the temperance people might well devote their energies, even in a prohibition province, not so much in seeking for further legislation as in aiding the legislation now in existence by a strong persuasive appeal and personal hand to hand work."

QUEBEC AND BUSINESS FAILURES

According to the records of R. C. Dun & Co. in 1923 there were 3247 business failures in Canada. Of these 1171 or over 36 per cent. were in Quebec. The total liabilities for Canada amounted to $65.-819, 382. Quebec's share of these liabilities was nearly one-half, amounting to $30,969,500.

The promise of the Provincial Government, in introducing Government control, was that it would bring great prosperity to the people. It certainly has brought money to the hotels, taverns, licensed groceries and the Quebec Liquor Commission but not to the general business man as these figures of R. C. Dun & Co. eloquently indicate.

Here is a sum in arithmetic for some Mathematical "Moderationist": If in 1923 the liquor sales of the Quebec Government increased from $13,000,000 to $19.-000,000 and the business failures amounted to 1171 what may we expect the business failures of 1924 to be with a steadily increasing consumption of intoxicating drinks?

Last year the majority in Manitoba and Alberta voted for Government Control as it is in Quebec, for Quebec has the "model" liquor law of the world. They will now too have to accept the results of such a law as they are in Quebec. "Business as it is in Quebec." What a catchy slogan that would be in the coming referendum in Ontario for the Moderationists!

ILLICIT STILLS IN QUEBEC

The Christian Guardian recently published this short and snappy editorial:

Of 3,000 illicit stills seized last year in Canada, 428 were in the province of Quebec where Government control has "increased drinking, reduced drunkenness, decreased crime, and abolished bootlegging and moonshining." Strange isn't it? We wonder by what stupid blunders those 428 stills were seized by Government officials. Probably the trouble is that there is not enough Government control in Quebec; no doubt if the liquor bill of $40,000-000 is increased to $60,000,000, there will be fewer illicit stills; and, of course, the Government revenue will be increased, while drunkenness will practically disappear. If you can't understand this, never mind; the figures for the province show that drunkenness is being wiped out, i.e., off the police blotters, which possibly may not be just the same as the abolition of drunkenness.

QUEBEC'S PROBLEM

Rev. S. J. Farmer, of Ottawa, continues to write short, interesting letters to The Citizen upon temperance subjects. His example is worthy of imitation by clergymen in this province. There is no class of men who are more familiar with the ravages of the liquor traffic than the clergy. It is their duty to state the facts as they know them. A young pastor from the Eastern Townships told me last week of the fearful havoc drink is making in his parish. Bootlegging and vice are flagrantly rife. I hope he will write us a letter.

But to return to Mr. Farmer and his letter to the Ottawa Citizen:

"Quebec is menaced by three giant evils —infant mortality, tuberculosis and venereal diseases. These three present, to use the words of another, 'a terrifying picture.' The leaders in the province are becoming alarmed over the state of affairs, and measures are being devised to combat these evils.

"I am persuaded that those who are seeking to stem the tide of disease will meet with but meagre success until the province gets the hood-wink off her eyes— the profits of the booze business.

"No one has suggested so far as my reading goes that one of the chief causes of the troubles referred to is—alcohol. What is happening is exactly in accord with the declaration of that great eugenist, Dr. Saleeby, at the World's League against alcoholism. Alcohol is a racial poison and, as Darwin said, its consumption is the chief cause of inherited ill-health.

"Quebec is demonstrating that the scientists are right. Her infant mortality is the highest in Canada. The number of deaths from tuberculosis is startling. Venereal diseases, of which alcohol is the chief cause, according to Dr. Gordon Bell, are rampant.

"In indicating the use he was going to make of the liquor profits, the Premier of Quebec said he was going to build hospitals, etc. 'He'll need them,' was Dr. Saleeby's comment, and bitter experience shows that he spoke the truth. If Quebec persists in drenching her young life with a racial poison, a terrible future awaits her.

"I write these words out of no unkind feelings for a sister province. I have a great admiration for the French race, and it grieves me to see a French Government calling itself 'Liberal' promoting for paltry gain a policy that tends to poison the stream of life at its source. My purpose in writing is to warn my native province against that grotesque misnomer 'State Control,' and to fortify her resolution to continue in the sane, safe course of prohibition."

FATHER, MOTHER AND SON

The following item appeared recently in a Montreal paper: It speaks for itself:

"Father, mother and son all appeared in the Recorder's Court to-day on the charge of being drunk and fighting in Brennan Street, and were sentenced to $5 and costs or 15 days each.

"Joseph Power, Sr., Mrs. Power, and Joseph Power, Jr., all of 59 Ann Street, were the prisoners rounded up in an affray of which the origin was doubtful."

SIR HARRY LAUDER

Between changing sporran and kilts for a matinee at the Boston Opera House, Sir Harry Lauder discussed prohibition with a representative of The Christian Science Monito". He did not wish to be quoted Sir Harry explained, adjusting his feather and bonnet "a wee bit agley," as he said, since he was a guest in the United States, but he made his personal attitude to the use of alcohol very plain.

"Nae man can be successfu' and drink," said Sir Harry. "It disna matter who he is, soldier or civilian. When I started on the stage as a callant, someone said, 'Aweel, it's a great life for daffin' and dissepation.' I said, 'An' if there be ony success to be had frae being sober-r. and steady I'll get it.'

"I took a vow that I wouldna touch, taste or handle strong drink o' ony discreeption until I'd made a name for mysel.' Since I'd made my name known a' ower the wur-rid I see more necessity for doin' the thing that's right than ever before, in order to hold that reputation. I maun be sober and steady, for I'm looked upon as an example."

THE BRITISH ELECTION

The recent British Parliamentary Elections have shown that though the contests were undoubtedly fought on Free Trade versus Protection lines, the question of the Liquor Traffic was always to the fore. "The Trade," as usual, placed its interests before every other consideration, but this time it has received a rude shock.

In all parts of the country the "Trade" candidates were ignominiously beaten, from the overwhelming defeat of Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, who founded the notorious liquor organization named "The Fellowship of Freedom and Reform," and became its first president, down to Mr. Lort-Williams and Mr. F. A. Macquiston, the brewers' poor jester in former Parliament. Mr. Collingwood-Hughes, of the Anti-Prohibitionist League, came out of his electoral struggle with a previous majority of 4,479 reduced to 156.

On the other hand, Temperance and Prohibition leaders have done splendidly at the polls, even where the "The Trade" most bitterly attacked them. Of the 236 members who voted against the Prohibition Bill of Mr. Edwin Scrymgeour in the last Parliament no less than 72 failed to be returned, while only two who supported the Bill suffered defeat, the two successful candidates being in favor of Direct Veto.

The signs of the times are most encouraging and these victories are a distinct indication that Great Britain is at last seriously facing the big issue of social reform and the abolition of the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

THE PRESCRIPTION EVIL IN MANITOBA

In view of the fact that so much was said in Manitoba prior to the passing of the Act for Government Sale and Control of Alcoholic Liquors, concerning the "scandalous amount" of liquor sold under doctor's prescription, a comparison of this particular type of liquor sale for October in 1922 and 1923 respectively will be of general interest.

From the Manitoba License Inspector's Department the following facts were secured:—

Amount of spirituous liquors sold under doctors' prescriptions for October 1922 was 1,468 gallons; amount for the same month in 1923, 1,066 gallons, or in other words there is very little difference in the amount that Manitoba physicians are prescribing now and the amount they prescribed under the prohibition law. It seems that the medical men are not very much influenced by the new law, and also, that possibly the prescription evil was much exaggerated during the period when the opponents of prohibition were seeking adverse testimony to bolster up their arguments.

"NO GENTLEMEN LEFT"

In a letter to the New York Tribune the writer who signs himself A. C. H. has this pitiful story to tell:—

"One of the most regrettable and irreparable results of prohibition, and one which most of us are too ashamed to admit openly, is the undeniable fact that there are no more gentlemen left in the United States of America.

We have been transformed into a mean, sneaking people, as hosts stingy by compulsion, and as citizens a nation of hypocrites and law-breakers because we are freemen no longer. Not even in so-called polite society are there any gentlemen left.

That impressive personage, the proud and incorruptible Uncle Sam of all nations, has by prohibition become reduced to a sordid, stingy, sneaking common peasant, the type of which is fast disappearing even among the most primitive nations of the Old World."

"GOVERNMENT WITHOUT CONTROL."

This pamphlet, published as a reply to the Second Annual Report of the Quebec Liquor Commission, and which is in its third edition, can be secured now in English and later in French, by application to the office of the Quebec Prohibition Federation, 222 Craig Street West, Montreal. Ask for prices for distribution.

A QUEBEC BEER BALLAD

"He is not drunk who from the floor
Can rise and take just one drink more.
But he is drunk who prostrate lies,
And neither more can drink or rise."

—Prohibition Bulletin, Vancouver, B. C.

PROHIBITION, GOING OR COMING?*

What is described by W. Wayne B. Wheeler as "a strong, timely, well-written message to meet the needs of the hour," comes from the pen of a noted temperance writer, Elton Raymond Shaw. The volume discusses at length the growth of prohibition sentiment in the United States, the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, and the present responsibility of enforcing the dry law. Every phase of religious, educational, social and welfare effort leading up to the consummation of national prohibition is ably dealt with, and the author's experience as a lecturer on the subject adds interest to the careful compilation of facts and statistics. A "prohibition questionnaire," in the form of answers to questions most frequently asked the Legal Department of the Anti-Saloon League, should be of permanent value for reference.

Three other very readable books by the same writer deal with the annexation of Texas to the Union, the importance of education as the foundation of true democracy, and "The Love Affairs of Washington and Lincoln."

*"Prohibition, Going or Coming?" By Elton Rayond Shaw, M.A. Shaw Publishing Co., Merwyn, Illinois. Price, $2.00.

By the same author: "The Conquest of the South-West"; ($1.50); "Brains, Dollars and Progress" (75c); "The Love Affairs of Washington and Lincoln" (75c).

If you really think the Witness is an aid to intelligent Christian citizenship.

Then you will want to plant it in another home. And you will not find that difficult if you offer your friend the advantage of our special long year-end offer. You will find the coupon on page 7 convenient.

Are You Digging?

MOVE FOR CLEMENCEAU'S RETURN

Efforts are being made in influential quarters to persuade the old "Tiger" Clemenceau to come out of his retreat and take command of the country. They are being made by the same men who in 1917 carried him to power and saved France. But there is this difference, that then M. Clemenceau himself felt the call and answered it. This time he is not so sure.

Last week President Millerand invited him to the Elysee, and though this was described as merely a friendly act it has gained significance by the campaign which some of those most closely in touch with the Elysee are waging for the return of the man who held France together and won the confidence and esteem of the Allies in an even greater crisis than this.

Thus Gustave Herve, who in 1917 was foremost in the clamor for Clemenceau and is believed today to speak for the Elysee, writes as follows of M. Poincare's attitude in Parliament during the last weeks:

"It is most regrettable that a man who is so upright, a patriot so sincere, a worker so prodigious, fail France which counted so much on him. By whom can he be replaced? Is there none better among our politicians? Yes, there is old Clemenceau and his team. They made the Treaty of Versailles, which was not perfect, which was not as good as it might have been, but which was as good as it could be with allies like Wilson and Lloyd George who helped us to win the war and without whom we could not make peace.

"Clemenceau alone has enough prestige in America and England to mend the broken pots and at the same time prevent Germany interpreting the departure of Poincare as the capitulation of France if the president of the republic does not wish as he is advised—without his having asked advice—to take full powers and himself establish for six months a dictatorship of public safety. He must without hesitation put us for the second time in the hands of Clemenceau."

M. Poincare is sick. He has recovered from the cold from which he suffered last week, but the nervous strain has told on him to an extent which makes his daily battle in the Chamber a martyrdom.

Lady Astor in Temperance Debate

Lady Astor, Mr. Lloyd George and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Phillip Snowden, united, on Friday, on the question of temperance when the House of Commons debated a private bill proposing local option for Wales and Monmouthshire on the same lines as in Scotland.

Unionist, Liberal and Labor members, however, joined to give the measure its quietus, defeating a closure motion which sought to prevent its being talked out.

The Labor Government, despite a temperance plank in its platform, refused to support the bill, leaving it to the tender mercies of a non-party vote. Their action appeared dictated by a fear of the political effect of the bill's proposals for regulation of the workingmen's and other clubs. Lady Astor openly taunted them with "wobbling," and not the least of several entertaining incidents in an unusually spirited debate was her being called to order by the Speaker for a pointed interruption to this effect.

The production of good citizens is the nation's first duty and finest crop!



W. E. N. SINCLAIR

Liberal leader in the Ontario Legislature, who is demanding a clear statement from the Conservative Government of their attitude towards the Ontario Temperance Act.



DR. W. A. RIDDELL

Former Deputy Minister of the Ontario Department of Labor and now on the staff of the International Labor Office at Geneva, who has just reached Canada to begin a tour. He will try to secure action from the Federal and Provincial Governments upon the unratified parts of the treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations covenant.

President Coolidge has ordered that preparations for the navy's Polar flight be suspended until Congress has had an opportunity to express its views on the subject.

The small amount of platinum found in the United States is obtained from certain sands along the Pacific coast.

FROM LOSS TO GAIN

On the basis of the present circulation your publishers lose about fifteen thousand dollars a year, and a little more. They meet these losses by devoting all their available resources and by ever increasing borrowings against their properties. If the circulation could be quickly doubled the losses would be met by increased advertising revenues and the money saved would be devoted to making a better and stronger Witness. We are "digging" for your sake. Won't you dig for the sake of your country? Dig then—for new subscribers.

Somebody's name and a hundred cents. Prompted by your common sense.

1924
LEAP YEAR
A YEAR OF PRIVILEGES!

We will accept on-trial subscriptions to run from time received to the end of 1924 for ONE DOLLAR.

and

any present subscriber sending us one or more of these long-year-end subscriptions may add a dollar to cover his own renewal for twelve months.

This offer has been extended by request till MARCH 3rd

LAST APPEARANCE of This NOTICE.

This offer is made particularly to make it easy for you to get your friends to see the advantage of immediate action.

The advantage to us is chiefly in the stimulus and joy of a larger field of service and a chance for greater efficiency.

The advantage to your friend is in getting Canada's unsubsidised, independent champion of reform and general newspaper and home and farm magazine for nearly a whole year at half the regular subscription price.

The advantage to you is chiefly in the satisfaction of co-operating with your publishers, working with them through the Witness for the general welfare.

The advantage to Canada in extending the influence of a paper seeking only the general welfare is obvious to all,—especially as it is the only such paper in Canada which is independent of organizational support and limitations and of class and regional interests.

And all these advantages are dependent on YOUR determination to "BUST THE BOX"

Sow Prohibition Seed

"Bust the Box"
SPECIAL OFFERS

The Witness and Homestead will be sent to the end of 1924 from week subscription is received at our office for only ONE DOLLAR.

And any present subscriber sending in one or more such may add an additional dollar and have his own subscription extended for a full twelve months from his regular expiry date.

For places where extra postage is required see SUBSCRIPTION FACTS elsewhere in this issue.

Every new subscriber adds strength and efficiency to any paper. So if the paper be bad in any direction or the publisher unworthy of confidence the subscriber must share the blame. It follows, therefore, that reasonable folk will choose the best they know. If the "Witness" is not the best of its class it should be dropped for the one that is better. The converse is also worth thinking over. Cooperation with the best you know ennobles you. That also is worth thinking about.

Consecrated printer's ink is the most effective antidote for the mischief done by the other kind. If you are not a publisher you may become a distributor—neither is much good without the other.

John Dougall & Son, Publishers,
WITNESS BLDG., MONTREAL. .....1924.

"BUST THE BOX" COUPON

Dear Sirs,

Please send the WITNESS AND HOMESTEAD to the following NEW subscribers to the end of 1924 at your special ON TRIAL RATE of $1.

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Purpose in your heart to plant the Witness this week in another home.

MONTREAL WITNESS and CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

∴ NEWS OF THE WEEK ∴

MONTREAL FEBRUARY 20, 1924.

Dock Strike in Britain

New Labor Government Takes Decisive Steps to Grapple With Situation.

London docks and quays are silent, and the same story is repeated from nearly every other port in the country. Practically every member of the Transport and General Workers' Union is out, and most of those of the Stevedors, Lightermen and Dockers' Union, whose leaders decided on a "stay-in" strike, have decided to stay out instead.

The new Labor Government took two decisive steps on Monday to grapple with the situation. One was the appointment of a court of enquiry on the dispute which brought the strike about, and the other was a warning against profiteering under cover of strike conditions.

Profiteering Prices

"The Cabinet has information that meat and other prices are being raised by from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent.," runs the communique, which adds: "There is no reason for this increase except the power of profiteers to extract from the public unjust prices. The Cabinet hopes this notice will stop these increases, but in the meantime it has asked the law officers to consider the Government's powers and to draft such emergency measures as may be necessary to prevent exploitation of consumers owing to the present strike."

A third step was foreshadowed by Premier MacDonald in the House of Commons when he said: "The Government will not fail to take what steps are necessary to secure the transport of necessary food supplies and have already set up a nucleus of an organization."

Thus it appears that an English Labor Government, in the interest of the country it governs, will find itself obliged to fight an English labor union.

London docks, in a drizzling rain on Monday, offered a desolate spectacle. Not a stroke of work was going on, and had it not been for thin whiffs of smoke drifting from their funnels, the ships in the docks might have been regarded as laid up for the season. Here and there a vessel due to sail in a day or two made a despairing attempt to take on cargo by means of the ship's winches, but it was slow work. The success of the strike was so complete that it made the strikers good-natured, and prevented any disorder.

The strike was complete at Liverpool, Birtle and Birkenhead, and was aggravated by a partial strike of warehouse men. The dockers are said to have funds sufficient for seven weeks' of strike pay, and although the dock gates still bore posters announcing the employers' offer of one of the two shillings asked for, none responded.

Passengers Handle Their Baggage

The principal incident on Monday was the landing of passengers and baggage, as well as 400 ingots of silver, by the Cunard liner Tyrrhenia and the White Star liner Doric, both from New York. They were brought in by tugs manned by emergency crews of Cunard Company clerks and officials.

American mails, which arrived at Plymouth on Monday by the Nieuw Amsterdam, of the Holland-American Line, were held up on the quay, post office officials being unable to touch them. There were also 3,000 bags which arrived on Sunday at Plymouth on board the United States liner America and can get no further.

Mails for America due to leave Southampton aboard the Olympic on Wednesday may also be delayed.

American passengers who disembarked from the Nieuw Amsterdam had to handle their own baggage to get it through the customs and aboard the train for London as best they could.

ULTIMATUM TO CARTER

Mr. Howard Carter has warned the Minister of Public Works that his exclusion from the tomb of Tutankhamen may result in irreparable damage. The arrangements for the suspension of the lid of the sarcophagus, which weighs a ton and a half, only being temporary, it is urgent that he be allowed to take necessary precautions to safeguard the contents of the tomb.

The minister, replying, reminds Carter that the restrictions whereof he complains were the result of his own action in striking, and expresses amazement that Carter failed to take every necessary precaution before closing the tomb. If Carter within 48 hours fails to notify the minister that he is ready to resume the execution of the program whereto he agreed on February 8th his excavation license will be immediately cancelled.

British Government Neutral

Colonel Ormsby-Gore, M.P.,. has asked the secretary for Foreign Affairs whether in view of the recent events at Luxor, he will approach the United States Government with a view to making a joint protest against the treatment of the British and American archaeologists working in Egypt, by the Egyptian Minister of Public Works.

Premier MacDonald, in a written reply, states that the suggestion does not commend itself to His Majesty's Government at present.

RUSSIA ASKS LOAN FROM BRITAIN

A fifty million dollar loan, following recognition, is the next thing that Moscow desires from the British Government.

This figure was named by Leonid Krassin, former head of the Russian Trade Commission in London, in the weekly Russian paper, "The Information and Review." He said that without loans Russia would not be able to buy foreign goods, except in comparatively small amounts, and that internal development will be seriously hampered.

"Of course the Bourgeoisie will try to utilize the negotiations for credits to obtain various concessions," M. Krassin writes. "In particular they will attempt to introduce the question of the old debts and claims for losses suffered during the revolution. The Soviet has been ready to discuss these questions, but always on a basis of mutuality.

"The negotiations certainly will not be without their difficulties, but Premier MacDonald's Government, by its recognition of the Soviet, has swept aside the greatest difficulty of all."

MR. DENBY RESIGNS

Edwin B. Denby has resigned as Secretary of the Navy and his resignation has been accepted. After repeatedly declaring he never would quit the Cabinet under the fire of those who have criticized his part in the oil leasing program, the Secretary notified President Coolidge on Monday morning that he was ready to step out.

The Secretary's retirement makes the first break in the official family Mr. Coolidge took over intact from the Harding Administration. Mr. Denby was one of the original members of Mr. Harding's Cabinet, having taken office on March 4, 1921.

THIRTEEN PERSONS DEAD IN NEW YORK FIRE

At least thirteen persons died in a fire early on Tuesday morning in a five-story tenement house at 397 Madison street, on the lower East Side of New York.

Patrolman Michael Hesslein, of the Clinton street station, discovered the fire. Seeing smoke in the hallway at 397 Madison street, he rushed into the building, awakening the eight families living there as he ran from the street floor to the roof. He escorted several people from the fourth and fifth floors to the roof, but was unable to make his way back into the lower part of the house. Smoke and flames drove him back.

The firemen, who had been summoned by the policeman before he went into the building, arrived to find people jumping out of the windows. Several escaped from jumping from third and fourth storey windows on to the roof of the three-storey house next door at 399 Madison street.

There was many pitiful scenes as husbands and wives searched for each other and as children cried for their parents.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT DEFEATED BY SWARAJISTS

Assembly at Delhi in Favor of Drawing up New Constitution

The Indian Government was defeated on Monday on an important Swarajist amendment recommending a round table constitution for India.

The self-government debate was resumed in the Legislative Assembly on Monday morning with a speech by Bepin Chandra Pal, who moved an amendment for a revision of the constitution by the appointment of a committee of the Assembly to prepare a bill providing for the immediate transfer to the control of the Indian Legislature of all departments of government in India, excepting those for foreign affairs and defence, the transfer of the foreign department to be delayed pending reconstruction of the British Empire, and the transfer of the Department of Defence to be delayed for a period of ten years only.

Criticizing the action of the Swarajists, Bepin Chandra Pal said that their contention that they had not accepted the Government of India Act was untenable. They had not accepted it three years ago, but their presence in the Assembly today in itself implied acceptance of the act. It might be inadequate and unsatisfactory, but they could not deny having accepted it.

He was followed by Captain Hira Singh, who, speaking as a soldier and member of the martial classes, warned the Swarajists that India would be unfit for self-government until the educated classes sent their sons into the army. This speech which was read because the speaker admitted he was a soldier and no politician, was received by the Swarajists, particularly the younger members, with jeering and contempt.

Replying on the whole debate, Sir Malcolm Hailey, speaking with full authority for the British Government, said the Government held to its general position. If inquiry showed the feasibility of any advance within the act by use of the statutory rule-making power, the Government would be willing to make recommendations to that effect, but if no advance were possible without amending the constitution the question of advance must be left as an entirely open and separate issue on which the Government was in no way committed.

The division was then taken, and resulted in the defeat of the Government by 76 votes to 48. The amendment proposed by Pandit Motilal Nehru, recommending a round table conference to draw up a new constitution for India, was therefore carried.

Asquith May Retire

The belief is widespread in west Scotland that Mr. Asquith will not again be a candidate in Paisley. It is reported that Lady Bonham Carter, his daughter, will succeed him in that constituency as the Liberal candidate.

The Labor forces have changed their nominee for the division, the latest candidate being H. Guthrie, a well known school master in the district. He will run as a joint Labor and co-operative candidate.

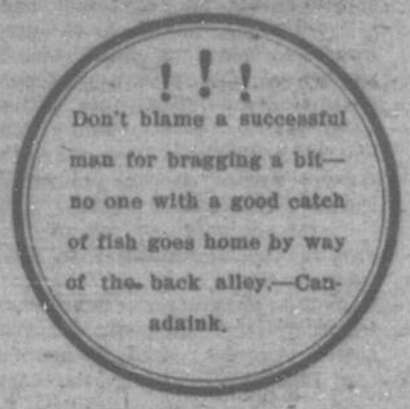
The documents relating to Norway's recognition of Russia were signed Friday.

The steamer Cornwall will leave Wellington, N.Z., on February 23 for England with 16,300 cases of apples, and the steamer Corinthic will leave on February 28 with 15,000 cases of apples. It is expected that 200,000 cases of apples will be shipped from New Zealand to the English market this season.

The indisposition from which Premier MacDonald is suffering is neuritis, according to statements in the London papers. This is accompanied in some degree by insomnia, with the result that he is very tired. It is not suggested, however, that his condition is in any way serious.

Announcement was made on Monday that J. C. Fenton had been appointed solicitor-general for Scotland. He is not a member of the House.

Another million dollars is asked by the Government for the continuation of the new Montreal Court House. This will mean two million dollars so far, and undoubtedly a further vote will be required. The cost of the land was considerable, and the building is to be entirely modern and fireproof.



Last week Witness fellow workers added 835 new subscribers to the Witness list. And they did it without commissions or premiums—just for the fun of doing a good thing and out of desire to do something for the welfare of their neighbor, locality, country.

What will the score be next week? And will you have a hand in the game? To score for the general welfare is better than to score at a hockey match.

LARGE BEQUESTS TO ROYALTY TO BE CONTESTED

The will by which Lord Farquhar, treasurer of the Conservative party campaign funds, left the bulk of his fortune to the English royal family, with large bequests to Princess Arthur of Connaught and her son, is to be brought into the courts, the Sunday Express states.

Maxwell Hicks & Co., chartered accountants for the Conservative party, have applied to the courts for the appointment of an administrator and have lodged a large claim against the estate.

Lord Farquhar, as treasurer of the Conservative funds, had them in his care when he died. The case may prove one of the greatest political and social sensations in years. Vast sums of money subscribed by manufacturers and politicians, some with hopes of return in the shape of honors, passed through the hands of Lord Farquhar, who alone held the key to the party chest.

FRENCH ATTITUDE TOWARDS DEBTS

The attitude of the French Government toward the American debt question, remains the same as it has been during the last four years. France is willing and anxious to pay her debts. She is, however, incapable, in the present state of her own finances as a result of the war and the failure of Germany to pay her reparations, of making the effort which is needed. Further, until she knows what her position will be in the settlement of the reparation question now being attempted by the experts' committees it is impossible for her to make any further proposals toward establishing funding terms.

That statement is the French reply to the news that the Washington debt funding commission is meeting to consider making representations to France that the United States is ready to consider new funding proposals.

This form of reminder to France that the terms of repayment are still unsettled, is ill timed, in French opinion, at the moment when the Government is struggling, in danger of its existence, to impose on the country a 20 per cent. increase in taxation and at least a billion francs in economies in order to check incurring further indebtedness for restoration of the devastated provinces.

Arithmetic for Citizens.

Sir Henry Jones once asked his Glasgow students to do a sum in bookkeeping. "Put down," he said, "all the services that you have rendered to your country, and put a good price on them. Then put all the services which your country has rendered to you, and cast up the account." It was a searching challenge and, if it stimulated his hearers to care more for the public and less for themselves, a very useful one.

Viscount Rothermere, the greatest newspaper proprietor of Great Britain, and a brother of the late Lord Northcliffe, will sail for America aboard the Franconia from Monte Carlo, March 14, on what he describes as a combined business and pleasure trip

THE POLICY OF LABOR

Notable Speech by British Premier

The plans of the Labor Government were outlined in full in a notable speech by Premier MacDonald on the opening of Parliament last week. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said:

"No Prime Minister has ever met the House of Commons under similar circumstances to mine. For the time being no party in the House has a majority. The party opposite is the largest here, but on account of the circumstance of the election it is quite impossible for this House to ask them to remain in power.

A Change of Habits

"Now, I think that will necessitate some alteration in our House of Commons habits. I think we have to think less about party than heretofore, and to lay more and more emphasis on the responsibility of individual members, voting as responsible members of the House and not merely as party politicians. (Cheers.)

"I think that will be all for the good so far as this House is concerned. But it puts me in this position: I have a lively recollection of all sorts of ingenuities practiced by Oppositions in order to spring a snap division upon the Government, so that it might be turned into a defeat.

"I have known that the rooms downstairs have been utilized, not for legitimate purposes, but for the illegitimate purpose of packing as many members surreptitiously inside their doors as their physical limitations would allow. And I have known an adjoining building where there happens to be a convenient division bell used for similar purposes.

"I have seen this House practically empty when the bells began to ring, and then turned into a riotous sort of marketplace by the in-rush of members for the purpose of finding the Government napping and turning it out on a stupid issue. I am not going to go out on any such issue. (Labor cheers.) The Labor Government will go out if it is defeated on substantial issues, issues of importance. Issues that matter. It will go out if the responsible leaders of either party or of any party will move and carry a direct vote of no confidence.

"I propose to introduce my business, knowing that I am in a minority, accepting the responsibilities of a minority, but claiming the privileges that attach to these responsibilities and if the House on matters non-essential, matters that don't strike at the root of the proposals that we make, and don't destroy fundamentally the general intention of the Government in producing legislation—if the House wishes to vary our proposals, the House must take the responsibility for that variation.

"But a division on such questions as these will not be regarded as a vote of non-confidence.

The Panic-Mongers

"For the first time the Labor party has made itself responsible for the Government of the country. The most violent efforts were made to create a panic as soon as it looked likely that we were to come in. I want to offer my sincere thanks to those calm and sane minded, responsible men of business, who told the electors not to make fools of themselves and not to play into the hands of mere mischievous panic-mongers. The result was that the security which Mr. Baldwin tried to get and failed, has been given to us. (Laughter.)

"That laugh means disagreement, but it also indicates that no honorable members opposite are possessing gilt-edged securities in this country, because if they were they would know perfectly well that since the Labor Government came into power the value of those securities has been substantially enhanced. I want to appeal to the country to keep steady."

After detailing the various items of business with which Parliament will have immediately to deal, including supplementary estimates, the ratification of treaties, imperial wireless, housing and unemployment, the Premier continued:—

"In regard to foreign affairs, I must explain to the House that I had to consider whether or not I should take the Foreign Office. The thing that weighed with me most of all was this: Foreign affairs—the relation of this country to Europe and the position of this country in Europe—had become so unsatisfactory that I believe it would have been a great advantage that whoever was Prime Minister should also be Foreign Secretary in order to give the weight of his office to any policy that might be desired.

"I do not know if I was rash, but in the end I decided for the time being, at any rate, until some of the preliminaries were cleared away, and the prospects get a little bit better, to take the two offices, on the clear understanding that as soon as I felt I could relieve myself of the one I should do it.

Recognition of Russia

"As foreign minister I recognized Russia, with the full approval of the Government.

"The point of view I took was this:

"I want to settle all disputes between Russia and ourselves—a very big job, certainly, but a job that sooner or later had to be done.

"I made up my mind that if any Foreign Secretary sat down to try to settle these questions with a representative of Russia who was not even a charge d'affaires, he might live to be as old as Methuselah, and he would not settle them.

"Some papers have said that the Soviet authorities took a long time to accept. That is not true and it is not fair. Within an hour of the receipt of our message, a message of the most cordial character was on its way to the Foreign Office here. It was sent by wireless, whereas Tchitcherin's letter was sent by post. That is the explanation.

"I propose to send to Moscow a complete statement of our outstanding differences, so far as we have them at the Foreign Office. The Soviet Government has agreed to appoint Russian delegates to an Anglo-Russian commission to which will be referred all details. The sooner we close the volume of our Russian transactions the better. I propose to close that volume as quickly as possible and to open a new one, in which I hope there will be more amicable messages than in the last one.

Relations With France

"When I went to the Foreign Office I was faced with a very serious situation in Central Europe. Our relations with France have been drifting and were anything but pleasant. There was a feeling of insecurity all around. There were unhappy scrambles for alliances. One felt instinctively that unless some change came we were going to get into a hopeless condition, which would only result in the fresh outbreak of a big European war—not in our lifetime, perhaps, but a recrudescence of the policy of balance of power, and finally the inevitable war.

"There was the situation in the Ruhr, with its baffling problems; not really baffling to reason, but very trying to one's serenity of temper.

"Then there was the policy affecting the region around about Cologne. I cannot make a full statement to-day about these things to the House, much to my regret, because the "I's" have not been dotted and the "T's" have not been crossed; but I am very happy to say that unless something very unforeseen happens, and I do not think it will, I hope that complete agreement will come within the next few days.

"I must take this, the first opportunity, of paying my tribute to the hearty co-operation of M. Poincare to the approaches I made on this subject. Neither M. Poincare nor I have any delusions regarding our task of reconciliation and accommodation, but, if we pursue it in the spirit in which it has begun, before the year ends France and Britain should be whole-hearted co-operators with the other nations of Europe in establishing the conditions of a European settlement."

Labor Government Sustained

Britain's new Labor Government won in its first division in the House of Commons on Wednesday night by a vote of 290 to 103, with the support of the Liberals.

The division came on a motion by Wardlaw Milne, Unionist, for a committee to inquire into the necessity of maintaining the Safeguarding of Industries Act, a measure which affords some modified tariff protection to certain industries and which the Labor Government intends to drop.

Labor's general policy, as enunciated by Premier MacDonald, came in for some general criticism by both the Conservative Opposition and the Liberal delegation.

Former Premier Baldwin criticized the "precipitate" recognition of Russia, and though Mr. Asquith expressed approval of the recognition of Russia, he attacked the action of the minister of health in rescinding an order against the Poplar board of guardians restricting their expenditures in unemployment relief.

J. R. Clynes, the Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons, told the House there could be no question of applying a capital levy until the nation had given a mandate for such a policy.

MR. CARTER REFUSED ADMISSION TO KING'S TOMB

There were further developments in the Luxor situation on Friday when Howard Carter was refused admission into the tomb. He gives the following account:

"Having read in the daily press that I should be refused admission to the tomb of Tutankhamen if I went there, and desiring to verify the state of the locks of that tomb and of number 15, in which is the laboratory, I went up the valley this morning accompanied by my friend, Mr. H. E. Winlock. In the valley I met the mamur and exchanged greetings.



MR. HOWARD CARTER

"I then proceeded to examine the locks outside the wooden door of the tomb of Tutankhamen, also of number 15. Returning from the latter, I met Ibrahim Effendi, inspector of antiquities of Luxor, who volunteered the information that he was there to guard the tomb in question against my entering or anyone else entering it, and, he added, 'Even one of ourselves,' meaning one of the members of the antiquities service.

"When I asked on what authority, he voluntarily produced an ordre de service, which, except that it was in French, was substantially as follows:—

"'The tomb of Tutankhamen is closed until further orders, and neither Mr. Carter nor his collaborators nor any member of the services, nor any other persons, are permitted to enter. This applies both to the tomb of Tutankhamen and number 16, serving as a laboratory.'

"'The following disposition is made for guarding and carrying out this order. (Here follows the order to three effendis to take a turn of day and night each in the valley with an officer of police.)

"'In the case of any unusual event taking place, immediate notification is to be sent by telephone to the chief inspector of antiquities at Luxor, and to the mamur, and the latter is to inform the mudir at Keneh.'

"'The chief inspector of antiquities will be in charge.'"



FIFTY-FOUR COUNTRIES MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The white spaces in the above map, made for the Christian Science Monitor, represent the nations that are League members. The black portions represent the nations that are outside the League namely: Russia, Afghanistan, Turkey, Egypt, Germany, Ecuador, Dominican Republic, Mexico and the United States.

PROGRESS OF CHURCH UNION IN WESTERN CANADA

Declaring that church union was a real and practical need of western Canada, and that it had forced itself upon the churches, Rev. Principal Gandier, moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, presented the case of the Church for the bill incorporating the United Church of Canada to the law amendments committee of the Manitoba Legislature on Friday morning.

"The greatest need of the West is community life, and the people themselves," said Dr. Gandier, "whether the churches like it or not, are going to have a united church all over this part of the Dominion."

He added there were far more union churches today than there were Presbyterian churches.

Principal Gandier informed the committee that the Presbyterians of Canada in a constitutional way, through their representatives in the General Assembly, had on four different occasions when the Assembly sat in a different part of the country, and when the personnel of the body was different, voted overwhelmingly in favor of union.

Dealing with the question that no Legislature had a right to take the property of one church and give it to another, Dr. Gandier said he agreed with this absolutely, but pointed out that the bill did not propose to do that. Presbyterian ministers could conduct services and administer the sacraments as they had been wont to do and congregations choose representatives in the same way as before. There was no coercion in the bill, he declared. Those who did not want to join were not forced to do so. There was no desire to change old customs or obliterate sacred memories.

"The ideal of the Church is," Dr. Gandier concluded, "a rich diversity in organic unity, and all animated by a spirit of unity."

Rev. J. A. Doyle, superintendent of missions for the Methodist Church in Manitoba, and Rev. George Laughton, minister of the Central Congregational Church, Winnipeg, informed the committee that both denominations were unanimously in favor of union, and spoke of the progress of the movement in the province.

Representatives of the Presbyterian Association of Canada, the anti-unionists, were present, and it was arranged that they would present their case to the committee this week.

DOUBLE LIABILITY OF HOME BANK SHAREHOLDERS

That the assets of the Home Bank of Canada, including the amounts recoverable under the double liability of the shareholders, will fall very far short of the amount necessary to meet the liabilities of the bank, is the opinion of G. T. Clarkson, liquidator, given in an affidavit filed by A. W. Ballantyne, K.C., on a motion before Charles Garrow, K.C., Master of the Supreme Court, on an application for a call upon the shareholders for the amount entered opposite their names on the list of contributories.

The purpose of the affidavit is to show the necessity for resorting to the double liability of the shareholders to meet the losses. Losses, which it is expected will be incurred in realizing upon loans made by the bank, are placed at $4,400,000, which will more than wipe out the capital and reserves of $2,595,734 and will, it is expected, leave the deficit of not less than $1,800,000. In addition, losses which may reach $700,000, are expected from minor agricultural and commercial loans made at branches. The liquidator declines to disclose such information as he has, as to the losses expected on loans totalling $5,800,000 in connection with the Frost account, the South New Orleans Railway investment, the County Investment Company Limited, the Toronto City Estates, Limited, and the Elgin Land Company.

The St. Lawrence-to-the-Lakes waterway project has been favored by formal resolutions and appropriations from eighteen states, representing 40 per cent. of the population and 77 per cent. of the wheat producers of the nation, while opposition is confined to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Montreal, James P. Geodrich, former Governor of Indiana, stated before the New York Chamber of Commerce.

LETTERS FROM READERS

GOD'S SALVATION

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—In the Witness of 23rd of January "Learner and Laborer" asks your readers if he is "astray" in his ideas of Salvation, as he presents these in his letter. Others as well as we, have contributed already to the discussion in question. "Learner" assures us in his letter that, in his judgment, the question has been "very unsatisfactorily disposed of so far" by these writers, and informs us too, that it has been dawning upon him, from sermons he has heard, that "many ministers of the Gospel" are equally at fault. So it would appear that behind that modest signature of his stands a man, who considers himself as pretty well informed on the question after all.

We want your readers to notice that this writer has made one notable exception to his sweeping condemnation. That exception is on behalf of one who would have us make allowance for the "hyperbole" (exaggerations) of the Bible, and who would have us believe too, that "annihilation is eternal, death in its truest sense." This is very suggestive of the kind of Gospel that does satisfy him.

Now, if the "ideas" we are invited to scrutinize agree with the Word of God, we should endorse them, even though all the preachers and writers on earth oppose them. But, on the other hand, if those ideas are found to be contrary to that Word, then we should reject them, and label him "astray," as invited to do. We ought to be deeply interested in such matters, for "It is God with whom we have to do." We may argue about them now, but when the "books" are opened there will be no place for debate. "Now," and not then, is "the accepted time" to get right.

Now "Learner's" first "idea" is announced as follows: "It seems scarcely reasonable that merely a belief or faith in a doctrine could compass a soul's salvation, and is surely not in accord with Christ's teaching." We want to remind him that on this point, as he states it, he ought to be satisfied, although he says he is not, for nearly every writer in the Witness has shown that the scriptures do not teach that "merely faith in a doctrine" can "compass a soul's salvation." They have shown, from many Bible references, that it is faith in the Person of Christ that is asked of the sinner for salvation.

Does "Learner" want to disagree with Witness writers and gospel preachers, simply because they agree with him on that point or is it that he wants us to understand that he really objects to faith in the Son of God? Let him tell us plainly what he would substitute for that glorious Person as the Saviour, or whom he would have us believe in? We ask these questions on behalf of Witness readers, so that they will be able to decide intelligently as to whether he is "astray."

Meanwhile we point out to your readers, that the Holy Spirit gives no uncertain sound on the question of how salvation is to be obtained. In Acts 10:43, He tells us concerning the Old Testament, "To Him (Christ) give all the Prophets witness, that through His name, whosoever believeth in Him, shall receive remission of sins." So there is no need for any questioning as to the teaching on the subject in the Old Testament. As for the New Testament we refer to two verses only, for brevity sake, out of many that teach us the same truth. They will be found in John 6:28 and 29." Then said they unto Him, what shall we do that we might work the works of God," Jesus answered and said unto them, "This is the work of God that ye believe on Him Whom He hath sent." To ignore this, and many such testimonies on this question, is surely to go "astray." Then another way of getting into error is to advance in discussion on Bible questions, quotations as Scripture, that can not be found in the Sacred Word. There is no verse in the Bible, such as the last sentence in his letter, that "Learner" has enclosed with quotation marks: viz, "To him that overcometh, shall be given the crown of life that fadeth not away."

J. G. PAUL.

Midland, 5th Feb., 1924.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—In your issue of Dec. 26th I find two letters dealing with thi question; one by W. J. Fowler with the heading, "Disputed Words;" the other by J. G. Paul, headed, "God's Salvation." Both of these articles deal with this question extensively along their respective lines of thought, and I have no doubt each one tried to deal honestly with the question. Yet I see important scripture teaching which neither of them has touched, and this is my reason for writing this letter—not to criticize what they wrote but to carry this question farther. I believe there is harmony in scripture teaching, but there is often a want of harmony when we fail to grasp the whole subject. God's character and attributes are revealed to us in His Word and His dealings with man are in harmony with His attributes.

God created man in His Own image, and man's life was in harmony with God. The two conditions necessary for that harmony were faith and obedience. God gave man instructions as to what he must do and as to what he must not do; and for a time they (Adam and Eve) exercised both faith and obedience. God pronounced upon them the penalty He would impose in case of disobedience,—"The day thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." The serpent saw that as long as they had faith in God they would remain obedient, therefore he resolved to destroy that faith, by leading them to believe that God was deceiving them. (See conversation between the serpent and Eve). They lost faith in God and became disobedient. The loss of faith was man's fall, and eating the forbidden fruit the act of disobedience following. They were driven from the garden or fold. What was the penalty God pronounced? Death! Had man not sinned his life would have been eternal, consequently he lost eternal life.

Christ came to restore to man what he lost by the fall. The penalty for sin was death. Christ came to restore eternal life. Man must return to faith and obedience, Faith precedes the granting of eternal life, and obedience follows. There is only one way to obtain eternal life, and that is through faith in God and in His Son Jesus the Christ, and no man receiving that eternal life can receive eternal punishment. It is impossible to punish where there is no life. Death is the punishment for sin and that death is eternal, consequently eternal death is the punishment for sin. There are passages of scripture which seem to teach otherwise, but plainly the sentence pronounced was death.

J. S.

Note: The above letter has been held over for some weeks.

There are at present in Montreal between 8,000 and 9,000 children for whom the Montreal Catholic School Commission can find no school accommodation, according to the statement of Judge E. E. Lafontaine, president of the Commission, before the public bills committee in explaining the bill for borrowing $6,000,000 and increasing the school rate from seven to ten mills in the dollar.

"IN A CLASS BY ITSELF"

Sask., Jan. 19th, 1924.

Dear Sirs:—

Enclosed please find a money order for four dollars to renew my subscriptions to the Monteral Witness and Canadian Homestead and the World Wide. I like the Witness—its splendid editorials, its strong uncompromising stand for Prohibition, its clean advertisements and its splendid reports of the news of the world for the week. World Wide is also a magazine in a class by itself. More power to you and your staff throughout the coming days of 1924.

Yours sincerely,

W. F. DIXON.

THE BEST OF DIET

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 1st, 1924.

Gentlemen:—

I herewith enclose four dollars which please place to my credit for renewals World Wide and Witness as per club offers. Both papers I like very much and have taken the Witness for well nigh fifty years and brought up my family on the same intellectual and moral diet.

Very sincerely yours,

ROBERT McARTHUR,

Meth. Minister.

A LETTER FROM TRINIDAD

San Fernando, Trinidad, B.W.I.
11th Jan., 1924.

Dear Sirs:—

I am sending herein enclosed a cheque for $4.45 to renew subscriptions to the Witness, World Wide and Northern Messenger. In our household are four Canadians, members of the Pres. Canadian Mission Staff, representing, respectively, N.S., Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. All enjoy the periodicals, especially the World Wide, though the Witness is a much regarded old friend with which we would not care to part.

Yours very truly,

(Miss) A. J. ARCHIBALD.

GOOD WORK MUCH NEEDED

N. Dak., Dec. 28th, 1923.

Dear Sirs:—

Since reading your special offer of the Montreal Witness for $1.35 on trial for one year, I have got two new subscribers for your valuable paper. That makes four members of my family who take your much appreciated and helpful paper. We hope that you may be long spared to carry on your good work, for it is much needed at the present time.

Wishing you a happy and successful year, I remain,

Your friend,

MRS. T. E. FINLAY.

DEPENDABLE PAPERS

Sask., Jan., 1924.

Sirs:—

Although not really time to renew, I am enclosing $4.25 to renew my subscription to Weekly Witness and World Wide and Northern Messenger, according to your great family club rate. We have taken the Witness and others for many many years and though we are having stringent times, must continue, for we would be lost without them, as if without a close friend. And may you prosper greatly in your good work, giving us a dependable paper and one that stands for righteousness.

PALON CLARK.

The good citizen is a man of more than thought and feeling: he is a man of action. —Sir Henry Haddow.

A SPIRITUAL UPLIFT

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 5th, 1924.

Dear Sirs,—Our Bible Class at Parliament Methodist Sunday school like the Northern Messenger very much. The Messenger is indeed a spiritual uplift.

Yours truly,

ROBERT H. SELF.

St. Peters, N.S., Dec. 28th, 1923.

Sirs,—Enclosed find P.O. Order for $12.-80 for which please send me for our S. school 32 copies of the NORTHERN MESSENGER, the same number as before and the same address.

We appreciate it highly, especially its advocacy of temperance, and know it to be a valuable factor in holding communities to right standard.

A. A. MORRISON.

SPEAKS OF IT TO OTHERS

Picton, Ont., Feb. 7th, 1924.

Pardon my delay in renewing Witness. Have taken it more or less regularly since 1885 or 6—always liked it, spoke well of it to others, and consider it the best reading matter (including our church paper) that comes in our home. Its editorials alone are well worth the subscription price.

There I see a perfect fitness,
In reading well the Weekly Witness.

Yours truly,

W. W. WEESE.

P. S.—I also send two new subscribers but can't see how you can afford to make so liberal an offer for the same.

TRUE AND TRUSTED

Liberty, Sask., Jan. 19th, 1924.

Dear Sirs,—Please find enclosed my renewal for the Montreal Witness and Canadian Homestead and also for one year's subscription to a friend.

I wish I could afford to send the Witness to every home in the district. There are a great many foreigners there. The Witness always comes in every week and it seems like a true and trusted friend. Wishing you every success,

Yours truly,

R. G. KIDD.

CANNOT ALWAYS AGREE—NEVERTHELESS

Man., Jan. 22nd, 1924.

Dear Sirs,—Herewith I am enclosing you Postal Order for $4.00 renewal of my subscription to Weekly Witness and World Wide. I would like to have these papers expire on the same date.

Would hardly like to do without either of the papers; World Wide for its reflection of the British views, and the Witness for its fearless editorials on current Canadian topics. Cannot always agree with them but like them nevertheless.

Yours truly,

AIF. E. HILL.

RELIGION—ETHICS—PROHIBITION

Wis., U.S.A., Jan. 22nd, 1924.

Dear Mr. Dougall, — Thank you for another year's editorials and also for the grand way you constantly keep to the front Religion, Ethics and Prohibition. I have subscribed for the Weekly Witness for 40 years and more and have also in past years worked for it. May its shadow never grow less and its prosperity to the perfect day. Having for domestic reasons to reside in U. S. A. I appreciate its visits very much.

Sincerely yours,

(Rev.) Chas. C. Couzens.

Ont., Jan. 1924.

Gentlemen, — Enclosed herewith please find P. O. for $4.50 to cover renewal subscription of undersigned for the Montreal Witness and World Wide for one year. Much pleased with your attitude toward and treatment of moral, political and religious questions. With best wishes for continued power and success.

Yours sincerely,

D. R. FARQUHARSON.

If you really think the Witness is an aid to intelligent Conviction Prohibition and fundamentally Christian Citizenship

Then you will want to plant it in another home. And you will not find that difficult if you offer your friend the advantage of our special long year-end offer. You will find the coupon on page 7 convenient.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

A copy of "I'm Sitting on the Stile, Mary," has been received from Mrs. Wm H. Hills, Fredricton, N.B., who inquires for the poem, the first line of which is, "Ken ye the land o' the heather bell?"

We are grateful to the following readers who have contributed copies of the poem "Lean Hard," Mr. J. L. Cooper, Hanover, N. B.; Mr. M. Horley, Invergordon, Sask.; Miss Beatrice Anderson, Walkerton, Ont.; Mrs. P. C. Bennett, South Mountain, Ont.; Mrs. Ethel Turner, Appleton, Ont.

APPRECIATION

Mrs. L. W. Depew, of 29 Church St., Pittsfield, wishes personally to thank all those who sent in the words of the song "The Irish Emigrant's Farewell." So many responded I wish to express my appreciation.

Mrs. James McAllister, Nashville, Que., —I was delighted when I opened our Witness yesterday, and saw the recitation "Nellie's Prayer," which I asked for some time ago. I would like to thank Miss Mitchell very much for same, also you for so kindly printing it. We enjoy the Witness in our home from the girlies 6, 8, 9 years up to Grandma. Again thanking you very much for printing the recitation.

Rev. T. Watson, Ridgetown, Ont., writes, —I sincerely appreciate the setting you have kindly given to poems which I have recently sent you. I also appreciate your kindness in so often sending me a package of the papers contafning contributions of mine. These I have carefully distributed among interested readers, several of whom have expressed great pleasure in seeing "a copy of the paper which father and mother used to take as long ago as I can remember."

TEMPERANCE UNION CONTEST

Mrs. W. W. D., Alta,—I wonder if you would let me know who it was wanted the temperance recitations, and if the time is up for sending them in. I have one I would like them to have. I think it was the W. C. T. U., but am not sure and I do not know the address.

Ans.—The Canadian National Woman's Christian Temperance Union opened a competition of temperance literature. This contest closed on November 15th, 1923. Mauuscipts were sent to Mrs. L. C. McKinney, Claresholm, Alta.

MUSKRAT FARMING

Miss Margaret Fraser, Winnipeg, Man., —I would appreciate very much if you or any of your readers could give me some definite information on "the raising and producing of muskrats (commercially) in confinement, similar to that of the skunk or mink. I am informed they are being raised successfully where water is only furnished in troughs.

Ans.—A letter was published in these columns on muskrat farming in the issue of January 30th, you will get a great deal of information on this subject of the muskrat as fur bearer and as food, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington. Ask for Farmer's bulletin No. 869.

TORREY—ALEXANDER WORKS

A. E. J., Ont.,—Kindly publish in your paper an account of the life works of Torrey and Alexander.

Ans.:—Dr. R. A. Torrey and Charles Alexander were noted American evangelists who toured the world from 1902 to 1906 the former in the capacity of preacher and the latter as song leader. Mr. Alexander had a wonderful gift for organising and conducting large choirs and it was at these meetings that the "Glory Song" became so popular. Alexander compiled a book of hymns, known as the "Alexander Hymns." Dr. Torrey, now in Los Angeles, has written a great many books, including: "How to Bring Men to Christ, "How to Obtain Fullness of Power;" "The Baptism With the Holy Spirit;" "What the Bible Teaches;" "Divine Origin and Authority of the Bible;" "How to Work for Christ;" "How to Promote and Conduct a Successful Revival;" "Revival Addresses" "How to study the Bible for Greatest Profit;" "Real Salvation;" "How to Succeed in the Christian Life;" "The Bible and its Christ;" "The Gist of the Lessons;" "Anecdotes and Illustrations;" "Difficulties and Alleged Contradictions in the Bible;" "Practical and Perplexing Questions Answered;" "Studies in the Life and Teachings of our Lord;" "The Person and Work of the Holy Spirit;" "The Return of the Lord Jesus;" "The Joy of Soul Winning." Some of these books have been translated into twenty languages.

TROUBLESOME SQUIRRELS

Charles Johnson, Toronto,—A number of black squirrels have entered my house by the way of the roof. They do damage and make so much noise day and night that no sleep can be procured. Can you suggest any way or thing that I could use to get rid of them?

Ans.—Closing up their means of egress as you would a rat hole and shooting them at every opportunity, are the only means we know of to get rid of them. You might also try a game trap.

MORE ABOUT THE SUN'S ROTATION

C. F., Que.—I am replying to the question on astronomy from an Orillia correspondent, which appeared in the Witness about two weeks ago. The rotation of the sun is found to be a fact by watching the sun spots on the surface of the sun. By this means it has been found that the sun makes a complete revolution in about 25 1-3 days. One peculiar fact that has been noticed about the sun's rotation is that spots near the sun's equator make the revolution about two days quicker than spots in higher latitudes. This would naturally prove that the sun is a gaseous globe, for if it were solid the time of rotation would be the same for all parts of its surface. I can recommend to your Orillia correspondent a book on astronomy entitled "The Vault of Heaven" by Sir Richard Gregory. It can be obtained from Thomas Nelson & Sons, Toronto, Ont., price $1.75 postpaid. This is a very interesting book for the general reader.

POEMS OF BURNS, PELICAN AND CENTURY PLANT

Mrs. Sarah Taylor, Wingham, Ont.,—I would like if you would reprint a poem by Robert Burns. He was invited to a feast and was sent to dine with the servants, afterward was asked to entertain the company and he composed a scathing poem for his host. Also a poem, a few lines of which are:

"Did you ever hear tell of the Pelican
That lives in the southern clime?
In time of famine she feedeth her young,
And in feeding them dies—"

Another few lines:

"Did you ever hear of the century plant,
That grows in the eastern clime?
After the growth of one hundred years
It reaches its blooming time."

I have been a constant reader of your paper for four years, and like the poems in Questions and Answers.

Ans.—This poem of Robert Burns, appeared in the September issue of the Witness in 1922, and the story that accompanies the poem is that a Scottish laird invited Robert Burns to his home on a festive occasion. Burns thought he was to be a guest, but was sent to the kitchen to dine. Needless to say, he did not dine, but composed a most scathing poem, and when called up to entertain the guests, he simply recited this piece and retired. The verses follow:

"My Lord, I would not fill your chair,
Tho' ye be proudest noble's heir.
I came this night to join your feast
As equal of the best at least!
'Tis true that cash with me is scant,
And titles trifles that I want.
The King has never made me kneel
To stamp my manhood with his seal,
But what of that? The King on high,
Who took less pains with you than I,
Has filled my bosom and my mind
With something better in its kind
Than your broad acres, something which
I cannot well translate to speech.

Farmers and Finance

A GENERATION ago the banking needs of the Canadian farmer were fairly simple. But today economic conditions make it advisable for him to co-operate more and more closely with his Bank.

In the Bank of Montreal the farmers of Canada have conveniently at their disposal complete banking facilities as well as the personal co-operation of experienced men.



Consider our nearest Branch your banking headquarters. Savings Departments in all Branches.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established over 100 years

But by its impulse I can know
'Tis deeds, not birth, that makes men low.
Your rank, my Lord, is but a loan!
But mine, thank Heaven, is all my own!
A peasant, 'tis my pride to be;
Look round and round your hall and see
Who boasts a higher pedigree!
I was not fit, it seems to dine
With these fox-hunting heroes fine.
But only came to bandy jests
Among your Lordship's hopeful guests,
There must here be some sad mistake—
I would not play for such a stake.
Be a buffoon for drink and meat
And a poor Earl's tax-paid seat!
No, die, my heart, ere such a shame
Descends on Robert Burns' name."

SONG SUPPLIED

Mrs C. M. Hendrick, Frankford, Ont., sends the old song asked for by Mrs. W. J. Lyndall:

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

The strife is hushed and silence reigns,
The battle now is o'er;
And many a widowed mother's son
Shall see her face no more
But who is this comes on the scene,
Amid the dying wail?
'Tis the kind, the good, the noble one,—
Miss Florence Nightingale.

Chorus

Then rouse all noble volunteers,
Not one among you fail
To give three loyal hearty cheers
For Florence Nightingale!

Oh, see that soldier, sick and faint,
Upon his couch of pain;
His wife, his home, his little ones,
He longs to see again.
But now a pair of loving hands
Has bathed his fevered brow;
He sweetly sleeps, and in his dreams
Thinks he is with them now.

May heaven its richest blessings pour
Upon the one so kind;
And in our fair Canadian land
Such spirits may we find.
And may a crown of richest gems,
A palm to her be given,
A robe of pure and spotless white
In that bright land called Heaven!

MANY POEMS AND RECITATIONS WANTED.

Mrs K. B. Draper.—I should like very much to get the following pieces if it is possible. I am also sending on a piece or two which I think would be very much appreciated if you find it possible to reprint in our "weekly" papers, or at least one of them. Thanking you for past favors.

BUTTERCUPS AND DAISIES

Buttercups and daisies, Oh these pretty flowers,
Coming in the springtime to tell of sunny hours;
While the trees are leafless, while the fields are bare,
Buttercups and daisies spring up here and there.

This is all I can remember of a school song I heard in England nearly forty years ago. I wonder do any of your readers know it, and if so, could they oblige me with the words? Another piece was called "The Keel Roll." I should very much like the words of that, too; also a recitation met with in the U.S.A., called "The Bottomless Jug," a good temperance piece. The farmer couldn't raise his mortgage until his wife hit on the plan of giving him 'the bottomless jug" every time he went to town, after extracting his promise that he would not bring more than the jug would hold. Then, the mortgage was soon lifted. Another piece of poetry entitled, I think,

"STAND FORTH, MY SOUL"

Stand forth, my soul, and grip thy woe,
Buckle thy sword and face thy foe.
What right hast thou to be afraid
When all the Universe will aid?
Ten thousand rally to thy call,
Horses and chariots of fire;
Do others fear, do others fail?
My soul must conquer and prevail.
Stand forth my soul!

If I remember right, there are four verses to this piece; one of them ends thus:

My soul must scale the mountain height,
And with the conquering army ride.
Stand forth, my soul!

POEM WANTED

Mrs. Bassler, Chico, California,—Some 10 or 12 years ago in the Questions and Answers department of your paper a poem was published entitled "Life's Cost," but do not know the author's name. The first line was something like this, "I could not at the first be born." I have lost the copy and would very much like to get the poem again. Can you tell me where I can get it.

CEMENT FOR FLOOR

J. R. S., Manitoba writes — Will you please let me know by return what mixture I should use for laying a concrete cow-stable floor and also dimensions for feedway, stall and alley?

Ans.—The editorial on page sixteen has a special interest for you. For years now cement manufacturers have been advertising in the Witness and offering free information on the use of cement. They gladly send to our readers free of cost or obligation their books of instructions which are written in simple non-technical language by experts thoroughly conversant with the farmer's requirements.

A suitable mixture for such work is 1 cement, 2 1-2 sand, 5 gravel and the floor should be five inches thick. There are many lay-outs for a stable and it would be necessary to decide on one before dimensions could be determined. There are also the questions of sub-drainage, foundation and surface finish to be considered. J. R. S., and any other readers interested should fill in the Canada Cement coupon on page 17 and get full information.

FARM HELP

Mrs. James Monahan, Elmsville, N. B. —Will you kindly furnish me information regarding farm help service.

Ans.:—Apply at any of the "Orphan Homes" for either boy or girl; or for older help to the Salvation Army, Soldiers' re-establishment depots, C. P. R. Immigration, or any charity organization. You can always advertise in your local paper or the Witness.

Sunday Home Reading

VISION

There is a certain passage in an old Book which says, "for lack of vision the people perish." It makes one think a bit, doesn't it? And it makes one wonder what that vision is for lack of which a people perishes.

Vision! The root of the word means, to see. So for lack of sight people perish. Is that true?

Today will surely test that statement if any time in history will. Today the nations of the world resemble a blind man hopelessly groping amid the confusion and noise of a great, strange city. Unrest describes every stratum of society. Trouble between capital and labor, between nation and nation, race and race, church and church, individual and individual, is a characteristic of the age.

The cause? Lack of sight—mental and spiritual. Man cannot see with the eyes of understanding, his brother man. Anger, jealousy, pride and prejudice have blinded the eyes of individual, church, race and nation alike. Man has refused to see, the muscles of sight have atrophied until now he cannot see, and the pity is that often he is not aware of it.

Is there any cure for physical blindness? For some types of blindness a surgical operation will afford relief or permanent cure, if the patient be gotten in time. Is there any cure for spiritual blindness? Yes. Here, too, a surgical operation will give not only relief, but permanent cure. Christ is the surgeon, the sword of His Spirit, the instrument.

Today, the world in its state of unrest needs a vision of the great Surgeon if its ills are to be cured, its sight restored. It must do that which it cannot do—it must see. But it needs even more than a possession of a vision of Christ. The possession of a vision may make merely an impracticable idealist. That vision must be worked into the fibre of life. The vision must possess the man. When we who name the name of Christ will so live, and talk, and walk with Him that His ideals and His vision possess us, then, as clear-sighted leaders shall we lead a sin-blinded people out of the bondage of darkness into the glorious liberty of the gospel of Christ.—A. H. R.

DIVINE GUIDANCE

"Fear thou not; for I am with thee: be not dismayed; for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee; yea I will help thee; yea I will uphold thee with the right hand of My righteousness."—Isa. 41: 10.

My Father holds me with His hand;
  Why, then, I cannot fear,
Because I know that He is near,
  My every prayer that He will hear;
Close by my side He'll stand.

Through sorrows deep, my faithful Friend,
  Through every storm and stress;
And through life's trials hardly press,
  He's ever here to shield and bless;
And He'll be with me to the end.

He leads along the paths unknown,
  With His gracious eye beholding,
With His guiding hand still holding
  With His love divine enfolding;
He careth for His own.

Encircled by my Saviour's arm,
  Though rough and thorny be the way,
He tells me where my cares to lay,
  My Friend divine, my strength and stay,
Will keep me safe from harm.

He makes the crooked places straight,
  He makes the darkness light;
And He safeguards me through the night,
  And keeps me by His power and might,
Though steep the path to heaven's gate.

O Holy Spirit all Divine,
  Within my heart abide,
And when I know whate'er betide
  Thou art my Leader and my Guide,
My Comforter benign.

My Father holds me with His hand;
  I know I cannot stray,
For He is with me, day by day,
  Through shadows dark He sees the way,
And calms life's storms by His command.

My Father holds me with his hand,
  So I shall never be dismayed,
Because my hopes on Him are stayed,
  His goodness and His love displayed,
I surely understand,
"Fear not," He says, with tender voice;
  And so I shall not be afraid,
My burdens then on Him are laid,
  And with His ever-present aid,
I, trusting, shall rejoice.

O, Father, clasp my hand in Thine,
  Through life's bewildering maze;
And then, throughout the coming days
  My prayers shall be but songs of praise;
Thy hand still holding mine.

—(Mrs.) H. E. Quinn.

Brookdale Cottage, Beebe, Que.

LOST AND FOUND

(By Rev. J. H. Jowett, D.D.)

And when the veil is lifted upon the Son of God, born as Son of Man, in man's common lot, this word is spoken at His birth, "He shall be called Jesus, for He shall save His people from their sins." And when Jesus lifts the veil upon His own heart, and reveals its burning ruling passion, this is what we hear and see: "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which is lost." And when the veil is lifted upon the life and doings of those who live in heavenly places, this is the unveiling: "Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth to minister to them who shall be the heirs of salvation?" This is the eager blessedness of the blessed ones—they are sent forth to minister; they are search-parties going forth to seek and to save those who are astray from the home and fellowship of God.

And the wonder of it all, the wonder of this love, and this search, is intensified by our Saviour's teaching that it would be all the same if only one were lost. That is the ceaseless wonder of the heavenly love; it concentrates its ardour upon a single wanderer, as though all the rest were safely in the fold. All heaven intent on one! "If He lose one of them," and that one thee or me, "He leaveth the ninety-and-nine and goeth out after that which is lost," and He never rests until He hath found it and brought it safely home; and in the homecoming all heaven rings with sacred joy.

And how is the reclamation described? What is its character? "There is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth." And what is this repentance which sets all heaven singing? Repentance has been too much identified with a mere emotional change. But it is something far deeper than tears. I think it is a re-thinking of our life on entirely new lines. It is a new way of thinking about everything. It is the acceptance of Christ's way of thinking about things; about God, and man, and life, about sin, grace, and forgiveness, about work and rest, and death and destiny.

And when thus we come to ourselves by coming to Christ, the joybells begin to ring throughout all the courts of heaven, and we begin to share the joy.

In Manchester, many years ago, when the Salvation Army first came into being, a Salvation Army lassie was in the dock, charged by people who in those days thought the new movement most disreputable and unseemly and unlovely, charged with obstructing a very broad highway. A young magistrate called Crossley was sitting on the bench, and as he saw this child witnessing to her Christ in the face of the dull respectable people who were attacking her, he got up and left the bench and slowly walked into the dock to be at her side.

That is one of the best examples of what Christ can do for the one who really tries in hardness and in difficulty to profess Christianity and to be on the side of Christ. He will come down and stand by them while they witness for Him.

The snow had begun in the gloaming
  And busily all the night
Had been heaping field and highway
  With a silence deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock
  Wore ermine too dear for an earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm tree
  Was ridged inch deep with pearl.

James Russell Lowell.

Think of some family who would be interested in and benefitted by the regular visits of the Witness and Homestead, and then purpose in your heart to introduce it to them, not alone that they may get the advantage of the present nominal rate, but that they may, as subscribers, co-operate with you and us to "make Canada a land to love."

THE CRUMBS WE SCATTER

Being kind to others is like other virtues its own reward, but it frequently receives other more tangible recognition. In Ocean Echoes, the author, Mr. Arthur Mason, relates two instances in point.

At a time when I had plenty of money, he writes, I was walking one afternoon in Stanley Park, Vancouver. A young man was sitting on a bench, looking hungry and sad.

"What's your trouble?" I asked. "Tell me. I have noticed you sitting here for two hours. Perhaps I can help."

He cleared his throat, and a delicate smile came into his face.

"I'm broke and hungry," he said. "I've been sleeping in the park for the last three nights, and I'm just about sick."

"How did you get yourself in such a fix?"

"I put my money into a little mine up country," he replied, waving his hand toward the north. "There was nothing there."

I paid his room rent and board for a week and gave him twenty dollars.

Years later I met him again. This time it was I that was "down and out" and sick with rheumatism, left from the typhoid fever that had me in its grip when the Goldfield smash stripped me of a fortune. In the little town of Manhattan, Nevada, I met him. I had been riding on a lumber wagon most of the day, trying to get there. Five miles out of town the wagon broke down, and, crippled as I was, I had to walk. I didn't know a soul there. Imagine my astonishment when I walked into town, sick, "broke" and hungry, to find the man whom I had helped in Stanley Park. He recognized me at once and saw what my condition was.

"Now," he said, taking me kindly by the arm, "it's my turn to help you!" He led me to his tent, got a doctor for me and kept me there until I got well.

Then there was the Chinaman on the Frazer River who ran the fantan house at Steveston. Grateful to me for rescuing him from three fishermen who were "beating him up" one night as I passed his door, he never forgot me. Later I saw him in Vancouver while I was standing at a street corner wondering what to do next, for luck had been bad. I saw him walking along on the other side of the street. He crossed and walked up to me with outstretched hand. "How you do?" he said.

He gave me the usual limp Oriental handshake, passed along and left in my hand three twenty-dollar gold pieces!

After such experiences you find that there is indeed truth in the adage about "casting your bread upon the waters." And you are both inspired and made reckless by the sure knowledge that some one will save you from disaster. The crumbs we scatter come back to us as well-baked loaves.

THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE

Do you know how many books are in the Bible? You once knew but have forgotten?

Let me tell you one good way to remember. First write down the words "Old Testament."

Now how many letters are in the word "Old?" Three. How many in the word "Testament?" Nine. Put three and nine together, and you have 39—the number of books in the "Old Testament."

Next write down the words "New Testament."

There are also in "New Testament" three and nine letters. Now multiply three by nine and you have 27—the number of books in the New Testament. Of course by adding 39 and 27 you have 66—the number of books in the Bible.

Any boy or girl who will read this over twice will not forget how many books are in the Bible.—Presbyterian.

MRS. JOWETT'S TIN WHISTLE CLASS

When Dr. J. H. Jowett was a young minister at Newcastle, he started a children's service, but at the first meeting four mischievous boys in the back of the gallery interrupted the proceedings by playing on tin whistles. Dr. Jowett asked one of the stewards to capture the lads and bring them to the vestry. This was done, and when the minister came to them the lads looked very sheepish, and evidently anticipated a good scolding. To their blank astonishment, however, Dr. Jowett asked, "Can't you play better than that on tin whistles?" and before they had sufficiently recovered from their surprise to reply, he added, "I must really get Mrs. Jowett to teach you how to play properly." Nothing loth, Mrs. Jowett undertook their tuition, and about six weeks later the four boys who disturbed the first children's service filed on the platform and gave a tin-whistle quartette, accompanied on the pianoforte by Mrs. Jowett. A few years later all the four lads were stewards at the children's service.

If you really think the Witness is an aid to intelligent Christian citizenship.

Then you will want to plant it in another home. And you will not find that difficult if you offer your friend the advantage of our special long year-end offer. You will find the coupon on page 7 convenient.

THE FRIEND FOR ME

The friend, who, in the hour of grief,
Pretends so true to be
But is a false, deceitful one
Is not the friend for me.

The friend, who, in the hour of grief
A comforter will be,
And strives the mourner to relieve
O, that's the friend for me.

The friend, who, when distresses come
Will then in terror flee,
Again in search of pleasure roam
Is not the friend for me.

The friend, who long will true remain,
Through want and poverty,
Through storm and sunshine still the same,
O, that's the friend for me.

Mrs. Annie Rodd.

St. Petersburg, Fla.

JOTTINGS

Faith is the eye of the soul.

Gold can be tried; tinsel is afraid.

Half-way to Christ is a dreadful place!

It requires great light to discern darkness.

You hate sin, just so far as you love Christ.

Strengthen principle, and practice will rise.

The promise is the boundary of our desires.

The death of prayer is to deal in generalities.

The ocean is to be sailed over—not fathomed.

A trifling spirit lives next door to a hardened spirit.

Labor sweetens life; idleness makes it a burden.

Above all, be concerned to use your one talent well.

Faith is the mental hand which receives the bread of life.

Some of our worst falls are not those which the world sees.

God gives us inward food, that we may show outward activity.

—Selected.

Plans had been under way to erect monuments to Lenin in a half dozen cities.

Are You Digging?

THE TITHE

A Message to the Canadian People by Dr. Goforth, of Honan, China. Dr. Goforth is one of Canada's best known missionaries. Will you help to place a copy in every home in Canada? The Message contains about 5,000 words. 100 copies, postage paid, $1.00. 12 copies, 15 cents.

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PLAY for YOUNG PEOPLE and Ladies' Aids' Humorous, revised, easy. By minister's wife. Widely popular. For particulars apply

CLARA ROTHWELL ANDERSON

255 Stanley Street 1-4 Ottawa, Canada

The First of the Great Prophets

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS FOR SUNDAY, MARCH 2

The impression which a superficial reading of the book of Judges leaves on the mind is that during the period which it covers the Israelites were almost all idolaters and hopelessly degenerate, but a more careful study of the book reveals the fact that there was an undercurrent of faith in God; they knew that when they were most helpless God could help them. And that horrible story of the occasion which led to the almost total annihilation of the tribe of Benjamin shows that there was a deep hatred of wickedness in the hearts of the people generally; for without that they would not have been willing to make great sacrifices to insure the punishment of the evildoers.

In the book of Ruth, the purpose of which is to trace the ancestry of David, we get a glimpse of country life in Palestine in time of peace in the Era of the Judges, and there is no mention of idolatry. The principal characters portrayed in that story were evidently sincere worshippers of Jehovah.

But there had not been any real revival of religion during the days of the Judges; for while the men who were raised up by God to deliver His people from their oppressers were, no doubt, all religious men, and it must be assumed that there were at all times very many individuals scattered among the tribes who maintained their loyalty to God as was the case in the time of Elijah, yet none of the Judges made any earnest effort to call all the people back to their allegiance to God, and the masses seem to have been fascinated with the sensual practices of idol worship.

Gideon was certainly a religious man, and yet, instead of trying to revive the spiritual worship of Jehovah, he made an enormously costly Ephod with the gold taken from the Midianites, and it became an object of worship to the people.

Samson was also a religious man, undoubtedly. He was a Nazirite. But his religion was not much better than heathenism.

From all the evidence it seems reasonable to assume that after the generation which had seen God's miracles had passed away the Israelotes generally thought of Jehovah as just one of the gods. They were ready to seek His aid when they were in trouble, but they preferred to worship the other gods. Their condition was similar to that of the people whom the King of Assyria long afterward sent to live in Palestine: "they feared the Lord and served their own gods." (See 2 Kings 17: 22-41.)

But after all, was the spiritual condition of these Israelites worse than ours, allowing for the difference in the times? We don't worship idols of wood and stone, it is true, but we don't deserve any credit for that. It's not the fashion now, and we are not under any temptation to do it. And the same may be said with regard to other evil practices of the Israelites in these long ago days. But are we not as ready as they were to turn away from whole-hearted allegiance to God to follow the devices and desires of our own hearts? Are we not as much under the influence of the people about us as the Israelites were? How many of us can say with David, "I will bless the Lord at all times. His praise shall continually be in my mouth. My soul shall make her boast in the Lord." (Psalm 34:1, 2.)

It seems safe to infer that during the time of the Judges the annual sacred feasts were held at Shiloh; for when we come to the book of Samuel we find the observance of the annual feast mentioned as if it was a matter of course, and not as a new or unusual fact.

Samuel's parents were certainly worshippers of Jehovah and Samuel himself was consecrated to the service of God before his birth. It is evident that he had heartily accepted his mother's act of consecration on his behalf at a very early age; for God endowed him with the spirit of prophecy when he was still quite young, and even told him of the fate that was to overtake Eli and his sons.

The story of the Israelites sending for the ark to help them when they found themselves unable to stand against the Philistines shows that even though they were so fond of worshipping idols, they still thought of Jehovah as their national God and believed that He could help them. They seem to have thought that God would need to help them in order to save the ark from falling into the hands of the Philistines. But God wanted to teach them that He could take care of the ark in His own way, even in the country of the Philistines, and that if they wanted His help they must submit to His authority. But the old priest Eli thought all was lost when he heard that the ark had been captured and he fainted, and fell and broke his neck. Eli was a devout man, but he failed to exercise his authority properly. He was not faithful to his trust.

Samuel is one of the few prominent characters in the Bible who had no faults. He had a deeply religious nature and he grew up with a strong faith in God. Like Moses, he lived so near to God that God could speak to him and he could hear, and knew that it was God who spoke.

The first time God spoke to him Samuel did not recognize the voice, but thought Eli had called him. He was very young then, but he must have grown old suddenly when he heard the sentence of death pronounced against Eli and his sons by God. It was certainly enough to sober even a light-hearted boy and make him feel old, to be the repository of such thrilling knowledge.

God's victory over the Philistines, compelling them to return the ark which they had captured, seems to have made a profound impression upon the Israelites; for the next thing we read about them is that "all the house of Israel lamented after the Lord. Then Samuel told them that if they really wanted to return to their allegiance to Jehovah, their own God, they must put away all the false gods and goddesses and worship Jehovah alone. That is one essential difference between the true religion and heathen religions generally. Heathenism multiplies gods and has no objection to add one more, but the true God will not allow any rivals.

When Samuel found that the people were willing to put away their idols, he sent out a call to the whole nation to gather together at Mispeh to worship God. And when the Philistines learned of this great assembly they gathered an army to attack it. The Israelites were afraid, and begged Samuel to pray for them. And when the Philistines advanced God caused them to be affrighted by a violent thunder storm, so that they were easily overcome by the Israelites. And the victory was so complete that it put an end to the war and gave peace to the Israelites for a good many years.

Then Samuel formed a practice of making regular tours through the country to teach the people and settle any disputes, and he established at suitable places schools of the prophets, which were the prototypes of our theological seminaries. These schools of the prophets were certainly needed, because the people had no Bible to teach them the ways of God, and were dependent on prophets for instruction and guidance. The word prophet did not originally signify one who predicts future events, but one who speaks for God authoritatively.

Note: The order of events at the period under review is somewhat confused by the form in which the record comes to us. The good monk who cut up the Bible into chapters and verses made a number of mistakes by dividing at the wrong places. For instance, the first sentence of Chapter 4 should have been added to the last verse of Chapter 3. Then the narrative beginning "Now Israel went ont" (Chap. 4:1) and ending at chapter 7:2 should stand by itself. For verse 3 of chapter 7 does not refer to the end of the 20 years mentioned in verse 2. As a matter of fact the ark remained in the house of Abinadab till David's time. (See 2 Sam. 6:3.)

Note 2:—The statement that 50,070 men were killed for looking into the ark at Bethshemesh is clearly a mistake made by some early scribe in copying the record. Another version says only 70 men were killed, which is presumably the correct figure. There could not have been anything like fifty thousand men there.

Golden Text:—Direct your hearts unto Jehovah and serve Him only.—1 Sam. 7:3.

Scripture Readings

Monday Feb. 25—1 Sam. 7:5—13; Tuesday—1 Sam. 3:1—10; Wednesday—1 Sam. 7:1—14; Thursday—2 Kings 23:1—14; Friday—Acts 19:8—20; Saturday—Rev. 3:14—22; Sunday—Psalm 51:1—10.

PRAYER

O Lord, we pray for daily strengthening that we may live our lives as those who must give an account. Thou triest—judgest every man. May we judge ourselves and prove our own work. Then shall we have rejoicing in ourselves alone and not in another. Let the words of our mouth and the meditation of our heart be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, our strength and our Redeemer. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

Do you not know someone who would benefit by these Sunday studies? The Special Offer and Coupon on page 7 brings them within easy reach of all.

THE WAY OF LIFE

Mr. R. J. Farrell, Ottawa writes—I have been interested in the letters which have been appearing in your paper on "Eternal Life," and how to obtain that priceless blessing, and at times thought I should send you an extract from an article which appeared first in the London "Christian" and later in pamphlet form, written by that great philanthropist and Christian gentleman; J. W. C. Fegan, of Fegan's Boys' Homes, London, England. It has a very direct bearing on the above subject and I am sure will, with the blessing of God, prove a means of making clear the way of life.

BORN OF GOD

(By J. W. C. Fegan)

Let me try to explain John 1:12, and may the Divine Interpreter—the Holy Spirit—reveal "Christ our Peace" to every reader who is seeking to know the way of "Peace with God."

"He." The Lord Jesus—the Son of God—the long promised Messiah.

"Came unto His Own." (Greek neuter.) His own belongings, His own possessions, His own homeland of which, by virtue of His Davidic lineage, He was the heir.

"And His Own." (Greek masculine.) The people in the land, the Jewish nation, who should have acclaimed Him, "Great David's Greater son," as their Saviour and King.

"Received Him Not." They were misled by leaders of religion. The "eyes of their understanding" were blinded by tradition and unbelief to the unmistakable indications in "the law and the psalms and the prophets" that in Him the promises to the forefathers were to find their fulfillment; they rejected Him—they cried, "Away with Him, crucify Him." "Him being delivered by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God" (Acts ii. 23), they nailed to the tree of shame and death. He hung there in agony and blood, the great Sin Offering, as an atonement for human guilt. He suffered the Just for the unjust that He might bring us to God.

Mr. Spurgeon used to say truly, "Substitution is the backbone of the Gospel." Apart from the expiatory, substitutionary work of the Lord Jesus and His atoning blood, there is no gospel for guilty souls. Here is finality. Here has God said "the last word." No sophistry of men can go behind this. "Him who knew no sin, God made to be sin in our behalf, that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him." That is the Biblical summary of the doctrine of the Atonement. 'Remember,' the attitude of a preacher to the atonement in all its awful solitariness and utter incomparableness with all other suffering as the one and only sufficiency to meet the claims of God's throne, and the supreme need of guilty sinners—and the prominence he gives it in his preaching—is ever "the acid test" whether he is a God-sent minister of the Gospel of Christ or not.

"But unto us many as received Him." (Lit. "to take that which is within reach as anxious to make it our own.") As many as look back to Him hanging on the Cross as their Sin Bearer, see Him by faith "bearing their sins in His own body on the Tree"—embrace Him as presented in the Gospel by faith—claim Him here and now as their very own personal Saviour, say from the heart:—

"My soul looks back to see
The burden Thou didst bear
When hanging on the accursed tree,
And knows my guilt was there."

"To them gave He the power." The right, the authority, the privilege, the title

"To become the sons of God." To "begin to be" what they never have been before—the "sons of God"; to begin to have what they never had before—"a community of nature" in relationship with God through a spiritual birth—"Made partakers of the Divine Nature" (2 Pet. i. 4); to begin to do as "children of God through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ," what only such can do, look up with glad assurance into the fact of God and say, "My Father," and look beyond to heaven and say with certainty, **"My home."**

"Even to them that believe on His Name. It was said: "Thou shalt call His name Jesus, for He shall save His people from their sins." To believe on His Name is to receive Him as your Saviour.

In the Scriptures **believing equals receiving.** This is axiomatic. Dr. Pierson used very strikingly to show how this principle underlies all the eight great words that every Gospel preacher must use over and over again.

"Look." What is it? Receiving with the eyes.

"Come." What is it? Receiving with the feet.

"Take." What is it? Receiving with the hands.

"Taste." What is it? Receiving with the lips.

"Hear." What is it? Receiving with the ears.

"Choose." What is it? Receiving with the will.

"Trust." What is it? Receiving with the heart.

"Know." What is it? Receiving with the mind.

"A Person." Remember the Gospel does not present a thing," but " A Person."

Not a Church, however scriptural its order.

Not a creed, however orthodox its doctrines.

Not a Religion, however biblical its ordinances.

But A Person—the Son of God in His Saviour-character. To receive the Gospel is to receive Him; to neglect or reject the Gospel is to neglect or reject Him.

"Do it Now." O seeking soul, art thou strangely moved? "The wind bloweth where it listeth." It may be God's purpose of mercy towards thee is that thou shalt not be brought to the definite acceptance of Christ as thy Saviour and Lord in some hallowed sanctuary, or kneeling at thy bedside in thy still chamber—but here and now, whever thine eyes may be resting on these lines.

"Thou art not far from the Kingdom of God"—close thine eyes—speak to Him—"O Lord Jesus, I do now definitely accept Thee as my Saviour and Lord.

Let one in his innocence glory,
Another in works he has done;
Thy Blood is my plea, Thy Word is my title,
Beside these, O Lord, I need none."

If you really think the Witness is an aid to intelligent Christian citizenship.

Then you will want to plant it in another home. And you will not find that difficult if you offer your friend the advantage of our special long year-end offer. You will find the coupon on page 7 convenient.

The members of Lanark and Renfrew Presbyterian Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada convening in Smiths Falls, have placed themselves on record as being firmly behind the Ontario Temperance Act in force in the Province, viewing with regret any movement to repeal this act, and feeling that a change towards government control or any law contrary to prohibition would be a backward step. Copy of the resolution has been sent to the Attorney General, Toronto.

Darwin once carried out an interesting experiment with a French bean. He placed the plant in a dark room, and there left it—where it could not be influenced by light or changes of temperature, or any of those agencies which are held to bring about plant movements. Yet the leaf movements of the bean continued with almost clockwork regularity for several days. At about the hour of sunset the leaves drooped, and when day broke outside the darkened room, the bean spread out its leaves again. It acted, in fact, as if governed either by habit or memory.

Billy Sunday became an evangelist in 1896. He was a professional baseball player from 1883 to 1890, and assistant secretary of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. from 1891 to 1895.

Are You Digging?



ANNUAL BEARING POINTERS

A bulletin by the Wisconsin station entitled Off-year Apple Bearing and Apple Spur Growth, gives some valuable suggestions which all orchardists should carefully consider. The following is a brief summary of this bulletin: The bearing of orchards on alternate years is largely due to nutritional conditions. At least, there are five facts that suggest the view that biennial bearing is not a fixed habit of trees.

1. Off-year trees have been made to bear in succession by experimental means. 2. Removal of the blossoms before the fruit sets has resulted in successive blossoming. 3. Removal of the leaves has stopped blossom bud formation. 4. Orchards of annually bearing trees exist. 5. Following the freeze of 1910 the on-year changed from the even to the odd-numbered year. This occurred with all varieties.

The bulletin goes on to say that overbearing is not the cause of the off-year but that nutritional conditions which cause the formation of extreme numbers of blossom buds tend to give off-year bearing. Thinning has seldom resulted in annual bearing. This is due to the fact that apple blossom buds have differentiated from leaf buds by July 5 to 10 in Wisconsin. This can readily be seen by microscopic examination. Consequently the removal of the young fruits any time after they have "set" fails to give successive bearing. The removal of the blossoms has given successive bearing.

Even in some of the richer soils there is little available nitrogen present in the spring when apple spur growth is made. Consequently the orchardist should consider the advisability of applying a readily available nitrogenous fertilizer, such as nitrate of soda, two or three weeks before the trees blossom. A medium heavy application would be 2 to 3 pounds on a 10 to 12-year-old tree, and 5 to 8 pounds on a 20 to 30-year-old tree.

In sod orchards an early application of a quickly available nitrogenous fertilizer increases the spur growth, results in larger leaf surface and gives a darker green foliage, a heavier set fruit and generally larger fruits, but slightly delays maturity and may reduce the color to some extent.

In cultivated orchards the use of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia is less apparent, being evident usually in an increased spur growth.

SHRUBS FOR HOME DECORATION

There are a few general rules governing the arrangement of shrubs, which if kept in mind will enable almost anyone to place their plants so that the effect will be pleasing.

Shrubbery is necessary to take away the bare appearance so very often noticeable around buildings. They branch low and gracefully, and blend naturally into the lawn surface. They can be made into dense and massive groups to close out undesirable views of outbuildings drying yards, and other places it is not necessary to have in view, or they can be arranged in light and graceful groups so as not to conceal beautiful adjacent features. An over-use of shrubbery should be avoided, as the house should not look as though it were built in a thicket.

Group planting is more attractive than single specimen planting. Three specimens planted to form a group are more pleasing than the same three plants set singly at different points. The plants in a group are set three or four feet apart, and with no mathematical precision as to location within the group. Five plants of a kind make a good group, and three may be sufficient for many places. A group made up of one kind of plant is usually more attractive than a group with each plant different. It is allowable, of course, to have variety by introducing a specimen or two of another kind. If, for example, a group is made up of five plants of bush honeysuckle, one or two plants of Japanese barberry may be used in the front of the group to advantage, but in such planting one kind should predominate. A group consisting of three spruce trees and three pine is not so effective as a group consisting of five spruce and one pine or of five pine and one spruce.

The groups should be arranged so that as much open lawn as possible remains unbroken by the planting. They should be placed at the sides and corners of the house, near the entrance, and around the edge of the lawn. Irregular border planting can be had by grouping plants of different character and height along the border. In such planting care should be taken not to shut out desirable views.

The following are suggested as among the most satisfactory:

Bridal Wreath Spirea (Spiroet Van Houttei).—Bloom middle to last of June. Height, 6 to 7 feet.

Tartarian Bush Honeysuckle (Lonicera tatarica speciosa).—Bloom middle to last of June. Large pink blossoms. Height, 6 to 8 feet.

Mock Orange. Syringa (Philadelphus coronarius).—Bloom second week in July. Height, 6 to 8 feet.

Japanese Barberry (Berberis Thunbergii).—Height, 3 to 4 feet.

Japanese Rose (Rosa rugosa).—Bloom first half of July. Height, 5 feet.

Japanese Hydrangea (Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.) Bloom during the latter part of August and early September.

Snowberry (Symphoricarpus racemosus).—Height, 5 to 6 feet.

Dwarf Late-flowering Japanese Spirea (Spiroea Japonica Bumalda).—The variety Anthony Waterer is the best. Height, 2 feet. Bloom early in August.

Weigela Eva Rathke (Diervilla hybrida Eva Rathke).—This with its red bloom is one of the best of the weigelas.

For taller groups and for screen planting the Lilac (Syringa vulgaris), of which there are many fine varieties, is the best. The Siberian Pea Tree (Caragana arborescens) is also satisfactory. For evergreens, the Pyramidal Arborvitae (Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis), Thread-leaved Retinospora (Cupressus pisifera filifera), Savin Juniper (Juniperus Sabina) and Dwarf Mountain Pine (Pinus montana Mughus) will be found to be among the best.—W. S. Blair, Superintendent, Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S.

THE HYBRID PYRETHRUMS

The large flowered hybrid varieties of pyrethrum roseum are very beautiful hardy perennials that should be in every garden. According to Park's Magazine the plants throw up stems two feet high from a feathery rosette of radical foliage, each stem bearing a large, attractive and handsome flower, white or rose or crimson, and retaining its form and color for a long time. A bed of these graceful flowers waving in the early summer breeze makes a grand display in the garden, their texture being rich, and the colors very bright and showy. Such a bed calls forth expressions of admiration from all who see it.

These charming pyrethrum flowers are also prized for cutting. They can be cut with long stems clothed with lovely foliage, and as they are lasting as well as of refined, aesthetic appearance, they are appropriately used for personal adornment as well as for room decoration and for working into designs. They are flowers that should be better known.

Propagation is readily effected from seeds, and when the plants are once established they will live and bloom for many years. They like a sunny situation and rich porous soil, but will thrive even when the conditions are not altogether favorable. The plants should be set a foot apart in the bed, and in good soil they will soon stool out and cover the bed with a carpet of soft, feathery green, above which the bright flowers will smile and nod in the fragrant summer breeze.

There are double and semi-double varieties and comet flowered sorts with twisted petals all of which commend themselves to the gardener, but the strain of the improved, large flowered, broad-rayed varieties are so airy, beautiful and attractive that they can hardly be surpassed by the more cumbersome flowers. For the perennial garden these superb varieties of pyrethrum should be considered indispensable, as they almost take care of themselves when once started, and will make the garden gay with bloom every summer.

It may be of interest to know that the pyrethrum powder of commerce is made from the dried and pulverized flowers of pyrethrum. It is a non-poisonous insecticide, and acts by closing up the breathing pores of the insects.

PROPAGATING PERENNIAL PHLOX

It is wiser not to attempt the division of such things as perennial phlox and the less robust of hardy perennial plants too early on heavy soils. If these things were not broken up in September-October, they are better left until the end of May — even on light soils. By then we shall be fairly well through the bad weather, which may cause losses in some gardens; and we shall know what is still alive and what needs renewing. Also the perennials will be sprouting briskly by that time, and we can the better judge the need for division or otherwise.

Spring propagation of most hardy herbaceous plants is often preferable to autumn propagation. However, if one has a spare frame or a little space available in the greenhouse, and he wishes to increase his stock of any particular plant or plants, he may proceed to do so broadly on the same lines as he pursues with his summer flowering chrysanthemums. Side shoots from the base of phlox and all similar plants will strike readily under glass; and the process can be brought forward by lifting old plants into pots of fine soil, or packing them on a bed of fine ashes and sprinkling sandy soil between and cutting off the outside shoots (with a bit of root attached), and potting them up for subsequent planting out. It should be remembered in relation to all plants of this type that the middle of the old stool tends to weaken with successive years, and that the most vigorous shoots are those furthest from the main stem.

ANSWERS TO GARDEN QUESTIONS

Gas in Room

P. L.—The yellowing and dropping of the foliage of your house plants is probably due to the presence of illuminating or coal gas even though in such a small quantity that you do not detect it.

Dahlias From Seed

T. D.—It is quite possible for you to grow dahlias from seed to bloom this season. Plant the seeds in a shallow box of light well-drained soil, not later than the middle of March, and place in a well-lighted window. Place a pane of glass over the box to preserve moisture and keep the temperature even. If nights are frosty or there are high winds, move the boxes as the temperature should not fall lower than forty degrees at night. In about three weeks after sowing the dahlias should be large enough for transplanting. Transplant to the hotbed, giving plenty of room, and grow on until all danger of frost is over. In June, or whenever the weather is warm enough, set out the dahlias in a border partly protected from cold winds and so placed as to get the full benefit of the morning sun. They should flower well and form good tubers by autumn. If you have not a hotbed, plant seed at once.

Primulas for Winter Blooming

Reader.—The seed of primulus chinensis and obconicas should be sown in March or April for next winter's bloom. Prick out in thumb pots when large enough to handle and keep well rooted during the summer. Change to larger pots as needed, and when in 4-inch pots set in a bed of cinders in a cold frame, spraying often and keeping shaded with a slat frame. A 6 to 7-inch pot should be large enough for blooming them in. Use good rich soil, with plenty of drainage, and feed freely with liquid manure when flowering starts.

If you really think the Witness is an aid to intelligent Christian citizenship.

Then you will want to plant it in another home. And you will not find that difficult if you offer your friend the advantage of our special long year-end offer. You will find the coupon on page 7 convenient.

TWO BLADES

"Making two blades grow where one grew before," cultivating more votes for prohibition in your district, is our desire and yours. With team play it can—it must be done. The tares are being broadcasted by the enemy in misleading statements in the too-willing press. The best way to counteract the tares is to introduce papers that will sow honest to goodness prohibition seed. So much stronger is right than wrong that one good prohibition weekly newspaper, which a family will read, nine times out of ten will effectively counteract the evil done by the enemy propaganda. Once the public understands the tricks of the enemy the latter lose their force.

The Japanese cherry that blossoms so beautifully does not bear an edible fruit. However Japan has a cherry tree, native to the mountainous districts of the island which bears a large and delicious fruit.

Large Smoked Ciscoes—These delicious and appetizing fish smoked and cured READY-TO-EAT, packed in neat five-pound package, delivered parcel post anywhere in Ontario $1.20; Quebec and Manitoba, $1.30; Saskatchewan, $1.40; Alberta and British Columbia, $1.50. Money refunded if not satisfactory. FINLAY FISH & STORAGE CO., LIMITED, Port Stanley, Ont.

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Pink — named —	20	"	"	"	100	"	1.00
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Blue — named —	20	"	"	"	100	"	1.00
Mixed	20	"	"	"	100	"	1.00
Primulinus	20	"	"	"	100	"	1.00
Mrs. F. Pendleton	10 large, 10 small bulbs and 100 bulblets						1.00
Herada (Mauve)	6 large, 6 small, 100 bulblets						1.00
Crimson Glow	4	"	4	"	50	"	1.00
Mrs. Dr. Norton (Pink)	4	"	4	"	50	"	1.00
E. J. Shaylor (Rose ruffled)	4	"	4	"	50	"	1.00
Byron L. Smith	2	"	4	"	10	"	1.00
Rose Glory	2	"	3	"	10	"	1.00
Violet Glory	2	"	3	"	10	"	1.00
Orange Glory	2	"	3	"	10	"	1.00
Rose Ash	1	"	2	"	10	"	1.00
White Wonder	1	"	2	"	10	"	1.00
Golden Measure	1	"	2	"	10	"	1.00

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FIRE BLIGHT

Blight, or "fire blight," as it is often called, is one of the most serious orchard troubles, often being so bad on pears as to prohibit the growing of the trees. In spite of many theories and remedies offered, surgery or the removal of the blighted parts is the only means of holding the disease in check.

The disease spreads very rapidly in the spring and the foliage allows many sources of infection to be overlooked. For this reason in orchards where blight has been prevalent the past season all trees should be carefully looked over several times during the dormant period for any blight cankers—the source of infection for the coming season. These winter spots are usually to be found on the side of the trunk or on the main branches of the tree.

Most of the twigs infected during the past year are now entirely dead and contain no live blight bacteria. These twigs are no menace to the tree except as some of the blight lives over the winter where the base of the dead twig joins the healthy wood. One can easily tell by the appearance of the bark in late winter or early spring whether or not this is the case. If the blight germs have died out of the twig there will be a definite line of demarcation between the dead and live wood, while if the blight is living there will be a gradual blend between the two areas so that no line can be drawn where the one leaves off and the other begins. There will also usually be more or less of a purplish stain of the living bark just below the dead, blighted area.

If these comparatively few pockets where the blight lives over are neglected the disease is apt to become widespread the following spring. During the blossoming period the bark will begin to swell and often form somewhat of a blister over the living blight pockets. Heavy, brown, siruplike exudations, containing the blight organisms, will burst from these blisters and run down the side of the tree. Insects feed upon this exudate and then visit the blossoms in search of honey, crawling over the tender, growing tips of the branches. The blight organisms thus distributed cause the outbreak of the disease a few days later.

It is apparent that if the spring infections are to be prevented all these winter blight pockets should be cut out before the exudations break through. Several trips through the orchard at short intervals just previous to blossoming are generally necessary in order to find all the holdovers. Remove the diseased limbs some six or eight inches below the point where the blight is living, and paint the large wounds with lead and oil. After making each cut the knife or saw should be washed with a solution of corrosive sublimate or other disinfectant. All limbs removed should be piled and burned, or they will be as dangerous as they were before removal from the tree.

Even though one orchardist may get all the blight pockets removed from his trees, he cannot protect them from infection from an adjacent orchard where the owner has been negligent. Hence an important feature of the work is that all growers in a community should cooperate.

SIMPLE SEED TESTS

There is nothing formidable about seed testing. It is perfectly simple and the little effort and time required will pay good dividends, even to the small user of seed.

The plate germinator, as it is called, is made from two pie tins or dinner plates and some pieces of absorbent paper or cloth. The absorbent material is well moistened, the seeds placed thereon and the second plate placed over it. Another type is the glass tumbler germinator, especially adapted to small seeds, in which the seeds are placed on wet blotting paper and a tumbler inverted over them. The sawdust box germinator is one in which moist sawdust is placed in a box, a cloth placed over this, on which are the seeds, then another layer of cloth and sawdust on top. The "rag doll" type is merely a six-inch double strip of cotton flannel, perhaps thirty inches long, on which the seeds are spread. The cloth is then rolled up and placed in a bucket of lukewarm water for twelve hours; at the end of this time the water is poured off and the bucket inverted over the roll.

The purpose of all these tests is, of course, the same — to determine which lots of seed will germinate or sprout and which do not. Seeds of clover and most grasses germinate at temperatures lower than those for cereals.

Are You Digging?

The Montreal City & District Savings Bank

SEVENTY- SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

Montreal, February 11th, 1924.

To the Shareholders,
Gentlemen:

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the Seventy-seventh Annual Report of the affairs of the Bank, and the result of its operations for the year ending December 31st, 1923.

The net profits for the year were $268,101.31 and the balance brought forward from last year's Profit and Loss Account was $405,528.78, making a total of $673,630.09. From this amount have been paid four quarterly dividends to our Shareholders; $7,500.00 has been contributed to various charitable and philanthropic funds,—independently of the amount of $10,000.00, interest on the Charity Donation Fund, distributed as usual, and $250,000.00 has been added to the Reserve Fund, increasing the latter to $1,600,000, leaving a balance at the credit of Profit and Loss Account of $216,320.77 to be carried forward to next year.

During the year just elapsed, Lt.-Col. C. F. Smith resigned from the Board and death took a heavy toll of the Directors. Mr. Richard Bolton, our Vice-President, died on the 8th of May; Mr. G. N. Moncel, one of our oldest directors, departed this life on the 4th November, and the sudden demise occurred on January 2nd last of Hon. Louis P. Brodeur, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, who had just taken his seat on the Board. We feel sure that you will share our regrets at the loss of these able and zealous directors.

To fill the vacancies thus created, the Right Hon. Chas. J. Doherty has been elected Vice-President, and Messrs. A. J. Brown, K.C., Hy. J. Trihey, K.C., and Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the House of Commons, have been elected Directors.

As usual, a frequent and thorough inspection of the books and assets of the Bank has been made during the year.

The report of the Auditors, and the Balance Sheet, are herewith submitted.

R. DANDURAND,
President.

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

Gentlemen:

Our Annual Report shows some salient points which it may not be deemed inopportune to emphasize. For the first time in our history the Deposit Account crosses the fifty million mark, the increase over 1922 being $3,500,000. The deposits stood ten years ago at $28,000,000.00. They have constantly climbed up from year to year. This is all the more satisfactory because our field has been limited to the City of Montreal, and, in that area, we cannot be reproached with having an undue number of branches. We have but seventeen offices for the service of 225,000 clients. The C. & D. stands easily ahead of all institutions in the ratio of total deposits to the number of its branches.

The C. & D. operates under a special Act which strictly governs its operations, loans and investments, the effect of which allows it to point out that its liquid assets are over 100 per cent. of its liabilities to the public.

I mentioned the number of our depositors—225,000. This figure indicates in an eloquent manner the work the C. & D. is performing as a savings institution in this community, since it can boast of some two depositors in every household within the limits of this metropolitan city.

STATEMENT

of the affairs of THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK on the 31st December, 1923.

ASSETS		
Cash on hand and in chartered banks		$ 8,391,148.29
Dominion and Provincial Government Bonds		17,156,671.23
City of Montreal and other Municipal Bonds and Debentures		18,824,086.63
Bonds of School Municipalities		296,731.71
Other Bonds and Debentures		1,202,551.50
Sundry Securities		224,000.00
Call and Short Loans, secured by Collaterals	6,513,161.90	
Charity Donation Fund, invested in Municipal Securities approved by the Dominion Government	180,000.00	
		$52,888,350.66
Bank Premises (Head Office and sixteen Branches)	1,170,000.00	
Other Assets	46,172.70	
		1,216,172.70
		$54,104,522.36

LIABILITIES		
To the Public:		
Amount due Depositors	$50,182,085.13	
" Receiver-General	97,407.46	
" Charity Donation Fund	180,000.00	
" Open Accounts	330,140.80	
		$50,789,633.59
To the Shareholders:		
Capital Stock (Amount subscribed $2,000,000), paid-up	1,498,570.00	
Reserve Fund	1,600,000.00	
Profit and Loss Account	216,320.77	
		3,314,890.77
		$54,104,522.36

On behalf of the Board.
R. DANDURAND, President.

A. P. LESPERANCE,
General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT

Having obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and having satisfied ourselves of the correctness of the Cash Balances, and examined the Securities held against the Money at Call and Short Notice, and those representing the investments of the Bank, and having examined the foregoing Balance Sheet and compared it with the Books at the Head Office, and with the Certified Returns from the Branches, we are of opinion that the transactions of the Bank have been within its powers, and that the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs as shown by the Books of the Bank.

Montreal, February 4th, 1924.

A. CINQ-MARS, C.A.
C. A. SHANNON, L.I.A. } Auditors.

Spray Shrubs

A practical florist who for more than forty years grew flowers for a large city market advised all to spray their shrubs. He said: "Spraying has come into such general practice that no practical man now for one moment thinks he can get along without it. The San Jose scale made this a necessity in orchards and, as this pest attacks many roses and deciduous shrubs like lilacs, cydonias, crataegus, etc., it is necessary to spray shrubbery while dormant for San Jose, scurfy, oyster shell and other scales. Either lime-sulphur or one of the soluble oils will, if used so as to cover every portion of the bark, kill these scales and the eggs of aphides, cankerworms and other injurious pests. Now is the time to spray."



CANADIAN WORLD CHAMPIONS IN HOCKEY AT CHAMONIX

The Canadians who went to Switzerland in search of world honors in hockey are shown in a moment of relaxation, off for a sleigh drive.

ORION, THE HUNTER

Orion, in Greek mythology, was son of Hyrieus, or of Poseidon. He was a mightly hunter of great beauty and gigantic strength. He is also sometimes represented as sprung from the earth. There are numerous legends about him in Greek mythology. Toward the end of his career he is said to have retired to Crete, where he lived the life of a hunter with Artemis, a goddess; but having threatened to destroy all living creatures on the island, he was killed by the bite of a scorpion sent by the earth goddess. In the underworld his shade is seen by Odysseus driving the wild beasts before him as he had done on earth. After his death he was changed into a constellation, which is called by his name. It took the form of a warrior wearing a girdle of three stars and a lion's skin, and carrying a club and a sword. When it rose early it was a sign of summer; when late, of winter and stormy weather; when it rose about midnight it heralded the season of vintage.



Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

LESSONS LOST

Someone has said that one thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning. Philosophers of all the ages have told us in varied phrase that experience is the price of wisdom. That price is exacted from us willy-nilly. It is in our own hands to lay hold on the wisdom we have paid for or to pay the price again and again. The way to achieve success is to not make the same mistake twice.

But this column is not a natural rostrum for philosophic talk. The justification in this case is that all this philosophizing has a very practical application to farm life and work.

In their farm operations, most of our readers have encountered some thorn of experience which has left a few rankling barbs to remind them of the occasion of the injury. If they have not taken steps to prevent a recurrence of loss or injury from the same cause they have profited nothing by the experience. It is a lesson lost.

To illustrate, consider the case of the farmer who expends the money and labor required for a full crop and only gets a half crop through poor germination of his seed. He resolves to test his seed for germination in future. If he does, the poor crop which taught him the lesson may prove to have been a very profitable one.

Unfulfilled resolves to remedy defects are more frequent in regard to deficiencies in building and equipment. As a rule, the expense of improvements inclines a man to give them full consideration before undertaking them. That consideration should take the form of active inquiry and planning.

It may be that a cement cow-stable floor is wanted or a concrete manure pit. The need of the first is obvious in winter when stable cleaning is laboriously and inefficiently performed, and of the second when melting snow and spring rains are washing away the best of the manure and making an impassable quagmire of the barnyard. If the advantages are forgotten when the need is no longer pressing it will mean a repetition of the unprofitable conditions next winter. The farmer who remembers the sting of the thorn will make inquiries now as to cost and methods of construction. If the whole program is beyond his resources he will see how far he can go. If he cannot put in a cement floor he will see if he cannot manage a cement manure channel.

Forehandedness is indispensable on the farm. Whatever the desired improvements may be the planning must be done far in advance so that when an opportunity to commence occurs it can be taken advantage of. That will mean getting in touch now with manufacturers of materials and equipment and getting full information as to cost, kinds and quantities required and other technical information. It costs nothing to make plans. It is worth dollars and cents to make them in good time.

The farmer who has seen a vision of how he would like his farm to be ten years hence and has laid his plans accordingly is in a fair way to make the vision a reality. In prosecuting his well-laid plans he is building his personality into his farm and assuring contentment for his family and himself. Beautiful farms make enjoyable homes.

The Canadian Dairy Industry

By W. A. Wilson, Canadian Agricultural Products Marketing Agent in Great Britain.

Markets, both domestic and foreign have changed very considerably since the end of the war. We have not been dealing with a normal situation since 1915, but the conditions prior to 1920 and subsequent to 1920 have been very different. We have passed from a "seller's market" to a "buyer's market", from a condition where the manufacturer or salesman could name his price knowing that it must be finally accepted, to one where the buyer fixes the price, and in addition, chooses his requirements from among the many lots offered. Nor is this fixing of the price by the buyer in the foreign market the most serious factor for the Canadian Dairy Industry. The many offerings from various parts of the world and the predominance of consignment shipments, which leave the buyer the liberty of choice, invite serious consideration. The basis of his selection is quality, because the consumer is becoming more particular in this respect and in addition the finer quality goods give a minimum of trouble and adjustment. Great Britain has been the great clearing house for the world's dairy produce. The necessity for making a living has turned many people in various countries throughout the world towards dairying, and these countries are offering produce in larger quantities in the British markets. Since quality takes precedence the countries that ship goods of the highest quality have the advantage both in price and in the choice of their goods. Those shipping less acceptable goods must take their relative position with a critical market. Progress or improvement in quality is not determined by comparisons within one's own country, but her comparison with other countries with whose goods ours enter into competition in the world's markets. The question, therefore, for Canadians to consider is whether our advancement in methods and improvement in quality stands comparison with our competitors? If Canadian cheese sold at a comfortable premium over all others fifteen years ago, does it enjoy that enviable position today? If Canadian butter sold on a parity with all others ten years ago does it command an equal price now with the same competitors? If not, why? In the opinion of the writer Canada has made progress in quality, but other countries have developed still more rapidly in this regard, and the comparison stands rather unfavorable to us. This is not a satisfactory position. It is quite unworthy of Canadians. In all respects we may not have, in fact, we have not, the natural advantages of some other countries, but that is no reason why we should not make the most of our talents and conditions.

Our Competitors' Progress

Argentine produced over 72,000,000 pounds of butter in 1922 as compared with 16,000,000 pounds ten years ago. For the same period cheese increased from 6,000,000 to 52,000,000.

Australia's butter exports increased from a little over 58,000,000 pounds in 1914 to 81,000,000 in 1921; cheese from over 2,300,000 to 7,300,000 in the same time.

New Zealand, in a period of six years, 1915 to 1921, increased butter exports to Great Britain from 47,000,000 to almost 73,000,000, while in 1922 shipments exceeded 100,000,00 pounds. Cheese shipments advanced from 91,000,000 to over 151,00,000 pounds from 1915 to 1922.

South Africa is not well developed in dairying but has, nevertheless, changed from an importing country to one where both butter and cheese are exported and likely to show much further growth.

Canada in 1914 produced over 169,000,000 pounds of cheese and exported a little over 144,000,000. In 1921 production was 161,000,000 and exports 133,000,000. Butter in 1914 was almost 84,000,000 pounds and about 122,000,000 in 1921. Exports were approximately 1,300,000 in 1914 and 9,000,000 in 1921. Canada has imported quite heavily from New Zealand for several years and these shipments are growing. The tendency in the regular trade is to export, if possible, the surplus during our summer season and import butter during the winter season.

While volume of both production and exports is important the price obtainable in the world's competitive markets is more valuable and more vital.

In butter Denmark had led the others for many years. Canada has not been able to ship much butter until the last decade but in that time the differential in price has widened to our detriment and we now find Danish selling anywhere from 10 to sometimes 40 shillings per cwt. (112 lbs.) over Canadian. (40 shillings equals about 8 cwt. a pound). New Zealand has been gradually gaining headway and at times in 1923 was quoted the same as Danish. In the Spring of 1922, when the writer was in London, Canadian butter could only be sold, to the retail trade, on the warehouse floor after inspection and then at from 10 to 30 shillings per cwt.—or from 3 to 6 cts. per pound under New Zealand. Figure out what this means to Canada in dollars and cents.

In cheese we occupy a better position, but while we enjoyed a premium of six to ten shillings per cwt. ten years ago, we now find New Zealand cheese quoted in many of the British market centres at the same price as Canadian. We have not progressed in quality as they have done and in that relationship are losing our preference with our best customer.—From The Journal of The Canadian Bankers' Association.

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade and Costs Really Nothing. Read!

Before churning add one-half-teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade to bring you top prices. "Dandelion Butter Color" costs nothing because each ounce used adds ounce of weight to butter. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Purely vegetable, harmless, meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless.
Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt.

SOILING FOR COWS

The growing of soiling crops is an expensive method of providing succulence for dairy cows. Labor costs are greatly increased and dairymen have found from experience that where silage could not be provided in sufficient quantity to maintain the herd through both summer and winter, it was desirable to use beet pulp as a succulence, and to rely on grain and selected roughages to provide the ration. However, there are three outstanding soiling crops. The first is oats and peas. The mixture desirable consists of equal parts of oats and Canada field peas, by measure, seeded early in the spring at the rate of three bushels per acre. Seeding should be made 10 days or two weeks apart, so that the crop can be harvested as it reaches the desired maturity. Seedings can be made as late as the first of June. Perchance the oats and peas are not fed up before they reach the unpalatable matured stage, they can be mowed and cured as hay and will provide an excellent roughage for winter feeding.

Alfalfa likewise provides a splendid forage crop. It can be cut in 30-day periods, the first cutting being usually available around about May 30.

Corn, either sweet or the ordinary field variety, supplements oats and peas and Alfalfa most advantageously. The earlier varieties of sweet corn can be seeded in successive periods. Oftentimes the corn can be harvested and sold and the stalks cut for feeding purposes. The oats and peas can be thrashed and used in the grain mixture. Enough corn should be provided so that the peas and oats and corn can be used as the basis for the grain ration.

In determining the amount necessary for eight cows, let us assume that mature cows will require about 75 lbs. of the green feed per day during July, August, September and October. The Alfalfa can be relied upon to provide the first succulence during July and August. The oats and peas will likewise supplement the Alfalfa during this latter period, but the question of harvesting them in the north during this season of the year must be reckoned with. Assuming that the area will produce the equivalent of two tons of hay to the acre, the following acreage would provide the necessary feed for eight head of animals during the season, with the assumption that some purchased grain must be used to supplement the feed during the entire season: Eight acres of oats and peas, five acres of Alfalfa, one acre of sweet corn, 12 acres of field corn.—Rural New-Yorker.

IT PAYS WELL TO DOCK AND TRIM LAMBS

Striking proof of the increased return that comes to farmers and sheep raisers who dock and alter their lambs before putting them on the market is contained in statistics just compiled by County Agent W. R. Gabbert on the co-operative lamb sales held in Fayette county from May 16 to September 26 by the Fayette County Farmers' Union. Lambs in the sales that were docked and altered as recommended by the College of Agriculture brought $2.32 a hundred more than those not trimmed, according to the figures.

A total of 17,620 head of trimmed and 18,813 head of untrimmed lambs, a total of 36,335, were marketed through the sales, according to statistics of County Agent Gabbert.

Further proof of the value of docking and altering lambs is contained in the fact that the lot of untrimmed animals in the sale contained almost three times as many seconds as did the lot of trimmed animals. A total of 983 of the 17,520 trimmed lambs, or 5.6 per cent., were classed as seconds when graded in the sales, while 3,038 of the 18,813 untrimmed animals, or 16.2 per cent., went as seconds.

Not only did the trimmed lambs contain fewer seconds and sell for more money, but they also weighed more, according to County Agent Gabbert's figures. Not counting the seconds in the two lots, the trimmed lambs weighed an average of 75 pounds each, while the untrimmebd lambs weighed an average of two pounds less or 73 pounds. Exclusive of the seconds, the trimmed lambs sold for an average of $14.04 a hundred pounds, while the untrimmed animals brought only $12.93 a hundred pounds. However, when the seconds in each lot were taken into consideration the trimmed lambs averaged $2.32

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a hundred pounds more than the untrimmed ones, due to the fact that the untrimmed animals contained a higher percentage of seconds.

Results of the sales are expected to be a big item in convincing farmers and sheep raisers of this section that docking and altering lambs pays, County Agent Gabbert said. In the spring of 1922 not more than 30 per cent. of the lambs raised in Fayette county were being trimmed to meet market requirements, sheep raisers having held the option that buyers paid no more for trimmed lambs than they did for untrimmed. However, actual market prices were pointed out and intensive campaigns held by County Agent Gabbert and the college extension division to show farmers how to dock and alter their animals by recommended methods, with the result that the practices are becoming more and more general throughout the county. During February, March and April of this year approximately 3,000 lambs were trimmed in 50 demonstrations of this kind held in different parts of the country.—Lexington, Ky. Herald.

TURPS AND TURNIPS

Periodically the writer presents the following letter in regard to using turpentine with the idea of minimising turnip losses from the "turnip-fly." The letter first appeared in the Farmer and Stock-breeder some years ago. It is from a Mr. C. T. Adams, East Clayton, Bucks: "As the cost of seed and labor this year is greater than ever before, it is very important that both should be made the best of. Will you allow me to repeat my last season's letter giving the simple but very effectual preventive from the ravages of the above pest, which after many years' use I have never known to fail? Dress the seed with turpentine overnight rubbing the seed well with the hands, until all the seed is thoroughly impregnated, and then leaving in a bag or heap all night for the next day's drilling. If these instructions are carefully carried out two-thirds of the usual quantity of seed may be safely used. Paraffin has been used instead of turps, but this is useless, as, being a mineral oil, the soil at once deodorizes it and renders it ineffective, whereas turps, being a vegetable oil, remains, and can be tasted in the first leaf of the plant, which is the part attacked by the fly or beetle. I might add I received letters last season from growers thanking me for the information, and proving the success of this simple remedy, which costs so little and means so much to the root-grower."—Otago Witness.

CANADIAN BUTTER SHOWS MARKED IMPROVEMENT

In the News Letter for January, the Dominion Dairy Commissioner makes the following comment on the results of the Dominion Educational Butter Scoring Contest: "The result of five years' work cannot be described better than by stating that in the month of October, 1923, a fourteen-pound box of butter was sent from each of the nine provinces and every box was placed in special grade. This together with the fact that, in the 1923 contest, the number of special grade samples was 23.1 per cent. greater than in 1922, and 50.65 per cent. greater than in 1920, proves that the creamery butter-makers of Canada have improved their methods of making butter to a very remarkable extent during the years from 1919 to 1923."

The biological survey says that there is nothing unusual in gulls appearing inland. It is a question of food supply. In fact, some years ago a plague of grasshoppers appeared in Utah, and the gulls appeared in countless numbers and stopped the damage. A monument to commemorate this is erected at Salt Lake City.

HANDY IDEAS FREE

Why use wood that may dry-rot when cement would often be cheaper and always more enduring? The cement way also is often the simplest, easiest and quickest way. A multitude of things always built of wood by our fathers are today built the cement way. If the 'poured house' is in many places taking the place of brick, stone or wood, how much more are the various small things about the homestead. And for front fences and paths there is nothing like the cement way. Those who "know all about cement and its uses" will yet find something more in the little book issued by The Canada Cement Company, and those who have never used cement will, after reading the booklet, wonder why they had not done "that last job" the cement way. The most progressive people everywhere are using cement. The booklet is free to anyone promptly filling in the coupon on this page.

FARM ADVERTISING

The first essential in effective farm advertising is an appropriate name for the farm. Imagine a mercantile store without a name. It would be practically impossible for such a store to develop and hold business prestige, create buying and selling interest, do effective advertising and become a household word throughout the community. When considering the farm from the business standpoint, there is not a great deal of difference between a nameless farm and a nameless store.

A farmer is a business man. He may sell either wholesale or retail. But in either case good will and a reputation for honesty and fairness are just as important for the success of his business as the business of his favorite hardware dealer. It makes little difference whether the farmer is selling strawberries or pure-bred live stock, roasting ears or timothy hay, he must take the role of a salesman and eventually practice some salesmanship. Success on the farm, someone has said, is 50 per cent. hard work and 50 per cent. good business.

The development of the rural free delivery has been a fine thing in more ways than one. Among other things it had made it necessary for the farmer to place his name before the public. The advertising value of an attractive mail box distinctly lettered with the farmer's name and then located close to the road, has never been appreciated. The farmer who now has his name on the side of his barn has simply carried the mail-box idea a little further.

The farmer's name and the name of his farm publicly displayed is not egotism; it is a mark of good business. Of course, there are extremes. We have seen farm names so displayed that it reminded us of circus advertising. It should always be remembered that the way the name is displayed reveals the farmer's character and personality.

Speaking more specifically, the farm name should be simple, dignified, easy to pronounce, distinctive, original, easy to remember, appropriate to the farm, modest and easy to read. If you have a name that satisfies at least half of these requirements, a modest display of it on the side of the barn, on the letterhead, on the mail box and on the side of the farm waggon or truck will not violate any laws of ethics and will serve the same purpose as the name across the front of your town grocery establishment.

To name a farm properly is a difficult task. It is complicated because, as said before, the farm is a home as well as a place of business. For instance, "Idlenook" might be a very appropriate name for a home in a refreshing country spot but the word "idle" is almost sarcasm when applied to a farm business, so that the name would be neither impressive nor suitable as the name of a business. On the other hand there is a very great danger of commercializing the name too much. For instance, "Utility Hog Farm" might be of great value in selling pure-bred live stock to dirt farmers but how unappropriate such a name would be for a farm home!

The farm name should be chosen wisely and modestly. It is best never to use the name of the owner in that of the farm as "Jones' Dairy Farm" for instance. In the first place it is not distinctive and in the second place it is a detriment in case of change of ownership. When Mr. Smith buys the farm, he is obliged to change the name while if the name was "Green Acres" or "Meadow Lawn Farm" he would not have this to worry about. In fact, he might be tempted to pay more for the farm because of its good name which had become well established in the community.—Indiana Farmer's Guide.

DISEASES OF CATTLE

In the course of the constant struggle of man with Nature in perverse mood the periodic outbreak of disease in stock presents a menace that is greatly to be feared. The appearance of rinderpest in Western Australia and the recurrence of foot-and-mouth disease in England and Scotland have once more drawn pointed attention to the need for unceasing care in protecting herds from infection. Just how serious that danger really is may be gathered from the proclamation issued by Western Australia's nearest neighbor, for the South Australian Government has decreed that for a period of six months there shall be no importation into the State from Western Australia of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, or camels, or the carcase of any stock, or the whole or any part of the hide, bones, hair, horns, hoofs, or any other portion of a carcase, or of any hay, straw, grass, green crop, root, vegetable, corn, litter manure, or any other thing used for the fodder or litter of stock, or fittings, including stalls, stables, or structures for keeping or confining stock, or any halters, brushes, clothes, buckets, or other articles or things which have been in contact with any such stock. Rinderpest has now appeared in Australia for the first time and if the cabled messages announcing that the disease is under control prove to be well founded the Commonwealth may be congratulated on its very fortunate escape from what might easily have proved a ruinously costly experience. This disease must be literally stamped out, and the only known methods are the extermination of affected stock and the prohibition of the importation of any article likely to be infected. Of bacterial origin the disease is transmitted from animal to animal by direct contagion through close association, or it may be spread by the virus attaching to anything which in turn is brought into contact with stock. In the ravages of this disease cattle are most generally affected, and sheep and goats are susceptible only in a minor degree. There was an outbreak of rinderpest in Great Britain almost sixty years ago and the suppression of it cost several million sterling. The virulence of rinderpest may be gathered from the fact that the mortality rate in countries previously free from the disease has reached 90 per cent., while 45 per cent. is about the average in countries previously visited. It has invaded almost every country in Europe and Asia, and is at present existent in Russia, India, South Africa, and the Philippines. Foot-and-mouth disease, which is unfortunately ravaging herds in England and Scotland, and the occurrence of which has already cost the British Government considerably over a million pounds in compensation, is a scab infection and is highly contagious. Despite the attempts to curtail it within infected areas the disease spreads, and renders intelligible the action of the Ministry of Agriculture, which suggests that association or communication between farm workers on neighboring farms should be as far as possible prevented. Another possible means of infection is by foxes, rats, birds, etc., which travel between homesteads, the foxes and rats feeding on any offal about farmyards and thus spreading infection to other fields. The wholesale slaughter of sheep and cattle afflicted by foot-and-mouth disease has caused considerable feeling in parts of England, but the highly contagious nature of the malady certainly demands the employment of drastic measures. So far as this Dominion is concerned the most effective precautionary methods must be taken to minimize the chances of these diseases being imported. It may be necessary not only to exercise caution with respect to imported live stock, but also with respect to fodder and any other article which may have been in contact with diseased animals or infected areas. Even ships may become impregnated with the virus of rinderpest, and hay has been known to remain infected for a period of twelve months. In view of the nature of these stock plagues and the possible effect of their introduction into the Dominion the responsible authorities should leave nothing to chance.—Otago Witness.



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POINTS IN BREEDING

It is worthy of notice that if any grave defect is present in a male, he will transmit it to every one of the females to which he is mated, while if the same defect should be present in a female in his pen it will be limited to her progeny only. This shows the importance of using the greatest care in selecting the male bird.

In the selection of his mates use judgment in the start, and see to it that they are congenial one to the other, and after the mating is made up do not change his mates. It generally makes the male bird sulky, and if another female is supplied it will cause war in a minute, which is not conducive to fertile eggs.

A fit breeding male should be a fully matured male, a male that is well spurred, that spoils for a fight, and that will fight to a finish. Such stuff as this makes the right kind of a breeder. He is ever on the alert, watching, guarding, calling the females and would starve first before he would satisfy his own hunger as long as he could get one of the females to eat the last morsel.

A strong crower, which means good, strong lungs, which in turn means less liable to disease, last on the roost at night and first off it in the morning, comb blood red and eyes bright, full of the spirit of animal life, clapping his wings incessantly, and displaying his beauty—this is the strong, physical breeding characteristics of a male fit to perpetuate a race of hardy, healthy stock.

SOUR MILK FOR HENS

Some of the poultry departments at the agricultural colleges have been making experiments to find out why sour milk increases egg production. A study of the analysis of sour skim milk showed it to contain 90.77 per cent water, 0.19 per cent fat, 3.93 per cent milk sugar (lactose), 0.56 per cent lactic acid, 3.65 per cent protein and 0.79 per cent milk ash or salts.

It was assumed that water alone was not the stimulating factor. The fat content seemed too low, and the distribution of carbohydrates did not point to milk sugar as a possible source of the problem.

A comparison was made of rations containing lactic acid, milk salts, protein-free sour skim milk and sour skim milk. The results showed conclusively that lactic acid in the same solution as in sour skim milk is valueless for egg production. Besides both milk salts and ash entirely failed to stimulate increased egg production.

The results all seem to indicate that it is the proteins or milk curd that is the valuable part of sour skim milk. For two years, the protein-free sour skim milk has not given as satisfactory production as the sour skim milk.

A further study is being made into this interesting problem. Pens are now being compared in which rations containing milk curd, milk casein, protein-free sour skim milk and sour skim milk are given.

COULDN'T SELL DUCK EGGS

Mr. C. E. Locke writes to Rural New-Yorker:

"We bought a pen of Indian Runners, and liked them so well that we decided to breed a flock. We had good success, and the next year had about a hundred. When they got to laying it looked like a bonanza, beautiful, big white eggs scattered all over the yard every morning. But we soon found that few people would have them.

They said they do not beat, and are not suitable for baking. They do beat, Mrs. Locke used them all the time, for all kinds of baking. And they are so much larger that she used only two-thirds as many as hen eggs in all recipes.

They said duck eggs are strong, and unpleasant in flavor. Indian Runner eggs are neither of these. We ate them regularly, cooked in all sorts of ways, and would say that, if any difference, they are milder than hen eggs.

But the fact remains, that most people have an unreasonable prejudice against duck eggs. Why, I cannot see. Here is an example to show that it is unreasonable. We had a woman customer who wished to use our duck eggs, but said her husband would not touch one if he knew it. So she fed them to him quite a while, saying nothing. He ate them contentedly, with no suspicion of the change. Finally she told him he had been eating duck eggs, thinking that he would be convinced that they were all right. Not much! It was all off, and not another one would he touch.

We "fixed it" in our case by selling off the flock to the butcher, and gave up trying to sell duck eggs. But when a generation arises with sense enough to appreciate the extra value in a dozen Indian Runner eggs, as compared with a dozen hen eggs, we should like to try it again.

LEG WEAKNESS IN CHICKS

(By W. T. Johnson)

A number of explanations have been offered in the past regarding the causes of leg weakness in chicks. Most prominent among these has been the following: Underneath brooding heat, confinement, inability to obtain minerals in the form of earth as a result of being confined, lack of exercise, excessive feeding of concentrated foods and lack of fibre in the ration. The most recent explanation and one which affords the most ready means of relief is that the ration supplied when leg weakness develops is deficient in the vitamine content which is found in more than usual abundance in cabbage, yolks of eggs, butterfat, cod liver oil, tomatoes, green grass in green cured alfalfa and clover. Leg weakness is not due entirely to an absence or lack of vitamine which is so closely related with this trouble. Substantially the same ration has frequently been used with different flocks, but under different conditions, with the result that leg weakness developed in some flocks and not in others. The essential point of difference in the conditions here referred to is that those flocks which developed leg weakness were more often confined to the house than those which did not. Confinement, therefore, has a bearing on the development of this trouble, but the lack of vitamine content is of greater practical significance when one is face to face with this disease.

The development of leg weakness is not symptoms in a few chicks in a flock being reverse is most often true. Occurrence of leg weakness is noted more particularly in connection with the earliest hatches, at a time when the weather conditions are not ideal and there is a greater tendency to keep the chicks inside and also at a time when it is frequently impossible to obtain a ready supply of green feed. It occasionally, however, occurs in connection with flocks on range and during favorable weather conditions.

In determining the ration used in connection with flocks developing leg weakness the writer has observed that the customary one consisted of a simple dry mash fed in trays or hoppers, sour milk, buttermilk or condensed milk products, small amounts of green feed and mixtures of cut grains. A consideration of the rations employed showed them to be low in vitamines which substantiates the statement of this being the immediate cause of leg weakness.

The age at which occurrence of leg weakness often takes place is about ten days to two weeks, although this does not always hold true. Chicks have been noted to go down when over a month of age. It is well to particularly keep in mind this trouble during the first two weeks of the chick's life.

The first signs of leg weakness are slowness in getting about. Later there is an unsteadiness of the limbs, with progression to the point where the chick appears to sit down occasionally. Finally, the chick goes down and is unable to arise. Unless remedial measures are applied soon after going down, recovery is very doubtful. The development of the typical symptoms in a few chicks in a flock being handled under circumstances which are favorable for the development of this trouble should be sufficient justification for treatment of the flock to prevent further development.

Methods of Prevention and Control

In the first place it is well to provide conditions which are not conducive to the development of leg weakness by getting the chicks out of doors if the weather conditions are not at all favorable, inducing vigorous exercising and providing an abundance of green food. It is sometimes impossible to supply an abundance of green food or even small amounts in connection with very early hatches. While present knowledge indicates that green food is not essential to proper vigor and growth it is perhaps best for the present at least to provide for this. Certainly when green food is not provided it would be well to take into consideration the vitamine content of the ration.

Whenever possible to do so it is best for the poultry raiser to see that the corn which is used is of the yellow variety. White corn is of no value in preventing leg weakness and is not any more efficient in other respects than yellow corn. It is urgent that this point be taken into consideration since such feeds as oats and wheat, which together with corn, comprise the bulk of most rations, contain little or none of the vitamine which prevents leg weakness, namely, sour milk (or buttermilk) and corn (yellow). Sour milk or buttermilk have only a small amount of this vitamine and yellow corn only a fair amount.

Cod liver oil offers a very rich source of vitamine which prevents leg weakness and is perhaps the richest source of this vitamine available. A high-grade cod liver oil should be requested when purchasing. This can be added to the mash at the rate of about one to two per cent., as indications seem to demand in case of flock treatment. Individual treatment can be given by supplying the oil with a medicine dropper directly into the mouth of the chick. Other foods which can be used in place of cod liver oil, but which are not so rich in fat soluble vitamine, are whole milk, tomatoes and egg yolk.

Alfalfa (ground) furnishes an abundant source of fat soluble vitamine and comes next in importance to cod liver oil if the alfalfa has been well cured. Alfalfa to be well cured should retain considerable of its green color. Alfalfa subjected to exposure so that it is bleached has little or no value, from the vitamine standpoint. Ground alfalfa leaves and blossoms could be used to advantage in controlling leg weakness when a good quality product is available. Ground peas to the amount of five per cent. of the mash is also recommended.—Farm and Home.

Feeding Green Cut Bone

Green cut bone may be fed as a substitute for the beef scrap usually fed in mash, in which case one-half or more of the scrap may be omitted from the mash. It is very palatable and, when available in sufficient quantity, a desirable food, but care must be taken not to include any spoiled meat with it and to feed it before it becomes unwholesome after cutting. Owing to the variable amount of meat clinging to the bones used, it does not have as constant an analysis as does commercial beef scrap.

Green cut bone is usually fed by itself and it is safe for feeding as long after cutting as it remains fresh, a longer time in cold than in warm weather. The chief objections to it are, probably, the fact that it is not usually available in constant amounts and that there is considerable labor attached to the preparation of it. Unless power is at hand for the grinding, the cutting of bone for a large flock becomes an onerous chore that will quite likely be left to the hired man. Before one purchases a hand-power cutter, I should advise testing his endurance on a borrowed machine that has gotten a trifle dull.

Whatever else the females may lack in their general make-up, let it not be in size, shape, and uniformity. The future beauty of the flock is dependent on this admonition. Size may be lacking to some extent in the male bird, other things being equal, but in the female this lack would be a serious defect, however good in other particulars. The male bird undoubtedly exercises a certain amount of influence in regard to the size and shape of the offspring, but to attempt to remedy (as so many breeders do) the deficiency of size in their stock by mating a large male to the females deficient in size is the wrong way to go about it if success is desired in raising a flock of birds that will measure up to the standard requirements. —E. P. C., in Everybody's Poultry Magazine

"Don't get tired— drink Bovril"

Are You Digging?

If you really think the Witness is an aid to intelligent Christian citizenship.

Then you will want to plant it in another home. And you will not find that difficult if you offer your friend the advantage of our special long year-end offer. You will find the coupon on page 7 convenient.

Rheumatism

All birds are subject to this affection as a result of bad housing and cold or wet runs. It shows itself by the occurrence of stiff, swollen joints; at the same time the toes are cramped and contracted with painful gait. It is distinguished from leg weakness by the evident pain which it gives. A warm and dry house and warm stimulating soft food, to which is added cayenne or other spice, with potass-chloras in water, is the best treatment. At the same time the legs should be rubbed with equal parts of turpentine and oil, or "white oils," and give internally sodium salicylate in three to five-grain doses thrice daily.—Veterinary Practice.

Scaly Legs

Scaly legs are caused by a mite that works beneath the large scales upon the legs of fowls and causes the roughened appearance, with frequent considerable enlargement of the shanks and feet. This mite may be killed by almost any kind of grease that can be made to reach it. If the shanks are not too rough, a simple application of kerosene, applied by painting or dipping the legs, and avoiding the upper feathered parts, is likely to be sufficient. Sometimes it is necessary to soak off the accumulation of scales in warm, soapy water, before treating, in order that the oil or grease may reach the mites that are responsible for the trouble. One part of caraway oil to four parts of vaseline is said to be the most effective remedy; sulphur ointment is another. Any treatment may need to be repeated to effect a permanent cure.—M. B. D.

Worms in Fowls

Worms in sufficient numbers cause lack of thrift in fowls and, of course, might be responsible for poor laying. In moderate numbers, however, they do not appear to materially affect the health of the birds. The tobacco treatment may be used to rid the flock, or at least lessen the severity of the infection. A pound of finely chopped tobacco stems is steeped for two hours in water enough to cover, then stems and liquor are mixed with half that amount of mash usually consumed at one feeding and given to the flock in the middle of the afternoon, the fowls having been kept without food since the previous day. This amount suffices for 100 fowls; larger or smaller flocks should be fed in proportion. A few hours later, Epsom salts, 1 lb. to each 100 birds, should be dissolved in a little water and mixed with a small amount of mash, perhaps half the previously used quantity. This is then so distributed that each fowl in the flock will get its share. To prevent reinfection, droppings must be kept cleaned up.

On pleasant winter days be sure the poultry receive their rightful share of your time. Clean the dropping boards and spray them. Keep the dry mash, oyster shells and grit hoppers filled and the litter clean.

"O, wotta life," the hen complained,
"All day from break of dawn,
Till darkness, then by lantern,
They try to egg me on."



THE ANCONA

(By T. F. McGrew)

The Ancona, so much favored by fanciers in the United States and Canada, was originally a Leghorn. The slight difference in them came from the cross with the larger fowls of Tuscany.

No matter whether of the single or rose comb variety, head points of the Ancona, including comb, wattles and ear lobes must be very striking. The description of eye by Standard law reddish-bay. Those most expert in breeding them say that the eye of the Ancona is a bright orange red, with a hazel pupil. Let us be satisfied with the following description, for the specimen that comes close to it will be almost perfect in the sections both as a breeder and a winner. Let the head and comb both be in conformity with the other. This means that the head shall be moderately long and rather deep; the comb best suited will be of medium size, evenly serrated, fine and well finished. All combs for Mediterranean males should be set straight on the head. They must not be large nor small, but just medium in size, as such combs go, and they must not follow the shape of head on neck. The heel blade of the comb must stand out free above the head and neck with a V-shaped space as shown on illustration of Ancona male in the Standard of Perfection.

Fine shape and finish of wattles and ear lobes is essential to head equipment. They must be well formed, and the lobes must have the soft white finish that has the same appearance that is desirable in the most delicately finished white kid. While some red in lobes is permissible, too much will disqualify. (If more than one-third of the lobe is red it is a disqualification.) Even a little is objectionable. Care should be given to its eradication, which can be brought about only by continued care in breeding. Look out for this and breed from specimens that have lobes that are smooth, soft and white and as free from red as possible. An Ancona male that has such a head and belongings as described has fully one-third of the advantage in the show pen. If the male is fairly perfect above the shoulders, including neck, heel and head points, he will, if otherwise even medium in quality, stand well up in show quality. —Everybody's Poultry Magazine.

FREIGHT RATES ON POULTRY FEED

(The Vancouver Sun)

Two thousand poultrymen in British Columbia are doing their best to put our poultry industry on its feet; our railroads seem to be doing their best to put our poultry industry off its feet.

For instance, the rate on wheat for poultry feed, from Calgary to Fort William, a distance of 1280 miles, is 15 cents a bushel, while the rate from Calgary to Vancouver, a distance of 640 miles, is 24 cents a bushel, or nearly four times more per mile than the rate eastward.

How is it possible to build up the prairie feed business, and how is it possible to build up a poultry industry in this province with such ridiculous and uneconomic discriminations?

China has a great poultry industry and sells enormous quantities of Chinese eggs throughout Canada. If that poultry feed is going from Calgary to China, the rate from Calgary to Vancouver, instead of being 24 cents a bushel, is 13 1-2 cents a bushel, or in other words, the Chinese poultry man is given a preference over the Vancouver man.

Why is it that Canadians have adopted the policy of refusing to do business with each other upon any terms?

If Canadian railroads can make money hauling poultry feed 1280 miles from Calgary to Fort William for 15 cents a bushel, surely they can make money hauling that same poultry feed half the distance to Vancouver for say 10 cents per bushel. And if it is good business for Canada to buy eggs from China, surely it is better business for Canadians and Canadian railroads to encourage the building of a poultry business in British Columbia.

Wet or Dry Mash?

Is wet mash superior to dry mash for egg production? That is a disputed question; there is no doubt, however, that the majority of poultrymen feel that any gain from feeding moist mashes is more than counter-balanced by the extra labor cost incurred. Since heavy egg production necessitates heavy food consumption, and more moist than dry mash will be eaten, it seems reasonable to believe that more eggs may be gotten from a given flock by feeding moist mashes than by giving the fowls dry mashes only. There is greater risk of digestive disturbance from over-feeding when moist mashes are fed, and any such disturbance might easily cut down production below what it would have been if dry food alone had been given. Upon the whole, I think that the consensus of opinion among poultrymen would favor dry mashes for best results, at least with large flocks. —M. B. D., in Rural New Yorker.

In recent issues of the Feathered World the weight and size of La Bresse have been the subject of discussion, but it is conclusively proved that breeders who recognize the beauty and grace of a medium-sized Labresse deprecate any attempt to coarsen the breed, whilst admitting abnormally small birds are incapable of laying large or first-grade eggs. At the recent great "Exposition" organized by the Societe Centrale d'Agriculture de France, the breed was in strong evidence. M. Ch. Voitellier, the Government representative, when asked by Mr. Percy A. Francis, chief of the Small Live Stock Department of the British Ministry of Agriculture, "What French breed would you advise for a commercial egg farm?" promptly answered, "The Black Bresse."

White cranberries are a result of the absence of sun and light on the berry. When cooked the skin remains white, but the juice is pink.

If you really think the Witness is an aid to intelligent Christian citizenship.

Then you will want to plant it in another home. And you will not find that difficult if you offer your friend the advantage of our special long year-end offer. You will find the coupon on page 7 convenient.

Are You Digging?

FARMERS' WANTS & SALES

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

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

MACHINERY

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

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

MOTOR SUPPLIES

Spare Parts for Most Makes and Models of cars. Your old, broken or worn parts replaced. Write or wire us describing what you want. We carry the largest and most complete stock in Canada of slightly used or new parts and automobile equipment. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfaction or refund in full our motto. SHAW'S AUTO SALVAGE PART SUPPLY, 922-931 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.

POULTRY

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

Jersey Black Giants—A few choice Cockerels from mating of unrelated individuals, of best strains; great size, vigorous, inky black. No sprigs, stubs, or white. Have had unlimited range. $5.00. REV. M. C. GANDIER, Port McNicoll, Ont. Member Jersey Giant Club of America. 3-6

Price List descriptive circular free. Stock for sale. Booking orders for hatching eggs. E. B. ROACH, 19 Devonport Street, Hamilton, Ont. 8-6

LEGHORNS

Baby Chicks—Single Comb White Leghorns, Mammoth English Barron's, 306 egg strain. No. 1 pen, 25c each; No. 2 pen, 20c each. BROADVIEW POULTRY YARDS, Clinton, Ont. 7-2

"Imperial" Strain White Leghorns — Are supreme both in show room and laying pen. Stock and eggs for sale. Write your wants. WEST TORONTO POULTRY YARDS, 229 Emmerson Ave., Toronto, Ont. 8-2

ORPINGTONS

White Orpingtons and Light Brahma Cockerels. Prize stock. Prices right. H. W. GOODENOUGH, Danville, Que. 6-6

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Rid Your Poultry of Lice and Mites. The new scientific discovery makes it easy to get rid of vermin. Stop greasing, dusting, spraying and other unsatisfactory methods of fighting lice. Simply drop into the drinking water a harmless mineral tablet, it does the trick, it makes and keeps the birds clean and healthy. Warranted not to impart any odor to flesh or eggs. Sold under a money back guarantee. Thousands of poultry raisers are using them. Send one dollar for trial box. F. G. DAVIES, Dept. D, 30 Leopold Street, Toronto. 6-6

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Stock for Sale — "Lakeview" Barred Rocks, winners Canadian National and Royal Winter. Money refunded unless satisfied. Mating list for 1924 on application. H. SPURWAY, Birch Cliff, Ont. 50—52.

Barred Rocks — Young stock bred from first Royal hen. Read Judge Schwab's report in December issue of the Review. Prices, $4.00 up. A. SAINT, Bradford, Ont. 4—6

Peerless White Rocks. They win and lay; stock and eggs at all times. Send for 1924 Mating List. McCALL & SHERK, Box 645, Simcoe, Ont. 4—16

Bred to lay White Rock Cockerels for sale—$3.00 up. FRANK BUCHANAN, Bothwell, Ontario. 5-6

Yep, You Guessed It The First Time. It's Parker's Ringlet special sale on Barred Rock Cockerels. Birds going at $5.00, worth $15.00—Yes, $20.00. Send for list. J. H. PARKER, Box 550, Midland, Ont.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

Make Hens Lay — Make-Em-Lay will make them lay. Write THE LaHORE CO., Rhinelander, Wis. Dept. Z. 4—6

POULTRY

TURKEYS

Pure-Bred Giant Strain Bourbon Red Turkeys, hens, $9.00; toms, $12.00. MRS. RENA MEEK, Belmont, Mich. 5-6

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, from Best Prize winning strains. Large, healthy birds. Toms, $6.00 each. Hens, $4.00. P. MacINTOSH, Martintown, Ont. 7-6

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Strong healthy birds from good laying strain. Prices reasonable. E. C. MacINTYRE, Mountain, Ont. Box 14. 8-6

RHODE ISLAND REDS

Rhode Island Red Cockerels, also setting, $5. Baby chicks, 60c. Bred to lay good dark strain. MALCOLM MacKINNON, 109 Surrey St., Guelph, Ont. 4—7.

Elegant, Vigorous Rose Comb Cockerels, $3.50 upwards. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. BEAN, Elmira, Ont. 7-6

Single Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels. Large, deep red, birds, $3.00 and $4.00. Pullets, $1.75 each. JAMES MACKNESS, Chatham, Ont. 7-2

MISCELLANEOUS

Giant Goldbank Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Toms, $12; hens, $8. Choice Toulouse geese, $6; unrelated trios, $16. JOHN MORRISON, Batteaux, Ontario. 6-6

Earl Biggar's Rose and Single Comb Reds, win silver cup best male; eight other prizes Brantford show. Extra heavy layers. Seventy grand dark breeding males, five dollars each. Newton Cosh's exhibition Barred Rocks, both matings. Parks' strain bred-to-lay. Forty selected breeding cockerels, five dollars each. Booking orders Hatching eggs Baby chicks. EARL BIGGAR, Mount Pleasant, Ontario. 7-2

LIVE STOCK

CATTLE

3 Reg. Shorthorn Bulls, 3 yrs., 11 months and 9 months. Color roan, first prize at County Fair. Government tested. H. W. GOODENOUGH, Danville, Que. 6-6

HORSES

Clydesdale Stallions for sale. From rising three-year-old to rising six-year-old. All prize winners at the Royal at Toronto and the International at Chicago. Apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 1, Caledonia, Ont.

SWINE

Berkshires — Large, Prolific, Bacon Strain. Sows from Toronto—Ottawa prize sire, bred to Guelph champion. 8-13 months, $25, $35. Boars, 7 months, $25; weanlings, $8. WM. PEARCE, Hensall, Ontario. 7-2

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE

Large Heater, suitable for school, or large hall, first-class condition. Twenty dollars. W. TROYER, Malton, Ont. 6-2

FRESH FROZEN WHITEFISH.

8c lb. Cash with order. F. WATERER, Meota, Saskatchewan. 3-6

Cedar Ties and Posts delivered at C. P. R. tracks; in reply state cash prices. Apply to J. T. FLANNERY, Venosta, Que. 3-6

Heaven and Hell, Swedenborg's Great Work on the life after death and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25c postpaid. W. D. LAW, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto. 7-2

Big Bargain—Parcel Remnants, $2. 5 lbs. Quilt patches, $1.50. A. McCREERY, Chatham, Ont. 7-8

Weeping or Dripping Stovepipes are dangerous and wasteful. Write for information. CHIMNEY DOCTOR CO., Seguin Falls, Ont. Mention paper. 8-6

Silk Pieces—Large bundle of fancy colored Silk Pieces for quilting, $1.00; Colored Cotton Pieces, $1.00 bundle; Felt Cloth Pieces, $1.00 bundle. Packet of assorted colors Embroidery Silk free with every $2.00 order. Postpaid. Catalogue free. THE UNITED SALES CO., Station B, Winnipeg, Man.

RADIOPLAN FLIVVER SET.

The wonderful and most simple one tube radio receiving set, surprising results up to 1,500 miles, costs little to build. Actual, scaled blue print and instructions, 50c. H. L. EDWARDS, Suite 2, 387 Gloucester St., Ottawa, Canada.

SEED.

Carload, Third Generation, Registered Banner Oats, 50c bushel in bulk, f.o.b. Marshall. NORMAN TYLER, Marshall, Sask. 7-6

Cloverlea Seed and Stock Farm, 8820-111th Street, Edmonton, offers Altaswede, a new hardy Red Clover, $1.00 pound. Recommend seeding five pounds acre in rows. 8-6

BULBS AND PLANTS

Gladiolus Bulbs from a pleasure garden. List of eighty varieties mailed on request. W. HARRIS, Rockwood, Ont. 4—10

Gladioli—Prize Mixture, Largest Bulbs, $2 a hundred; smallest, $1 a thousand, postpaid. PRINCIPAL, Gibson School, Hamilton, Ont. 6-6

Gladioli Bulbs and Bulblets. Surplus Lots, 150 varieties. World's best. Free list and 35 mixed, one dollar. SAUSBY, 7 Waverly Rd, Toronto, Ont. 6-6

Roses, Peonies, Shrubs, Gladioli; Best and cheapest in Canada. Write for price list.—A. W. GRAHAM, St. Thomas, Ont. 7-6

Hardy Chrysanthemum Plants—Live outdoors all winter. Bronze yellow, red, and white, $8.00 per hundred, $1.20 per dozen. 10 cts extra postage per dozen by mail. CLAYTON FIELD, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. 8-6

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS

Pedigreed Marshall Strawberry Plants, $8 per 1,000; $1 per 100. Kellogg's pedigreed Senator Dunlap and Gibson. F. O. B., D. H. NELSON, Steveston, B.C. 6-6

Asparagus Roots, Strawberry Plants, Bush fruits, etc. Write for free price list to M. V. MILLARD, Nurseryman, Pt. Burwell, Ont., R. No. 1. 6-6

Williams, and Marshall Strawberry Plants at $6.50 per thousand, good stock. CLAYTON FIELD, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. 8-6

AGENTS WANTED

Hosiery Agents, $5,000 yearly, selling hosiery direct mill to consumer. Ladies', men's and children's line. Hundred different numbers. Best values. DEPT. 223, Triangle Mills, Box 2503, Montreal.

FARMS FOR SALE

Waterford, Ont., 100 acre farm, good fences, buildings; some fruit. Will exchange for farm in Manitoba, near Saskatchewan. PAUL SEBROWSKY, Waterford, R.R. 4, Ont. 3-6.

Exchange — Good Corn-Producing Farms, Southwestern Minnesota, near Iowa, for good farms in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Want farms equipped. Box 102, HADLEY, Murray County, Minnesota. 4—6

Dairy Farm for sale, 22 miles from Ottawa on C. N. Ry. 300 acres, 140 under cultivation, well fenced, in good state of cultivation; soil, clay loam. First-class buildings, water in barns. 100 yards from cheese factory. Fully equipped with machinery. Good stock of cattle and horses. For information apply to ROBERT ORR, 137 Concord street, Ottawa, Ont. 5-6

A Snap if taken quick. 154 acres adjoining corporation of Eldersley, Sask. Fair buildings, all fenced, 40 acres farming, rest easily broken. $25 per acre, easy terms. E. C. DYKEMAN, Crooked River, Sask. 5-6

Small Dairy Farm. Milk sold in Town. Must be sold, owner unable to work it. A bargain. BOX 128, Collingwood, Ont. 5-6

320 Acres, $1,000 Cash, balance crop shares. Rich farming district. Crop failure unknown. Lots of hay and pasture. HERBERTSON, Barrhead, Alta. 5-6

MAINE FARM BARGAINS

We have a large list of Maine Farms with good buildings, good orchard, with plenty of wood and lumber. These farms are fully equipped with furniture in house, horses, cows, farming tools. Your income commences the day you take possession. Prices right and on easy terms. Send for catalogue. ALONZO P. RICHARDS, Farmington, Maine. 6-6

For Sale—A First-Class Quarter-Section at a bargain price. Soldier settler; investigate. Apply BOX 123, Paswegin, Sask. 6-6

160 Acres, Fenced, Good Timber, usual outbuildings; five-room bungalow, water and soil good; pasturage. Nicholson Creek. Further particulars, apply to CAPTAIN A. WELSTEAD, Kettle Valley, B.C., Elevator 2600. 6-8

320 Acres at Wainwright, Alta., in Oil Belt. Good buildings. Well fenced, lots of water, in good state of cultivation. Will sell very cheap or will trade for small farm or Toronto property. Clear title. GEO. O. THOMPSON, Wainright, Alta. 8-6

For Sale—In Vermont, a good 240-acre farm. Those who have some ideas of farming in Vermont, inquire of NOAH POIRIER, Randolph, Vt., for full particulars; has got to be sold by Spring.

FARMS WANTED

Wanted—To hear from owner of good Farm for Sale. State cash price, full particulars. D. F. BUSH, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

Sell Your Property Quickly For Cash, No Matter where located. Don't pay big commissions. Particulars free. REAL ESTATE SALESMAN CO., 558 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr. 7-12

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Paying Poultry Plant and Unexcelled Tea room; location on Atlantic City Boulevard; for full particulars address SHORE ROAD POULTRY FARM, Box 13, Barnegat, N.J 3-6

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE.

HONEY

Clover Honey, 10 lb. litho. pails, $12.50; Amber, $10.00; Buckwheat, mixed, $9.00. Also Apiary and lot, etc. Wm. A. HARTLEY, Beamsville, Ont. 49—13.

Clover honey in 10lb. pails, 60lb. crate, $7.20 f.o.b. THOS. BLACK, Heathcote, Ont. 50-12.

Krouse & Sons' reliable grades of honey. Clover, $9; Amber, $8; Clover and Buckwheat mixed, $6 per 60 lb. crate. COLLEGE HEIGHTS, Guelph, Ont. 2—7

Choice Clover Honey in 2 1-2, 5 and 60 lb. tins. SIDNEY KINNEY, Box 154. Burlington, Ont. 4—6

Myers' Clover Honey put up in 10 lb. pails, at $1.25 each. Whole crate containing six pails, $7.25. JOHN MYERS, Stratford, Ont. 5-4

Light Amber Honey, 60 lbs, $7.00. Apply E. J. SHORT, Proton, R. 1., Ont. 6-3

Clover Honey, sixty pounds, $6.00, F.O.B., Glencairn, J. WILLOUGHBY, Glencairn, Ont. 8-6

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A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME WORKERS

HOME SWEET HOME

There is a shadow falls aslant every home in the land to-day. It is the shadow of the bottle. In some parts of the country the shadow is very sombre. In others it is not very obvious yet. But between the zeal of all the Wets and the callousness of so large a percentage of Drys there is not a province in Canada that is not in danger of waking up some morning to find that "the Wets have won again" Yet there would be absolutely no need of fear if the Drys were all as zealous in their opposition as are the Wets for their unholy gain. Let no Witness family feel itself so safe as to be unconcerned. Every one will suffer more or less directly and in a thousand indirect ways if the liquor interests get their way. What home, what youth, will then be safe? Governments cannot control the sale of liquor effectively. But liquor has shown great aptitude for controlling Governments. The Wets could not win if Christians were all determined to end once for all the traffic in intoxicating drink. If there is no Prohibition organization in your district start one. Get busy. There is no time to lose!

THINGS ENOUGH

(By Robert P. Tristram Coffin.)

That man can thank his lucky stars
  Whose things to keep are few,
To which the moth and rain and rust
  Find little harm to do;
A faith that makes his handshake warm
  And simple things most wise;
A wife to make each morning sweet
  With morning-glory eyes;
A love to make him foot green roads
  Which others motor on;
A garden small and kind enough
  To let him watch the dawn;
A pity for the hungry ones,
  The ragged and ill-shod;
A tree that's tall and straight enough
  To make him think of God.

—Harper's Magazine.

BEAUTIES BORN AND BEAUTIES MADE

Why has no-one ever said: "Beauties (meaning women, of course), are born, not made"? Every person in any way dependent on the sale of beauty preparations or apparatus would suffer from any such propaganda. No, indeed, beauties may be made, says a writer in the Pathfinder, even though not born. Now doesn't that sound more encouraging? Hope springs eternal in the breast of an ugly woman! I shall not speak of those thoughtless and thankless creatures who discard their birthright of beauty for that old reprobate pleasure. The woman worthy of mention is she who has to fight for beauty. She uses common sense in the conduct of her life—she regulates her diet, takes proper rest and sleep, fresh air and exercise, and takes care of her body and the appearance of her skin. She lives a wholesome-life, cultivates optimism and develops an attractive personality. This woman grows into beauty—her beauty is the only genuine beauty.

LAUNDERING NEW LINENS

Probably a majority of the housewives who read this took advantage of the recent "white sales" to purchase new table linens, for most of us found it necessary after these years of waiting for linen to appear at reasonable prices. Some of these new linens may now be getting their initial laundering, and a few suggestions, made by the representative of one of the great Irish linen manufacturers in regard to best methods of laundering fine linens, may be appreciated just now.

"We have had all sorts of complaints made to us from time to time during the last fifty years," said this expert. "Retail dealers who handled only our particular line of goods have told us that their customers would find that such or such linens did not show satisfactory wearing qualities, that they did not remain snowy white, but became a grayish tinge, or that they cracked quickly at the folds.

"Long years of experience and many investigations as to the causes which produced these defects, have led us to know what methods should be used in laundering linens in order that the users may get the most satisfactory wear out of them. Now, when a complaint is made, we can nearly always tell on the spot what the trouble is.

"For instance, suppose a housekeeper reports that a high grade linen which she bought six months ago, and which has had only a few washings now shows several holes in its surface. She may tell us that it looks as though some acid had been left in the cloth from the bleaching process and that this has eaten holes in the fabric. She is sure that no acid or other harmful substance had been spilled on the linen since it came into her possession and declares that it has always been washed in her own house and not been sent to a public laundry.

"It is fairly certain that that piece of linen was washed in a washing machine along with some garment having buttons on it and left until the rubbing of the buttons literally tore through the threads and caused an ugly hole.

"This sort of mistreatment of linens happens much oftener in the public laundry than in the home, and the woman owning fine cloths and napkins, and not wanting them to wear out unduly, would do well to remember that she should not send them to a public laundry unless it is one of the blue ribbon type, and that, moreover, she should have them laundered only by a competent woman.

"When we are told that linen does not remain white but gets grayish, we know that it has not been properly rinsed. Linen should be washed with a good, mild soap. A soap that is too strong is likely to affect the gum that holds the fibers of flax and so to weaken them.

"But it is imperative that all the soap should be rinsed out of the linen. If it is not, grayness is sure to result.

"Linen may be ruined in the ironing process quite as quickly as in the tub. Everyone likes to see napkins and cloths beautifully smooth and folded with exactness and precision, edges all in a line and folds carefully creased. But it is this same careful creasing that strains the fiber of the linen and makes it liable to give way, or, as we say, to tear, whenever any pull comes to it. While linen has to be carefully folded, it is not necessary that this folding or creasing should be done with great pressure, as is sometimes the case. It is the pressure that cracks or weakens the threads.

"The same thing results when linen is rung through a wringer that is geared too tight. Often a careless laundress will screw up the wringer too tight in order to get through her work the more quickly, but this tight gearing is fatal to linens. The woman who will remember these suggestions and have her table linens washed in conformance to them, will be reasonably sure of getting the full value for any money she has invested in high grade damasks."

CHOOSING RUGS

Either your rugs must be the first thing you buy for a room or the last. If you have a rug of very pronounced pattern or color then it is well to begin with it. That is what often happens to the young bride who finds herself possessed of an Oriental rug of striking design for a wedding present and must then solve the problem of getting drapery and hangings that will harmonize with it.

If you have not got your rug, then wait until you have planned the rest of the room. Very often a room furnished with attractive hangings, and with careful attention to pictures, books and so-called ornaments looks best when the rug chosen is not expensive at all. Many of the decorators are choosing enormous oval rugs for interiors when they certainly do not have to make that selection for the sake of economy. The idea is that such a rug sometimes looks best with the strict colonial furnishing.

Then there are the two-toned rugs that have come in for so much approval from the interior decorators. They are decidedly good, good especially in the rather small or the overcrowded room. They suggest space and quiet, and are far better than the figured rug for such rooms.

If you have a vacuum cleaner then those rugs made of old carpets, cut up and rewoven, are a good choice. They are good looking, anyway, but without a vacuum they are rather hard to clean, for they are quite heavy. Their weight and softness add decidedly to their good looks, and with a vacuum they are ideal rugs to have around.—Providence Journal.

CURING HIS WIFE'S HEADACHE

If we are to judge from an amusing entry in the journal of Capt. George Cartwright, an early trader on the Labrador coast, the primitive Eskimos treated minor ailments by violent massage—or was it by counter-irritants? As to that, let the faculty decide. Here are the facts as the captain saw them on Friday, October 30, 1772:

In the morning the Indian shallop came here, and they pitched their tents on the beach. It was this day determined that Attulock, Ickcongoque, his youngest wife; Ickcuna, her daughter; Tooklavinia, Attulock's youngest brother, and Caubvick, his wife, should accompany me to England.

The rest of the Indians being gone to Charles Harbor, those who are to go to England with me are accommodated in Mr. Pinson's house. On going into the room where they slept, I observed Attulock performing a ceremony, which, for its singularity, I shall take the liberty to relate.

His wife was laid upon the floor, with her hands by her sides; Attulock sat on the right side of his wife, so far back as to have her head opposite to his knees. He had placed a loose strap under her head, which came over her forehead. In this strap he put the end of a strong stick, which he held in his hands across his knees.

With great gravity, and in a low doleful cadence, he sang a song, frequently laying a strong emphasis on some particular word which I did not understand; at the same time, by the help of the lever, he raised her head as high as the length of her neck would permit, and then let it bump down again on the floor, keeping time to the tune.

As I supposed it was a religious rite (he being a priest), I silently observed what was going forward. At length the old gentleman, fixing his eyes on me, pointed to his wife, with an important look, and said, "It is very good, very good."

"That may be," replied I, "but pray what is it good for?"

"My wife has got the headache," answered Attulock.

Not willing to affront him, I got out of the room as fast as possible, that I might not laugh in his face at his method of curing that complaint.

PLENTY OF CLOSETS

In really old houses built when ground space and labor were cheap, every room had ample closet space. Houses were built with great chimneys on either side of which deep cupboards or closets were set in. Place for closets six feet or more deep was left between rooms and in the upper floors the high sloping roofs left great spaces at the sides of the rooms which could be and were filled with shelves and drawers as well as spaces for hanging clothes. Sliding doors made these available without taking from the room.

Now-a-days many houses are built for quick sale and bought because of their attractive decoration and ground plan. The builders naturally will not spend money on closets, shelves, etc., if not forced to do it, and the women interested do not see the need until they are settled in the house.

Once they have moved in it is quickly apparent that not even an entire room given up to storage of trunks and clothing will make up for the lack. Ample and well-planned closets are even more necessary than electric washers or vacuum cleaners if the time and strength of the housekeeper is to be saved, yet many spend a hundred dollars on a washer who will not spend ten in making closets. Every room occupied by two persons should have two closets and an extra closet opening off the upstairs hall, which can be used for "best" clothes is a great convenience. A linen closet with shelves that pull out like drawers is almost a necessity. Where ceilings are high the space above ordinary reach should be separated, furnished with shelves the whole depth, and wide doors opening out into the room. This will give invaluable aid serving as storage for extra blankets and bedding belonging to the room.

Downstairs a closet for hanging outdoor wraps is almost indispensable and should be placed as near the entrance as possible. If possible let it have a window, but if not, then put in an electric light and a ventilator.

In this closet, have shelves for rubbers, mitts, gloves, etc. If the closet is large enough a shoe box high enough to sit on while putting on rubbers, will save time and also ensure them going into the box.

In all closets where clothing is to be hung have a pole set across on which coat hangers are to be put. This will make it possible to neatly place many more garments.

It is often possible to plan space for a cedar-lined storage box beneath the landing at a turn in the stairs. The necessary pitch of the stairs makes a high space below, which unless enclosed and thus made useful, becomes simply a cobweb trap difficult to reach for cleaning and a nuisance to the housewife. I have in mind one such cedar storage box into which the owner can easily step down and pack away parcels of winter clothing, blankets, etc., last things being laid in from above.

In case of such a box the lid or trap door must be carefully fitted so as to be dust and water proof.

A broom and brush closet can be made in any space when a few inches are available and if possible a second one should be placed on the bedroom floor to save steps.

A lighthouse-keeper near Honolulu saw what he thought was a "curious mass of white stuff," and picked it up just to examine it. Thinking that it might be of some value to somebody, he tried to sell it. Imagine his surprise when he was offered forty thousand dollars for the mass. It was ambergis and weighed eighty pounds.

If you really think the Witness is an aid to intelligent Christian citizenship.

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HOME COOKING

PARTY DISHES

Banana Fool.—1 lemon, 1 pint custard, castor sugar, 2 whites of eggs, vanilla essence, glacé cherries, 10 bananas. Peel and mash the bananas, then add the strained juice of the lemon and two tablespoonfuls of castor sugar. Make one pint of custard flavor with vanilla, and leave to cool slightly; then add the bananas, mix well, and leave until quite cold. Whisk the whites of eggs until very stiff, and fold into them one tablespoonful of castor sugar; add half of this mixture to bananas lightly. Serve in glasses with a little of the whipped white of egg on top, and decorate with some chopped glacé cherries.

Walnut and Fig Ice Cream.—3 cupfuls milk, 1 tablespoonful gelatin, 2 tablespoonfuls flour, 1 egg, 1 cupful sugar, 1 cupful rich cream, 1 teaspoonful vanilla, 1 cupful chopped English walnut meats, 1-4 pound figs, chopped fine. Beat two and one-half cupfuls of the milk in a double boiler. Use part of the remaining half-cupful of cold milk for dissolving the gelatin and with the rest mix the flour, beaten egg and sugar. Into the milk, heating in the boiler, stir gradually the flour, sugar and egg mixture. When it thickens like custard add the dissolved gelatin, cream and vanilla. Freeze the mixture as usual. Add the nuts and figs, beat them well into the mixture, pack in ice and salt and leave for several hours.

Peach Ices. — 2 whites of eggs, 1-2 lemon, 4 oz. sugar, 1 tin peaches, 1 gill cream, peach syrup. Rub half the peaches from large tin through sieve; add strained juice of half-lemon to the pulp; strain 3-4 gill of the syrup from tin into a pan; add the sugar, and boil to the "thread" 216 degrees Fahrenheit. Whisk whites of eggs to a stiff froth, and when the syrup is ready pour it gradually over them and whisk until cool. Whip the cream until stiff, and mix with the peach purée, and then with the syrup and whites of eggs. When quite cold turn into freezer, and when frozen enough leave until ready to serve. Place a portion of remaining peaches in pretty glasses, and pile some of the ice on top and serve with ice wafers.

Bombe Sultana.—Make half of a freezerful of plain vanilla ice cream. When the dasher is removed, after the cream is frozen, press the cream from the centre so that it forms a lining on the inside of the freezer. Have ready the following mixture: Wash sultana raisins in the proportion of one cupful to each pint of heavy cream. Make a syrup of sugar and water, one cupful of sugar to one-third of a cupful of water cooked five minutes. Add the raisins, and boil the syrup to 238 degrees. Strain the syrup. Beat the white of two eggs until it is dry, and add the syrup, and continue to beat the mixture until it is stiff and cold. To the two eggs and one cupful of sugar add one pint of whipped cream, beaten stiff, and the prepared raisins. Fill the centre of the freezer with the mixture, and pack it. Leave it for three or four hours to ripen. The definite proportions are given for the filling made from one pint of heavy cream, but the cook must, of course, make the filling according to the size of the freezer. The quantities given here should fill the inside of a gallon freezer that has been lined with two quarts of ice cream.

Fruit Salad Supreme. — One envelope sparkling gelatine, 1-2 cup cold water, 2 cups boiling water, 1-2 cup lemon juice or 1-3 of the lemon flavoring found in acidulated package, 1-2 cup sugar, 3 cups fresh fruit, cut in small pieces. Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes, and add boiling water, lemon juice and sugar. Strain, and when mixture begins to stiffen, add fruit, using cherries, oranges, bananas, or cooked pineapple, alone or in combination. Turn into mold, first dipped in cold water, and chill. Remove from mold to nest of crisp lettuce leaves, and accompany with mayonnaise or boiled salad dressing.

Chocolate Charlotte. — 3 oz. sweetened chocolate, 4 eggs, sugar, sponge fingers, whipped cream. Slice some sponge fingers and line a plain mould with them. If they come above the top of the mould they must be cut level. Grate the chocolate and melt it with very little butter until quite smooth and liquid. Separate the whites and yokes of the eggs, and after the chocolate has cooled a little add the yolks to it and mix well. Put the basin in or over a pan of hot water, and stir over a slow fire until the mixture has thickened; add a little sugar if required. Whip whites of eggs very stiffly and fold into the cooled mixture very carefully and well. Pour the mixture into the mould and leave until cold and set; then turn out and decorate with whipped cream, and sprinkle with finely chopped or grated chocolate.

Angel Custards.—Heat a quart of milk in a double boiler and when boiling pour it slowly on the stiffly whipped whites of four eggs. Sweeten the custard with two scant tablespoonfuls of pulverized sugar, flavoring with a few drops of almond extract, and then turn into small custard cups. Place the cups in a pan of hot water and cook in a moderate oven until just firm, then cover the tops with grated macaroon crumbs.

Tomato Jelly Salad.—1 can or 2 1-2 cups of tomatoes, 1 small onion, 1 stalk celery, 1 teaspoonful sugar, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 box gelatine, 2 tumblers vinegar. Dash of paprika, salad dressing. Boil tomatoes and seasoning for ten minutes, add the vinegar, then the gelatine, which has been soaked in cold water until soft. Stir until the gelatine has been dissolved, strain through a cheesecloth and mold, either in individual molds, or in a ring mold. The centre of ring mold can be filled with the diced celery and onion, or the jelly may be cut in cubes for garnishing other salads. It is delicious, when served on lettuce with any good salad dressing.

Eggs in Aspic.—1 1-2 pints aspic jelly, 4 hard-boiled eggs, mayonnaise, salt. Halve the eggs and very carefully take out the yolks. Chop the whites and rub the yolks through sieve, and season well with salt. Melt about a pint of the jelly and set a thin layer at the bottom of some wetted dariole moulds. Decorate the bottom of each with half a teaspoonful of the sieved yolks, sprinkled in evenly; then cover with a thin layer of jelly and leave until set. Fill the mould with alternate layers of yolk and jelly and whites and jelly, letting each layer set well before adding the next. Let the last layer be jelly. To turn out, dip into warm water and turn on to dish. Chop the rest of the jelly finely and serve round the moulds. Sprinkle some grated cheese over the chopped jelly. Serve mayonnaise sauce separately.

Tongue Mousse.—1-2 lb. tongue, 1-2 pint velouté sauce, 1 gill liquid aspic jelly, 3 gills cream, salt and pepper. Put the tongue through a mincer and then rub through a sieve with the velouté sauce; season well with salt and pepper and then add the jelly and the cream whipped. Tie a paper around a souffle dish to come 1 1-2 in. to 2 in. above the top. Put the mixture in and leave in cold place to set. Garnish with finely-chopped parsley, of course, removing the paper before serving. Ham or chicken may be used in this way, and instead of using aspic, it can be stiffened with 1 oz. of gelatine melted in very little water and strained into the sauce. For the velouté, 1 1-2 oz. butter, 1 oz. flour, 1 pint white stock or half milk and stock, yolk of egg, lemon juice, salt and pepper. Melt butter, add flour and mix; add the stock and stir until boiling. Cook for few minutes, then add seasoning, a little lemon juice, and beaten yolk of egg. It must not boil after egg is added.

Quick Aspic Jelly.—When you have not time to make the jellied stock needed for aspic jelly, gelatine may be substituted. 2 1-2 oz. of leaf gelatine, 1 quart water, whites and shells of 2 eggs, 1 lemon, 1-4 pint of malt vinegar, 1 tablespoon tarragon vinegar, 1 carrot, 1 onion and 2 or 3 stalks of celery cut in small pieces, a sprig each of parsley, thyme and a bay leaf, 10 peppercorns and 1 teaspoonful of salt. Whip the eggs slightly, pare the lemon rind as thinly as possible, and strain the juice. Put them with the rest of the ingredients into a stew pan, whisk over a brisk fire until boiling and simmer very gently for about 20 minutes. Let drip through a clean cloth in a warm place. The sheet gelatine should be soaked in a small quantity of water until soft before adding to the other ingredients.

Chicken Patties.—4 to 6 ounces of cold boiled chicken, 2 ounces of cooked ham, 6 button mushrooms, 1 truffle or pimento, 1 teaspoonful of lemon juice, salt and pepper, 1-4 of a pint of Bechamel sauce, puff paste. Chop the chicken and ham not too finely, cut the mushrooms and truffle into small dice and mix all together. Roll out puff paste to the thickness of about half an inch and with a hot wet cutter of 2 1-2 inches in diameter, stamp out 10 rounds of paste. Brush these over with beaten egg, then make an inner ring to about half the depth of the paste with a cutter one inch in diameter, previously dipped in hot water. Bake them in a hot oven for 20 or 25 minutes, then remove and take care of the tops and scoop out the soft inside and keep the patties warm until required. Have the Bechamel sauce ready in a sauce-pan, add to it the chicken preparation, season with salt and pepper, put in the lemon juice and stir the mixture over the fire until hot. Fill the cases, put on the lids and serve garnished with fresh parsley.

Béchamel Sauce or French White Sauce.—Put on to boil one and a quarter pints of milk (or white stock) with 1 small onion sliced, a sprig of parsley and thyme, a half a bay leaf, 10 peppercorns, 1 small blade of mace; melt 2 ozs. of butter, stir into it 1 1-2 ozs. of flour and cook a little without browning. Stir in the hot milk and whisk over the fire until it boils, set back and let simmer for 15 to 20 minutes. Strain the sauce, pass through a sieve and return to the sauce-pan. Season lightly with a pinch of nutmeg, a few grains of cayenne and half a teaspoon of salt. The sauce is then ready for use. It may be prepared before it is needed and kept in the top of double boiler or turned into a wide mouthed glass jar. To heat, set the jar in a dish of hot water on the fire.

Fudge Cake

Reader: — This is probably the recipe you remember seeing:—

Fudge Cake is inexpensive and very quickly made. If mixed as directed it will be found of very fine grain and will keep moist several days if kept in a stone crock or a covered vegetable dish.

Melt together one and a half squares of chocolate or better still use three-quarters of a cup of cocoa (we buy it in bulk and use it entirely for recipes which call for chocolate) and three tablespoonfuls of melted butter substitute — nut butter or even lard will be found acceptable. Place these in a bowl and add one cup of sugar, one cup of bread flour, tiny pinch of salt and two teaspoons baking powder sifted together. Break two eggs into the mixture and add half a cup of milk and one teaspoonful of vanilla. Do not stir until all ingredients are added. Beat with a large egg beater for five minutes, adding a tablespoonful more of milk if the mixture seems too stiff. Bake in two layer cake pans which have been greased and floured. Great care must be taken to prevent burning on the bottom, as cakes containing chocolate burn very easily. This cake should not brown on the top, but as soon as it appears firm and does not yield when pressed very lightly with the finger tip it can be removed from the oven, probably in about twenty minutes if the oven is moderate, as it should be. Frost with a boiled icing or use the prepared marshmallow frosting which comes in jars ready mixed.

Lemon and Orange Sugar

Subscriber: — Flavored sugar may be used as a flavoring and a sweetening for jellies, milk puddings, custards, creams and cake, cooky and cracker fillings.

Lemon or Orange Sugar: To prepare this, cut off the thick yellow rind of a dozen lemons, spread it on a large enamel dish and place the dish in a warm place to dry. When dry, put half of it in a bowl with a cupful of granulated sugar, pound the mixture to a powder, then rub it through a fine sieve. If there should happen to be some coarse particles left in the sieve, return them to the bowl and pound again. When all are done, put the second half of the peel and a cup of sugar in the chopping bowl, and repeat the process. Then mix all together and pack into bottles or jars and seal. Orange sugar can be made in the same way. One tablespoonful of either of the sugars will flavor a quart of pudding mixture.

If you really think the Witness is an aid to intelligent Christian citizenship.

Then you will want to plant it in another home. And you will not find that difficult if you offer your friend the advantage of our special long year-end offer. You will find the coupon on page 7 convenient.

The first reference to the discovery of petroleum in America is contained in a letter written in 1629 by Joseph de la Roche d'Allion, a French missionary to the Indians. He had crossed the Niagara river and made his way southward through western New York into northern Pennsylvania, where he found a spring from which oil flowed. This oil was highly esteemed by the Indians for medicinal uses. The letter of the priest was published in 1632 in Sagard's "History de Canada."

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is rewarded by having the largest sale in North America. Have you tried it?

HELPING THE SICK THROUGH THE WINTER

Winter weather is serious weather, especially to the aged, ailing or the unfit. An undertoned system needs more than the ordinary stimulation to make life bearable when the thermometer hovers around zero.

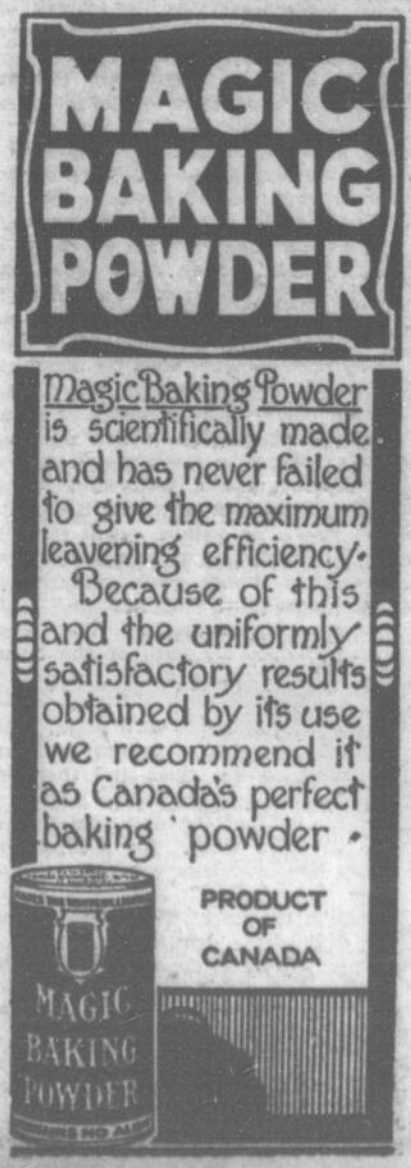
Roman meal is especially valuable for invalids, little children, and old people, as an item of diet for cold winter months. It is acid blood that causes that "all in" feeling. Acid blood is caused by acid foods. Acid foods are white flour, refined cereals, fats, meats, and sweets.

Roman Meal is the only alkaline cereal —400 parts in each 1,000 parts "Excess Alkali"— alkaline enough to correct the acids of acid foods and keep the blood alkaline in cold weather.

Roman Meal may be made into porridge, pancakes, puddings and cakes. Roman Meal is rich in bone and tooth forming elements which are lacking in white bread and refined cereals. Since a child is only "As good as its bones," Roman Meal becomes the best of all foods for growing children. A child fed Roman Meal throughout its growing period, will be larger, better developed and have superior teeth; whether the Roman Meal is eaten as porridge or as baked products.

Cooked in any form, Roman Meal prevents indigestion, positively relieves constipation. At grocers.

Are You Digging?



The Home Circle.

A Page for Boys and Girls.

WHEN SHAKESPEARE OPENED THE DOOR

Some of you boys have grumbled over your Shakespeare in "English" hour and wondered why you had to study his plays when you were going to be farmers, and work men, and business men, not writers, and I've heard you at it. Now here is a perfectly fine story that maybe will help.

My practical friend, says H. W. C., writing in the "Rural New-Yorker," finds fault with some of the books I read. I have an old worn and tattered copy of Shakespeare that I have carried about for 40 years. It is full of marks and comments. My friend says the time I have spent over this old volume has been wasted. The same time spent on practical farm matters would be far more productive. I cannot argue with him because he has no imagination or power of applying poetry to the common needs of men. One day he challenged me to name a single case where Shakespeare or any of the great poets have influenced real material work. Then there came to mind an incident of years ago which I think answered him.

It is many, many years since I lived in Boston. As a big boy, in order to help out my small income, I acted for a while as "supe" in a great theatre. A "supe" or supernumerary is one who helps make up the crowd. He is part of the background. He may be a soldier, peasant, farmer, gentleman—anything to suit the play. His clothes change his character. I remember that one winter George Rignold, a noted Shakespearean actor, came to our theatre and played Henry V. That was a great occasion for the "supers." We were soldiers before the walls of the French fortress. I had a wooden sword and a paper shield painted white and a helmet of pasteboard. We were falling back before the French army when suddenly the king appeared in front of us, waving his sword and shouting. The French soldiers very politely stood still to listen to the speech:—

"Once more into the breach, dear friends,
Or close the wall with our English dead.
. . . "And you good yeomen whose limbs
were made in England, show us here
The mettle of your pasture. . . .
I see you stand like grayhounds in the
slip."

It seem ridiculous as I sit here before my fire writing about it, but as that glorious voice rang out through the theatre I have seen old soldiers in the audience jump up and yell, and we "grayhounds" would wave our wooden swords and rush "into the breach," driving the French soldiers before us like sheep. That speech to the soldiers impressed me so that I committed it to memory, little thinking that I should ever have occasion to use it.

Years after, I worked one winter in a Michigan lumber camp. We were cutting cedar logs to be floated down to the lake to a shingle mill. A little brook ran near our camp. We threw a dam across it by digging a ditch, setting split cedar logs upright in it and piling soil around them. The idea was to back up the water, put our logs into the brook below the dam, and then turn on the flood to wash the logs down to the river. At the river a big lumber company had control of a dam with a gateway through which our logs must pass. We were small operators, and the big concern would gladly shut us off. It meant a fight, and we knew it, but everything goes, or rather went, in the woods. We backed up quite a flood of water, and when things were ready, broke down the dam and "let her go." And she went with a roar. The great flood swept down the path of the brook, reaching out its white fingers to pull in our cedar logs and push them on to the river. We ran alongside with poles, pushing the logs straight, to prevent a "jam." We got them to the river and there we stopped. A crowd of lumberjacks stood in front of the gate of the dam and refused to open it. The water was falling, and in half an hour our logs would be stranded. The winter's work depended on our getting them through. There were about a dozen men at the dam, in front of them a big giant known as the Red Rough. We had a giant of about equal size, known as the Blue Swede, but had small appetite for an encounter with the Red Rough—and I could not blame him. And there we hesitated, while the precious water soaked away. The foreman tried to spur on the Blue Swede, but he merely shrugged his shoulders. Even the Red Rough's kindly invitation failed to interest him.

"Come on, you tow-headed slab, and I'll put you through the gate!"

"If I only had a couple of drinks for him," said the foreman, but there was no stimulant near.

Then suddenly my mind went back to that old scene in the Globe Theatre. The peevy in my hands seemed like that old wooden sword. Those lumberjacks on the dam seemed like the French army on the walls of Harfleur, and once more that glorious voice stirred me to battle. Up from the bottom of my mind came that great passage from Shakespeare, and before I knew it I was up on a log—a true descendant of King Henry in spirit, if not in flesh:—

"Once more into the breach, dear friends,
* * *
Imitate the action of the tiger!
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood
* * *
For there is none of you so mean and base
That hath not noble luster in his eye.
Cry God for Henry, England and St.
George."

I have never known any reason why the Blue Swede should have fought for England or St. George, but the effect upon him was terrific. He seemed to grow in size. His eyes flashed. He waved his great pole in the air and roared out like a lion:

"I bane fight him now."

Then he rushed right at the Red Rough, while the others followed him, as the "English army" did in the theatre. The Red Rough swung a terrible blow with his peevy, but the Blue Swede was an original fighter. He ducked his head and butted like a big ram. He caught the Red Rough in the stomach, and that was the end of his leadership, and those lumberjacks ran as the "French army" did in that old theatre. The foreman pulled the lever and we stood there and passed our logs through into the river, where they floated down to the mill, 20 miles away!

And when it was all over the two "armies" came together with far more concord than the allies of the Great War could show. In fact, some of those lumberjacks helped put our logs through, with great cheerfulness.

"You licked us this time, but wait till the next drive!"

And one man came to me and said:

"That was a bully speech you made, young feller. You ought to go to Congress. I heard old Burroughs speak once. He roared good and made more noise, but what you said beat him."

I could not make him understand that Shakespeare had sent his soul on through the years, and I was only his messenger. But do not try to tell me that Shakespeare is not alive today.

THINGS EVERY GIRL SHOULD LEARN

Someone has suggested twelve things that every girl can learn before she is fifteen. Not every girl can learn to play or sing or paint well enough to give pleasure to her friends but the following "accomplishments" are within everybody's reach:—

Shut the door, but shut it softly.
Keep your room in tasteful order.
Have an hour for rising, and rise.
Learn to make bread as well as cake.
Never let a button stay off twenty-four hours.
Always know where your things are.

Wonder which is the youngest boy or girl who will get a new subscriber for the Witness and Homestead this week? Please give your ages, and say how long it took you to get your first new subscriber. See the offer on page 7.

ACCORDING TO THE WIG

Charles Lamb was sent to Christ's Hospital when he was seven years of age, and carried from the school so distinct a memory of its masters that forty years afterward he could describe them with exactness. Mr. Lucas, his latest biographer, gives Lamb's account of one teacher, the Rev. James Boyer:

He had two wigs, wrote Lamb, both pedantic, but of differing omen. The one serene, smiling, fresh-powdered, betokening a mild day. The other, an old, discolored, unkempt, angry caxon, denoting frequent and bloody execution. Woe to the school when he made his morning appearance in his passy or passionate wig.

J. B. had a heavy hand. Nothing was more common than to see him make a headlong entry into the schoolroom from his inner recess or library, and with a turbulent eye, singling out a lad, roar out:

"Od's my life, sirrah, I have a great mind to whip you!" Then, with as sudden a retracting impulse, fling back into his lair, and after a cooling lapse of some minutes, during which all but the culprit had totally forgotten the context, drive headlong out again, piecing out his imperfect sense with the expletory yell:

"And I will, too!"

In his gentler moods he had recourse to an ingenious method of whipping the boy and reading at the same time—a paragraph and a lash between.

JIM AND THE BUCK

When anyone grows eloquent over the "mild-eyed, timid deer," Jim Barlow smiles a knowing smile and shrugs his big shoulders. He knows better, for he has lived for thirty years in the bush and knows all about the fighting powers and propensities of the bucks.

When his father, who with his elder brothers was getting out logs, brought him to the bush, he was a good-sized lad. He had seen a few deer shot, bled and hung up, but he had been in the bush some months before he had his own adventure. It was in the early winter.

One day Jim heard his dog barking furiously in the near-by swamp. He seized his gun and went down. The dog had a big buck at bay, and the buck seemed to be enjoying the sport quite as much as the dog. The dog tried again and again to get a grip on the deer, but his horns were always in the way. Again and again the deer rushed at the dog, but he always dodged skillfully and snapped at the deer's legs. It looked to Jim like a case of endurance; but the end came with startling swiftness. Whether the dog weakened or was caught off his guard, Jim never knew; but like a streak of lightning the buck landed on the dog with both sharp front feet. There was a wild scream and the dog lay perfectly still. The deer continued to leap up and down and cut the dog's body to pieces with its knife-like hoofs.

Jim put his gun to his shoulder and fired. The buck lifted its head and charged. Jim threw another cartridge into the old-fashioned rifle and fired a second shot. That brought the buck down with a crash.

Jim drew his hunting knife and ran to cut the deer's throat. He put his knee on the deer's shoulder and had barely touched the throat with the knife when the animal sprang up. Jim went flying into the snow over the buck's head; and he lost his knife. The deer whirled round, and as Jim tried to get to his feet it hit him in the back and knocked him down. He tried to rise again, and was knocked over again. The deer's sharp feet cut through his coat and gashed his back. Jim could see his rifle, but it was on the other side of the deer. He felt round in the snow, but could not find his knife. He thought that he must get his gun or it would be all over with him. He tried to edge away toward the rifle, but the deer was on him like a flash of lightning. The sharp hoofs struck him in the side and knocked him unconscious. Whether or not the deer hit him again he never knew.

Late in the afternoon Jim's brother came in with a load of lumbering supplies. He had his own dog with him. He drove near where Jim lay, and in running through the bush the dog found the boy. Jim was unconscious and badly frozen, and not far away the big buck lay dead. The brother picked Jim up, carried him to his sleigh and hurried him to the shanty. Jim was roused to consciousness and told his story, but it was some time before he was able to get out again.

The deer was brought in and dressed. It weighed over two hundred pounds. Jim got his rifle, but it was not until the snow melted the next spring that he again saw his hunting knife.—Youth's Companion.

Just Fancy!

A schoolgirl's essay contained the following, according to the London Post: "To-day I have seen a most wonderful sight—a pond whose shallows are full of black tadpoles. Just fancy, some day every one of those horrid, wriggling things will be a beautiful butterfly!"

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

Transpositions

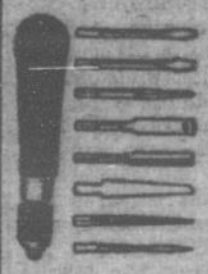
1. EECRKALM—A beautiful sea fish.
2. EECOALPTN—A graceful animal.
3. EGHISRHNFK — A bird of inelegant shape and voice but beautiful plumage.
4. AASRBLTO—A sea bird with wonderful, wide, stretching wings.
5. LAAGRITLO — A ferocious creature with a very large mouth.
6. EOARHNPDPS—A curious insect seen hopping about on the seashore.
7. AAANCDON—A huge serpent.
8. EEAATTNR—An animal with a long sticky tongue on which to catch its prey.
9. LADMRIOLA—An animal with a coat of armor.
10. FAITHSSR—A curious fish with hundreds of little suckers by which it moves and seizes its food.
11. YOBADMRDR — An animal much used by men for carrying loads.
12. EAMNHOLCE—Can change its color and go without food a long time.

Answers To Last Week's Puzzle ...

Conundrums—1. Three Ps in a pepper pot, one P in pint. 2. Draw the teeth with a lead pencil. 3. There are two OO's in the moon.

Are You Digging?

HANDY TOOL SET FREE



This tool set is just as shown in the picture. Eight complete tools which fit into the hardwood holder. One of the most handy things for a boy, or to have around the house.

We will give you this set free of all charge if you will sell Two Dollars worth of lovely embossed Easter postcards and folders at 10 cents a package, or flower and vegetable seeds at ten cents a package. Tell us if you want to sell cards or seeds and we will send them to you. When sold you send us our money and we send you the handy tool set by mail. Address

HOMER-WARREN CO.
Dept. 178, Toronto, Ont.

This Big 8-Inch Flashlight FREE



This Flashlight is 8 inches long, nickel plated, and fitted with three cell battery.

We will give you one free of all charge if you will sell four dollars worth of lovely embossed Easter postcards and folders at ten cents a package, or of Flower and Vegetable Seeds at ten cents a package.

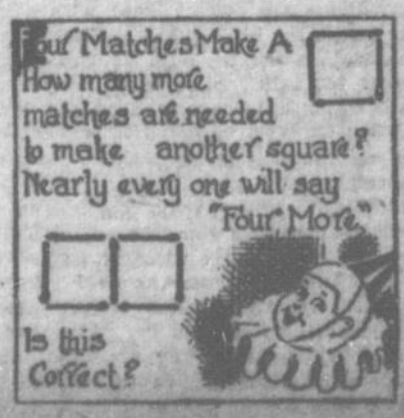
Tell us if you want to sell cards or seeds and we will send them to you.

When sold send us our money and we send you the flashlight and battery complete, with all charges prepaid.

Address

Homer - Warren Co.
Dept. 177, Toronto, Ont.

FUN FOR WINTER EVENINGS





From Putty to Witch Grass

Story For Little Folk By Frances J. Delano.

"Mother, please give me a quarter?"

"Why, Philip, I gave you fifty cents only a day or two ago, and your grandmother gave you a dollar last week, and what about your allowance?"

"I spent my allowance at the picnic," said Philip, "and grandmother's dollar went for the circus."

"What did you buy at the circus?"

"I got some peanuts and a milk shake and a lemon phosphate, and I took in the wild man, and of course I had to pay for the ticket."

"What have you done with the fifty cents I gave you?"

"It was awful hot yesterday, and Bob Snyder and I had a Broadway and a pineapple rickey and"—

"Well, you've spent too much money for rickeys and sweet stuff," declared Philip's mother; "you can't have any more this week."

"Please, mother," pleaded Philip. "It's so hot, and I promised Jimmie Aken I'd treat this afternoon."

"A boy who has no money shouldn't promise to treat."

Philip's mother spoke decidedly, and Philip knew it was no use to tease; so he left the house and sauntered off across the lawn, which sloped down to the river, and threw himself on the bank. Jimmie Aken joined him presently, and he was as disappointed as Phil when he found there was no treat in store for him. The two boys lay on their backs and talked about milk shakes and phosphates and "rickeys" until their mouths watered, and they felt more and more abused every minute. Fortunately a chipmunk, scurrying up a tree just at this point, diverted their minds. They kept still and watched him a few moments.

"He can beat those men at the circus," exclaimed Jimmie Aken. "Remember how they stood on each other's heads and made a pyramid?"

"Sure," retorted Philip.

"Wasn't the top man a corker?"

"'Bout's light as that chipmunk," declared Phil. "That's the way I'm going to be when I'm grown up. I'm going to have muscle." Here Phil sat up, and, pushing up his sleeve, crooked his arm slowly. At the same time he looked anxiously at Jimmie. "See the muscle?" he inquired.

Jimmie examined the slim little arm, and shook his head.

"Well, there's going to be muscle there. I'm going in for gym practice and rowing and everything when I grow up."

"So'm I," declared Jimmie Aken.

"Hello, youngsters! Got anything wet to drink on these premises?"

The two boys looked up, and their eyes almost started out of their heads, for there, striding toward them like a splendid giant, was the famous "first stroke" of the 'Varsity crew!

As soon as Philip could collect his scattered senses he sprang to his feet.

"What—what'll you have?" he inquired eagerly, "a milk shake or a phosphate or a—or a"—

The giant dropped upon the grass. "Keep anything you like on tap here?" he inquired.

Phil had a feeling that the distinguished stranger was laughing at him, and he hastened to explain that there was a fine place for cool drinks not very far away.

"Like 'em?" inquired the stranger.

"Em-m-m-m," replied Phil, "don't you?"

"How many a day, youngster?"

Phil shook his head dubiously. "First of the week, when I get my allowance I have a lot, but I don't have any by Saturday unless mother or grandmother gives me some money."

The big stranger looked Phil over, but he didn't say a word.

Meanwhile, Phil was staring at his splendid guest. "I—I'm going in for muscles like those when I grow up," he said.

The man opened his eyes wide. "Made a beginning?"

Phil nodded. "I have some dumbbells."

The big stranger smiled, then he turned to Jimmie. "Bring me some of those pebbles there on the bank," he demanded.

"So you want to be a big man, eh?" he said, taking the pebbles from Jimmie. "Well, I'll give you a pointer. This pebble," the stranger placing it on the ground, close to his hand, "is you—a little chap made of putty. And this one," he put another at arm's length, "is also you, but you're a man now, made of some sort of material that's a cross between India rubber and witchgrass, see?"

Phil nodded eagerly.

"It's something of a process, youngster, this changing putty to witchgrass, and you want to be sure to get the right chemicals. There is a little word which, if you begin now and apply it to the putty when necessary, will work like magic. Of course, you have got to keep in training, but that's easy. The difficult thing is to apply that word when it ought to be applied. Know what the word is?"

Phil shook his head.

"Well, now listen. I'll deposit a pebble every time I say the word, and you can see me bridge the space from putty to witchgrass. First comes a question, then the word." The stranger now held up a pebble. "Here goes! Want to go over your allowance and have a milk shake? N-n-n-o-o-o." The stranger seemed to have a hard time saying no.

"Want a lemon phosphate? N-n-n-o-o-o.

"A pineapple rickey? N-n-n-o-o.

"A hot chocolate fudge? N-n-n-o-o-o.

"Want to overeat at dinner and have more plum pudding? N-n-o-o.

"More ice-cream? N-n-o-o.

"More mince pie? N-n-o-o.

"Want to show off at the gym and overdo? N-n-o.

"Want to keep on running after you are winded? N-n-o."

The stranger said "no" quite easily now and he put down the pebbles very fast. "You see," he explained, "you've said no so much it comes easy.

"Want to stay out late nights and have fun? No.

"Like rich food? No.

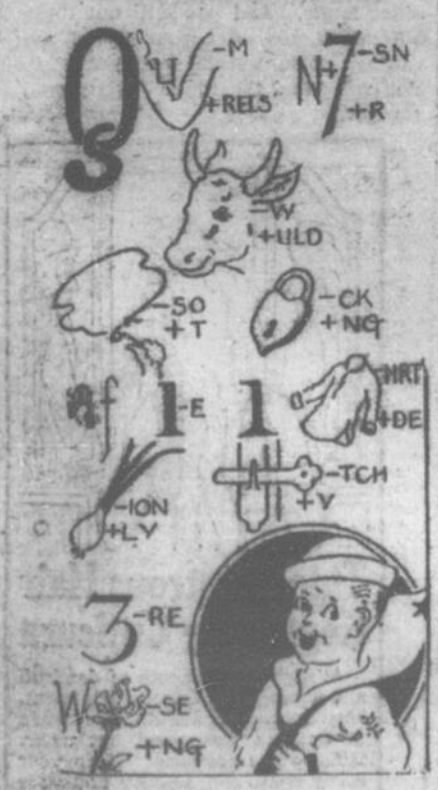
"Cigarettes? No.

"There." The stranger deposited his last pebble. "You're into port—all India rubber and witchgrass!" Then he rose to his feet. "Just remember, youngsters, if you want a straight course to the goal, don't pamper yourselves. Now, if I could trouble you for a glass of water."

Phil ran to the house for water. The man drank a glass, thanked him, said good-by and was off, leaving the boys to watch his splendid figure until it was out of sight.—Congregationalist.

Can You Read This?

ANSWER NEXT WEEK.



Answer to Last Week's Puzzle.

Whatever you do, do it well,
For what may happen none can tell.

THE CAMEL'S COUSIN

(By Margaret W. Leighton)

You have all seen the tall, slouching beast with a hump, perhaps two humps, on his back as he marched leisurely along in the circus parade or stood patiently chewing a mouthful of grass in his pen at the zoo. Have you ever been told that herds of camels once roamed over the North American Continent? That was long, O very long ago. All the great, shambling fellows perished even before there were any people on this continent. But in South America there are still herds of a small kind of camel called the llama. He has no hump; but he is a true camel, with long, thick wool, cushions on his feet, and a neck and head like his big cousins.

You know the camels in Africa are called "ships of the desert" because they bear heavy loads of merchandise across the burning sands, which no other animal could do. The llamas are the ships of the Andes. Down from those lofty mountains they carry sacks of ore, and you can see a hundred or more marching patiently, one after the other, on the precipitous pathways. If the driver put a bag weighing over a hundred and twenty-five pounds on a llama's back, the little camel will not rise and start to follow his comrades. He never allows himself to be imposed upon in the matter of carrying more than he is able to bear and stubbornly refuses to stir until his load has been lightened.

The llama asks but a small return for his labor—only a little grain at nightfall and time to crop a mouthful of scant herbage now and then as he passes down the mountains. The llama's wool furnishes the material for warm clothing for the people, and his flesh is good eating.

When the great Inca emperors ruled Peru much of their wealth was in vast herds of llamas. These faithful workers not only provided their masters with food and clothing and bore their burdens, but ploughed the ground for the raising of the crops. It is doubtful if the peoples of those South American countries could have existed in times gone by without the help of the little camels.—Selected.

"The Star Spangled Banner" has never been legally recognized as the national anthem of the United States. Congress, as late as 1914, refused to declare it so by resolution. Its only official recognition occurred nearly a hundred years after it was written, when it was formally ordered to be played in the Army and Navy on occasions of ceremony. Its standing is undisputed in other lands, and whenever America is honored in music this air is played.

GOING UP TO LONDON

(By Nancy Byrd Turner)

"As I went up to London,"
I heard a stranger say—
Going up to London
In such a casual way!
He turned the magic phrase
That has haunted all my days
As though it were a common thing
For careless lips to say.
As he went up to London!
I'll wager many a crown
He never saw the road that I
Shall take to London town.

When I go up to London
'Twill be in April weather.
I'll have a riband on my rein
And flaunt a scarlet feather;
The broom will toss its brush for me;
Two blackbirds and thrush will be
Assembled in a bush for me
And sing a song together.
And all the blossomy hedgerows
Will shake their hawthorn down
As I go riding, riding
Up to London town.

Halting on a tall hill
Pied with purple flowers,
Twenty turrets I shall count,
And twice as many towers;
Count them on my finger-tips
As I used to do,
And half a hundred spires
Pricking toward the blue.
There will be a glass dome
And a roof of gold,
And a latticed window high
Tilting toward the western sky,
As I knew of old.
London, London,
They counted me a fool—
I could draw your skyline plain
Before I went to school!

Riding, riding downward
By many a silver ridge
And many a slope of amethyst,
I'll come to London Bridge—
London Bridge flung wide for me,
Horses drawn aside for me,
Thames my amber looking-glass
As I proudly pass;
Lords and flunkies, dukes and dames,
Country folk with comely names
Wondering at my steadfast face,
Beggars curtsying,
Footmen falling back a space;—
I would scarcely stay my pace
If I met the King!
If I met the King himself
He'd smile beneath his frown:
"Who is this comes travelling up
So light to London town?"

Riding, riding eagerly,
Thrusting through the throng
(Travelling light, Your Majesty,
Because the way was long),
I'll hurry fast to London gate,
Singing me a song—
Some old rhyme of ancient time
When wondrous things befell.
And there the boys and girls at play,
Understanding well,
Quick will hail me, clear and sweet,
Crowding, crowding after;
Every little crooked street
Will echo to their laughter;
Lilting, as they mark my look,
Chanting, two and two,
Dreamed it, dreamed it in a dream
And waked and found it true!

Wing, you rhymes, and ring, you chimes,
And swing, you bells of Bow!
When I go up to London
All the world shall know!

—Scribner's Magazine.

Down In Domino Land

Where They Draw the Easy Way.



Are You Digging?

Blackbird Feeds a Thrush

A lady of Penzance, who is a great lover of birds, says a well-known ornithologist noticed that a blackbird and a thrush always came together to her lawn, where she was in the habit of placing food for the birds. Then she noticed that the blackbird fed the thrush, picking up the crumbs of bread and putting them into its mouth. Looking more closely, she discovered that the thrush's beak had been cut off close to the head, probably by a steel trap. The thrush was incapable of feeding itself.

Barnyard Comics

SOME DOUBT



"It has a shell like a nut, but I'd like to see the squirrel who has nerve enough to try to crack it."

Our Needlework Corner.

To Finish Skirt Seams

There are two ways in which skirt seams can be finished. In one, hand sewing may be used; in the other, machine stitching.

First Method—Use silk seam binding, that is straight and if sewed on by the machine, it is liable to pucker. Hence it must be sewed on by hand with a loose, running stitch. Fold or crease the binding along the middle but not exactly in the middle. One-half must be a little wider than the other in order that when it is held underneath when sewing, the stitches will be sure to catch through.

Second method—Get percaline in a color to match the wool fabric of the skirt and cut bias strips one inch and a quarter wide on a true crosswise edge. Fold the strips in the middle and then turn in the edge of one-half but not of the other. Lay this turned edge over the seam to be bound, one the outside, and fold the raw edge underneath. Put on the machine and stitch, continuing to lay the binding over as you proceed. The raw edge of the binding will be out of sight when the seam is pressed open and there will be no danger of this binding drawing since it is on the bias.

When finishing a straight seam there is no need of binding it provided the selvage of the cloth is used. But the selvage does not shrink like the rest of the cloth and will draw unless it is nicked or notched at intervals of about four or five inches.

A Durable Bag

We send our wash to the laundry and have had considerable trouble with baskets, which get broken so rapidly, writes a correspondent of "Good Housekeeping." We thought of making a bag, but instead of using gingham or calico, we hit on the plan of using canvas "boat-sail drill" for our bag. It comes about thirty inches wide, and a bag takes just two yards. The canvas is very easily sewn on a sewing-machine. Use common tape or braid for a draw string, stencil or print your name on the outside, and you will have a bag that will stand hard usage for years, one that will stand quite a soaking from rain before it will wet through.

A Sewing Hint

In order that spools of thread may be kept untangled and where they can easily be found, get an ordinary ten-cent rod and attach it to the under edge of the sewing-table by means of little brackets that go with it. It is a great convenience and keeps the various spools always at hand.—Mrs. R. D., Wapella, Sask.

Table Mats

Some of the minor pieces of table furnishings that come under the head of linens are the mats to put under hot dishes, for even the heaviest silence cloth is not always sufficient to prevent defacement. Sometime when dishwashers are more careful, more dishes will be made with feet to raise them from the mahogany, and there will be tiles on feet that will be made in a way to hold a dish or platter securely. Until then housegeepers will continue to worry over the defacement of their polished tables. Straw table mats are not allowable on a well ordered table, and crocheted mats or those made from corset lacings, are but a shade better. When protection is needed use an asbestos mat slipped into a linen cover. The question rises of how to get the oval piece of asbestos into linen of the same shape. If one of the mats in the shops is examined the under side will be found in two parts with the center not sewed together. Slip an end of the asbestos into each side, press the mat flat, and it is in shape to use.

Picot Edge

M. E. F.—The crochet picot edge is very simply done. For underwear, handkerchiefs, collars, etc., you may crochet directly into the edge of the goods, either rolling or turning it first. If the material is close it often helps; to machine it, first using a large needle and no thread, leaving even holes through which the crochet hook passes easily.

If desired the picot edge can be made on a plain, crochet chain, and sewn on the garment.

Picot—Make a chain. Skip three chains and make a single crochet. Chain four, catch back through the first chain. Wind thread once round needle and pull through both loops. Make three or four single crochet stitches, or enough to make desired distance between picot and repeat.

This gives you the idea, use thread and crochet hook as fine or coarse as you find suitable for your purpose. You can also reduce the picot to three stitches instead of four.

To make a needlework picot would be possible but takes so long it would hardly be worth while.

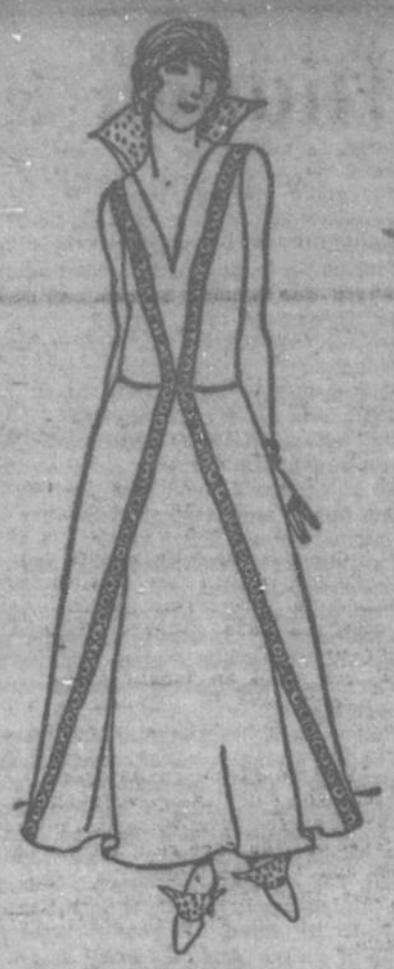
TALKING OF PATTERNS

How many needles and stitches are needed to work out the complete design—in a tapestry, for example? We are all, consciously, or unconsciously, either needles or thread. And if we do not play, each one, the particular part that falls to us the whole design will be more or less spoiled. Does not the thought of our peculiar service, our peculiar responsibility, add dignity and zest to life? It does—according to the measure in which we "play the game."

PROBLEMS OF HOMEMAKERS

Leaking Stovepipes

Mrs. E.—The cause of the leaking stovepipes is too slow a movement of the smoke and gas formed in burning the wood. It may be that with the new stove you have used a smaller stove pipe. If the ascending columns of gases can be kept warm enough the material will pass off as a vapor, but when cooled by the admission of air or the too close choking of the draft, it condenses within the pipe and drips back. The condition can be checked or lessened by seeing that the chimney passage is unobstructed; by making the chimney tight, preventing air from entering except through the pipe, seeing that the collars fit closely, and by running the stove in such a way that a little more heat is permitted to escape up the chimney. Control the draft by a damper in the pipe rather than by the check which permits the entrance of cold air at the base of the pipe. When a chimney gives trouble only during stormy weather, protecting the top or adding to its height will sometimes help.



YELLOW MOIRE GOWN QUAINTLY DESIGNED

Yellow moire patterned on medieval lines makes this evening gown that is most striking in effect. The neckline, which drops in a deep V in front, is finished at the back with a standing collar of fine gold lace, studded with amber beads. The amber beads are repeated in rows which start at the shoulders and extend down the back and front, slanting in until they just touch at the waistline. Each bead is outlined by a tracery of gold thread in circles.

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Waists	Kimonos	Draperies
Skirts	Dresses	Ginghams
Coats	Sweaters	Stockings

Diamond Dyes

Each 15-cent package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint any old, worn, faded thing new, even if she has never dyed before. Drug stores sell all colors.



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We are offering a wonderful trial assortment arranged in remnant lengths suitable for useful and necessary purposes, such as ladies' and misses' suit lengths, waist, skirt and dress lengths also men's shirt lengths; also odd lengths and pieces of all kinds, latest styles, colourings and materials. Money cheerfully refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Price $1.00 postpaid. George Grattan, Mfg. Agt, New Glasgow, P. Q.

Children's Hair

Hair often falls out when the general condition of health is poor for any reason. It may also result from continued curling of the hair. If the scalp shows any sign of dandruff rub in an ointment made as follows: Vaseline or cold cream, 50 parts; salycilic caid powder, 30 parts; sulphur pulverized, 20 parts. Massage this into the scalp with the tips of the fingers until every part has been reached. Leave in over night, then wash the hair with warm soft water and a mild soap, rinse with warm towels. Repeat the use of the thoroughly with warm soft water and dry salve until the dandruff is overcome. Glover's Hair Tonic or Mange Cure is also extremely good used in the same way. The same treatment will be good for the younger child. A little of the hair tonic, rubbed gently into the roots of the hair every night, will overcome the trouble.

In the case of the older girl, encourage her to massage her scalp every night, placing the tips of fingers and thumbs on the head and moving the scalp with them in a circular direction, moving the fingers frequently. Continue this treatment until the whole scalp is glowing. Brush the hair thoroughly night and morning, using a little of any preferred toilet water to cleanse the hair. Wash hair brushes daily and never allow different members of the family to use each other's brushes. Dandruff is extremely contagious and children should be taught to use only their own toilet articles and hats or caps, never trying on or borrowing these at school or at home.

If you really think the Witness is an aid to intelligent Christian citizenship.

Then you will want to plant it in another home. And you will not find that difficult if you offer your friend the advantage of our special long year-end offer. You will find the coupon on page 7 convenient.



Thick Lustrous Hair Kept So By Cuticura

At night touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with a suds of Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse with tepid water. Keep your scalp clean and healthy and your hair will be luxuriant.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lymans, Limited, 344 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Are You Digging?

The 'Witness' Pattern Service



A DAINTY FROCK FOR THE LITTLE MISS

4665. This style is attractive in the new prints, and also in silk jersey or wool rep. The closing is at the side under the plaits.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 3 yards of 27 inch material.

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

A CHARMING FROCK FOR THE GROWING GIRL

4320. Embroidered voile, was chosen for this design, with bands of lace for trimming. This is a good style for "tissue" materials, for silk, dotted or plain Swiss, and crepe. The bertha may be omitted.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 4 1-4 yards of 36 inch material. Without the bertha 3 5-8 yards is required.

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

A STYLISH GOWN

4649. Brocaded silk was used for this charming model. It is also attractive in moire, and in satin as well as in the new crepe weaves and embroidered materials. The dress may be finished without sleeves, or with the sleeve cap only, or with the full length sleeve, which could be of chiffon or georgette.

This Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18, and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 3 3-4 yards of 40 inch material. The width at the foot is 1 7-8 yard. If long sleeves are omitted the dress will require 3 1-4 yards.

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

A STYLISH "STREET" OR "AFTERNOON" FROCK

4650. This style is very effective with the front turned back to form a reverse. It is equally smart and popular with the straight side closing. Mohair, twill, wool rep, as well as linen and silk may be used for this model.

The Pattern is cut in 7 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch requires 5 5-8 yards of 40 inch material. The width at the foot is 2 3-4 yards. To face revers, collar and cuffs with contrasting material requires 3-4 yard.

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

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At the rate of fifteen cents each
Amount enclosed ..... Cents

Name .....

Address .....

..... Prov .....

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

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

The Hidden Riches

By David Lyall.

"I will give thee the hidden riches of secret places" — Isaiah45:3

CHAPTER XVI.

(Continued)

It was characteristic of Mrs. Parsons that the possible possession of a five-thousand pounds legacy should have made no difference at all in her personal outlook. Rachel rather wondered at that. She had certainly read and heard tales of people doing extraordinary things and quickly altering existing conditions to meet the new dignity conferred by comparative wealth. She did not like to say anything, but concluded that the money had not yet been paid over. She must remember to ask Mr. Taunton about that, but meantime she must devise some scheme whereby Aunt Katie, at least, should be permanently cut off from her own laundry work. She did not know that she might find that the hardest task she had yet essayed.

She stayed about half an hour, then ran off with many apologies, leaving, if not sunshine, at least a pleasant excitement behind. Cherry went back to her little tub with smiling eyes and a heart uplifted. Rachel had not forgotten, nor put her away, and all sorts of delightful things might happen now. That was the beauty of it; you never knew. Just any door the day might open, as it had done that day, and Rachel, like a fairy godmother, would come in, wave her wand and everything would be changed. But her mother's eyes were graver.

"I'm a bit anxious about your cousin Rachel, Cherry. She's on the jump, that's what she is. Sure these people she's got in tow with are all right?"

"Oh yes, mother, lovely people!" said Cherry loyally. "You'd love them. They're the right sort, you bet."

"Well, we'll see. She was surprised this morning, she was, but maybe it'll do her good. A bit of honest work never hurt anybody yet. Maybe she'd be happier and jump about less if she'd ever done any. But there, she's so rich she needn't work, and must pay other folk to do it. Well, she misses a lot." She shook out "father's" shirt as she spoke, carefully inspected the places most likely to demand her attention, and dashed it into the tub again. Cherry went on happily, gently rubbing the "fine things" and dropping them one by one into the copper, where they were to attain, no, retain, the snowy whiteness beloved and insisted on by her mother.

Rachel, to whom the small but not unsatisfying joys of a successful washing morning were a sealed book, directed Evans to take her to the office of Taunton & Son in Commercial Road.

The "son," if not altogether a myth, was at least a trifle premature. The Tauntons' eldest boy, Ernest, a clever lad, had just come in as an articled clerk and would develop into a partner by and by. But it had pleased his mother, and given a spur to his ambition to see his name coupled with his father's on the brass place. It gave him something to live up to, a standard to work for. That is what is the matter with so many of the younger set to-day, they lack a standard, the esprit de corps which has had so much to do with the undying quality of the race. It will assert itself again, when these dark and uncertain days have passed. Those of us who are spared to see the new dawn will behold a purified, revitalised nation, carrying on.

Rachel did not think of these things. On the threshold of a great awakening to the life of the heart, which, whatever they may say, is the crowning and decisive factor in every woman's life, she was entirely concerned with herself, and incidentally only with those with whom her immediate, and as yet very narrow, interests were bound up. The horizon was broadening, however. None was more conscious of it than herself.

Mr. Taunton, of course, was pleased to see her. His last communication from her had been concerning money, and he wondered, noting the fresh eagerness of her face, what would her errand be that morning.

"Well, your friend had a narrow squeak at Basingfold. But it was a victory. How did you enjoy your electioneering?"

"Beyond words, Mr. Taunton," said Rachel, her eyes sparkling. "It opened up a new page of experience for me. I have had Major and Mrs. Manning for the week-end, and after seeing them off at Oxford, I came on here. I've been calling on my relations in Glenavon Terrace, but they were too busy to be bothered with me. Tell me, Mr. Taunton, has that money been paid over to my aunt yet?"

"Not yet; there are certain legalities."

"But couldn't you give them something now? They were washing this morning, both of them, my aunt and my poor little cousin. I can't let that go on, you know."

"Why not? My wife washes too," said Mr. Tauton, without the smallest atom of shame. "She's at it this morning. All good housewives wash. They don't trust anybody else."

Rachel shook an impatient head.

"I can't have it. Something must be done. My aunt should be having a rest now."

"If you are able to convince Mrs. Parsons of that you will have accomplished a feat, Miss Bywater. Mrs. Parsons and her prototypes only find one rest, and that is after they can work no more."

"But they would last longer if they didn't have to work so hard," persisted Rachel.

"Doubtful," observed Mr. Taunton, putting his head on one side like a reflective bird, and pursing up his lips oddly. "If I were you, Miss Bywater, I wouldn't upset the Parsonses. They're among the happiest people I know. Was there any sign of peevishness or tiredness or any other disagreeable quality about them this morning?"

Rachel was obliged to acknowledge that she had detected none.

"Then leave them alone. Ask them out to Isherwood occasionally, but leave the foundations, understand me? They won't thank you for trying to change everything in their lives; they don't want change. I was talking to Parsons the other day, and his one idea about this money that is coming to them is that they'll be able to help more people through it. Take it from me, these are the happy people, Miss Bywater, and they'll never need help from you or me or anybody. The Lord whom they serve so faithfully will look after that."

Rachel was impressed, but her eyes were slightly stormy and protesting.

"It is because I want to taste more of that kind of happiness that I want them to have more money, Mr. Taunton. You spoke about Isherwood a moment ago, but I don't expect to be there so much in the future, certainly not all the time. I have made up my mind to take a house in London."

"Phew!"

Mr. Taunton crossed his legs and prepared for discussion, argument, protest if necessary.

"In London! Will you like that, do you think? Why this decision?"

"I want to have a fuller life, to be nearer my friends, the Mannings."

"Oh!" said Taunton. The monosyllable was rather long drawn out and pregnant. He did not know the Mannings; what he did know was that new-made friends of rich peoples sometimes had their own ends to serve. "Are you going to give them house room?"

"I offered it to them, but they declined," said Rachel, with a faint note of bitterness. "They're frightfully poor, but they won't take anything from anybody. They are going to live on Major Manning's parliamentary salary."

Taunton uplifted his brows in mild incredulity.

"Can't be done, my dear young lady. If they think it can they only prove their ignorance, and somebody should look after them. I know a good few members. Most of them say their salary goes in stamps and subscriptions."

"Mrs. Manning's father is to supply them with a rent and rate-free house, and the Major thinks he can supplement with writing for the newspapers. They'll do it if it can be done, and I want to watch the experiment."

"Will the Basingfold electors like such a condition of things for their member? Who'll open the bazaars and spend money at them, and subscribe to the football clubs, and so on. Has it been thrashed out with the electors?"

"Yes, it has. I heard Major Manning explaining it more than once. He's going in as a working member, not an ornamental one."

"He must be rather a fine chap. I read some of his speeches, a bit highfalutin," he said, tapping his forehead. "He'll get some of that stuff, idealism they call it, knocked out of him up there. I've heard there's no place where a man can get rid of his beliefs quicker."

"It might just happen that he might persuade others to his way of thinking," Rachel suggested. The lawyer shook a doubtful head.

"Well, about this new scheme of yours. Are you serious about it? How are you going to manage? You can't live by yourself in a London house."

"Why not?" asked Rachel clearly. "Surely you aren't going to suggest a chaperon?"

"Oh, well, it isn't done. You're a young woman, rich and attractive."

Rachel smiled faintly.

"I'm neither young nor attractive, and if I'm rich it's nobody's business. I can live perfectly well in London alone."

"On a big scale, society, and entertaining, and all that?"

"No, no. I want a little house, about Chelsea for choice. I shall take the housekeeper up from Isherwood, and keep a couple of young maids. I'm going to do things in London to find out the people that need the only things I have to give. Mrs. Manning is going to help me."

"Is this your scheme or hers?"

"Mine entirely. Disabuse your mind now and for all time of any suspicion of the Mannings, Mr. Taunton. They're above it. I don't like to hear you speak in that tone. Of course, I know it's worldly wisdom and all that, but this time it simply doesn't apply."

Rachel spoke with a decision which surprised Taunton more and more. "She's waking up with a vengeance," was his inward conclusion.

"All right, Miss Bywater. I'm sorry if I offended, but, you see, it's my duty as your legal adviser, to be wary in your interests. I would be no use to you otherwise, should I now?"

Rachel's determined features slightly relaxed.

"Perhaps not, but I hope you will know the Mannings one day soon. When they come out to Isherwood for the week-end you and Mrs. Taunton must come and meet them."

"I should like that. Well, about this house, do you want me to look for one for you?"

"Oh, no, thank you. I'm going up to live for a week or two at Almond's Hotel in Clifford Street, and I'll house-hunt from there. I'm to meet the Mannings on Wednesday."

"Are they living at Almond's?" asked Taunton, aware that Rachel had mentioned one of the smaller and more exclusive hostelries to which only the well-to-do can go.

"Oh, no, they are at the Kingsley in Southampton Row. But you'll come and see the house when I've found it, won't you, and advise me about leases and things of that kind."

"I'll do that, of course, but if you'll permit me a suggestion, why not take a furnished house for the remainder of the season? That would give you an opportunity of testing your experiment. It would also probably be less expensive in the long run, and when the season is over you pay up, come back to Isherwood, and your responsibility ends. That suggestion has points, in my estimation."

"It has in mine, too. I hadn't thought of that. Thank you very much. I believe I'll do that, Mr. Taunton. I'll start looking for furnished houses instead of unfurnished."

"Probably you'll have more success. The kind of house you want is at a premium just now; you'd get a big mansion in one of the best squares for less. Well, I'll be in the background, and when you want money you know what to do."

Rachel was smiling again. Taunton, who had been studying her intently, felt an inward thrill of compassion for the woman who was now about to try the great adventure men call life, and who was so poorly equipped.

Some suffering she must have, that was inevitable. No compassion, friendship or loyalty on the part of those outside could keep her immune from the common lot. The law of life is that the human soul shall go in lone majesty to the final goal, when it shall be drawn satisfied into the bosom of the Infinite.

CHAPTER XVII.

The little house, simple yet dignified, easy to run and, above all, economical and tax-resisting, has been of late years the Mecca of many a housewife's desire and dream. The few deserving of the title, answering in any degree to the universal requirement, have long been snapped up, and are treasured by their owners or occupiers like pearls of price.

It seems almost needless to say that Manning and his wife in their trip to London did not find the house they sought. They did not even find any kind of substitute, and were compelled after considerable searching to be content with rooms in another person's house, the rent whereof was beyond what they had expected to pay for one of their own.

The problem perplexed and depressed them both, but Manning especially. He had been born and reared in wide spaces, "far from feverous towns," where the housing problem could be solved by the swift erection of a wooden shack or a tin hut.

"Fact is, Mary, London's too big," he said in the middle of the third day of their exhausting and disappointing search. "It's outgrown itself. I'm sure the Creator never intended human beings to be packed like herrings in a barrel or to herd together in a place like this."

"This" referred to that gigantic barracks near Victoria where hundreds of persons and some small families pay enormous rents for service flats which bear very little resemblance to the ideal home.

"I suppose London 'is' too big," Mary assented thoughtfully. "Somehow I never realized it till now. It frightens one a little, I think—its power, its strength. Think of an aroused London, a revolutionary London, Geoffrey. How quickly the horrors of the Terror could be eclipsed!"

"It won't come. We can expect better things of the English temperament," said Manning confidently. "Well, darling, what are we to do now?"

"Have you any ideas?" asked Mary, her face blank for the first time in their quest.

"I think we should go back to Marlborough Hill, St. John's Wood, and take those rooms from Mrs. Primrose."

"It's such a long way from the House, Geoffrey; you couldn't possibly walk in the evening. It would mean underground most of the time."

"Well, what of it?"

"I think I liked Chelsea best. Let's go and eat some lunch somewhere and go back to Mrs. Lassiter in Oakley Street. You could walk along the Embankment, you know, and somehow it seems nearer the heart of things."

"Very well, then. Shall we go back to Basingfold in the afternoon if we settle with Mrs. Lassiter?"

"We can't, for we promised to dine with Rachel at her hotel."

"So we did," said Manning. "I wonder whether she has decided on that house in Carlos Place."

"I think she would decide, she liked it, and Mr. Taunton was to meet her there this morning. What shall we do after lunch?"

"Go into the country somewhere," said Manning eagerly. "Soon we shan't be able to go much to the country."

"There is always Epping Forest and Richmond Park for Saturdays and part of Sundays. But this afternoon I'd like to go down East, Geoffrey, partly to show it to you, and partly because I want very much to see an old friend of mine, Annie Mayhew, married to a minister. They have a big mission and are doing a splendid work."

"I should like that," Manning said. "Now let us go on to Chelsea and get something settled."

Mary saw that the futile search, the disappointment awaiting them at every turn, had slightly chilled him. All men are home-lovers till something happens to detach them from its influences. They are really far more averse to change and buffeting than women, and in all the intimate affairs of life are conservative to the last degree. Although a Colonial, Manning possessed the home-seeking and home-making instinct in large measure, and now was a trifle impatient to find some corner which they could call their own even for a time.

Imagining that she was tired, he called a taxi, and they drove to Oakley Street, Chelsea, where they had already looked at some rooms in the house of a young artist's mother. He had been wounded, "reported missing" in the war, and the poor soul still hung on in the little house, hoping against hope that some miracle would restore to her her only son.

The house was small, its feature a long studio sitting-room opening on the garden. This, with two bedrooms, she was willing to let—indeed, she had now no alternative, having lost money through depreciating and vanishing investments. Mary had

Are You Digging?

found the atmosphere of the house a little depressing, Mrs. Lassiter being tearful and complaining against the buffeting of fate. But she had liked the rooms, and when they reached them for the second time, they came to terms with Mrs. Lassiter, taking all three rooms at a rent which would have provided them in normal times with a quite respectable abode. Mary had made her father name the figure to which they might go, and though Freeland had acceded, in his own mind he had made reservations. He wished his daughter and her husband to be suitably housed in London, and the cost would be his affair.

"I'm sure we've done wisely, Geoffrey, and we can stop there till the end of the summer session, keeping a look out for a house all the time. Perhaps after the season is over houses will be more plentiful."

"Let us hope so, darling," Manning answered, and seemed relieved that they had found a shelter.

(To be continued.)

Our next serial story will be in striking contrast to either of the stories now running. Each of our readers has surely one friend who would like to take advantage of the dollar offer on page 7.

Darkness and Dawn

A Tale of The Fall of Jerusalem,

By J. Tooker Ford.

CHAPTER XXII—(Continued)

At last he looked around and saw bundles and baskets piled high with their contents. "What are these for?" he asked casually.

Rachel answered quietly: "John and I will leave the city to-morrow."

Elthemus stopped eating a moment and gave a piercing look at Rachel and then at Ruth. Their whole plan flashed before him at once. "By the right arm of God! if I ever saw such—" but with his eye resting on the noble face of Rachel, now deathly pale, he spared the scornful word "(fools)," and then added, "You Christians!" His lips curled with contempt and he addressed himself again to his supper, talking meanwhile, "Why didn't the Romans destroy the city? You thought they would; you thought they would destroy it immediately and save you, but don't you see the folly of that Nazarene's doctrine? I have heard enough of it; I want no more. God fights for the city. He smote the Romans with fear and they fled without any cause. Such a thing was never known before. Think of it; six thousand Romans lie dead to-night among our valleys. Eleazer, and Gorian, and Judas and all the captains confess that God this day has fought for Jerusalem"—so he went on talking and eating as he held his boy in between his knees.

Rachel and Ruth sat and said nothing. After supper he again went into the other room and spread out his gold on the divan and examined by the lamp the fine workmanship of the helmet! "Belonged to a Gentile dog." He helped little Paul, who, grasping the proudly crested metal piece with both his hands, was trying to lift it to his head. The father's hand steadied the helmet over the child's shoulders. To him, looking out roguishly with laughter from the cavernous darkness of it, the father said banteringly: "Ho, you'll never make a soldier!"

"Yes," he said, clinging to its sides with both fat fists, "Yes, granma says I will be a soldier for Jesus."

Elthemus' countenance fell as he laid the helmet down in silence. Gathering up his gold in a bag and laying it aside, he went out presently where the two women were sitting. "I suppose," he said abruptly to Ruth, "you, too, would like to go on this fool's errand." Ruth began to weep, and answered nothing. "And leave me here all alone." Elthemus walked back and forth pondering; at last he stopped: "Do you really want to go? Can you believe that stuff?"

Rachel spoke quietly: "I say it now, and will not repeat it again. The Lord Jesus expressly told us that Jerusalem should be destroyed, and he gave us a sign: 'When ye see the city encompassed with armies,' then said he, 'Depart!' The sign has appeared, and the door of redemption is now open, and to-morrow John and I and the disciples will leave the city. Elthemus, my son, you have rightly guessed our desire in regard to Ruth, and I have to ask of you only this one great favor: that Ruth be allowed to go with us."

"Never!" he burst out, clenching his fist with a fierce gesture.

Ruth, with outstretched arms and a sort of wail turned and sank down with her face in her mother's lap.

"We are only going to Pella, my son, and —" Rachel hesitated, "and she will come back when it is over."

"Over? There never was a greater lie than this one which that fellow taught you Nazarenes. Jesus was nobody. What did he know about the future? Jerusalem has stood since I know not from what time and will stand forever. What! let Ruth make a fool of herself before the people? Never!"

"We ask only a short time, your sister Elule says you can make your home with them."

"It will only be a short time, my son," and the tears silently coursed down Rachel's face; "I know it is a great thing to ask, but if you could be so merciful as to grant it."

Elthemus strode back and forth excitedly, while Paul, having run from him, had laid his head comfortingly down by his mother's. Turning suddenly and stopping before the group the father bent over and hissed out: "Let her go! but by the arm of the Almighty, I'll keep the boy."

Ruth lifted her face covered with both hands and wailed a sharp, piteous wail, while Rachel with tightly closed lips and ashen pallor looked him full in the eyes as he stepped back.

"Now, that's the end of this business," he said as he sullenly turned and left the room.

That night while Elthemus heavily slept, Rachel was getting strength of God: "Father of all mercies, help us. Wherefore dost thou bring trial after trial upon us till we are sometimes almost crushed to the earth. Lord Jesus," and the tears streamed in a steady flow as she put the case to the Lord, "Lord Jesus, thou seest how it stands; Ruth cannot leave her darling boy and how can I leave either of them? Why dost thou bring us to such trials, gentle Saviour? I would rather die than live without giving them my care. I cannot go without them. I see thine open door and thank thee; and—and—if I stay, I believe that same power which—which now opens a great door to all the multitude of disciples, will, when the whelming flood strikes us, open a small door to mine and me if I remain with my girl and the baby. Of Christ, stay by me; strengthen, comfort and cause me to be a blessing, and bring good out of this unspeakable disappointment."

While she was still praying John came in from the streets, which now at midnight, were hardly settled to their wonted quiet. Rachel rose and told him all. John's face blanched with an horror of fear; he sat and said nothing for a long time. His breath came and went quickly as if his heart were bursting with disappointment, and anger, and fear.

"I have been praying all day long that God would soften Elthemus' heart and incline him to let Ruth go." Then they were silent a while.

Then John spoke quietly: "God's will be done; I do not see how you can leave her or little Paul, and surely I shall never leave you. God will find some way out. That man—" his voice was hard; instantly he paused to control himself; and after the struggle, said very quietly and kindly: "Brother Elthemus is dragging us into the deepest pit of suffering the world has ever seen, according to our Saviour's words."

A hush came over them as each sat there and looked into the mysterious terrors that yawned before them. John lifted his strong face while the tears welled to his eyes: "Oh, if Elthemus when the Lord Jesus saved the life of his boy, had only answered the call of the Spirit!" The strong man's lips quivered and his whole frame trembled.

CHAPTER XXIII.

TWO OPPOSITE CURRENTS ..

The next morning long before sunrise the whole city was astir. From the gates were issuing bands of patriot soldiers, and of irregular multitudes, hastening to the scene of yesterday's victory for the purpose of plunder. The city was again early emptied of its able-bodied patriots. That was one current, now look at the other current.

It was about nine o'clock when Rachel, and Ruth, and John stood on their roof on Acra and looked eastward. See the group shielding their eyes from the glowing sun: Rachel, ashly pale, her well-proportioned face set into fine lines, her finely shaped head bare and glistening white in the sun; her form clad in white. By her, hand in hand, stands Ruth, dark-eyed, tawny-skinned, her lips parted as she gazes at the scene in the distance; her head covered with a mantle; her dusky arm bared as she shields her eyes. A blue mantle hangs over her red robe. On the other side of her stands a we. proportioned man; his head is covered with a white head cloth and bound about with a brown cord. His striped abba of brown and white girt with a girdle of brown stuff, flows to his sandaled feet. His face, like his mother's, marked with high resolution, is now touched with deep emotion. In his right arm he bears the boy so dear to them all. Their eyes are strained eastward to a procession which is wending its way in the brilliant sun up the Mount of Olives. Camels and donkeys, loaded high with bundles and boxes and baskets, or carrying women with little children are accompanied by a long column of men; all forming a picturesque caravan, which slowly creeps up the steeps of Olivet. The Christians have evacuated the city. Not a word does the group on Elthemus' roof say to one another as they gaze at that sight. From the eastern gate, down the valley, and up over Olivet, the long procession streams; while the tears silently fall — drop — drop — drop — from the ashen, wrinkled face of Rachel. All the morning she and John and Ruth have been saying: "May the peace of God be with you; and farewell in the Lord," to old friends, to disciples, dear as their lives. All the morning Rachel's and Ruth's tears have silently fallen, as friends, one after another have sunk on their necks and given the holy kiss of Christian love. All the morning, as the brethren had been gathering for the exodus, John had moved among them giving the kiss of peace, and exhortation to stand fast in the Lord; and had made request to be remembered always in their prayers; and when as the thousands assembled in the streets near the Fish gate, amid the jeers of Jewish women and giggling maidens, and the contemptuous sneers of the old men and boys, John bade his yoke fellows: "Farewell in the Lord," he added quietly as he took each one by the hand, "Maranatha" ("Our Lord cometh").

Now, from the house-top these three, the only remaining Christian disciples of all that thousands of Jerusalem, with an unutterable sense of loneliness, and homesickness, and undefined terror of coming events, stood in long silence, watching the happy believers as they moved in accordance with their Lord's direction to the mountains across the river, to Pella, in the sweet pasture land of Perea.

Before night the ten thousands of patriot soldiers and armed boys swarmed back into the city, laden with spoil. The blue smoke under the walls and on Scopus had revealed all the afternoon the destruction of the engines of war. Now, as the days passed, the Spirit of War brooded on the city. In two weeks Jerusalem was filled with the clanging of anvils; everywhere was the forging of spear heads, swords, arrowheads, armor. In the temple, on the site of the burned palace of Agrippa, in private courts, everywhere forges burned and the anvils rang.* Enthusiasm ran high. Bands of young men were drilled in all warlike exercises; in target practice with bow and arrow; in javelin practice, in the manipulation of the balistae, taken from Cestius, which hurled stones and huge javelins.

"Mother," said John, a day or two after the exit of the disciples, "everybody is preparing for war; would it not be wise for us, since God has called us to remain here, perhaps till the end, to make ready for the day of the Lord? I think it would be wise to lay by a store of grain against that day."

"We know not what will happen," said Rachel, "but the Lord said distinctly there shall be great tribulation. Oh, John, how can we ever pass through the trials that lie before us?"

"Mother, it seems as if you and I were like prisoners, chained in a burning building, but God can work this out for our good, and the furtherance of the gospel."

"My only hope is in our Father in heaven. I think it well to do as you say."

That afternoon while the clanging of anvils sounded about, a couple of men were seen bearing on their backs sacks of wheat and depositing them in a pile in the court yard. When Elthemus came home he burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter, at sight of these, but readily permitted John to deposit his treasure in the dry bottom of the shaft. The one hundred and fifty measures filled the shaft up to the door of the chamber and on the sacks John laid boards. John now quietly took up the trade of shoemaking, learned when a youth. The customers that came freely to his little shop in Elthemus' court yard, bantered him on being a renegade Nazarene, but John to his now easy humored listeners quietly persisted in showing that Jesus was the very Christ. His customers were numerous; every man was being equipped at public cost for war.

"Where now?" asked John of two full armed men that came for their sandals.

"To Ascalon, by God's grace," they loftily answered. Ascalon was held by a cohort of Roman infantry and its accompaniment of five hundred cavalry. "We shall soon make an end of them. By the Almighty!" they said on leaving the court.

The next day saw a large army, with which were all of Elkanah's sons, move with banners from the city.

Elkanah sat down in the court yard by the side of the shoemaker: "My prayer is that the God of Sabaoth may keep the boys. The counsel of the aged is set at naught. John Ben Amos, it seems as if the Almighty himself were withdrawing his countenance from Jerusalem!"

John: "You think, then, that the Romans will in the end destroy the city?"

"Nay, nay; the promises of God prohibit that, but some dire evil awaits us, I apprehend."

"The word of the Lord Jesus is that the city shall be utterly destroyed, and Father Elkanah, I beseech you to fly while the door is open. You know many eminent men of the Jews are swimming away from the city as from a sinking ship."*

"But the Rabbis teach concerning Jerusalem, 'That if an enemy gather in war against thee he shall fall beneath thy walls.' You know Ben Amos, that the Scripture says, 'No weapon formed against thee shall prospor."

"Verily, these are God's promises, but his promises are to those who obey; not to the disobedient. This people have been disobedient. They have crucified the Son of God," John's voice became very low and sad, "now the door is shut."

"God forbid!" Elkanah tapped the stone of the court with his staff nervously: "God forbid! God is merciful; the mercy of the Lord endureth forever; surely he will never cast off his people. 'The mountains may depart and the hills be removed but my kindness shall not depart from thee.' Thus readeth the Scripture."

"Father Elkanah, these words are spoken of the true, spiritual Israel; not of Israel according to the flesh."

"Nay, nay," said Elkanah, violently shaking his head, "you make the word of God of no effect," and in his agitation he arose to go.

"Father Elkanah," said John with deep feeling: "I pray you by the Holy Spirit not to rely on sonship with Abraham; we are saved by faith. If you will believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, he will save you out of every present strait, — and much more, with an everlasting salvation. Father Elkanah, pardon me for speaking very plainly: if you neglect Jesus Christ, wrath is in store. This city will surely be destroyed because it has rejected the Son of God, but the soul that receives Jesus as Christ shall be saved in that great day of the Lord; for the Lord is coming with power and great glory."

The foreboding of his own heart and the flight of many eminent acquaintances made Elkanah more open to the truth; he saw that the retreat of Cestius Gallus, instead of lightening up the situation with the promise of ultimate success, was in fact a mysterious, lurid light of some greater destroyer.

The writer Pliny, who gives a graphic account, as eye witness, of the burial of Herculanum by the famous eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, says:

*Josephus, Wars. Bk. 2. Chap. 22.

*Josephus, Wars. Bk. 2. Chap. 20.

Are You Digging?

"A dense, dark mist seemed to follow us, spreading over the country like a cloud. Lest we should be trodden under foot by the throngs, we turned aside; when suddenly night was upon us—not such as we have when there is no moon—but such as there is in a closed room when the lights are extinguished." He then describes the shrieking of the women, the wailing of the children, the shouts of men. "Suddenly," he says, "it grew somewhat light; we felt sure that it was not the light of day;" in truth it was the red light of a fiery, molten river of lava, that was moving toward them from behind. So the sudden light that dawned on the palpable darkness of Jerusalem when her walls began to totter was not the day-break of Salvation as the patriots thought but the lurid light of wrath. This, John saw clearly, and Elkanah felt but would not acknowledge.

A few days after this conversation John was walking through the city and perceived a great commotion in the street: women wailing and beating their breast, men running hither and thither.

"The peace of God to thee! What tidings?" he asked of a man.

"A messenger declares that God fights with our enemies."

"How, in the name of our Holy One?"

"Our enemies have slain ten thousand of Israel* and, the army of God turns its back to the sword."

Before night the streets of the city resounded with the pattering feet and sullen murmur of beaten hosts; desolated homes bewailed the thousands buried on the battlefield.

After the defeat at Ascalon, rumors of other repulses came from all the northern country through which Vespasian was passing. Each week homeless fugitives came fleeing to Jerusalem. Men, women and children; robbers, desperadoes, cutthroats; the best and worst classes kept flocking to this centre.*

"The robbers from the country are joining us," cried Abner in dismay to Eleazer, as he saw hundreds of reckless desperadoes flocking to their standard and making the temple their rendezvous.

"We will hold them in check by the sanctity of this holy temple," answered Eleazer. But these men feared neither God nor man.

"They have kidnapped Antipas, the treasurer of the city and hold him in chains for ransom; they have seized Levias and Sophas, men of royal lineage and many others in broad day; they are seeking the rich men. Father conceal yourself; let the door be barred and do you retreat to the chamber." These were the words of Abner and Elthemus.

In terror of his life Elkanah was lowered down the shaft and all readiness made to conceal the women too. In a day or two Abner brought the news that the robbers had coolly cut the throats of every eminent man they had imprisoned.* Houses and shops were now everywhere closed. Elthemus was cautiously guarding his house; but Gad roamed with the desperadoes. One day as these new comers rioted, some one of them suggested that they choose another High Priest. The multitude, of Gad's stripe, took up the suggestion and in sheer mischief that lawless multitude disannulled the legal succession and cast lots wor a new High Priest. The lot happened to fall on a country boor named Phannias, who did not even know what High Priesthood meant. The trembling gawky rustic was seized, dragged to the temple, and arrayed with the blue robe of the High Priest tinkling with its golden bells and pomegranates, and with the gorgeous embroidered ephod with its priceless jewelled breast plate, and with the rich mitre. Someone with a mocking laugh tied about his head the golden band or crown inscribed in Hebrew characters with the words: "Holy to the Lord."

The poor wretch looked so pitiful and frightened, as he was being tricked out with these royal robes, that Gad suggested fastening a mask on him, and having found one with a long white beard, they covered his face with it amid, with jests and laughter. They then instructed him to offer sacrifice, and to sprinkle the blood in the Holy Place, and walk in procession at the head of the priests.*

Elkanah was stunned: "What is the wrath of Rome to the wrath of an insulted God?"

But in Rachel's face was a subdued look; the lines of her noble countenance were deeper; the large, expressive eyes were set almost with severity; she was very quiet. In her arms she carried little Paul.

*Josephus, Wars. Bk. . Chap. 2.

*Josephus, Wars of Jews. Bk. 4. Chap. 3.

"Where are we going, my granma?"

"To Pella, my child."

"Where is that?"

"Over yonder; you cannot see it. It lies beyond the Jordan in Gilead."

"Oh, won't that be nice; are there flowers there, and little lambs?"

"Yes, dear."

"Do we all go to-morrow?"

"The Lord will show us, my child." The tears were standing in Rachel's eyes, already; and when the happy baby boy clapped his hands and asked:

"And will papa go too?"

They silently ran down her cheeks and she could not speak.

John stood in the Apostles' Church with the other brethren. They stood in an awe-stricken circle in that little church and worshipped. Christ was present by His spirit and such praise and gratitude and consecration were expressed, as if He actually stood in the flesh among them. About them was the uproar of an intoxicated city. Within this and every church, was the unutterable joy of the Lord.

John, with the elders, went everywhere: "The peace of God and the joy of His Son, Jesus, rest on this house," was their salutation as they entered Christian homes that day. "To-morrow, at the third hour we depart for the city of Pella, in Gilead." Every disciple answered: "Peace be with thee and joy in the Spirit; we will be ready." "Remember," John said, and so said all the ministers of the Word—"Remember the Lord said: 'Make haste! Flee!'" "By the grace of God we will obey," was the invariable answer.

Rachel and Ruth gathered their few effects; provisions were laid in store for the way; the house was deserted by all save the two women and little Paul; even Ben Ananus was abroad, but there were few men, or even boys, in the narrow streets. Peals of laughter from the overhanging windows and from open portals, where gathered clusters of smiling maidens, greeted the strange figure of Ben Ananus as he awkwardly moved along, staring high before him, this way and that. It was a gala day. The temple was deserted by all save the old men and women and babies. Runners everywhere brought news of the rout of the enemy: "Vast quantities of provisions, heaps of armor, thousands of weapons, dead bodies of mules, strew the ground." Others later: "We have overtaken the enemy and God is giving them into our hands, we beset them behind; we hurl spears and shoot arrows all along their route, as they tumble through the ravines." Towards night runners brought the news: "We will surely capture Cestius Gallus and his whole army." Every able-bodied Jew in Jerusalem had girded on his sword; every Jewish boy that could carry sword or hurl a javelin was hurrying to harry the entrapped army. But night came, and the pursuit had to be given up. Back swarmed the fighters, laden with spoil, shouting, singing, making the mountains echo with their jubilations.

Elthemus, weary and dust-stained, entered his home that evening with entire satisfaction. In his hand was an officer's helmet curiously inlaid, and in the helmet a heavy bag of Roman coins; over them was cast an officer's cloak stained with blood. No sooner was he in the house than he poured out the money on the cloak he had spread out on the divan, and, kneeling, counted it. "Four hundred shekels in gold and thirty and six—" He hung with gloating look over it while Rachel and Ruth stood about, and little Paul clapped his hands with delight, and skipped and capered about: "Oh, we are rich! we are rich."

Then, after describing the terrible rout, and loss, and humiliation of the Romans (6,000 killed);* he went out to a supper spread, as was the custom, on the floor, and ate as one who is famished.

*Josephus, Wars of Jews. Bk. 4. Chap. 3.

*Josephus, Wars. Bk. 2. Chap. 19.

(To be continued.)

Our next serial story will be in striking contrast to either of the stories now running. Each of our readers has surely one friend who would like to take advantage of the dollar offer on page 7.

The phrase "Almighty dollar" is attributed to Washington Irving. In "The Creole Village" he says: "The almighty dollar, that great object of universal devotion throughout our land, seems to have no genuine devotees in these peculiar villages."

THE NEW JAPAN

(By W. Farmer Whyte.)

'In the summer of 1863 a band of four Choshu youths were smuggled on board a British steamer by the aid of kind Scottish friends, who sympathized with their endeavor to proceed to Europe for the purposes of study. These friends possibly did not know that some of the four had been protagonists in the burning down of the British Legation on Gotenyama a few months before, and they certainly could never have suspected that the real mission of the four youths was to master the secrets of Western civilization, with the sole view of driving the Western barbarians from the sacred soil of Japan. Prince Ito and Marquis Inouye—for they were two of this venturesome quartette—have often told of their rapid disillusionment when they reached London, and saw those despised Western barbarians at home. On their return to Japan they at once became the apostles of a new doctrine, and their effective preaching has had much to do with the pride of place Dai Nipon now holds among the Great Powers of the world."

A Romantic Story

You may read the story of these men, who are among the makers of Modern Japan, in Murdoch's "History of Japan," which was published some 13 years ago. Some years after he wrote that book, Professor Murdoch occupied the Chair of Japanese at the Sydney University. In Japan. I found that Professor Murdoch was regarded as one of the greatest authorities on the Japanese people and their history.

It is a romantic story, this rise and progress of Japan since that year — 1853 —when Commodore Perry, representing the independent United States of America, anchored in the mouth of the Bay of Yedo. Only ten years had elapsed when those four Choshu youths of whom we have spoken set out to study the secrets of the Western barbarians in order that they might destroy them — and returned home to preach the Westernization of Japan! And with what astounding results! No man can foretell the future of Japan nor the future of the world that is wrapped up in it.

Ito and Inouye were but types. There are many Itos and Inouyes in Japan today, still preaching the gospel of Westernization, still leading their people to the "promised land."

East and West Meet

For all that Kipling may say, the East and West are meeting in a very remarkable way. How long the color bar will stand against the determination of the Japanese to put themselves on an equality with the Western nations I do not know. That is in the lap of the gods. But I do know that here in Japan — and particularly in Tokio — there are many cultured men of the most conspicuous ability. And they are proud men. They have a history of which they are not ashamed. They have many qualities that have to be reckoned with, and not the least of these qualities is a consummate aptitude for statecraft. Pride of race and love of country are inborn, and because of these things they will never be content till they have won full recognition on a basis of equality with other nations.

In the mass, of course, the Japanese have a long way to go yet, but there never was a country that was so greedy of education — and an educated Japan is something for the world to think about! I was told that in Tokyo one man in every three was a student. That may be an exaggeration, but I saw enough to convince me that the Japanese are an intensely serious people in this matter of education. Their young men are being sent in ever-increasing numbers to be educated abroad, chiefly in England and America, and it is these young men, coming back home imbued with Western methods and ideas, who are going to be the rulers of Japan to-morrow.

English Taught in the Schools

But that is not all. In Japan itself, and particularly in the large cities, immense sums are being spent on education. The schools are splendidly equipped, and whatever else is neglected the education vote is never starved. Large numbers of foreign professors and school teachers are employed —and they are splendidly paid. Those who speak the English language need never be afraid to travel in Japan. After the children have passed through the primary schools it is compulsory for them to learn one foreign language, and most of them take English. In the case of those who are intended for medicine or surgery, German is usually the language that is chosen. The Japanese are firmly convinced that the best training for a medical man is to be had in Germany. They speak of the German hospitals as being superior to those of other countries. - Viscount Goto himself was trained as a doctor in Germany.

Viscount Goto

And Goto is a mighty man in Japan. He has given up the practice of medicine now for the practice of statecraft, and he is undoubtedly one of the most experienced statesmen in Japan. A man of many parts, a man of culture and broad views, a statesman who writes poetry that is read from one end of Japan to the other — "Japan's statesman of research," Dr. Beard calls him in an article he contributed recently to the American Review of Reviews. As Governor of Formosa, Viscount Goto established a Central Bureau of Research to study every form of plant and animal life, and it has grown into an immense institution. Later, in Manchuria, he founded the Far Eastern Bureau for Economic Research. In 1903, as a Minister in the Imperial Government, he promoted research in the field of hydro-electric power, which is to-day being used very extensively in Japan. Thanks to his influence, Tokyo has the first Institute for Municipal Research in the world, munificiently endowed by the late Mr. Z. Yasuda, who placed £350,000 in Goto's hands, and by other wealthy citizens. Viscount Goto has always advocated the application of scientific methods to political and municipal government. It was this man to whom, as Minister of Home Affairs in the Yamamoto Cabinet, the great task of directing the reconstruction work in Tokyo City was trusted.—Otago Witness.

Mother!

Child's Best Laxative is "California Fig Syrup"



Hurry Mother! Even a bilious, constipated, feverish child loves the pleasant taste of "California Fig Syrup" and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful today may prevent a sick child tomorrow.

Ask your druggisht for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

This is page 27. There are just 31 reasons why it is no other page. Is that funny? Perhaps but not quite so strange as that you are you instead of being anyone else. For an infinite number of reasons you are different from everyone else in the world. You see things from a different angle, however much you and your friend may seem to think alike. And you do things in a different way. That is why you can influence some particular person as no one else can. Think that over, —and dig!

It used to be thought that beasts and birds were guided in their action entirely by instinct, reason playing no part whatever in their daily lives. But now naturalists are not so sure.

To learn to use a lever as a mechanical instrument implies, as one would think, a certain amount of reasoning power. Yet a monkey kept in captivity employed a stick to pry up the lid of a chest, which was otherwise too heavy for the animal to raise.

Wiser

A man should never be ashamed to own that he has been in the wrong; it is but saying in other words that he is wiser today that he was yesterday.—William Penn.

Are You Digging?

Luxor Tomb Closed Down

Carter Makes Serious Complaint of Discourtesy on the Part of the Egyptian Government.

The work at Luxor has been unfortunately arrested at the very moment when the whole world was on tip-toe of expectation in view of the opening of the coffin containing the mummified body of King Tutankhamen. The lifting of the sarcophagus lid revealed a most magnificent casket of gold and gems in the form of a double size figure of the King himself, and it was understood by the excavators that they had come at last to the inmost shell of the many chambers, walls and shrines that concealed from their view the actual undisturbed remains of an Egyptian Pharaoh as he was last looked upon by his own people 3,200 years ago. A regrettable development, however, took place on the morning of February 13th, as a result of which the following notice was posted up in the hotels at Luxor:—

Impossible Restrictions

"Owing to impossible restrictions and discourtesies on the part of the public works department and its antiquity service, all my collaborators, in protest, have refused to work any further upon the scientific investigations of the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamen. I therefore, am obliged to make known to the public that, immediately after the press view of the tomb this morning, between 10 a.m. and noon, the tomb will be closed and no further work carried out.

(Signed) "Howard Carter."

To the general public this came as a tremendous surprise, but not so to those who know something of what had gone on during the past four months and the attitude of the Egyptian Government recently adopted toward this work.

The Right of Publication

In a letter addressed to the Egyptian Government on February 2nd, Mr. Carter questioned the right of the Ministry to control the entry of visitors to the tomb as encroaching upon the right of publication which, it is admitted, belongs entirely to Almina, Countess of Carnarvon.

"Time has been wasted," he wrote, "not only on unnecessary visits, but also on fruitless discussions. Between October 23, when I started work this season, and December 17, there were 50 working days. Of these, I had spent 14 on two journeys to Cairo for discussion, one at Kurna on a discussion with yourself, and two were devoted to unnecessary visits by press agents. Thus a third of the tie was frittered away through departmental interference, and additional demands on your part have caused further and almost equally serious interruptions to our work from that time down to the present moment.

Admission of Visitors

"On the other hand, you propose that I should not admit anyone to the tomb when I am working without a permit from your department. The suggestion that every time I wish to ask the advice of experts in any branch of the subject which the work may require I should first have to apply to your department for permission, is, in my opinion, preposterous. It is conducive, not to the success of the undertaking, but to the very opposite result. The visitors whom I have admitted as personal friends of the expedition do not amount to a twentieth part of the total number, and, moreover, they have come at our convenience and not at their convenience. They have not interfered with the work.

"2. The Government claims the right to dictate to me whom I may, and whom I may not, employ, and insists on my submitting a list of the names of my collaborators. Again if this claim had anything to do with the success of the undertaking I might hesitate to resist, but it has nothing to do with the success of the undertaking. The sole object is to exclude the Countess's publicity agent, and so encroach still further on the right of publication which is entirely reserved to her.

"3. The Government claims the right to publish in the museum guide notices of the objects found in the tomb of Tutankhamen. This obviously is an encroachment on the rights of the Countess, which cannot be justified by pretending that the objects described form part of the collection of the museum, or part of the public domain. The articles described do not yet, and perhaps some of them never will, form part of the collection of the museum. They only form part of the public domain, with the reservations. It is true that publication of these notices is not a serious infringement of the rights of the Countess. If it were only an infringement it might pass unnoticed, but it does not stand alone. It is one of a series of determined efforts, connived at or instigated by the Egyptian Government, to deprive the Countess of the exclusive right to publication, which she has by custom, law and by express agreement with the Egyptian Government.

"Under these circumstances I will not consent to this or any other infringement.

Scientific Work Hindered

"You were good enough to state your personal feelings, and I will state mine. The work on which I am engaged is done, not for gain, but in the interests of science. The discovery of the tomb has produced great benefits for Egypt, and for the Egyptian antiquities department in particular. It has also produced rights for the Earl of Carnarvon, the author of those benefits. It is a matter of surprise and regret to me, that, whereas every other department of the Egyptian Government has shown only goodwill, kindness and eagerness to help, your department has, ever since the death of the late Lord Carnarvon, not only been endeavoring to frustrate the rights of the Carnarvon family, but also to impede, hinder and delay, the scientific work, without which the fruits of the discovery would be wasted.

"I am at a loss to find motives for this action, but I have no doubt as to what will be the verdict of the world of science on the issue between us."

On the day before that fixed for the ceremony he received a notification from the Government that, outside of the Government representatives he could not admit more than 12 people, including the staff. This was not only contrary to the arrangement made at Cairo, but it was a direct insult to the leading archaeologists, who the Government knew had received invitations.

Carter had a conversation with the under-secretary of state for public works on the morning of the opening, and the Government, after some discussion, withdrew its objection, and those originally invited attended the ceremony.

In the course of his conversation with the under-secretary, Carter referred to the fact that, out of courtesy to his collaborators, he had invited their families to visit the tomb to-day—the day of the press visit. Immediately objection was raised, and the under-secretary stated that while personally agreeable he must communicate with his minister at Cairo.

Ladies Refused Admittance

Early on the morning of 13th February Carter received the following letter from the under-secretary of public works:

"Dear Mr. Carter, — I regret to inform you that I have received a telegram from the Minister of Public Works, in which he regrets that the arrangement come to with the Ministry does not permit the admission of the wives of your collaborators to the tomb, to-morrow, February 13.

"Yours sincerely,

"M. A. ZAGHLOUL."

Carter laid the matter before his collaborators and they unanimously agreed that, in view of the discourteous action of the Egyptian Government, which had come on top of the continuous interference throughout the season with the work of scientific recording, they must refuse to continue, until such time as the work could be put on some more satisfactory footing, free from outside interference. In view of this and the gross insult to himself which the action of the Government constituted, Carter was compelled to close down the work in the tomb, but as he had promised the press a view of the contents of the Sarcophagus, and he did not want to cause disappointment, he decided to open the tomb at 10 o'clock for the journalists who had special permits, and it was shut down definitely at noon.

To crown everything and without giving Carter any time, either for compliance with or protest against their decision, the Government sent out to the tomb special police to reinforce the inspectors in execution of the orders to prevent any lady from entering.

ARCHAEOLOGISTS PROTEST

The London Times of Friday published a letter signed by James H. Breasted, director of the Oriental Institute and professor of Egyptology and Oriental history in the University of Chicago; Alan H. Gardiner, sometime editor of the Journal of Egyptian Archaeology; Albert M. Lythgoe, curator of the Egyptian department of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and head of the museum's Egyptian expedition; and Percy E. Newberry, sometime Brunner professor of Egyptology at the University of Liverpool.

The letter, written on 30th January, was addressed to M. Pierre Lacau, director-general of Antiquities, Cairo, and called his attention to the very serious condition which was affecting the progress of the work at Luxor, and endangering the scientific records resulting from that work.

"That unique discovery," said the writers, "with its wealth of historical and archaeological facts, belongs not to Egypt alone but to the entire world. The interest which it has aroused has penetrated into all corners of the globe, and has focussed upon Egypt an unprecedented degree of attention among men of all classes and professions. Moreover, it is universally agreed among archaeologists that Mr. Howard Carter is conducting his complex and very difficult task in a manner beyond all praise. Altogether, apart from the collaborators who happen to be among the signers of this letter, it is everywhere recognized that the co-workers assembled by Mr. Carter form a group of scientists of unsurpassed ability and experience, such as has never been at the disposition of any other archaeological enterprise in this country before, and you yourself have acknowledged your complete satisfaction with the result they are achieving.

"Nevertheless, their work has unfortunately been interrupted this season, not once but repeatedly, by demands which you have brought as to the regulation of visitors and other questions of a similar nature, matters which are undeniably inconsequential in comparison with the security of the scientific record of the tomb and the preservation of its contents. Besides endangering the completeness and security of the records, the unnecessary delays now being incurred are seriously obstructing and delaying the related enterprises of the co-operating staffs. These are irretrievable and totally unnecessary scientific losses of time, ability and available funds, by the organizations at present in this country to serve science, and who in this particular case are accomplishing a vast amount of costly work, which accrues chiefly to the benefit of the Egyptian government, without having cost that Government a penny.

"We feel obliged, therefore, to put ourselves on record at this time as calling your attention to the serious nature of the present interruptions, and to the further fact that, unless the unnecessary difficulties now obstructing work in the tomb of Tutankhamen are moderated, we can only hold one opinion, namely, that you, as director-general of antiquities, are failing completely to carry out the obligations of your high office to protect the scientific procedure of this all important task. It is hardly necessary for us to call attention to the unfortunate effect of such a failure of your administration upon the public, and the great scientific world now so eagerly following the progress of the task.

The under-secretary, Mohammed Zaghloul, stated on Thursday that the Government merely had requested the fulfilment of the agreement of February 7th, to which Mr. Carter was a signatory, and Mr. Carter's action came as a great surprise.

The general opinion in Egypt seems to be that the Government has an obligation toward the public to take over the tomb and carry out the programme agreed upon with Mr. Carter on February 7th. The local papers support the Government.

Disordered Stomach

Take a good dose of Carter's Little Liver Pills then take 2 or 3 for a few nights after. You will relish your meals without fear of trouble to follow. Millions of all ages take them for Biliousness, Dizziness, Sick Headache, upset Stomach and for Sallow, Pimply, Blotchy Skin. They end the misery of Constipation.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine bear signature— Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price

Still doing Great Work for Women

What Mrs. Vaillancourt Says of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

She had suffered from Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gravel and Backache, and found relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills

Dill Siding, Ont., Feb. 28.—(Special)—One more tribute to the great work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing for the women of Canada comes from Mrs. Frank Vaillancourt, well known and highly respected here.

"I have suffered for 14 years from a complication of kidney troubles and have never found any remedy that has done me as much good as your Dodd's Kidney Pills have. There was a friend of mine who was feeling very poorly and I told her of the good Dodd's Kidney Pills did for me. She used three boxes and is feeling fine now."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are a kidney remedy. They relieve the work of the heart, by putting the kidneys in shape to strain all the impurities out of the blood. Pure blood carried to all parts of the body means new health all over the body.

Sore Throat promptly relieved



Even a slight attack of sore throat is painful and irritating. But the simple application of Thermogene soon dispels the pain and brings comforting relief.

Thermogene is a soft, fleecy, medicated wadding, ready for instant use and can be worn night and day without the slightest discomfort or inconvenience.

It provides nature's remedy for winter ailments, protects you against cold and dampness, and is soothing to the nerves.

Be prepared—drop in at the first drug store you pass to-night and take home the familiar orange-coloured box.

BRITISH OWNED and BRITISH MADE by
The Thermogene Company Limited,
HAYWARD'S HEATH - ENGLAND

THERMOGENE

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

DRY FLEECY MEDICATED WOOL

Use Thermogene Medicated Wadding for
Lumbago
Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Neuritis
Grippe
Sore Throat
Chest Colds
Bronchitis

Sole Agents for Canada: HAROLD F. RITCHIE & CO. Limited., 10 McCAUL STREET, TORONTO. 27A

MARGARET ETHEL MACDONALD

(By James Wild.)

Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, now head of the Labor Government in Britain, has written several volumes on social questions, and, after the death of his wife, he wrote an inspiring story of her life and work, which was published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.

Margaret Ethel MacDonald, the only daughter of Dr. J. H. Gladstone and his second wife, and a great niece of Lord Kelvin, was born in 1870 and died in 1910. As a child she had everything that heart could desire, except her own mother. In the life of this noble woman one learns something of the meaning of genuine sympathy.

Her Sympathy With Toilers

A story is told of how indignant she once was, as a child, when she saw a poor man with a little girl singing and begging in the street. "Why should not the little girl be as happy, and as comfortable as I am?" she protested. Years afterwards when she was diligently gathering statistics for a report on Home Industries in London, she said, "To-day I have met women the latchet of whose shoes I am unworthy to loose, and here I sit in happy comfort and there they are toiling, toiling, toiling, without hope or brightness." But the fact of the matter was, Margaret Ethel MacDonald could not sit in happy comfort while the toiling masses were without hope or brightness. She felt she must be up and doing something to ameliorate the lot of the toilers in the industrial world.

Social Service

In addition to her duties in her home, Mrs. MacDonald did a tremendous amount of social service.

When she was about twenty years of age a Bible class, which met at her father's house, discussed "The Teaching of Christ, as bearing on Modern Socialism," and she wrote in her journal: "I am so glad of anything which makes Christians interested in general questions of social reform, for I am sure these questions must be solved somehow, and it is only on Christian principles that they can be at all satisfactorily settled."

During the South African War, Mrs. MacDonald took a stand for peace. Once when leaving a home in a fashionable part of London, where she had been attending a meeting addressed by a deputation from South Africa, she was beset by a mob in evening dress. Some of the ladies on the curbstone hissed her. She deliberately stood and looked them in the face. Those next her seemed to be taken aback. "What have you to say?" she asked, and finding no response, added, "Does shame make you women dumb? If a working woman went into the streets as you do, her cheeks would burn with a sense of disgrace," and she walked unmolested away.

A Hospitable Home

Mrs. MacDonald's first anxiety at her marriage was that her home should be open. She opened her home to her friends and to strangers. Once every three weeks or so for some ten years, their rooms were crowded with men and women busy in the service of labor and socialism. The stranger from the ends of the earth, black, yellow, or white in color came to these gatherings. Amidst the guests Mrs. MacDonald moved, chatting, cheering, introducing, and making all who had come feel at home. The shy recruit, just arrived in London, came to see those of whom he had heard much. One who came to one of those gatherings as a stranger, wrote from British Columbia, after Mrs. MacDonald's death:

"It is difficult to believe that if I return to England and mount your stairs, I shall not see that happy young woman who received me as though I had been an old friend. I was lonely till that night and was beginning to hate England. Nobody was interested in me. I had been civilly received and that was all. But five minutes in your house were enough to banish my bad mood. It was all the more wonderful because I was nobody in particular, and she took as much pains with me as though I had been one of the important men I met that night."

"God is Love"

Mrs. MacDonald once wrote, "The only creed worth believing in is, God is love." She liked an expression once used of her as being "a Presbyterian Quaker." Whatever her creed, is there any wonder that goodness radiated from her when her prayer was "Do help me, God, to be more thorough in my thoughts and words and deeds, more thoroughly religious, and give me strength and determination to fight against laziness. Make me know Thy will and give me strength and wisdom, above all Thy Holy Spirit, that I may be led by it wherever it takes me."

Just before her life on earth was ended she said, "At the end of the day I go gladly to Him for rest and shelter."

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all

BAYER

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

RHEUMATISM REMEDIED

WAIT'S HOMOEOPATHIC RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

Remedies Rheumatism, Acute Rheumatism with painful hot swelling of the part, Chronic Rheumatism with lameness, stiffness and soreness of the part; Sciatic Rheumatism, with pain in the hip, knee or leg of the affected side; Lumbago, or pains across the loins or back; Old Rheumatic Pains or Lameness. Positive Cure. Price $1.50.

JOHN T. WAIT, Box 885, Arnprior.
Send Registered Letter or Postal Note.

PILES

If you suffer from Piles in any form we have information that may be of great value to you. Send your name and address today and it will be sent free by return mail.

MICMAC,
Box 370D, Yarmouth, N.S.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.
SUPERIOR COURT.—No. 4660.

DAME GERTIE GRADOVCHICK, of the city and district of Montreal, wife common as to property of Morris Mandelman, merchant, of the same place, and duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff,

Vs.

The said Morris Mandelman, Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause on the 31st day of January, 1924.

Montreal, February 4th, 1924.

N. W. JACOBS,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Dame Esther Mary Edwardes St. George, of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, wife separate as to property of Farnk Townsend St. George, will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for a Bill of Divorce from her said husband, Frank Townsend St. George, of the said City and District of Montreal, on the ground of adultery.

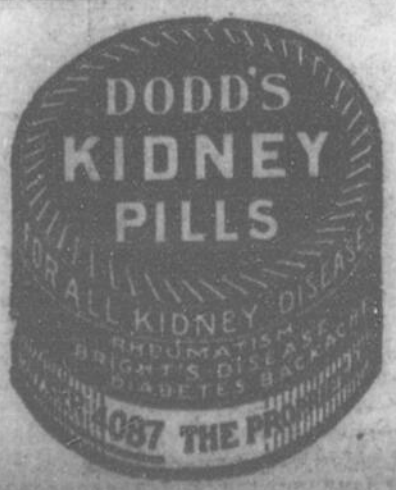
Dated at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, this 8th day of January A.D. 1924.

ESTHER M. ST. GEORGE.
Room 50, 189 St. James St.
Montreal.

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS



"Why were you so long on that errand? Didn't I say hurry back?"
"Yes, but you didn't say hurry there." —London Opinion.



In far-off China, on the Bubbling Well road which passes through the residential district of Shanghai, travellers receive a reminder of Dickens in a sign, Dombey and Son, over a grocery store. It is kept by a Chinaman which name translated sounded like Domba. English residents jokingly referred to his store as "Dombey and Son," so, with true oriental shrewdness, the Chinese merchant adopted the title for commercial purposes.

Nero fiddled while Rome burned,
Where is the joke?
All sneer at Nero, but Nero's ghost is smiling at those today who seek their ease and pleasure ignoring the dangers that threaten society.

A bachelor never realizes how important a man can feel when his wife says, "Be quiet, children; your father is talking."

A motorist gave an old farmer a ride in his car. It was years ago, and the farmer, who had never seen a car before, was tremendously impressed. To impress him still more, the motorist put his foot on the accelerator, and for six or seven miles thing went wrong with the steering gear they tore along like the wind. Then some- and they ran into a tree.

But no harm was done. The farmer and the motorist alighted on a bank of moss. The car seemed unhurt.

"That was fine," said the farmer, as he got up. "We sartinly went the pace. Tell me this, though—how do you stop her when there hain't no trees?"

Are You Digging?

A Health Secret

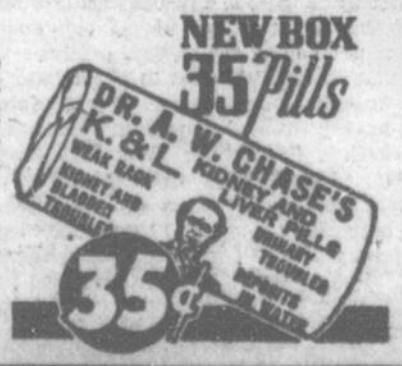
It is frequently claimed by physicians that nine-tenths of all human ills may be traced to neglect to keep the bowels regular and the liver and kidneys active.

The result is an accumulation of poisons in the system which cause pains and aches and give rise to such dreaded diseases as appendicitis, Bright's disease, diabetes, high blood pressure, etc.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the ideal regulators of these vital organs because they act directly on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and ensure a thorough cleansing of the system.

You will notice that while the price of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills has been increased to 35 cents, the box now contains 35 pills instead of 25 as formerly.

Likewise Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is 60 cents a box of 60 pills, instead of 50 cents a box of 50 pills. Edmanson, Bates & Co. Ltd., Toronto.



HOURS OF STEEL WORKERS

Recommendations of Royal Commission.

Some fundamental changes in the working conditions of steel workers employed by the British Empire Steel Corporation are recommended in the report of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate industrial unrest in Cape Breton.

The commission takes the view that the hours worked by steel workers have been excessively long in some departments of the plant under the two-shift system of operation, and recommends that in the interests of employers and employed "early and earnest consideration" be given to:

(1)—Elimination of the 24-hour change-over period and the abolition of the seven-day week.

(2)—Adoption of the three-shift plan (eight hours per shift) in the departments of continuous processes and a maximum of a ten-hour day for other workmen.

In the opinion of the commissioners, the change would be advantageous to the company and beneficial to the men and should be adopted.

The commissioners hold that the iron and steel industry at Sydney can be carried on successfully and amicably in such a way as to meet the reasonable desires and requirements of the workmen and the company and the public. Since the steel industry is one which has been characterized by intermittent periods of prosperity and depression, the commissioners recommend that:

(1)—In the interests alike of the shareholders and the employees, the company should discuss with representatives of the employees the question of drawing to some extent upon the surplus accumulated during fat years to tide the workmen, as well as the shareholders, over lean years, when changes in rates of wages are in contemplation, and when the prospect of regular employment is not good.

(2)—As an alternative, some competent authority should, in the public interest, be directed to investigate and report upon the use which is made of such surplus funds of the company.

The commissioners, however, suggest a change in the Militia Act. They take the view that the Militia Act should be amended in such a manner as to provide that a requisition requiring the active militia to be called out for active service in aid of the civil power, may be made only by a judge and the Attorney-General of a province, acting jointly in making the same, and that the requisition should contain a statement by the Attorney-General of the province to the effect that he shall as soon as possible, and not later than one week thereafter, cause an inquiry to be made into the circumstances which occasioned the calling out of the active militia and send a report to the Minister of National Defence.

SCHEME TO SOLVE REPARATIONS PROBLEM

A detailed plan which will solve the five year old tangle of the reparations problem will be turned over to the Reparations Commission by the international committee of experts, who left Berlin last Wednesday night after completing the details of their project.

It is a solution which will give France and Belgium everything that can be obtained without destroying Europe's economic future.

The reparations can be paid through the machinery devised but a new feature of the experts' plan is that reparations will be paid to the same amount as the international markets will absorb German goods and to the same amount that Germany can produce for foreign markets. This amount can be gauged through a rough estimate of the minimum German goods which the world will absorb, but the figure is bound to fluctuate in accord with the world's economic condition.

The first point considered by the experts was financial normalcy which will be secured through the machinery of the gold note bank proposed by the committee. While publication of the definite details will be left to the Reparations Commission the general outline is known.

A bank will be established in Germany under a German president and under the control of a board of directors, half foreign and half German, but balanced so as to guarantee business activity free from political and national influence. It will issue gold currency amounting to about three billion gold marks, with an actual gold guarantee of 50 per cent.

This gold will be provided first, by German capital, second, by international loans and third, by secret German capital abroad, which naturally will be attracted to the bank owing to the high degree of security which it provides for capital which is hidden now on account of the nervous fears of its owners.

"BLACK SHIRTS" IN BRITAIN

It is reported that a meeting of 500 members of British Fascists was held at the Hotel Cecil, London, on Wednesday night, to discuss ways and means of fighting any revolutionary attempt to change the constitution? The American ambassador and his aides were present and most of the leading Italian families of London were represented. But what was more important was the presence of black, instead of white, shirts on many well known patriotic Britons interested in perfecting an organization to interfere should any British Government become too red to suit them.

The leaders claim that the organization now exceeds 30,000 and is growing rapidly.

Those enrolling take the following oaths:—

"In the name of God I most solemnly swear to uphold His Most Gracious Majesty, King George V., his sires and successors, and the British Empire. I undertake that, without personal consideration, I will render every service in my power to the British Fascisti in their struggles against all treacherous and revolutionary movements now working for the destruction of the throne and empire."

While it would be a breach of neutrality for the Italian Fascisti to participate actively in the British movement, it is learned that Italians, as individuals, have furnished the British general headquarters of the Fascisti with the methods of organization, training and action in Italy and in a personal way have done everything possible to assist.

Democracy and the Press

"The road to ruin for an ignorant and selfish democracy is far shorter than for any other kind of misgovernment; the fall is greater and the ruin more complete. There is no builder of the common good who builds so nobly and securely as a wise democracy, and there are no hands which destroy so hopelessly as the hands of the many."—Sir Henry Hadow.

As democracy is largely dependent on its newspapers for impression and expression, the newspapers of any country are a tremendous force for good or evil. They can lead the people upward and onward, or they can mislead them to their undoing. According as the people discern and choose the better papers will the cause of Christian citizenship be advanced.



HON. JOHN S. WHEATLY

The new British Minister of Health, who represents the Clydebank group of Labor members. He holds very strong views on the housing problem and believes that every labor man must have work or full trade union rates during his periods of unemployment.



SUCCEEDS LENIN

Rykoff, who has succeeded to the mantle of Lenin in Soviet Russia, is said to be an unassuming man, who was once an exile in Siberia, and who has actually been ruling Russia since illness incapacitated Lenin for his duties.

CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK REPORT

Last week the directors of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank presented to the shareholders the seventy-seventh annual report of the Bank's affairs, and the result of its operations for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1923. The President in his remarks commented upon the increase in deposits over 1922 of $3,800,000, making the total deposit account for the first time in history to cross the fifty million dollar mark.

Special mention was also made that although the bank's service is restricted to the City of Montreal, the seventeen offices are serving 225,000 clients, which indicates the splendid work being performed by the bank as a savings institution in this community.

COMBINED TELEPHONE AND RADIO TRANSMISSION

A distinct advance in remote control radio broadcasting where, by the combined use of long distance telephone and radio transmission, the voice of a speaker in Winnipeg was broadcast from Station CFCN at Calagry, between 800 and 900 miles away, was made in Thursday night's program of the Canadian National Railways, broadcast from the W. W. Grant station at Calgary. The experiment, which was over the longest known distance attempted in remote control, was a remarkable success.

The talk from Winnipeg was heard simultaneously over the radio at Winnipeg and as far West as Nanaimo, Victoria and Portland, Oregon; was picked up at many intervening points and by the National Limited, the Canadian National Railways transcontinental train at Kamloops. When General Passenger Agent Osborne Scott, of Winnipeg, was speaking over long distance telephone directly into the transmitter at Calgary, General Baggage Agent Harry J. Spence, also at Winnipeg, was listening to Mr. Scott's message from Calgary over his receiving set.

Many telephone calls from Winnipeg people told of the clear reception of Mr. Scott's message and over a local telephone call Mr. Scott heard himself being addressed by the broadcaster at Calgary when a Winnipeg enthusiast called Mr. Scott and asked him to listen to his loud speaker over the telephone.

LIFE BURDENED BY DYSPEPSIA

Health and Happiness Came With "Fruit-a-tives"

Made From Fruit Juices and Tonics

"Fruit-a-tives", the wonderful medicine made from the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, is one of the greatest means of doing good that this country of ours has ever known.

"Fruit-a-tives" is bringing health to hundreds and hundreds of people who suffer with chronic Constipation, Biliousness and Dyspepsia.

Mr. Frank Hall of Wyevale, Ont., says, "I purchased a box of "Fruit-a-tives" and began the treatment. My condition improved immediately. The dyspepsia ceased to be the burden of my life as it had been, and I was freed of Constipation".

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

Speedy Relief for Cold in Head



Rub a little Minard's between your hands and inhale. It will speedily relieve the severest cold in the head.

J. G. Leslie of Dartmouth, N.S. who uses it for this purpose, writes that "it will never fail to relieve cold in the head in 24 hours".

Also best for sprains, bruises, etc.

Always keep a bottle of Minard's Liniment on the shelf.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Here's the Way to Heal Rupture

A Marvelous Self-Home-Treatment That Anyone Can Use on Any Rupture, Large or Small.

COSTS NOTHING TO TRY

There is now no longer any doubt but what the plan used by Capt. Collings is the only way to completely heal rupture without any operation.



This Is the Famous Capt. Collings Who Gave Away Free, Thousands of Treatments After Healing His Own Ruptures.

And it costs you nothing to try it.

If you are ruptured, no matter how bad or how long send your name and address to Capt. W. A. Collings, Inc., 190A Collings Bldg., Watertown, N. Y., and try free the wonderful discovery that healed him of the worst two ruptures you ever heard of. He threw away his truss, never had to wear it again. His two large ruptures that had kept him bedridden for years were both held naturally by his own muscles without support of any kind. It was a marvelous cure of rupture and you can have a free trial of his wonderful discovery by merely sending name and address, no charge whatever. Don't fail to send for this free trial. It is certainly wonderful.

CHILDHOOD INDIGESTION

Nothing is more common in childhood than indigestion. Nothing is more dangerous to proper growth, more weakening to the constitution or more likely to pave the way to dangerous disease. Fully nine-tenths of all the minor ills of childhood have their root in indigestion. There is no medicine for little ones to equal Baby's Own Tablets in relieving this trouble. They have proved of benefit in thousands of homes. Concerning them Mrs. Jos. Lunette, Immaculate Conception, Que., writes: "My baby was a great sufferer from indigestion, but the Tablets soon set her right, and now I would not be without them." Baby's Own Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SORE THROAT

IS A COMMON AILMENT WHICH UNLESS CHECKED IN TIME MAY LEAD TO A SERIOUS CONDITION. SIMILARLY A COUGH OR COLD MAY DEVELOP AND REQUIRE SUSTAINED TREATMENT BEFORE IT IS OVERCOME BUT IF TREATED AT ONCE MUCH INCONVENIENCE AND SUFFERING MAY BE AVOIDED. AN OLD AND RELIABLE REMEDY IS FOUND IN

DR THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL

Keep Stomach and Bowels Right

By giving baby the harmless, purely vegetable, infants' and children's regulator.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP

brings astonishing, gratifying results in making baby's stomach digest food and bowels move as they should at teething time. Guaranteed free from narcotics, opiates, alcohol and all harmful ingredients. Safe and satisfactory.



At All Druggists

LIVE STOCK PRICES

COMMENTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 18th

The top price for cattle was $6.50 in Montreal. Medium steers brought $5.50 to $6.00 and common steers, $4.50 to $5.25. Good heifers, $6.00; common light heifers, $3.00 and up. Good cows, $4.50 to $4.75. Medium to fair cows sold from $3.50 to $4.25, and common cows, $3.00 to $3.50. Canners were $1.50 and cutters, $2.00 to $2.75. Good bulls sold for $4.50 to $5.00, and common bolognas, from $2.50 and up. Veals of quality sold from $10.50 to $11.00; ordinary quality sold $8.50 to $9.00 with poorer lots $7.50 and $8.00. Grassers brought $3.50 to $4.00.

Good lambs brought $10.50 to $11.00 and good light sheep, $6.00 to $6.50. Thick smooths and ship hogs sold at $8.25 to $8.35, with a few at $8.00. Select bacon hogs at $8.75. Sows were $6.00 to $6.50.

Export steers sold from $7.25 to $7.75, with small lots up to $8.25 at Toronto. Feeders sold $6.50 to $7.25 with choice, $6.50 to $6.75, odd ones at $7.00 Choice fat cows sold at $5.25, with good butchers' $4.00 to $5.00. Bulls closed from $4.00 to $5.00 for the best. A few feeders sold from $5.00 to $6.25. Milkers and springers advanced from $90.00 to $120.00, with medium from $70.00 to $90.00. Calf prices closed at $11.00 to $12.00 for choice, with mediums at $9.00 to $10.50 and heavies and lights downward to $5.50. Hogs opened at $7.75, fed and watered. Settlements were finally made at $7.50.

The lamb market for choice was $14.00 to $15.00 per hundred. Inferior lambs sold downward to $12.50. A few choice light sheep brought $8.00 per hundred, with heavies ranging from $4.50 to $7.50.

Killing steers offered at Winnipeg sold at $5.75 to $6.25, but in-between kinds moved from $4.50 to $5.25. Lower grades from $3.50 to $4.00. A few choice handyweight butcher heifers $5.00 to $5.50; medium to good, from $3.25 to $4.50. Butcher cows changed hands from $2.50 to $3.50, and a few tops from $3.75 to $4.00. Canners and cutters, $1.25 to $2.25. Butcher bulls, $1.75 to $2.50, and exporters, $3.00 to $3.75. Choice handyweight veal calves sold firm from $8.00 to $9.00 and more weighty kinds, from $2.00 to $5.00. Plain and medium feeder steers sold $2.50 to $3.50; a few decent offerings brought from $4.00 to $4.25. Good killing lambs brought $11.00 to $12.00 and best handyweight mutton from $7.00 to $7.50. Thick smooths opened at $6.00 to $7.00 and closed uncertain in tone at $6.75 to $6.85.

At Calgary choice heavy and handyweight steers sold from $5.50 to $6.15. Choice baby beef from $5.25 to $6.25. Heifers, $3.50 to $4.50. Choice cows sold from $3.25 to $3.75, good, $2.75 to $3.00; medium, $2.50 to $2.75 and common, $2.00 to $2.40. Good bulls made $2.00 to $2.25 and common $1.00 to $1.50. Choice calves sold from $4.50 to $4.75, good, $3.50 to $4.00 and common, $2.00 to $3.00. Good feeders made $3.50 to $5.00 and stockers $2.00 to $4.00. Lambs sold from $11.35 to $12.25, ewes at $8.00 and yearlings at $10.00. Thick smooths opened at $6.00, $5.75 on the closing market.

A few top steers made $5.75 and the good $4.50 to $5.50 at Edmonton. Common to medium steers sold from $3.00 to $3.50. Good heifers made $3.50 to $4.00 and a few a little higher. Common to medium heifers changed hands from $2.50 to $3.00. Good to choice cows made $3.00 to $3.50 and common to medium $2.00 to $2.50. Canners and cutters made from $1.00 to $1.50. Good bulls made from $2.00 to $2.50. Desirable feeders made $4.00 to $4.50; common to medium, $3.00 to $3.50. Yearling stockers sold $3.25 to $3.75 and common to medium $2.50 to $3.00. Vealers topped at $7.00 and moved largely from $6.00 to $6.50. Medium calves made $3.50 to $4.00. Thick smooths sold from $6.25 to $6.50. A few lambs topped at $12.00, yearlings made $9.00 to $10.00 and ewes $5.00 to $8.00.

British Cattle Market.—Glasgow reports another outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in Lanarkshire this week. Supplies of Scotch and Irish cattle were lighter and prices advanced. Best Scotch cattle made from 13 1-4c to 13 3-4c, live weight. Heavier kinds, 12 1-4c to 12 3-4c. Irish, 10 1-2c to 11 1-2c. There were no Canadians offered during the week. Birkenhead sold 1,809 Canadian cattle, from 17c to 18c in sink. London, Canadian dressed sides, 15 1-2c to 17 1-2c. Supplies fair, demand moderate.



Savings

Money makes money

The total wealth of Canada is about $22,462,841,182. And part of this wealth belongs to you. Is it slipping through your fingers?

The *dollar you spend* returns only 100 cents, usually less, in goods or amusement. *The saved dollar* increases its value to you not only by the accumulation of bank interest, but by its becoming available in time for opportunities of *profitable* investment. Start now to save by opening an account in this Bank.

Capital $5,000,000 Reserves $7,000,000

THE BANK OF TORONTO

JOHN R. LAMB, General Manager.

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"CANADA'S LINE MUST NOT BREAK"

Sask., Jan. 21st, 1924.

Gentlemen:—

I am enclosing four dollars for my renewal to The Witness and World Wide.

I would not like to be without the Witness. Your editorials alone are worth the price of the paper. Then in these days your stand on the liquor question means a great deal to Saskatchewan and Canada. We are trying to hold Saskatchewan for Prohibition. The experiment that Manitoba is now trying we have already tried, and we voted that system out by the biggest majority that has ever been rolled up in the history of Saskatchewan. In the days of the World War the cry went down the trench "Canada's line dare not break." God forbid that in these days of prohibition that Canada's line should break. I believe that you have thrust out through the Witness the challenge and the message in the great cause of prohibition "Canada's line dare not break."

I remain,

Yours in the service of humanity,

Rev. E. H. Unstead.

HIGHER WHEAT DUTIES

Preliminary reports received by President Coolidge on the Tariff Commission's wheat investigation are regarded by him as indicating that the present wheat duties of thirty cents a bushel probably should be increased.

The Commission's investigations have not been completed, however, and the President has formulated no final opinion as to action to be taken under the flexible provisions of the tariff law under which a maximum increase of 15 cents a bushel could be granted.

While our Cabinet ministers refrained from any official comment on the proposed increase in the United States wheat duties the general feeling in Ottawa is that the present duty constitutes a prohibitive tariff so far as Canadian wheat is concerned.

When shown a despatch quoting President Coolidge's opinion that the present duty of thirty cents a bushel probably will have to be increased, Hon. J. A. Robb, acting minister of finance, expressed the opinion that the present duty would be just as prohibitive as any further increase can make it. "Of course," said Mr. Robb, "the United States has a right to impose any duty it sees fit, but I think thirty cents a bushel is already prohibitive."

BIG DROP IN N. Y. STOCKS

Sudden and hysterical fear of the possible results of the Washington investigation swept over Wall Street on Friday and stock prices crashed swiftly from two to thirteen points under hurried sales of stocks, which brought almost immediate demoralization to the market. The effects of the sweeping wave of liquidation were apparent in the commodity markets, too, and cotton and wheat bore equally with the stocks the brunt of hurried liquidation. The markets were wild and uproarious ones most of the day, as telephone and telegraph wires added their quota of sales of stocks and commodities to those which originated in the immediate market. The turnover of stocks on the New York Stock Exchange was the largest since mid-May of 1922 and totalled approximately 1,750,000 shares of stock. The turnover of cotton, too, and of grain, was tremendous.

Don't be a Clam

Life itself is nothing but a long series of reactions, physical, mental, spiritual. Therefore the quicker our reactions the more life we enjoy. Nine-tenths of our reactions are instinctive and sentimental rather than intellectual. Reason and well organized purpose and resource certainly increase anyone's efficiency. The great mass of mankind are rather happy-go-lucky and rather too boastful of "taking things as you find them," "grinning and bearing it" and feel that that is being "philosophically inclined." Granted that it is a part of the true programme is it not a little too clamlike for red blood men and women to be entirely satisfied with? A clam waits for things to turn up. A good speckled trout gets after what it wants. It is possible to be too easily contented, like a clam, to have too limited a horison, and aspirations too easily measured. If the world is not what you think it should be what better are you than a clam if you do not react, if you do not oppose by your action the evils you see, if you do not personally contribute to that which is good—all according to the measure of your ability.

ASSURANCE BENEFIT TO AGED POLICY-HOLDERS

An echo of the Home Bank smash has come to light. It appears that an aged policyholder of a large assurance company who had held a policy for over fifty years lost heavily in the failure of the bank.

He appealed to the president of the Assurance Company for relief from further payments of premium. Mr. T. B. Macaulay brought the matter before the Board of Directors of The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, with the result that the management was authorized by a special allotment of surplus funds to convert life policies that had been in force fifty years, the holders of which were 80 years of age or over, into matured endowments.

Mr. Macaulay felt that these aged policyholders had contributed to the prosperity of the Company, and should, therefore, be given special consideration, particularly as the surplus funds have shown an exceptional increase. Policies held under similar conditions, will, no doubt, be treated in the same manner every year.

In each case, of course, the policyholder's consent is required, but, needless to say, all who came under this fortunate ruling were more than willing to cease paying premiums and accept a cheque for a handsome sum in exchange. Many letters of appreciation have been received.

Dr. S. P. Robins, LL.D., the well known educationalist of this city, was among those to benefit, for he held an old policy with the Sun Life. He paid total premiums of $988, and the other day on his 91st birthday, received a cheque for $3,139, although under the terms of the policy the money was not due until after death.

Among those to benefit are the following:—

Michael Gorman, 322 Maple Avenue, Pembroke, Ont.; Louis Alexander Seers, Chateauguay, Que.; Louis Bellerive, St. Barnabe, Que.; James Cradock Simpson, 120 St. James St., Montreal; C. J. C. Wurtele, 82 King Street, Sorel; Charles E. Gagnon, 222 Villeneuve Street, Montreal; E. G. Laverdure, Ottawa; Joshua Smithson, Peterborough, Ont.; George M. Loy, Valleyfield; David Bentley, 41 Bleury Street, Montreal; Dr. Duncan McEachran, Ormstown, P.Q.; Dr. S. P. Robins, LL.D., 94 St. Matthew Street, Montreal; J. B. Avila Richard, Three Rivers; Archibald MacLean, Sarnia, Ont.; Archdeacon T. Appleby, Tacoma, Wash., U.S.A.; David Wylie, 1653 Waterloo Street, Los Angelos, California.

Are You Digging?

If you really think the Witness is an aid to intelligent Christian citizenship.

Then you will want to plant it in another home. And you will not find that difficult if you offer your friend the advantage of our special long year-end offer. You will find the coupon on page 7 convenient.

CANADA'S NEW HOME

The High Commissioner will take over the premises of the Union Club in Trafalgar Square, London, next month and work will start on the alteration to serve as Canada's new headquarters in London. It is still uncertain whether the adjoining building, owned by the Royal College of Physicians, can be secured.

The Union Club building, which is of yellow plaster, will probably be refaced with stone to conform with what are understood to be the Crown's intentions for the reconstruction of other buildings in Trafalgar Square when their leases expire.

It is hoped that by intelligently anticipating official desires it will be possible to have the present lease of 40 years extended to 100 years without paying a heavy premium, which has been demanded for the renewal of other leases in what has been called the best advertising site in the world.

NERVOUS INDIGESTION

Some of Its Causes and How Relief May be Obtained.

Many people suffer from nervous indigestion. The commonest causes are worry, over-work, lack of exercise, or a general run down condition of the system. It is a disease of the nerves rather than of the digestive organs, and is corrected by giving needed nourishment to the nervous system and building up the blood.

The treatment consists largely in rest, recreation and the use of a true tonic such as Dr. William's Pink Pills. In addition, the patient should follow a careful diet, and avoid coffee and stimulants, these being unsuitable for nervous people. As one's nerves rely for nourishment upon the blood, the latter must be built up and made rich and pure, which is just what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do. If there is loss of weight and pallor, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially helpful. Mrs. Adolphus Villeneuve, R. R. No. 2, Apple Hill, tells as follows how she obtained relief:—"I was so bad with nervous indigestion that I could not digest anything I took, and as a consequence was a great sufferer. I doctored for four months, but seemed to be getting worse instead of better. I lost strength to such an extent that I could hardly go about. Then my mother came to see me, and urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I followed her advice and got a supply at once. After taking a few boxes I felt my strength returning, and I continued their use, until at the end of a few months I could eat anything I desired, had regained my old time health and strength, and was in every way a well woman. I am so thankful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me that I always advise their use when any of my friends are run down or ailing."

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50c. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FARMERS MARKETS

COUNTRY PRODUCE

In the egg market a fair volume of business was done in extra fresh eggs at 55c and in firsts at 52c per dozen. Stocks of storage eggs extra were available at 55c per dozen.

Fresh-killed turkeys sold at 34c to 35c per lb., and frozen stock at 28c to 30c per lb., while fresh-killed chickens weighing 5 to 7 lbs. met with a ready sale at 27c to 32c per lb., and 3 1-2 to 5-lb. birds at 25c to 28c per lb., with frozen stock at 22c to 24c per lb., and fresh-killed heavy fowl were dealt in at 24c to 25c per lb., and frozen stock at 22c to 24c per lb. The demand for geese was slow at 15c to 18c per lb., and ducks at 18c to 20c per lb.

No. 1 white clover honey in comb sold at 25c per section, and No. 2 grade at 20c per section, with No. 1 amber at 22c per section, and No. 2 amber at 19c per section. White extract honey in 30-lb. tins at 12 1-2c and 5-lb. tins at 13c. A fair amount of business continues to be done in potatoes. Lots of Green Mountains at $1.50 to $1.55, and Quebec stock at $1.35 to $1.40 per bag at 90 lbs. in bulk, ex-track.

THE DAIRY MARKET

The butter market on the whole was quiet, but the undertone was steady and prices show no change, No. 1 pasteurized selling at 42 1-2 to 43c, No. 1 creamery at 41 1-2c to 42c, and No. 2 creamery at 40 1-2c to 41c per lb.

There were no new developments in the cheese market, with current receipts of fodder made goods quoted at 15 1-2c to 16c per lb.

New York, February 15.—Butter, unsettled; receipts, 7,223; creamery, higher than extras, 51c to 51 1-2c; creamery, extras (92 score), 51 1-2c; do. firsts (88 to 91 score), 49c to 50 1-4c; state, dairy nest, 49 1-2c to 50c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 28 1-2c to 29c.

Eggs, unsettled; receipts, 19,681; fresh gathered, extra firsts, 39c to 40c; do. firsts, 37 1-2c to 38 1-2c; do. seconds and poorer, 35c to 37c; New Jersey and other hennery whites, closely selected extras, 45 1-2c to 46c; nearby hennery browns, extras, 44c to 46c; Pacific Coast, whites, extras, 44 1-2c to 45 1-2c; do. firsts to extra firsts, 42c to 44c.

Cheese, irregular; receipts, 73,745.

THE GRAIN MARKETS

A much weaker feeling developed in the Canadian cash wheat situation which resulted in prices closing with No. 1 northern quoted at 98 1-4c, No. 2 northern at 95 1-4c and No. 3 northern at 91c per bushel, ex-store, Fort William. The only change in premiums was a further decline per bushel for No. 3 northern with odd sales at 11c under May option. No. 1 northern was unchanged at 3 3-4c per bushel under, and No. 2 northern at 6 3-4c under. New York reported sales of a little No. 1 northern wheat at 8c per bushel over the Winnipeg May option, winter storage at Buffalo.

There was some demand for coarse grains in the domestic market and sales of No. 3 Canadian western barley were at 65c per bushel, ex-track, Fort William, and several cars of American No. 2 yellow corn were placed at 98c per bushel, ex-track. The trade in oats was slow, car lots of No. 2 Canadian western being quoted at 55c to 55 1-2c, No. 3 C. W. at 53 1-2c to 54c, No. 1 feed at 52 1-2c to 53c and No. 2 feed at 50 1-2c to 51c per bushel, ex-store.

Cash prices at Winnipeg:—

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 98 1-4; No. 2 northern, 95 1-4c; No. 3 northern, 91c; No. 4 northern, 86 3-4c; No. 5, 80 3-4c; No. 6, 75c; feed, 70c; track, 98 3-4c.

Oats—No. 2 C. W., 39 1-2c; No. 3 C. W., 36 3-4c; extra No. 1 feed, 37c; No. 1 feed, 35 5-8c; No. 2 feed, 33 5-8c; rejected, 31 1-4c; track 40c.

Barley—No. 3 C. W., 62 3-4c; No. 4 C. W., 57 1-4c; rejected, 54 1-4c; feed, 53 1-4c; track, 62 3-4c.

Flax—No. 1 N. W. C. $2.28 3-8; No. 2 C. W., $2.23 7-8c; No. 3 C. W., $2.02 7-8; rejected, $2.02 7-8; track, $2.28 7-8.

Rye—No. 2 C. W. 66 3-8c.

Foreign Exchange Department Bank of Montreal, shows sterling 4.41 5-8 (par value) 4.86 2-3.

New York funds 3 1-16 premium.

Preparing Insulin Without Alcohol

Very great interest has been aroused by an announcement of a new method of preparing insulin without the use of alcohol. The discoverer of this method is Dr. E. C. Dodds, chemical pathologist to Middlesex Hospital, England.

While the old method requires costly alcohol and the process took eight days, it is claimed that Dr. Dodd's method requires only water and two days for the process.

Insulin prepared by the new method so far has been used on four cases of diabetes and found quite satisfactory. The discovery is placed freely at the service of mankind.

If you really think the Witness is an aid to intelligent Christian citizenship.

Then you will want to plant it in another home. And you will not find that difficult if you offer your friend the advantage of our special long year-end offer. You will find the coupon on page 7 convenient.

CONFIDENCE

MORE than thirty-five thousand life assurance policies for a total of one hundred and seven million dollars were taken with the Sun Life of Canada during 1923.

The confidence not only of Canadians but of people the world over, in the sound methods and far-sighted policy of this great Canadian institution has been justified by the commanding place the Sun Life has taken among the great life insurance institutions of the world.

You Can Rest Assured

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

YOU

If you are not sowing Prohibition Seed you do not deserve the advantages of Prohibition and of a more prosperous, healthy, happy Canada.

And you are, through your inaction, actually helping to postpone the day when men shall learn to drink no more.

Your family, your children and your children's children may pay with compound interest the debt which you shirk today.

Each one who really wants Prohibition will be sowing the best seed to raise a crop of ballots for the referendum harvest. And obviously the sowing must be done now.

If you do not think the Witness is the best seed for general use don't waste your time or your field introducing it to new homes.

Prohibition, not a mere paper, should spur your purpose.

"— — Worse Than He."

It's ten years now since he left me," said the deserted wife. "I remember it just as well as yesterday—how he stood at the door, holding it open till seven flies got into the house.—Exchange

The Perkins Institute for the Blind has requested permission to reprint in Braille type for finger reading, William S. Hart's story of the Revolution, "A Lighter of Flames." This story by the popular screen actor, published by Thomas Y. Crowell Company, has now gone into its fourth printing.

CITIZENSHIP

Citizenship demands of each adult an intelligent interest in the general welfare. It demands that the citizen support with his means the Government and institutions which assure the continuance and development of civilization. Mere obedience to the law is the very drudgery of citizenship. The joy of it comes from that something more that one gives or does for the general welfare.

A very striking example of slip-shod English was pointed out by Archbishop Whately 60 years ago. Does not everyone still say, "I won't be longer than I can help" instead of "I won't be longer than I can't help"? What is meant is that the minimum time will not be exceeded. One cannot help being as long as that; hence "I won't be longer than the minimum," i. e., "I won't be longer than I cannot help."

The Montreal "Witness and Canadian Homestead" is printed and published at No. 232 Craig St. W., in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of the City of Montreal. Subscription rate, $2.00 a year

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending 31st March, 1924, payable April 1st to shareholders of record March 15th.

By order of the Board.

JAS. H. WEBB.
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, Feby. 8th, 1924.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FACTS

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS and CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

Edited by JOHN REDPATH DOUGALL

Canada's Leading National Newspaper, Always Independent and Dependable, Strong and Courageous.

Besides its splendid News Features it has Special Departments, edited by experts, of interest to all members of the family, and to all walks of life. Its Market and Stock Reports and Financial Review are fair and most trustworthy. Its Literary Review, splendid Short and Serial Stories, Home Department, Young People's Departments—cover a wide range of human interest. Its Queries and Answers on all subjects, including Agriculture, Veterinary, Poultry, etc., and its Farm and Garden Departments are greatly prized for their practical and timely hints and information.

The "Witness" editorial pages are unique, and worth the full price to anyone, especially now.

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ON TRIAL to New Subscribers only $1.35. Three or more NEW subscribers $1.00 each.

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Canada's Leading Weekly Review. All the best things in the world's greatest journals and reviews, reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres. The busy man's paper. Nothing like it anywhere at the price. It is literally "a feast of reason and a flow of soul." Almost every article you want to mark and send to a friend, or put away among your treasures.

$2.50 a year.

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NORTHERN MESSENGER

Our good old family "story-teller" friend, the "Northern Messenger," has been for fifty years a favorite with the Canadian people. It gives splendid value for the money, and contributes largely to a Sunday so well spent as to bring a week of content. A strong ally of the temperance cause.

Sixty (60c.) a year.

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Add to the foregoing rates the cost of local distribution, namely, for the "Witness" 50c. additional, for World Wide" 50c additional, for the "Messenger" 50 cents additional.

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Add to the subscription rates the cost of foreign postage, namely, for the "Witness" $2.00 additional, for "World Wide" $2.00 additional, for the "Messenger" 50 cents additional.

For U. S.

Additional postage: "Witness" 50 cents, "World Wide" 25 cents, "Messenger" 25 cents.

Sending Money

No subscription may be paid by cheque unless the cheque has written clearly across it the words "payable at Par Montreal." Money orders are the best way to send money. Only small amounts may be sent in stamps and then only in the 1, 2 and 3c. denominations. Stamps of larger denominations cannot be accepted.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers.
'Witness' Block, Montreal.

The reduced rates that we announce from time to time are open to the people who of their own volition take advantage of them. Those who wait till someone takes the time and trouble to call on them are not entitled to these rates. "The laborer is worthy of his hire" the advantage naturally belongs to the canvasser who solicits and forwards a subscription. No canvassers are authorised by us unless they have specially addressed credentials from us. This refers only to professional canvassers. Among friends clubs are being secured and forwarded all the time without any risk to anyone, so long as the remittance is made by money order.