MONTREAL WITNESS
AND
CANADIAN HOMESTEAD
The People's Paper

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Make Canada A Land to Love

The Week's Outlook

A Parliamentary Snarl

MERCILESS is the not inapt characterization by the Gazette's correspondent of the desperation manifested by the parliamentary opposition under the leadership of Mr. Meighen, with whom graciousness of manner is not a besetment, especially when at bay. The Gazette tells how the debating strength is all on that side. Has the chieftain not got Mr. Bennett and Mr. Bob Rogers on his right hand and on his left? There, too, is Mr. R. S. White, whose speech, the Gazette tells us, was a triumph. It announces that the intention of the opposition, in default of a voting majority, is to smother the government to death with its talk. Mr. King is bitterly condemned for holding on to office instead of handing it over to Mr. Meighen. But in the eyes of the country it has been plain that only three alternatives presented themselves to him: to call another election, which the country would resent; to hand the reins to Mr. Meighen, who certainly has not a majority, and would have to call an election; or to ask the House that the people had just chosen, whether it was going to give him its support. Most people will agree that the last was his straightforward course It was very awkward to have to make this appeal without a seat in either house, perhaps unprecedented, but that was a condition of things for parliament to deal with. Should he be sustained while not present, it would be all the more to his credit. Should he be sustained, he could, of course, get a seat, as he would then have the disposal of appointments to the Senate, to judgeships and all that, titles being now barred. Such truck and trade methods belong to the ill-smelling side of politics, but are part of the parliamentary conditions at which we have arrived. It is certainly not a dignified manner of climbing into a throne; but it cannot be made a ground of quarrel. The temper shown on Friday can be classed with the fire and fury of the police court lawyer with a bad case. It need not be said that the snarl was not all on one side.

For Parliament to Decide

AND the right thing to do, tactically speaking, the moment the house was organized was to ask it if it accepted the Government. This might also be an unprecedented thing; but the circumstances made that an issue that demanded immediate solution. The Opposition had announced that the government's right to exist would be immediately challenged, and it was for the government to make it plain that it was there to seek a mandate from the house. It accomplished this by getting in its challenge first. Whether Mr. Speaker should decide that it was out of order or in order in doing so would not matter. While that question was under advisement, the main question of confidence came before the house on the motion that Mr. Meighen had announced. That a want of confidence motion would not carry was presumable as nobody wanted an immediate election. In fact for intimate personal reasons most of the members want the session to last forty days. It is practically for Mr. Meighen to say how far that desideratum shall be aided by time spent in acrimonious talk. In all the utterances descriptive of the strange situation one discerns that the leading purpose of the protectionist group which runs the Conservative machine in all its tactics is to discover or create an impassable gulf between the Liberals and the Progressives. To these —still more to the Independents like Mr. Woodsworth and Miss McPhail—all the flow of eloquence is addressed. The question as to how the Progressive cat would jump has been a matter of painful anxiety with all parties; with the Liberals as one feels hanging by a twig over a precipice; with the Tories because a few off-colored voters would give them the handle of the whip, the guidance of the elections, and control of the patronage; with the Progressives because destiny was in their hands. They do not want to help the Tories, and they do not want to anger their own irreconcilables by voting for the Liberals. Common-sense and, indeed, necessity, bid these elements cooperate as far as they may, to save the country from ills they all fear. The common jibe about the new Liberal program throwing sops to the western friends whose support they so badly need is only a compliment to their good sense and recognition of facts. The most of the opposition in the Liberal party to the Progressive demands has really been from a Conservative element whose right place is on the other side of the house. Any surrender to the Progressives is likely to be in the line of true Liberalism. The more these groups find cooperative ground the better for the causes they hold in common and for the country, and we need not say, the better we shall be pleased. If such approaches should produce defections, as Mr. Lloyd George's land policy seems to be doing in the British Liberal party, we would not regret it. Better be morally strong and numerically weak than strong in numbers at the expense of moral purpose.

W. L. Mc. King — "Carry your bags, sir?" — Arthur Meighen

The Speech From The Throne

IN the clash as to whether the King government had the right to remain as the constitutional advisers to the Governor-General less attention than usual has been paid to the speech from the throne. That message is, however, of greater portent than previous oracles of the King government. With the aims expressed by the speech, the great bulk of Canadians are in general agreement. In six of the nine points specifically mentioned there is no real difference of opinion between any of the parties or groups. All Canadians want taxation lightened; everyone knows we have too many cabinet portfolios; opinion is unanimous that we need more people on the land; some sort of a rural credits scheme is recognized by all as necessary. Investigations into the causes of the diversion of grain shipments to United States ports and the discontent in the Maritime provinces will displease no one. As to the method of advancing these aims there will be disagreement, of course, magnified and distorted by the exigencies of an acute political situation. But the real clash will come over the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and the questions of tariff policy. The government intends to complete the much discussed line forthwith. Interested and sectional opposition to this will be keen. But the present opposition is awkwardly placed to make war upon it. Mr. Meighen definitely promised the same thing if the cost were not excessive, and his squire at arms, Mr. Rogers, made it one of the main planks in his personal platform. Still, there is no doubt that it will not pass the Commons, and more particularly the Senate, without a struggle. As to the tariff, the government policy states:

> A general increase in the customs tariff would prove detrimental to the country's continued prosperity and prejudicial to national unity. The incidence of this form of taxation should bear as lightly as possible upon the necessaries of life and on agriculture and other primary industries. In the interest of industrial development, every effort should be made to eliminate the element of uncertainty with regard to tariff changes. Changes in the tariff should be made only after the fullest examination of their bearing upon both primary and manufacturing industries and that representations requesting increase or decrease of duties should be made the subject of the most careful investigation and report by a body possessing the necessary qualifications to advise the Ministry with respect thereto. A tariff advisory board will accordingly be appointed forthwith. This board will be expected to make a careful study of the customs tariff, the revenue to be derived therefrom and the effect of the tariff and allied factors on industry and agriculture."

We have here a somewhat temporizing dealing with the recognized central issue revealing the fact that the aggregation which makes the present Liberal party is at issue with itself in the matter and is fain to share responsibility if it can with expert advisers. The danger of that process is that a commission can easily, and inevitably does, consult privilege-seeking interests and has no such ready means of consulting public as distinguished from private and special interests. An example of this sort of unfairness has marked the work of the tariff commission in England. There is, however, a sharp difference between what Mr. King is proposing and the intention of Mr. Meighen who believes that parliament should authorize the erection of a definitely and fully protective tariff and that this tariff should be fixed by a commission with powers corresponding to those of the railway board. The Liberal view, as expressed above, is that the tariff is a tax which should bear as lightly as possible on the primary producers; that the customs duties should be levied by parliament, considering, but not bound by the recommendations of an advisory tariff board.

The Burning Question

PARLIAMENT cannot escape making the decision as to whether the tariff is to be primarily for revenue or for protection. In answer to an anxious enquiry from the Progressives Mr. Meighen has explained that he would have a tariff for both, and that in this he is following the declared attitude of Mr. King. When it is for precisely the same constituency that two parties are prescribing, namely the country as a whole, it is almost a matter of necessity that their declared programs should resemble each other. Comparing the elaborate Republican and Democratic platforms in the United States, one is inclined to wonder what they are fighting about. But allowing for such natural similarity of non-committal presentation, the difference, as above stated, is what is before the country. Both parties have promised a tariff board. Shall it be merely an advisory one, to relieve the Finance Minister of the details of an overwhelming task, and, through him, and on his responsibility, to submit its recommendation to parliament, in which case it would be simply an extension of his department, or shall its decisions after the manner of the Railway Commission supersede parliament? Both methods in so far as they shall relieve the minister of having to know and account for what he does have the common vice of being a machine inspired by the protectable interests, not by the voiceless public. The latter of the two would be simply handing the country over to the protectable interests to agree as best they might over the "swag." Any such machine, however, must work on some plan—according to instructions, either towards free trade or towards bondage. Mr. Meighen has made much plainer than Mr. King has done which way he is steering. It is straight for the rocks which Mr. King is trying to get away from. The distinction with which we began seems to be that which divides the country. It is contradictory to put the two objects together as a common purpose. In so far as a tariff protects it robs the revenue of what it takes from the people. "You cannot serve two masters. Either you will hate the one and love the other, or you will hold to the one and despise the other."

The Speaker

NECESSITY has forced some reforms that might have waited long otherwise. The lack of elected Cabinet ministers has forced the reduction of a Cabinet rendered unwieldy and uneconomic through the claims of sectionalism which is a great encumbrance to our governmental system. In Britain it plays no part in cabinet making. Some recent cabinets have been out of all measure Scotch. In like manner the reelection of Mr. Lemieux as Speaker is a good result of the exigencies of the deadlock. In theory it is Parliament and not the king or his ministers that choose the Speaker. In practice the nomination comes from the government. At times of anxiety as to a majority neither party is too anxious to have the Speaker withdraw from its voting strength. The Speaker only votes at an extreme crisis and then rather judicially, instead of on party lines. The Liberals might well have nominated a Tory speaker had they been able to find one, in which case, however, the Tories, all but one, might have voted against him; and there is no saying what the Progressives would have done. As it is, the nomination has broken a custom which has prevailed since Confederation of having the Speakership alternate between French and English in successive parliaments. It is thus another step away from sectional-

ism and toward the British custom of continuous Speakerships. There it is usual to elect the same Speaker through successive parliaments regardless of party. A Speaker usually receives the courtesy of election by acclamation in his constituency and becomes a lord when he retires. There the office is usually graced by eminent fitness. The same consideration has probably controlled the unanimous choice of Mr. Lemieux than whom none could have more of the confidence and respect of all parties. z

Limited Companies

MR. CHARLES MURPHY, presently acting as Secretary of State is minded to bring order out of the confusion of our business company laws, a feat much more desirable than easy, where provincial jurisdiction is concurrent with national. Limited liability is, he urges, a usual way of business and should have every facility. At present there are ten different sources of incorporation, the national and the nine provincial governments, and these ten clash in administration if not in legislation. Fifteen years ago a conference was held but technical points appeared which had to be submitted to the Courts, which, in turn found legislative confusion! And now Mr. Murphy returns to the round table talk. A case which may have something to do with the renewal of the quest is that of the British Empire Steel Corporation, which was refused incorporation at Ottawa, on account, as is commonly alleged, of the deluge of water in the merger; but which got what it wanted at Halifax, where its influence is commonly said to have been paramount. The effects of that incorporation were felt from coast to coast. One basic principle of the British North America Act was that commerce should have unrestricted flow throughout the Dominion. Any possible reforms to extend that principle deserve support.

The Duncan Report

NOVA SCOTIA'S coal commission has delivered its report. Sir Adrew Rae Duncan, Major Hume Cronyn, and the Reverend H. P. McPherson agree on the findings. The chief causes of the recurring troubles are listed as: opposition by the company to the legitimate activities of the unions; friction and communism among the workers themselves; lack of a settled policy, understood by the men, in fixing wages; deplorable living conditions for which the municipalities as well as the company are responsible; the "check-off" system of deductions from pay; company ownership of workers' homes; police protection under company rather than civic control; the extreme irregularity of employment in some sections; too costly transportation; the unwise management of the corporation as one great entity instead of as a consolidation of separate industries. The recommendations resulting from these findings are as follews: the cordial recognition by the company of the union; the reorganization of the union itself to eliminate too frequent changes of officers with consequent friction; the disposal by the company of the workers' homes; the raising of an emergency fund to right the unsanitary situation as to dwelling places; the abolition of the check-off system; the replacement by civic police of the company force; economy in transportation of coal; reorganization of the British Empire Steel Corporation so that the coal properties are administered by a manager resident in the mining district; the periodical revision of wage scales on the basis of the ability-to-pay of the coal industry alone, uncomplicated by the condition of Besco's other properties. In this connection the commission points out that the wage reductions of 1922 and the increases of 1924 were both unjustified. That wages be reduced by ten per cent from the 1924 level is a specific recommendation. These are the main points of the report. It is to be hoped that they will be accepted by all concerned in the effort to clear up once and for all the unhealthy condition into which the industry has fallen.

Devolution of Liberalism

FRICTION between Sir Alfred Mond and Mr. Lloyd George, is much appreciated by the Conservatives as implying such incompatibilities in the Liberal ranks as will secure to themselves a more secure tenure of office. The present difference indicates one of those nodes in the chain of constitutional progress that must be looked for from time to time. Liberalism has always made its struggle for the rights of the individual. It appeals to men of conviction. Men's convictions differ. For this reason Liberalsim has, in its very being a law of contradiction and disintegration. Just as Conservatism finds itself at any given epoch in its attitude toward life pretty much where Liberalism was a generation before, so Liberalism has to vary its findings from time to time, as to what it should demand for the people. Naturally, the hardest thing for Liberalism to give up is its central abiding principal of individual liberty. Yet it is just there that its solidarity is being assailed at the hands of the people themselves. At the present juncture, Sir Alfred Mond is the representative of that principle. Mr. Lloyd George, on the other hand represents the type of mind that adapts its views to conditions when the conditions will not shape themselves to his political catechism. It is idle to deny that the principle of socialism has greatly gained ground the world over during the past generation or two. The nest in which it has been nursed will be generally held to be the workshop. It is the natural product of men working at a common level, and within touch of each other. Where that is the case there will be group aspirations and growing grievances. But that is a long story. What Mr. Lloyd George sees is that if these two groups fight against each other the government of the country will be in the hands of reactionaries and the liberties already won will be lost to the plottings of privilege. He must find some common ground on which Liberalism and Labor can fight side by side. He seeks that common denominator in his land reform, the movement that has been going on all over Europe in alarming forms, revolutionary and confiscatory.

The Land Problem

THE land crisis cannot, indeed, be far off. Mr. Lloyd George has, with much capable advice from experts, worked out a method for the accomplishment of the distribution of the land without revolutionary confiscation. This proposal immediately turned the bulk of Liberal leadership into Conservative. Men who have their own country estates will easily see all the difficulties in any such scheme. Still the political necessity was great and its promoter was in command of large party funds which he had wedded to his reform as being essential to the political success to which these funds were dedicated. So the scheme was revised so as to suit a certain number. But Sir Alfred, while declaring his continued loyalty to Mr. Lloyd George, pronounced firmly against the whole thing, alleging against it the enormously expensive bureaucracy that its management contemplated, which is in his view the condemnation of all systems of government administration. Certainly he hit the whole of communism in its weak spot. The number of people in any community capable of large administration is very limited and they are rarely those who occupy public offices, which become infested with parasites and scandals as to mismanagement and too often corruption. Liberalism says to government: hands off. Socialism says, the more government has to say, the better. If we would apply these two theories to facts we find that there always has been some socialism and some individualism in every phase of human society. In Germany and Russia under despotisms, extremes met and government or municipal control had vastly more to say than in England or the United States, where the people were in full command. And now we see emerging from the absolute socialism of Russia individual effort for individual reward. As the two principles always have been at work together, the statesman's task is so to manage that there will be as little friction as possible. Sir Alfred should see, speaking broadly of the socialist movement, that when the public mind is set upon a thing it may be best to give it a fair trial and let it work itself out. That is a necessary rule of democracy. The trial of public administration could not have a better field than that of the land, which needs public oversight while in the process of peaceable devolution. Once in the hands of genuine users it might, if then found to be desirable, cease, as in France, to be directly a government care, requiring only —and that is a good rule for Canada— that the land shall not be held for private reasons, out of its highest use.

The Farmers' Revolt

A POLITICAL development of first rate importance is taking place in the United States which is of special interest to Canadian farmers. The fact is that the mass of the farmers of the middle west led by senator Kapper of Kansas are in open revolt against their Republican party leaders, which may well have drastic results. It has been long coming but it was bound to come in some form. The protectionist legend that has ruled in New England since the Boston "tea party" has been carried all over the west by emigrants from that quarter as part of their Puritan tradition. Their allegiance to party, once the anti-slavery party, has blinded them to the fact that it has become the capitalistic party. It still blinds them to the fact that its protectionist machinery is directly contrary to their agricultural interests. It will be remembered that the Fordney tariff was evolved to maintain this party allegiance by giving the farmers some apparent share in the benefits of protection. To this end, however, it would have to raise farm produce prices in the United States. in the same way that the ordinary tariff raised prices of other commodities. Farm products from Canada and other countries were excluded. Disaster followed to many of the foreign producers. But the American farmer got no relief. There was still an exportable surplus of agricultural produce. The law of supply and demand kept prices at the general world level. Wheat, in fact, brought generally lower prices in Chicago than in Winnipeg. The American farmers became disillusioned. They realized that the protective tariff raised prices on what they bought. They were of the opinion that nothing they could do would get rid of that tariff. Their problem was to raise prices on what they sold. The solution suggested was the formation of an export sales corporation which would purchase more than the entire exportable surplus so that domestic prices would be raised to the desired level. The exportable surplus would then be sold at the best prices obtainable. The features of this plan were incorporated in the McNary-Hangen bill which named the government as the agency for forming the export corporation. This curious measure for cornering the home market at the expense of the people was defeated, being frowned on by most of the Republican leaders. In the past few months it has become apparent that the middle western farmers are solidly behind some such scheme. Mr. Coolidge journeyed to Chicago last month to tell the most important association of farmers why he was opposed to any such measure. The gathering listened to his praise of voluntary cooperative organization respectfully. They applauded politely. But when, a little later, Senator Capper urged the export corporation plan the applause was tumultuous. Since then it has become quite apparent that the American farmer will get what he wants or help to overthrow the government. The reaction has been noticeable. Republican leaders have intimated that they are not wedded to the idea of no government assistance for agricultural sales agencies. It appears certain that some compromise plan will be adopted.

Sir Josiah's Advice

GENERAL DAWES has written to Sir Josiah Stamp, the famed British economist for his opinion on the problem. The reply has not been published in full but the summaries issued indicate that, in the opinion of the chief architect of the "Dawes" plan, an export corporation is feasible. Whether or not it would have to be or might be under government control is not plain. The straight line Republicans are opposed to price fixing and government participation in business on general principles. The opposition is likely to be increased by the fact that the farmers hope to have the losses on the export sales made good by the government rather than by deductions from the proceeds on domestic sales. But failure to compromise with the farmer Republicans would be likely to lead to a Democratic victory. So far the Republicans have been successful in keeping the farmers clamoring for benefits under the protective system rather than for a removal of the burdens it lays upon them. But they are not going to be satisfied without some concession. We may, therefore, look for the formation of something akin to a national American farm pool, and when that proves abortive an intelligent demand for tariff reductions.

Shipping Interests

SHIPPING, according to Lord Inchcape, speaking as president of a great steamship company, has found 1925 the worst year in its history. So many ships were built during war-time that there are too many now. When there are four men applying where three are needed, one will be unemployed. Something like twenty-five per cent of the after war tonnage has been scrapped and until the remaining surplus goes there will be distress. The United States has scrapped a large part of her unserviceable surplus. The Germans who do not wait to be forced into wise practice have proposed an agreed international reduction of tonnage. People can submit more philosophically to the scrapping of government property in warships than to the similar destruction of their owh tonnage on a per centage agreement; but experts seem to think it had better come to that. The untechnical reader will still be asking how that surplus of supply accounts for the greatly increased fares and freight rates of which complaint has been so great and whether reduction of supply would make traveling and transportation any cheaper. It is encouraging to note that Canadian shipping has gained ground during the year complained of. The Government Merchant Marine, while still showing a deficit, has greatly increased its earnings.

Malignant Forces

IN Hungary a seething turmoil has boiled over. A counterfeiting plot has been discovered which was to flood Europe with billions of imitation French francs. From confused statements it seems that the money was printed by government map makers in a government department. A prince, prominent in fascist circles, gave the order. The agents who were to distribute the money were given diplomatic passports by the Budapest prefect of police. Premier Bethlen has had most of the principals arrested and has placed Admiral Horthy, the regent of the country, in a very awkward position. Horthy is regarded as the opponent of Prince Otto, heir to the throne, who is but a lad. The regent's relations with the Archduke Albert, on the other hand, have been very cordial. Albert is president of the Hungarian fascisti. The trouble, however, cannot be described as a mere struggle between two contenders for the throne. Most of the aristocrats are said to be on the side of the premier and the child prince. Nevertheless the premier is the father of a communistic land reform measure, which is solidly supported by the peasants, but which has been nullified by those who are now prominent in the fascist movement and who are implicated in this counterfeit plot. The factor of fascism versus communism is, therefore, to be considered. It appears as if the plot had leaked out before much of the counterfeit money had been put in circulation. But the incident is another proof of the malignancy of the forces now contending for mastery in Europe. To clamber to power by the use of force is a serious matter indeed. To hope to raise that force by aiding in the financial demoralization of another nation, with all the possibilities of war and disaster which such a move implies is a crime of hideous dimensions.

Krim's Envoy Snubbed

FRANCE has snubbed Captain Canning, a Britisher who acts as agent at large for Abd-el-Krim, the leader of the Riffian uprising. The French government refused to enter into any conversations with Krim's envoy although the latter claimed to have come to learn details of the peace proposals which France and Spain issued tentatively some few months ago. Krim was willing, it is said, to have his country a dominion bearing the same relation to France that the British self-governing dominions have to Britain. The reason for the changed French attitude seems to be that some headway has been made in securing the piecemeal subjection of some of the revolting tribes. They apparently look for further results from this process. Military operations in Morocco are now at a standstill, fighting being impossible at this time of year. But Krim has by no means been beaten. Against the Spanish alone he proved his superiority. Against the French with the help of Spain he has at

least kept the successive eminent commanders from adding any fresh lustre to their fame. Krim has declared that he wishes only a moderate measure of self-government. Self-government would confessedly mean, for the present, Krim government. From this distance it is impossible to know whether he or his country is fit for any responsibility. Certainly he has proved himself and his people great fighters. Unfortunately that ability is still largely the measure by which the extent of self-government is meted out.

Mr. Doumer's Plans

DOUMER'S tax proposals for France are not at all startling and in view of the country's financial condition, not at all adequate. There will be increased sales taxes, especially on stock exchange transactions. Tobacco, which is a government monopoly, will bear heavier imposts. There is no pretence that the new taxes will solve the financial problems of the French,but Mr. Doumer hopes by their means to keep the ship afloat. Meanwhile the cry swells that the farmers are escaping almost scot free while the city folk are overburdened. The constitution is being referred to as saying that "taxes must be paid by each according to his ability." Under this formula there is no doubt that the agriculturists of France could pay far more than they are now doing. There are land taxes in vogue, but it is no secret that only a negligible percentage of the farmers pay them. In referring to this fact Mr. Doumer stated that it was impossible to alter the condition without hiring an army of collectors to enforce the law. France has several hundred thousand men in the army that might be available for the purpose if the disarmament were completed. Legal taxes should be collected. If it is commonly understood that any tax is for the most part not paid, people will have no compunction in evading it.

Obstacles to Disarmament

PARIS is anything but jubilant over the decision of the United States to participate in the disarmament conference. The fear is expressed that the Anglo-Saxons will stand together for reductions to a specified ratio in all armaments and follow the same general procedure that prevailed at the Washington naval conference. France and her satellites are holding out for the consideration of geographical situation and economic strength. It can be argued, too, that the ability of the Germans to build guns more quickly than the French gives the former a certain advantage, or that a wide exposed border needs a greater force to defend it than one marked by a river or protected by a mountain range. These are all considerations which reveal the real perplexity of the problem which such a conference has before it. According to these arguments, Canada, with her three thousand miles of vulnerable border should have an army about twenty times as great as the United States in view of her greatly inferior population and economic resources. The difference is that in the mentality of Europe, bristling with bayonets, war is normal and inevitable, whereas Canada, with her corporal's guard of militia, cannot imagine it happening. The only real solution is to change the attitude of mind of the countries toward each other. The way to do that is so far as possible to remove the bayonets. That has to be done in an atmosphere of trust rather than of suspicion. It is a work of faith. Faith transcends calculations, and casts out fears. All men have not faith. Yet, sometimes—it may be after a storm which has perturbed the very depths of the world's common soul—a divine dawn surprises mankind, and the white dove of peace flying in the sunshine over the face of the deluge gives assurance that the night of horrors is over. Anyway the only way to disarm is to disarm.

The Crime of War

READ the letter in another column headed The Crime of War. It tells of just such an uncalculating breeze of pacifism as we have just shown to be essential to the disarmament which practically all men and all nations would like to see, and for which all the nations are with more or less faith in it, planning in the League of Nations. It is true that such a movement of forswearing anything connected with war is a rising tide in the United States and Canada, especially in those regions where the chance of themselves being driven to the protection of their homes and families is nil. It has been the attitude of the Quakers for many generations and there were no nobler or more courageous Christians than the Quakers all through the war. Their steadfastness through that trial is a proof that it is possible for individuals to come through the fiery furnace without the smell of fire upon their garments. It is also possible for nations to hold off when other nations are being destroyed. Certain tribes of old, under such conditions did not get commendation for so doing from that fierce prophetess Deborah. "Curse ye Meroz, said the Angel of the Lord: curse ye bitterly the inhabitants thereof, because they came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty." And so, with regard to all the other clans who "came not up." The "crime" was then in not going to war. And when the Midianites came as grasshoppers for multitude and devoured the land, Gideon's three hundred rank in story with the three hundred of Leonidas, who gave their lives for their country and Europe. Truly, that was all in another dispensation and Christianity has different rules. Its relevancy is in the fact that the problem becomes a very different one in a Church gathering where a home war has never been known, and is not even imagined, from what it is where invasions are frequent and ruthless. All the cases mentioned were wars of defence or revolt against powers that mightily oppressed the people, carried off their women and drove them to "the caves and dens which are in the mountains." It is under such conditions that principle is tried.

What of The League?

WE find it unsympathetic to invite the Witness to join a movement against war, as though it was not utterly devoted to that high mission. Its axe has always been at the root of the tree in protesting against race hatreds. The greatest danger of a future world war is to be found in the contempt shown by Europeans and Americans for Asiatics and Africans. That is working steadily toward a clash as the multitudes of Asia become more and more sensitive to these slights. Christianity teaches that all these are Christ's brethren and therefore ours. Are the churches' skirts quite clean in this matter? Our good correspondent does not seem to have noted that what he calls the militarist nations are all strongly impressed with the arguments which he arrays against the evil and uselessness of war, and are engaged in a league for the ending of war; and that, if the curse of Meroz rests anywhere in this Christian age, it rests with those nations who come not up to the help of the Lord against the mighty; that is, not against flesh and blood, but against spiritual wickedness in high places—the evil forces in human nature. It is these which we set out to conquer and which we believe are being blown upon by "the breath of His mouth," the breath of the Prince of Peace. Eminently it may be said of the League of Nations, as our correspondent says of policemen, that they "are not out to kill but to save life and bring to courts of justice." If the analogy is pushed the policeman constrains the malefactors by force; and the League would, by his rule, be equally warranted. In both cases the less force the better. The League has never gone the length of having to use force, or, except by distant implication, of threatening it; and let us hope it never will have to. That hope would be enormously stronger if the world were a unit in the League.

Tramway Clashes

IT is not a settled question whether with the development of motor vehicles running upon glistening pavements the street railway is a permanent institution. Momentous changes are evidently impending to restore to our daily circulation the ease and comfort which it has lost. Why should we be daily sacrificing our children to this moloch and ourselves finding worry rather than recreation in our daily movements as more and more the car takes possession? The Montreal Tramways Company has been generously supplementing its rail service by running large omnibuses on streets where it has no tracks and in this manner in a way preempting those thoroughfares, whether ultimately for rails or for buses will depend on developments. For the pedestrian the rail traffic is better than the free vehicle, for amid the perils of the crossing he knows where the street car is going; but for those using it the omnibus has the advantage of drawing up for them at the curb. The conflict between the two modes of conveyance is necessarily developing some disputes between street railway companies and the municipalities that granted their charters. In both Hamilton and London the street railways have been on strike. Their grievance is not so much on the ground of the fare allowed as of what they hold to be the unfair competition of people not bound to schedule or liable to taxes on their right of way. The contracts of both dated from before the days of motor cars and asphalt streets when competition was not thought of. Of late years motor buses and common automobiles, running as "jitneys," have, in several places put electric car lines out of business. While the car lines have to run to schedule in slack hours as well as busy ones, and in all weathers, these free ones can "butt in" at the profitable hours and in agreeable weather and skim the cream of the whole traffic. In some cities the tramway companies have been granted a monopoly of all forms of such business. In others the friction has had to come to a head. In the cities mentioned the companies decided to stop operating, and are now only going on under protest till an agreement is reached.

Marriage by Newspaper

ONE may well excuse a preeminent Prince for not getting married so long as he cannot speak civilly to a lady without having his very smile megaphoned around the whispering gallery of heaven's dome. It almost has to end in some artificial court courtship. Happy then, if the impulse commonly called love concurs on both sides. It is not certain that marriages assorted as used to be done among the Quakers by the elders of the meeting are not as satisfactory in the long run as those which take place under sudden gusts of attraction. For the sake of the Prince let us hope so. The war happily did away with the extensive royal marriage market of Germany, which was making all dynasties German. Besides the traditional requirement of royal blood, the choice of public speculation is further limited by the British requirement that the Queen shall be a Protestant. There is a good deal of circumstantial evidence leading to the interest being taken just now in Princess Astrid, niece of the King of Sweden. According to all accounts, she is most elegible. The Swedish royal family is notably religious. It is not against her, but much the other way, that her people are by no means wealthy. The simplicity of her character, developed by the democratic conditions in which she has been brought up, would suit the temper of the Prince as it would certainly give her an entry into the hearts of the British people. For the rest, she is young, pretty, kind-hearted and a lover of out-door life—other qualities which, if she came to England, would ensure her popularity. Students of heredity will note that the Princess comes of "good stock." On her father's side she comes from the notable Bernadotte dynasty. She is a descendant of that private soldier in Napoleon's army who found not only a marshal's baton, but a king's sceptre in his knapsack. The Bernadottes have followed in the footsteps of the founder of the family by thoroughly identifying themselves with Swedish interests and the Swedish people. The King, the uncle of the princess, before the war was a great admirer of Prussian ways and methods. In this he was not singular, and he has probably got over it. On her mother's side the Princess Astrid is a Dane, a member of the family from which came the late beloved Queen Mother Alexandra. It is curious, looking further back into Norse history, to find that this family traces descent to those early kings of Norway who woke the admiration of Carlyle, and especially to the Viking hero, Harold Hardrada, who died in battle against our English Harold at Stamford Bridge. All the world loves a lover. If we are to see our Prince in this role Canadians will join in wishing him and his chosen bride a long and happy life together.

Many Shall Come in my Name

THEOSOPHISTS of the world-wide order of the Star of the East are said by their missionary, Captain R. L. Jones, who keeps a philosophical bookshop on Madison Avenue, New York, to have gathered by thousands from great distances to celebrate in a town in southern India their Jubilee, with great expectation, as Mrs. Annie Besant their prophetess has promised them a new avatar of Jesus Christ, who was, or is soon to appear. Captain Jones explains that this appearance will be in the person of a young Hindu who is getting to be about thirty years old, and who sailed from New York for the occasion. This Mr. J. Krishnamurti, educated at Oxford, is already well known as the author at the age of twelve of a book called "At the feet of the Master," a divine message, in which the path to perfection was marked by discrimination, desirelessness, good conduct and love, a very Buddhistic sort of piety. Seven of his twelve apostles were announced in December as having been already chosen, three of these being women. The seat of St. Peter is presumably reserved for Annie Besant herself, as her reward for having so long denied Christianity. These apostles were forthwith to tour the world, at the feet of the master, with their press-agent forerunners preparing the way before them, and will, as occurs with every antichrist, get many disciples. However Christmas week was the date of the jubilee and we have not yet heard of the appearing.

What Sheep We Are

NEWSPAPER readers more or less discount the views directly expressed by their papers as being rather a special pleading in this or that interest than conceived simply in the service of the reader. But what if all their information of what is passing in the world is discolored in servility to interests that control the paper? A man is, to some extent, his own master within the realm of his reason. The Englishman thinks he is. With the preface that, of course he does not take his views from the papers, he will assert as his mature conviction what he read yesterday in his Times or his Telegraph. But beyond these direct sources of opinion there is a region in every man's make-up, much more dominant than he knows; what people in these days call the subconscious. For what prevails in that part of us there are, possibly, two sources. One is the surrounding mental atmosphere which we all breathe in. Have we not seen how from the north, south, east and west come expressions of what one had thought to be his own inspiration; and may indeed have been as original with him as with anybody. The Germans call this pervading mental influence the Zeitgeist—the time spirit. Emerson called it the oversoul. Some talk more comprehensively about mob consciousness, or the group spirit, such as we often see seizing upon and dominating a crowd. This radio action of mind on mind makes it infinitely important how each of us feels or believes. It is a common phrase that a man's religion is between him and his God; but it cannot be. Good or bad, he radiates it, and, indeed, all that is within him. The other, and far more tangible source of our notions is the unconscious impression from some chance remark or gesture, not meant to be significant or from some poster or headline which shouts at one.

Headline Civilization

The most unguarded and unregarded thing in our civilized mentality is the newspaper headline, yet one of its greatest potencies. The man who makes it is often ignorant of the context of his news, often even of what is in the despatch itself, which he is in haste and simplicity misrepresenting. His chief thought is to find the right number of letters for the measure of each prescribed line. He is also more or less under the dominion of what he wants, or what his employer wants, the news to say—for instance whether it tells for the success or for the non-success of prohibition. The same obsession runs through the selection of news. Sir Alfred Mond, a very wealthy Liberal, a leading free trader and naturally a strong individualist, differs with Mr. Lloyd George on the land question which has in it more than a tinge of socialism, and he gets telegraphed at more than a column length. Is it not evidence that Liberalism is going all to pieces? Mr. Runciman publicly points out the sneaking way in which protection measures were being pushed through the com-

mittee, all the protection seeking interests being public and testimony on behalf of the consumer being heard in camera and suppressed. He gets no notice at all. An example of this disingenuousness was seen in the dishonest use made of a recent frank report issued by a body known as the Federation of Churches in the United States. The report, while finding abundant warrant for the amendment in its results, admitted that the notorious after war perversities, especially of youth whatever their cause, whether the salacious and lawless suggestions of the movie play or after war dizziness, were sure to be registered against it. The newspaper press, very generally, under the invisible impulsion of an enormous financial interest, selected these admissions as being the whole report and trumpeted them loudly. The organization with all vehemence resented such discoloration of its findings. But its protests got no currency, or at all events, no prominence where the slander was promulgated. This was of a piece with the continuous treatment of the same subject in the same quarters.

Death-Knells

An interesting expose has just been made by the Montreal Herald, itself a perfunctory organ of Liberalism, of the two local organs of capitalism which so largely occupy its landscape. It puts out in each case a broadside of photographed clippings, in which the pre-election editorial wails over the desperate condition of the country financially and industrially are contrasted with the after election jubilations in the news columns of both. With regard to the Star, the incoherent moanings of The Whisper of Death are treated with the reverence of silence. We select some things from the Star's capitalized accentuations. One tells how the threatened death-knell of protection "has frightened Canadians by the thousand out of risking their money in business expansions into hiding it away at three per cent in savings banks." Well for them if it did that. It is notorious that over sanguine war expansions have proved the bane of our industries and that how to pull in has been their painful study. This is the theme that runs persistently through these daily lamentations of business decay. The contrasted news headlines since the war are devoted chiefly to announcements of industrial progress and prosperity, which, in so far as they go directly belie those generalities.

The Pied Piper

The Herald is more successful with the pre-election lamentations of the Gazette over the state of Canada's commercial health in contrast with the same paper's headings since the election. In the daily depreciations of the country before that event there is a steady succession of passages ascribing the country's unquestionable financial embarrassments to the King government in the following fashion. "No sane man," said the Gazette, "or woman" (that last proved a very effective bit) in Canada will dispute the gravity of the country's position." Certainly not; no serious person but deprecated the manner in which the Gazette's Westmount supporters lolled to their offices in luxurious cars when the country was so poor. But what was not true at all was the allegation attached that the King government had brought the country into these financial straits and the implication that it would have been different, had the Gazette been on the throne. "Four years, or even less than four years," it went on, "have brought the affairs of the dominion to so serious a pass that the independence of the country is in jeopardy." Whoever wrote that, knew that, however sericus the pass, it was not the result of the administration he was assailing, but of the one he was seeking to place in power. But there were thousands who believed it just because the paper said so. There is no need of going on with these quotations. Overagainst these moanings, the Herald displays more than half a page of photographed headings from the same paper since the election, all jubilant over the prosperity of the country. "Volume of trade highest level in years." "Not since readjustment started has outlook been better." "New pulp plant to cost five millions." "Deposits up seven millions." "Grain trade record year." "Plenty of ready money." "Improvement in western business." "Business well on up grade." "Big increase in dominion's trade." "Optimism in trade circles." "Outlook is good for local market." These jubilations do not, of course, contradict the serious conditions in which the national finances were. They could not. But they are entirely out of tune with the condition of business decay and ruin which the Gazette groundlessly attributes to the government on duty, for the purpose of misleading the "sane men and women" who had votes, and, by the way, broadcasting Canada's financial infirmities to the civilized world. Was it in joy over the dilapidation of the King cabinet that word was issued to play up as though even that had brought prosperity.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Successful Farming)

Opinions differ on the question of preventing wars. There are those who say that wars should not be. They are natural born fighters, in theory at least, and consider all who want peace on earth and good will to all men as sissy pacifists. On the other hand is an overwhelming majority of those who believe that nations can outlaw war as they have outlawed murder, and duels and fighting. Of course, we will have personal quarrels, with fistic encounters. We have murder, and lesser crimes, yet no one would contend that the laws should be repealed so as to give everybody a free hand against his neighbor.

Courts are a part of civilized life. They have taken the place of the duel and fight. Only against the outlaw is it necessary to carry a gun. In England the gun is outlawed as it should be here.

We were led to believe that the world war was a war to end war; that it must be the last one. Only by having ideals can civilization progress. Only by a noisy minority were these ideals submerged in a political fight. We were kept from joining with the other nations in a plan to outlaw war. We spit in the fact of civilization. We repudiated peace. We cast our moral, political and financial influence on the side of war. We armed as never before. We refused cooperation with the League of Nations. Our refusal shocked the world. It weakened the morale of all nations. We lost the psychological moment to achieve leadership in outlawing war.

The other nations have tried to carry on without us. The League of Nations has functioned weakly because of our refusal to join. We are suspicioned and despised by other nations where once we were the idols of a great ideal. Weak as it is the League of Nations has been somewhat influential in the interests of international peace. The Greeks and Bulgars withdrew their troops upon demand of the League.

Were we whole-heartedly in the League, were we to outlaw war by act of Congress, were we to conscript all wealth and materials as well as men, the United States would be a powerful factor for world peace. Then the tax-burdened world would recover. Then the enormous appropriations that now go to maintaining armies and navies would go to internal improvements that would make life a pleasant dream instead of a horrible nightmare.

THE RUBBER CONTROVERSY

London Times Accuses Hoover of Inaccuracy Calculated to Cause Ill Feeling.

The Times, which previously had not commented editorially on the rubber controversy, says: "We regret that Secretary Hoover allowed himself to be drawn in a series of statements which can only be described as inaccurate, unwise and calculated to cause ill feeling among Americans imperfectly familiar with the facts. His allegations of profiteering—for that is what they amount to—are quite unjustified.

"It is not a case for recrimination, but for common sense. At best Mr. Hoover's laments cannot increase the world's production of rubber; at worst they may serve to check a world-wide movement for the amicable adjustment of economic difficulties between nations by mutual concession and agreement."

ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY

Canada Ready to Co-operate with the United States

Canada is willing to co-operate with the United States in the construction of the St. Lawrence waterway, Frank R. Keefer of Ottawa, declared at the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes, Tidewater Association, Congress, in session at St. Paul, Minn.

The Dominion's work in digging the Welland Canal is the best assurance of its willingness to proceed in the development, he asserted.

A saving of $6,000,000 a year on grain freights alone would be made by North Dakota if the St. Lawrence project was completed, A. G. Sorlie, Governor of the State, declared in remarks made as presiding officer.

Ontario has as great if not greater need of access to the seas than the Northwest, Mr. Keefer asserted. "You ask for assurances of our co-operation in completing this great project. When the report upon the proposition comes down in a few months from the International Commission, place it before us. We will give our assurances then. What we have already done should be a guarantee of Canada's position in the matter.

"We need this St. Lawrence seaway. It is vital to our problem of power as well as our navigation. You need it, too. I almost believe Minnesota alone would save enough in reduced rates from the completion of this project that your state alone could build the remaining links in the water chain and scrap and rebuild yearly on the money actually saved your citizens."

Jubilee Year for the World

The Pope issued a bill, pronouncing the year 1926 a jubilee year for the entire world.

His Holiness' pronouncement means that the conditions which during the Holy Year of 1925 applied to Rome only, with respect to Holy Year indulgences will apply during the present year to the entire world. Faithful Catholics will be considered to have performed the same duties by visiting four churches in their neighborhood as if they had last year visited the four basilicas of Rome.

More than 40 per cent. of all the employees in the Mexican consulates throughout Canada, the United States and Europe, will be dismissed by order of President Calles, according to official word at San Antonio, Texas.

His Majesty, the King, sent a special donation of £25 to the Dr. Barnardo Home Christmas Fund in London, England. On Christmas eve, the 100,000th child was admitted to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, which this year celebrates its Diamond Jubilee.

Charged with causing the deaths of ten children, whom he inoculated by mistake with diphtheria germs instead of with anti-toxin, Doctor Ivan Shorokhov, chief physician of the Tropical Medical Institute, at Tashkent, Russian Turkestan, has been given a sentence of ten weeks' imprisonment.

The alfalfa acreage in Canada shows an increase of 417,000 acres during the past five years. Last year, the acreage was 655,000 acres, as contrasted with 238,000 acres in 1920. The increase, it was stated at the Federal Department of Agriculture, is due largely to the development of our own seed supply from winter hardy varieties.

Keen discussion has been excited among the staffs in Whitehall, London, at an apparently well founded report that the Government is paying strict attention to the question of replacing the present seven hour day by an eight hour one in the Civil Service.

After long preparation, the Foreign Office on Thursday began preliminary negotiations for a new commercial treaty between Britain and Jugoslavia. The treaty draft contains 35 articles, based on the most-favored-nation clause and customs rates. A consular convention forms part of the documents.

The temperance reformer, Joseph Malines, is dead at Birmingham, England, at the age of 81 years. He was patriarch templar of the International Order of Good Templars.

The Government of Nova Scotia through an official statement issued by Hon. J. C. Douglas, Attorney-General, has promised to guard against any further want or suffering among the coal mining fraternity of Glace Bay.

More than 3,000 poems from every state in the Union, Canada, England, Ireland and continental Europe, have been received by the music committee of the Eucharistic Congress in the competition for the official hymn for the world gathering of Roman Catholics in Chicago, June 20—24.

The Maharapah of Johpur, ruler of the largest of the Rajpur States, whose hobbies include polo ponies, is soon to have the finest miniature electric railway in the world.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Express cables unconfirmed Canton reports of an attempt to assassinate Wang Ching-Wai, nominal head of the Canton Government. Shots, it was reported, were fired at his motor car, but he was uninjured.

Matters have come to such a pass, that a man must call up his home every hour or so, to find out whether his family has been murdered or robbed,' said Judge Nott, of New York, sentencing eight robbers to an aggregate of 135 years' penal servitude.

FROM A FAMOUS WRITER

Dear Friends:—

I am delighted to be able to send you some subscriptions this morning. The Witness has meant much to me in all these years. I depend on it. I know its opinions will always be sound and well-thought-out and clear. It will never attempt to be on both sides of a question at once. And above all else it is fearless. And it is not easy to speak the truth when the truth is going to give offence. I want these three families to have the cheer and inspiration which the Witness always brings.

Yours very sincerely,
NELLIE L. McCLUNG.

More than two tons of gold, valued at $550,000 have arrived from the Ontario mining district for refining at the royal mint, Ottawa. Some of the gold has been purchased by the Dominion Government, foreign markets this year.

Eamon de Valera, in a speech at Rathmines, announced that the Gaelic language was rapidly dying. He complained of the attacks being made against its preservation, saying they were designed to destroy Irish nationality.

A gift of $25,000 to McGill University from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York with a view to co-operation with the work carried on by McGill in preventive medicine and public health is announced by Sir Arthur Currie, Principal of the University.

A salt cellar, made during the reign of Queen Elizabeth and regarded as one of the finest pieces of old silver in existence, has been purchased by the Victoria and Albert Museum, after negotiations that have lasted for more than a year. The purchase price runs into many thousands of pounds.

The construction of an all-metal airship with a capacity of 5,000,000 cubic feet of gas and twice as large as the ill-fated Shenandoah, is being planned by The Aircraft Development Corporation of Detroit.

The town council of Dundee has followed the example of Glasgow and Aberdeen in the matter of banning the use of intoxicants at civic functions and henceforth this city will be "dry," so far as the municipal government is concerned.

The skeleton of a supposed mastodon found near Golconda, Ill., has a spine seventeen feet long.

LAST CHANCE

The special $1 offer to new subscribers ends on January 30, 1926.

I CARE

GRENFELL LABRADOR MISSION NORTHERN MESSENGER LAUNCH FUND

Previous Contributions acknowledged	$493.78
Less error in addition, Dec. 30.	40.20
	$453.58
Additional error in bringing forward Dec. 9	.05
	$453.63
Less Exchange	.50
	$453.13
O. Smith, N.S.	.50
A Friend	1.00
K. MacDougall, Sask.	1.00
Miss E. James, Man.	4.00
G. A. Thompson	4.00
W. Weir, Sask.	25.00
Total to date	$488.63

FOR IMMIGRANT BOYS

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

Previous contributions acknowledged	$390.46
William Ridley, Sask.	1.00
G. A. Thompson,	3.00
W. Weir, Kisley, Sask.	15.00
Total to date	$409.46

FRIENDLY HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR BABIES

Receipts for this fund during the month of December, 1925	$ 68.90
G. A. Thompson	3.00
W. Weir, Kisley, Sask.	25.00
Total to date	$96.90

DAVID CURRIE FUND

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

Amounts previously acknowledged	$ 49.00
G. E. Patterson, Toronto, Ont.	3.00
W. Kemp, Man.	8.00
Total to date	$60.00

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

Amounts previously acknowledged and paid to official treasurer $4,529 67

Further Contributions. $65.80.—Mrs. G. M. Rogers, Ont., $1.60; King's Daughters, Ayr, Ont., $10.00; Mrs. W. Boulter Ont., $1.00. Total $4,608.07.

The Huguenots In Ireland

The romantic story of the French Huguenots in Ireland, of their steadfastness in religion and of the important part they played in the life of their adopted country is well told in a booklet, "The French Huguenots in Ireland," by the Rev. J. W. S. Lowry, of Toronto. The author is of Huguenot stock, a member of the "Lowry Clan," within whose veins ran the blood of Waldenses and Alligenses, who had settled in the country of the Loire and from thence entered Ireland in the train of the Normans of Henry II. From a very early period there was traffic between France and Ireland, but as religious persecution in the former country increased the immigration became more frequent. The massacres of St. Bartholmew, in August, 1572, and of Vassey, 1562, drove thousands of French refugees to Britain. Many of these crossed to Ireland and founded new homes for themselves, bringing with them their characteristic habits of intelligence and industry; their devotion to the Bible, their attachment to the Protestant reformed religion and their strong antagonism to the papal authority as the enemy of civil and religious freedom. Sir Henry Sidney writes in 1590: "I caused to plant and inhabit there about forty families of the Reformed Churches of the Low Countries, flying thence for religion's sake in one ruinous town called Swords; and, truly, it would have done any man good to have seen how diligently they wrought, how they re-edified the quite spoiled old castle of the same town, and . . . how Godly and cleanly they, their wives and children, lived. They made diaper and ticks for beds, and other good stuff for man's use, and as excellent leather of deer skins, goat and sheep fells, as is made in Southwark."

The qualities of the colonists at Swords equally characterized the Protestant Flemings and French who obtained grants of nationalization in Ireland in the early part of the reign of James I. The establishment of linen manufacture in the following reign was largely due to Huguenot enterprise. Further French and Flemish settlements were made at Chapelizod and Drumcondra, near Dublin, where a considerable trade in cordage, sail cloth and linen was opened up, and in Clonmel, Kilkenny and Carrick-on-Suir where woollen goods formed the staple manufacture.

French Huguenots rose to high office in the Irish Government and exercised a powerful influence on the educational life of the capital. Many Huguenots settled in Cork, and a minister, Mr. La Fontaine, at Bear Haven, distinguished himself in defending his little settlement against the raids of French privateers who swarmed around the coast. The French Huguenots were a cheerful people. Along with their Protestant psalms they retained a love for lively French music; they had their dancing parties and "places of pleasant resort."

Ploughing And Praying

Cromwell declared that "Ireland must be planted with men who will plough and pray and who will not quarrel and blarney"; and he found many of this stamp among the Huguenot veterans of the armies of Gustavus Adolphus, who had attached themselves to the English Puritan cause. The Restoration and the accession of James II. brought in a regime unfriendly to the Huguenots, but they remained staunch through the troublous period. There were Huguenots among the families "planted" by James I. in Ulster, and their descendants acclaimed King William as the restorer of civil and religious liberty. William's friend, the Duke of Schomberg, commanded a Huguenot regiment. He was killed as he crossed the Boyne, but his men pressed on and bravely contributed to the victory. Many of these soldiers were rewarded with confiscated lands, others in various parts of Ireland entered on trade and handicrafts.

When Wesley visited Ireland he found some of his most ardent supporters among the descendants of the Huguenots. The French in Ireland have not remained "a nation within a nation." Like the first Norman settlers they have often become "more Irish than the Irish themselves." Their memorials remain in church and churchyard. Their names continue among the best known names in Ireland. Above all, their influence persists, one of the most hopeful elements in the new Ireland, as it has been in the tragic Ireland of the past.—Jas. W. Roch.

Why Prince Carol Renounced the Rumanian Throne

Was Forced Out by Premier - Too Friendly with Opposition, Threatening Split in Cabinet

The real reasons behind former Crown Prince Carol's renunciation of succession rights to the Rumanian throne remain as much of a mystery as ever, but in view of the drastic conditions assumed by or imposed upon him, the conviction is growing in Paris that they are of a political and not personal nature, as the Bucharest government insists.

Le Matin in this connection prints a statement from a Danish writer who had a talk with Carol last month. The writer, M. Bogholm, is certain that Carol did not renounce his rights for sentimental reasons, but that his decision was the sequel of a desperate struggle he had been conducting against the Bratiano brothers, one of whom is premier of Rumania.

The writer says Carol believed the grip held by the Bratianos on Rumanian affairs to be pernicious for the country and considered himself representative of the new Rumania. To endure the triumph of his ideas, the prince wished to create a great movement of a Fascist character, appealing principally to the peasant masses.

He was on cordial terms with the governmental opposition and his attitude threatened to cause a split in the Liberal cabinet. Therefore, the writer declared, Premier Bratiano found means of forcing him to renounce his rights.

King Ferdinand and Queen Marie, as the parents of former crown prince Carol, will pay all the debts he contracted prior to his renunciation of succession rights to the throne, but he will have to find the money to foot his own bills hereafter. This was the substance of an announcement made public.

The official Gazette promulgates the renunciation Acts adopted by the National Assembly and also announces that Prince Nicolas, head of the regency for the little prince Michael has been appointed a captain in the army.

Prince Carol is to be known in the future as Scarlat Mondstireanu. At least, that is the name, taken from one of his estates in Rumania, appearing on the passport he has just received from Bucharest.

PRINCE CAROL AND PRINCESS ELENA

The Crown Prince of Rumania, who has renounced all his royal rights and has promised to stay away from Rumania for ten years; and his deserted wife.

KING FERDINAND AND QUEEN MARIE OF RUMANIA

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Government Promises Reduction in Taxation, and Many Other Reforms

His Excellency the Governor-General in the speech from the Throne announced:

(1) Substantial reductions in taxation.

(2) Measures to retain agricultural population on the land, to encourage return to land of urban dwellers and repatriation of Canadians.

(4) Rural credit scheme.

(5) Tariff advisory board (for which provision was made last session) to be appointed forthwith.

(6) Board of Railway Commissioners instructed to include in its general rate investigation now in progress, a special inquiry into the causes of diversion of Canadian grain and other products through other than Canadian ports. Board also to take such action under Railway Act as it may deem efficient to ensure utilization of Canadian ports for Canadian traffic.

(7) Completion forthwith of [illegible] Bay Railway.

(8) Royal Commission into Maritime rights.

(9) Bill to transfer natural resources to Alberta and to amend Dominion Elections Act.

The Speech has words of affectionate remembrance of Queen Alexandra and indicates that a resolution of sympathy will be submitted to Parliament. It speaks of the "growing prosperity of our favored land," and emphasizes increase in Canada's export trade and greatly improved earnings of the National Railways.

It announces further that simplified forms of public accounts will be issued periodically in order that the people of the Dominion may have an exact knowledge of the sources of revenue and the objects of expenditure. It intimates that the Canada-West Indies trade treaty will be submitted for the ratification of Parliament.

The speech further expresses the view "that a general increase in the customs tariff would prove detrimental to the country's continued prosperity;" and it lays down the principle that "the increase of taxation should bear as lightly as possible upon the necessities of life and on agriculture and other primary necessities."

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE OPENS

Province Will Control Hydro-Electric Power.

Quebec's determined attitude in regard to electricity developed by means of the water power in the province was emphasized in the Speech from the Throne, delivered by Hon. Narcisse Perodeau, Lieutenant-Governor of the province.

The Government intends to continue its policy of prohibition in the matter of export, and, so that there may be uniformity of action, this attitude on the part of the Government will be written in the form of a statue.

Something is to be done towards aiding the University of Montreal, which has been pressing for help, but the wording of the speech indicates that not one university will be selected for special aid, but that the policy will be to aid university education in general. It is quite probable that legislation will be brought down to provide for the creation of a fund for such purposes, as well as for common school education. The rapid growth of the educational budget renders this necessary.

The House will be asked to authorize the Government to contribute one-third of the cost of the Montreal-Longueuil bridge, minus one-third of the net revenue. This will cost the province close to $200,000 a year. The city of Montreal has agreed to pay another third, and its bill this session asks for the necessary ratification from the Legislature. The Harbor Commission is paying the remaining one-third.

The Government considers that the time has come to modify the laws concerning technical schools in such a way as to render them more efficient.

Debate on the Address.

Eulogies of the Government's policy of conservation of the natural resources formed the main theme of the speeches in the Legislative Assembly, when the debate of the Speech from the Throne was commenced. The speakers were W. P. Grant, newly elected member for Champlain, and W. S. Bullock, veteran member for Shefford, who moved and seconded, respectively, adoption of the address.

The debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. Sauve.

A True Blue Presbyterian and Friend

Alta., Dec., 1925.

Dear Mr. Dougall,—Your letter to my daughter, stating your heavy loss in subscribers gave me quite a start. I ran to the 'phone, called up eight of my friends, got 6 subscribers; put on my bonnet, ran out among my neighbors, got 4 more names; and here goes the cheque for twelve dollars as we are sending one more name and think it the best Xmas gift. Now, Mr. Dougall, will you excuse me if I say a word in defence of the Presbyterians who drop their Witness. I am one of the Ross family from Martintown, and you know that our homes have never been without the dear old Witness and it is safe to say that as we went out into homes of our own, one of the first things to do was to have that paper in our homes. Well, how do you think we enjoy seeing all the ridicule that has been flung at us by some of your contributors as fundamentalists, etc., when we consider that we have not played the fool in the battle for truth and righteousness and all we consider as fundamental is based upon the grand truth that "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth upon Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." Such foolish vapid expressions have done us good and a lot of harm. I have never spoken a word against Union, but I am still a blue Presbyterian, and love and will work for the good old Witness notwithstanding my 87 years.

Yours very sincerely,

408-4 Mrs. E. McRae.

LAST CHANCE

The special $1 offer to new subscribers ends on January 30, 1926.

LETTERS FROM READERS

VILE LANGUAGE

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I was interested in that letter by M. Babington on 'Vile Speech'. I join most heartily with him in the very strongest condemnation of what he so justly condemns. I did not have an idea it was so general as he represents it. I have had a busy life, having travelled a great deal. I have mingled in, I would fancy, nearly all classes of society, to some extent, at least. But the practical part of his letter is where he so properly asks if something cannot be done to check this stream of filth and profanity. In the first place, as I understand it, the law of our land throws up a grand barrier in this case. I would believe that every man of ordinary intelligence knows he is violating the law of this Dominion when he pours out the streams of filth spoken of in the letter to which I refer. I believe sometimes the offenders are brought to justice, and fined, and shamed. Then I have been preaching against the evil for more than sixty years. Then I believe there is a vast number of ministers, Sunday School teachers and Christian workers who are working faithfully to counteract this evil, and by Divine help to overcome it.

The first day of July, 1869, as a young pastor I landed at Prescott, on my way to Edwardsburg, to which field I had been appointed by the last Methodist Conference. I there met a class-leader whom I esteemed very highly. I was told by persons who were in a position to know, that this man, Henry Armstrong, was so well known and so highly respected that if he should appear in any company in which profane or vile language was being indulged in, it would at once cease. They told me that no one in that region would be found using language of an impure character in his presence. I remember once I rode with a man, possibly 20 miles. He had been a stranger to me. Some one who knew him well, asked me if he swore much. I said he did not use an improper word. The reply was, "I never heard of him riding that far without swearing." I have heard but very little swearing or vile language any time in my life in any part of this Province. I remember about 56 years ago, in the company of some young men, one of them used some profane language. Just as soon as I got a chance to speak to him alone, I spoke to him, regarding it. He made the most humble apology, expressed his sincere regret, and made the most ample promise to avoid it in the future.

He at another time was found in the same error. Just as soon as he could speak to me alone, he came with an ample apology and renewed his firm promise to forever avoid in the future all such language. His life was soon a changed life, and I had the happiness of finding him in the ranks of the ministry preaching the gospel of purity. I spoke kindly but plainly to another. Some time after at some distance, a man met me as a friend, and introduced himself as the man I had called down at such a shop for improper language. Christian people can do a great deal by some kind Christian spirit.

I have had sincere admiration for the Society known as The Holy Name Society, conducted by the Roman Catholic Church. Lately in conversation with a highly esteemed neighbor, a member of that Church, he told me he had been an officer of that society, and he told me of the efforts they were making to counteract all profanity and vile and impure language. He spoke with gladness of the success in that direction, and stated that there is very little of it now in any society with which he mingles. It is so long since I have heard any profanity or vile language that to call up any I have to go very many years back. I remember many years ago, a young man in this region was noted for his profanity. My good Christian mother would talk to him about the better life. I am sure she never heard an improper word from him. He came to his deathbed. He sent for her. She went at once. The moment she entered his room, he called so earnestly to her to pray for him. He said, "I am going to die and I fear I will be lost forever." He was thoroughly penitent.

In the name and power of the Almighty let us set ourselves to meet it and to overcome it. We can hardly think there is any person in this world so vile as to contend for it. There is nothing to be said in its favor, but everything against it. We can so live, and so manifest the true Christian spirit that, as in the case of my Edwardsburg friend, even those who have sunk so low as to use language of that vile description would be deterred from doing so in our presence. Then if it does occur that we might be forced to hear it, we can in some way show our disapproval, and at a suitable time and in a kindly Christian spirit call the attention of the guilty one to the impropriety and vileness of the offence and possibly as in my case, secure a sincere promise of complete abandonment of the practice for all future time.

J. W. TOTTEN.

Tottenham, Ont.

Note:—A man who hates vile talk will not hear much of it where he is known. A carload of railway navvies returning from their seasonal work after the free circulation of a flask was making the night air blue with such talk as our correspondent deprecates. A woman appeared momentarily at the door of the car. As if by a magic spell all indecency disappeared. It would have been the same had the apparition been visibly that of a clergyman or someone recognized as an evangelist. The power of the mere presence of purity is greater than either law or counsel. But in most cases, to be effective, the condemnation needs to find some means of declaring itself, and, as our correspondent insists, must be kindly.

The World's Christian Endeavor Union

World's Christian Endeavor Building
Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. January 5, 1926.

CABLE ADDRESS "ENDEAVOR" BOSTON

Editor of The Witness,
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Sir:-

Some friends have sent me copies of The Witness, in which you speak so kindly of myself and of the Christian Endeavor movement. I do not feel that I deserve by any means all that you say, but it is encouraging to feel that anyone is willing to write it, however one feels his own unworthiness.

I am particularly interested in having these articles appear in Canadian papers, since Canada is the land of my birth. My father is buried at Three Rivers, and my mother, two sisters and a brother in the little cemetery between Ottawa and Aylmer. So as you can imagine my heart often turns thither, and I have been able occasionally to visit the old home.

Though I do not often see The Witness, I have long admired its stand for high morality and earnest Christian faith. I congratulate you on having maintained such a paper for so many years.

With kind regards,

Faithfully yours,

Francis E Clark

ARTICLE SEVENTEEN

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—From time to time you have made reference to Regulation 17 of the Ontario School Act as being one of the most fruitful sources of friction between Ontario and Quebec. I would like to call your attention to recent developments which show just how insincere the clerical and political leaders of Quebec have been in utilizing Regulation 17 as a means of inciting their people to hatred of Ontario.

A recent article in "La Presse", of Montreal, bestowed warm commendation upon Alberta for a recent amendment to its School Act providing that "During the first two years of school the French language shall be for French children a subject of the curriculum and the only language used in teaching other subjects." Other French-Canadian papers have made reference to the same matter, and Alberta is held up to Ontario as a shining example of tolerance and fair-play. The hypocrisy, or ignorance, of the French-Canadian leaders is revealed when it is known that the Alberta Regulation is simply a copy of the Ontario Regulation No. 17. Both Regulations are practically identical. Ontario has been cursed ever since 1912 for doing what Alberta is blessed for doing in 1925. Doubtless if the Ontario Minister of Education will simply change the name of Regulation 17 to something else, say to "A Regulation for preserving the rights of the French Language in Ontario", he will be made an honorary member of the St. Jean Baptiste Society.

A. W. HORNE.

Ont., Jan. 8, 1926.

THE CRIME OF WAR

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—All true temperance people honor the Witness, and have done so since its inception, for its noble temperance principles— to say nothing of many good causes it has advocated. Would that it would espouse the movement of "Anti-War" that is now in so many ways sweeping over the world and is battling against a greater evil and more destructive than alcohol.

In pledging young men in the pacifist movement to have nothing to do with war, it is doing just what so many large church organizations on this continent are doing and the movement is growing in Europe as well. Strong pronouncements by scores of large churches are being made that never again will they "bless war." Never will they lend their buildings for recruiting movements; and they are working to separate the evil of chaplaincy to organized military units. They assert that if individuals choose to be chaplains they must do so on their own initiative and not as appointees of the churches.

The object of all this is the outlawry of war, to acknowledge it a sin, an international crime; as piracy on the high seas, at one time so common, is now made an international crime.

These movements are to make the militaristic nations feel that they cannot count on support in war as they have in the past. Secret treaties, the selfish desire to get trade or territorial advantages are opening the peoples' eyes. The movement is to force the nations to adopt the principles of disarmament, to cease spending 80 per cent of revenues in war preparations and to compel arbitration. Force never has settled anything right and never can do so.

And this must come if the world does not perish. It must be the Spirit of the Master that shall save the world. He said put up thy sword, they that use it shall perish with it. Is there any better proof just now than the sorrows of the present world that His words are true? Jesus was tempted to get the world by a short cut, by worshipping the devil. He could have asked for legions of angels for His own defence and aggression, but He would not, and we must follow His Spirit of conciliation, of suffering, of sacrifice, if need be, if we win as we see He did.

In Britain and on this continent it has gone hard for those who would not obey the militarists. So far has this movement for peace gone that any government would have a heavy job on its hands if it so dealt with the multitudes who would now absolutely refuse to take up arms. The governments would be nearer the point of necessary adjustments by arbitration.

We are not advocating anarchy nor are we seeking the abolition of police. Policemen are not out to kill but to save life and to bring to courts of justice, if it must be.

L. M. ENGLAND.

Kingston, Ont.,
January, 1926.

REV. JOHN PRINGLE

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—In your issue of Dec. 30th, one who signs himself "A subscriber for years" wishes to know how the Rev. Dr. John Pringle can be called a Presbyterian. That is simple. He is one. The Presbyterian Church in Canada went into Union. The name "Presbyterian" comes from "Presbytery" which means that the unit of power is the "presbytery". The presbyteries said almost unanimously, union. Then in the United Church of Canada the unit of power is still the Presbytery. Dr. Pringle was a loyal son of his church, true to his vows, therefore he is a Presbyterian. The people who saw fit to remain out of Union can call themselves Presbyterians if they like, but perhaps the real "Presbyterians" would call them something else.

If the writer wishes another answer to his question, this might do—"We live in deeds, not years". By years Dr. Pringle has every right to be known as a Presbyterian, but in deeds he has won the right to that name. As a Christian gentleman he would likely say, "I count all things but loss (even the name Presbyterian) for the excellency of the knowledge of Christ Jesus my Lord." A good and great Presbyterian, but first a Christian.

A PRESBYTERIAN.

For Those of Our Friends Who Are Experiencing Difficulties, Suffering, or Bereavement

In spite of the general betterment we have much evidence that some people, and, indeed, some districts are suffering acutely from unfavorable economic conditions. And many of our friends are in ill-health or nursing sick ones or sorrowing from recent bereavement. They tell us of their troubles when expressing regret that they cannot at this time cooperate to increase the circulation of their paper.

Indeed the subscription mail shows a very intimate bond of sympathy between reader and publisher. Many hundreds of these letters should be answered personally had we time and strength to do so. Among them are letters from some of our oldest and most loyal supporters. But these will be the first to realize that did we attempt to undertake to answer all those letters personally we would be unable to do justice to our work through the Witness.

But it is really a matter of very great personal regret that we are unable to answer such letters individually. Apart from the time it would take such letters cannot be allowed out of the Subscription Department till all their references to "business" have been attended to, lest they should get mislaid. Every subscription has to be handled by some seven branches of the Subscription Department before the letter may be eventually filed or even loaned by the Subscription Department to the Editorial Department. And every step of the Departmental procedure is keyed up to a high state of efficiency and expedition.

This is what happens to your subscription letter when it reaches us:

(1.) Opening the letters and noting their money contents on the upper corner

(2.) Entering the subscriptions in the Subscription Cash-books.

(3.) Posting the subscription to the Printed Subscription Lists.

(4.) Ordering it placed on the type lists for weekly dispatch.

(5.) Setting it up on the linotype where each name is cast in a bar of type metal.

(6.) Which bar is placed in the "galley" under its proper post office.

(7.) Checking the whole process.

Indeed every subscription calls for the attention of some ten or more people from the time it reaches us till the name is finally and safely on the mailing list and the record of it is shown in the tag on your paper.

Hence, questions asked in a Subscription letter pertaining to other Departments are apt to lie unanswered till the occasion for reply has passed. If subscriptions were sent in on a sheet by themselves, and any matters for other departments were written on a different sheet, it would greatly facilitate and expedite their consideration and reply.

We greatly appreciate the intimate nature of the letters from our old-time friends, though so many of them are only known to us by name and by their long devotion to the Witness. We wish we had the honor of a more personal acquaintance with them And in their time of difficulty, suffering or bereavement they have our sincerest sympathy.

SCOTTISH SETTLERS COMING

Clan Donald Colony to Occupy Territory in Northern Alberta.

The first direct contract to be entered into between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Overseas Settlement Committee of the Imperial Government has been effected, the fruits of which will be the creation of an Old Country colony in Northern Alberta to be known as the "Clan Donald" colony. The other signatory to the contract is the Scottish Immigrant Aid Society, which will secure the immigrants and under whose auspices they will be moved and settled. Settlement will commence in the spring on prepared farms with forty immigrant families already in the country to be swelled during the following months by sixty additional families, until the complete colony of one hundred families is satisfactorily established.

The Scottish Immigrant Aid Society was formed by a group of philanthropic individuals who were keenly appreciative of the benefits of the Hebridean settlement in Western Canada and were desirous of extending it to the mutual advantage of Canada and the old land. Financed by these individuals, it has been extremely active in the matter of settling Scottish immigrants in Alberta and assisting them on to success.

PROGRESS OF CANADA

Failure to Measure Up to Promise of Former Years Blamed on United States.

"Why has the progress of Canada in population and wealth not kept pace with the promise of former years?" is a question asked by Captain Victor Cazalet, Conservative member of the House of Commons for the Chippenham division of Wiltshire, in an article in the Saturday Review.

Captain Cazelet proceeds to answer the question himself, and says the chief reason is that the Dominion is close to the United States, whose prosperity acts as a magnet to draw people to that country. After drawing a rather gloomy picture of the outlook for Canada, Captain Cazalet admits that perhaps the outlook is not as gloomy as it would seem.

In all the larger cities of Canada, he says, the feeling prevails that the corner has been turned and prosperity is coming to the country, and he refers to the excellent crops of 1925 as a basis for hopefulness.

Referring to the subject of migration, Captain Cazalet says the British Government is anxious to foster federal and provincial schemes of immigration in Canada.

Captain Cazalet speaks of Canada being "the happy hunting ground of American tourists." He concludes his article by saying that if the Dominion has good harvests in the next few years there is no reason why she should not make the progress to which she is entitled.

CO-ORDINATED EFFORT IN INDUSTRIES.

With the general realization of the vast waste involved in the rise and fall of business activity, has come more highly co-ordinated effort toward reducing this fluctuation. Those manufacturing plants which have heavy, seasonal production are more active in making standard products during "off season" periods. Manufacturers and retailers are aiding transportation companies by adjusting their orders to periods when traffic is less heavy. In the power industry, there is a tendency toward greater efficiency through the processes of securing more balanced loads. Financial leaders are attempting to secure greater stability through a return to the gold basis, in order that fluctuations of exchange may be a smaller element in business risk. So long as each industry looked only to internal problems, there was little attempt at co-ordinate improvement, but research has done much to emphasize the necessity for harmony between industries.

Research is securing results along the line of simplification and standardization of materials, equipment and products. While the Canadian market is as yet too limited for many types of large scale production, yet there are great gains possible in this direction through the elimination of non-essential varieties of products. Standardized and interchangeable parts represent a saving to both the producer and consumer, and recent investigations show that this process has not yet been carried far enough.—Royal Bank of Canada Bulletin.

John and Hannah Graham, of Bagot street, South Shore, Blackpool, who are eighty-four years of age, have been married sixty-five years. The anniversary was celebrated at a gathering at the Congregational school, when Mr. Graham recalled that they courted on six pence a week. "We thought it would be cheaper to get married," he added, "and it was."

Still Rising---But Too Slowly

The volume of new subscriptions received continues to give encouragement and new hope. There has been some slackening in the returns, possibly because of the fact that no definite time limit had been placed on the dollar offer.

We definitely announce that the special dollar offer, good for one full year, will terminate on Jan. 30, 1926.

But do not let anyone think that the crisis is over simply because the tide has turned so markedly. The tide has still to rise far before there will be enough water under the ship to float her safely over the rocks upon which she was driven. But there is optimism in the rising of the tide. Our faith is strong that the tide of personal co-operation will continue to rise till with a greatly increased circulation the Witness will be stronger than ever and more efficient in your service, the service of your home, your locality, your country.

Every thinking person knows that papers which seek the buttered side of the bread have all the forces of selfishness continually on their side. It should be just as plain that a paper that is wholly devoted to the welfare of its readers and country MUST continually have the co-operation of the well-willing folk. There are degrees of selfishness and degrees of service and naturally degrees of co-operation. By what measure of co-operation does each reader wish to share in the achievements of the Witness and in the further service it is ready to render?

More of Our Environment Publishers Each of whom has secured NEW subscribers

Wm. McConnell, N. S.
Jennie E. Harris, N. S.
Mrs. J. D. Wilson, N. S.
Miss J. M. Fisher, Ont.
Mrs. C. S. Boehner, Ont.
D. E. Wilson, Ont.
Cyril M. Johnston, P. E. I.
Rev. J. C. Cameron, Sask.
Mrs. F. B. Fulton, Alta.
T. D. Ramsay, P. E. I.
Duncan Gillis, N. S.
Jas. McMillan, Ont.
N. Phillips & Sons, Ont.
J. W. McEwan, Ont.
Benj. Campbell, Ont.
Katie MacVicar, Ont.
Jas. Lormer, Man.
Mrs. H. M. Chapman, Que.
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Geo. E. Grove, Ont.
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A. H. McIntosh, N. S.
Wm. O. McAbay, Alta.
Mrs. W. P. Peekie, Sask.
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Winnifred E. Dayle, Ont.
Mrs. A. E. Chadsey, Que.
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W. D. Clark, Ont.
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C. F. Hughson, Ont.
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D. S. McElroy, Sask.
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J. Littler, Ont.
News Ayr, Ont.
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Dr. J. F. Martin, P. E. I.
Mrs. H. Goode, Ont.
Jas. R. Hunter, P. E. I.
G. B. Cross, B. C.
Miss Cora Foote, Nfld.
C. R. Morrow, Ont.
F. H. Thomson, Ont.
Mrs. Chas. W. Lewis, C. B.
Mrs. Jas. Waddell, Sask.
Mrs. Honeyman, Man.
J. P. Wilcox, Ont.
Mrs. L. E. Roy, Que.
Miss Rainsford, Ont.
Geo. H. Deacon, Ont.
J. C. McLeod, Alta.
Rev. J. E. Shanklin, N. B.
Mrs. Ada Cummings, B. C.
A. F. McLeod, N. S.
Meaford Express, Ont.
Robt. McKay, Ont.

Last Chance

Special Dollar Offer Ends Jan. 30th.

The special one dollar rate on new subscriptions which was offered before Christmas and extended at the request of so many of our friends **will be cancelled on January 30, 1926.**

Our plans for the period following are not fully decided. Much depends on the continued volume of new subscriptions received.

But whatever the policy, or whatever the rate, **we will not continue to offer the full year's subscription to new readers for one dollar.**

If you wish your friends to get the advantage of this offer you must act at once.

Just Look At It Again!

If that little tell-tale date on your address tag reads Jan. 26 prompt action is necessary.

THE only way for our friends to make sure that they will not **miss a single copy** of the Witness is to look at the address tag on the front page and if the date is Jan. 26 they must rush the renewal subscription in **at once**—unless they have already done so. Those who have renewed need not be concerned if their expiry dates have not yet been advanced. Their subscriptions have been duly noted but the staff have been so taxed with the recent flood of new subscriptions which had to be entered in the lists that they could not immediately attend to changing address tag dates. Our friends will please re-read this and so satisfy themselves that it is not necessary to write to say they "have renewed but that their date has not been changed." Overtaxed as we are we may not get all these changes made for a week or two yet.

A NECESSARY RULE

Circumstances dictate that subscriptions must be paid immediately they are due—or a little before. We are simply unable to carry unpaid circulation.

THE ONLY EXCEPTIONS

The only exception to the above rule is in the case of

(a) Friends who **are so far away** that their subscriptions could not reach us on time. Though such over-due subscriptions will be automatically dropped from the list, a reasonable supply of each week's issue will be reserved for them in anticipation that their renewals are on the way.

(b) Friends who cannot conveniently get their money order in time but who intend to renew will be kept or replaced on the list if they promptly send us word by letter or post card **stating that they wish to have the Witness continued** and will remit at earliest convenience.

(c) Friends who have been taking the Witness for years, but who having **fallen upon adversity** are unable to subscribe. Even if there is not enough money in the David Currie Fund to cover such renewals we will want to keep them on the list some way or another. Will such please write us.

We are sure our friends will all appreciate the wisdom of enforcing this rule automatically. Certainly none will agree more heartily than those who best know and appreciate the Witness.

The cancellation of expired subscriptions on a list of some 20,000 addresses is necessarily in the hands of clerks and these cannot know "who's who" on the list. Indeed they have to work so rapidly that all they look for is the date. If they see the date, Jan. 26 on this tag, they know it does not belong on the new subscription list——unless the renewal has been received and noted by the subscription department.

HALF PRICE

Dollar Drive For New Subscriptions

$1.00 EXTENDED $1.00
TILL JANUARY 30th

COUPON

John Dougall & Son,
Witness Bldg., Montreal. ..... 192..

Dear Friends,—

I have had real pleasure in securing the following **NEW** subscribers at the dollar rate, Net, during the **SPECIAL DRIVE** for new subscriptions.

Names Addresses

..... **NEW**

..... **NEW**

..... **NEW**

..... **NEW**

My name and .... **REN'L.**

Address .....

Say if renewing your own Subscription at this time.
Renewal subscriptions remain at $2.00.

Total Amount Enclosed $.....

The half rate "Drive" for new subscriptions has been extended into January chiefly on the representation of organizations which want the extra time to cover their members or districts. But, of course, it is equally open to individuals.

OFFER GOOD TILL JAN. 30, 1926

MONTREAL WITNESS and CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

∴ NEWS OF THE WEEK ∴

MONTREAL, JANUARY 13, 1926.

Fifteenth Parliament Assembles at Ottawa

Election of Speaker --- Amendment of Non-Confidence moved by Mr. Meighen --- Fate of Goverment Rests with Progressives --- Animated Debate

A wave of the white-gloved hand of the clerk of the house Thursday afternoon, called to order the members-elect of the House of Commons and the business of Canada's fifteenth parliament got under way. In the absence of a Speaker, Arthur Beauchesne presided over the initial proceedings. Old and new members dropped into their places, the eager talk subsided and the clerk read the notice that the deputy governor was attending the Senate. Almost immediately the resounding knocks of the gentleman usher of the black rod rang through the chamber and the new occupant of that office, Major Thompson, made his first bow in the commons. He summoned the members to attend in the Senate, where they were informed by the governor-general's deputy, Chief Justice Anglin, that his excellency was not prepared to read the Speech from the Throne until the Commons had elected a speaker.

Within a few minutes, the Commons had re-assembled and re-elected Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux speaker of the house. Mr. Lemieux occupied the chair throughout the last parliament, since 1921. After the customary speeches of the party leaders and that of the Speaker in acceptance, the Commons adjourned until Friday afternoon. Then the customary ceremonies of opening were proceeded with.

Appointment of Speaker

Returning from the Senate chamber, the Commons re-assembled and Hon. Ernest Lapointe took the floor, after Clerk Beauchesne had pointed to him as the first speaker. Mr. Lapointe said that the appointment of a Speaker was most important because the occupant of the chair would necessarily influence to a marked degree the character of the debates. The Commons had been fortunate in having for the last four years a Speaker who had filled his office. His tact, his shrewdness, his impartiality had often operated to bring together conflicting elements in the House. Mr. Lapointe would suggest that for this occasion, at least, Canada adopt the rule of the British house and re-elect the same Speaker from one parliament to another. He quoted precedents in Canada, Hon. Joseph Cauchon, first Speaker under Confederation, and Hon. E. N. Rhodes having both been re-elected for a second or third term. The re-election of Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux would prove, he believed, to be a bond of union in the house. Mr. Lapointe's motion was seconded by Hon. J. A. Robb.

Mr. Meighen Satisfied

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen said that it was not customary to challenge the election of a Speaker. With what Mr. Lapointe had said about the qualifications of Mr. Lemieux for the chair he was in hearty accord. He thought he could promise Mr. Lemieux that the Conservative members would give the speaker the same consideration which they had extended in the last house. Mr. Meighen presumed that Mr. Lapointe brought forward his motion, not as a member of the government but a member of the house for an ordinary constituency. "He could not speak as a member of the government because there is no government," added Mr. Meighen.

Robert Forke, Progressive leader, endorsed the appointment of Mr. Lemieux, and the member for Gaspe was then declared elected. He had been sitting at the far end of the chamber, and it was noted that he sat between two Independent members, Henri Bourassa, of Labelle, and J. S. Woodsworth, Labor leader from Winnipeg

The new Speaker was then escorted down the chamber by Messrs. Lapointe and Robb. He stood beside the chair while he made a brief speech of acceptance. He would, he said, be often reminded of what had been said of Alexander Mackenzie, that "duty was his love and conscience was his ruler." This inscription on the statue of Mackenzie on parliament hill faced him whenever he looked from the window of his office. He would continue to try and maintain the dignities, privileges, usages and customs of the mother of parliaments.

Speaker Applauded

Mr. Lemieux then took the chair and his first utterance was to declare the motion for his election carried. There was a general laugh mixed with congratulatory applause which had been accorded the Speaker from time to time as the ceremony proceeded. The mace was simultaneously placed on the table.

Beyond the reading of a couple of formal announcements concerning staff, there was no business before the house and the chamber immediately adjourned on motion of Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who is leading the House in the absence of Premier King.

One of the peculiarities of Thursday's proceedings was the method of carrying the mace. Usually borne over the shoulder of the sergeant-at-arms or his deputy, it rested in the hollow of his arm as the sergeant-at-arms preceded the Speaker out of the chamber after dismissal of the house. It is not carried shoulder-high until the Governor-General has attended the Parliament buildings, been officially informed of the election of a Speaker and tacitly approves the Commons' choice by reading the Speech from the Throne.

NON-CONFIDENCE MOTION STARTS CONFLICT

Never has a Parliament of Canada witnessed such a scene as that which occurred on Friday afternoon, when, on the opening day of the session which, in the past, has usually been allotted to drinking tea and lemonade at the receptions held by the wives of both the Speakers of the House of Commons and the Senate, there was waged a debate which, in temper and character, was as violent and strenuous as any that has ever taken place in a Canadian House of Commons. Those who expected a formal adjournment until Monday after the members of the Commons had returned from the Senate chamber when they heard His Excellency read the Speech from the Throne, were rudely deceived.

Immediately after returning from the Senate chamber, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, moved a vote of confidence in the Government, consideration of which he was willing to allow to be adjourned until Monday for discussion.

HON. RUDOLPHE LEMIEUX

Re-appointed Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons and highly commended by all parties for his statesmanlike qualities.

In a moment, Mr. Meighen, the leader of the Opposition, was on his feet and amidst resounding cheers from his followers objected to the motion on a point of order and called on Mr. Speaker to declare it out of order.

Cheers and counter-cheers greeted the leaders of both parties as they struggled to get the better of the argument. Mr. Meighen described the motion as contempt of Parliament while Mr. Lapointe argued that Parliament had been summoned to decide the issue as to which party was to carry on the administration.

The Progressive leader, Mr. Robert Forke, suggested that the matter might be adjourned until Monday, but the Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative member for Calgary West, argued that the question before the House was whether the resolution was one which could be moved without notice and clearly it was not.

The Hon. E. M. Macdonald, Minister of Defence, and the Hon. H. H. Stevens spoke, as did also Mr. Henri Bourassa, independent Liberal for Labelle, who suggested that the matter should be deferred until Monday. Finally the Conservatives won the first round of the battle when the Speaker announced that he would defer his ruling until Monday on the point of order.

The Hon. Ernest Lapointe then moved the formal motion that the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne be given precedence. Mr. Meighen at once moved an amendment of want of confidence in the Government. Notwithstanding the objections of Mr. Lapointe, the Speaker ruled that Mr. Meighen's amendment was in order, and he proceeded to debate it.

Attack by Meighen

Mr. Meighen argued that supporters of the late Government, meaning the King Government, are in a large minority in the House of Commons. He stated that 138 members of Parliament out of 245 were elected by the people of Canada against candidates of the Government, while the Government's own candidates were returned to the number of one hundred, yet the Government had the assurance to ask for a vote of confidence.

In reviewing the popular vote, he showed that Government candidates had received 1,266,000 votes while Conservative candidates had received 1,466,000 votes. He said that it was unprecedented for a government to carry on without a Prime Minister whose powers were very great. The functions and duties of the Prime Minister were supreme in importance and he was not only leader in the House of Commons, but the spokesman of the nation and was the only medium between Parliament and the Crown.

The Prime Minister had the right to choose his colleagues, but a government could not function in Parliament unless the Prime Minister was a member of one of the two Houses. Amidst loud cheers from his supporters, Mr. Meighen stated that the House of Commons should not take into account any Speech from the Throne which came from a government which had not a Prime Minister in either the Commons or the Senate.

Mr. Meighen concluded with a statement that the Conservative party had returned with the strongest group in the House and for that reason they asked for the right to present their program to Parliament.

Acting Leader Replies

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, acting leader of the Government, opened his reply to Mr. Meighen with a declaration that he welcomed the challenge from the Conservative leader. In proof of this he pointed out that the first act of the Government after the delivery of the Speech from the Throne was to invite a decision from the House. It had desired to show at once that it was not usurping the functions of Government.

Although he did not dispute the figures given by the leader of the Opposition as to the results of the elections, the Minister of Justice referred to the question asked by Mr. Bourassa as to whether Mr. Meighen counted the votes given to Patenaude candidates as Conservative votes and observed that it was rather interesting to see him claiming as his followers the men who ran under Mr. Patenaude's banner.

"I rise to defend the public honor of the Rt. Hon. Leader of the Government," Mr. Lapointe declared, and proceeded to give the Liberal estimate of Mr. Mackenzie King's course following the general elections. "Not only was it his right to do what he has done, but it was his duty. Anything else would have been a betrayal of his trust."

Mr. Lapointe observed that if the House were to overthrow the Government it would be for the purpose of putting another government in power that would better represent the opinion of the country. He took issue with the suggestion of a Toronto member in a public statement to the effect that the Progressive members should take no part in the decision of the question as to who should form the Government but should refrain from voting. Every member of the House, the Minister of Justice argued, had a responsibility in the issue.

THE DEBATE

A. M. Carmichael (Progressive, Kindersley) continued the debate on the non-confidence amendment of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen when the House of Commons disposed of preliminaries on Monday afternoon.

Parliament, said Mr. Carmichael, was meeting under unique conditions. He doubted whether any Parliament had met under similar conditions since Confederation, or whether any future Canadian Parliament would be confronted with such conditions. The position of the Progressives in the House was one of great importance. Usually the majority in the House of Commons ruled, but today not the largest but the second group was bringing down the legislation and attempting to function as a Government.

"If the amendment is defeated," said Mr. Carmichael, "it means that we, by our vote, say we have confidence in a defeated Government—that we have confidence in a group that was defeated by the country." The defeat of the amendment would mean that the Progressives were flouting the expressed will of the people at the polls.

Mr. Carmichael described the Progressive group as a "group of individuals representing public opinion." It was formed for the purpose of obtaining political action which could not be obtained under the old two-party system. "We are here as a protest against partyism in Canada."

R. S. White (Conservative, Mount Royal), spoke of the amendment of Mr. Meighen as a "bare narrative of plain, unvarnished facts," which none in the House could dispute. The situation was that the House met with a defeated, a decimated, a discredited, a degraded government endeavoring to carry on the affairs f the country. He regarded the Speech from the Throne as one long list of concessions to a party without whose support the Government would not last one hour. "Death-bed repentances are frequently subject to suspicion; political death-bed repentances always."

Hon. E. M. Macdonald declared that the actions of the Government since the recent election were justified under English precedents. The Liberal administration had taken the only proper constitutional course and had called Parliament at the earliest possible moment, in order to have the question of its right to continue in office passed upon by the House.

The position of the Government, stated Mr. Macdonald, was also supported by precedent in its action in summoning Parliament even though the Prime Minister had not a seat in the House of Commons. There was no statutory authority of any kind which stated that a minister of the Crown should have a seat in Parliament when appointed.

Hon. R. B. Bennett (Conservative, Calgary West) argued that the written law was not the only law of Parliament. It could not be properly contended that in the existing circumstances Parliament was functioning as a Parliament. He held that Premier King should not be allowed to "seize power by a trick."

Hon. Lucien Cannon, solicitor-general, said the House was confronted with one of the most momentous problems ever submitted to a Canadian Parliament; and he had no doubt that the members would reach their decision "guided by the sound principles of constitutional law and constitutional precedent."

If the House of Commons dismissed the Government, the retiring Government would have to designate another to carry on the affairs of Canada. Presuming that Meighen was called on, where would he find a sustaining majority?

T. W. Bird (Progressive-Nelson), stated that the question raised in the House whether Parliament could function with or without a Prime Minister was "about as sensible as whether it can function without one of these pages."

The Liberals had disappointed the country but the Conservatives were no loss to blame for they had backed them up.

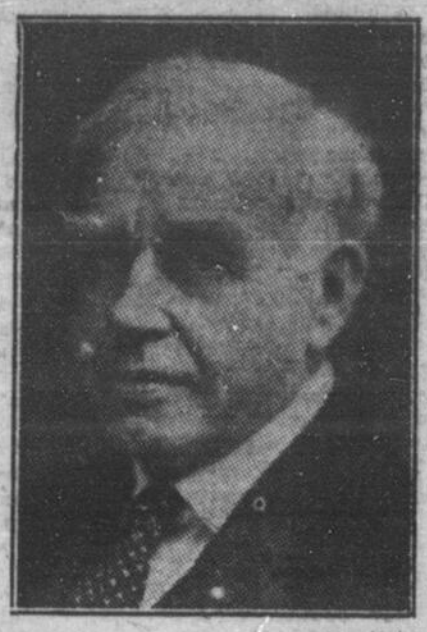
Mr. Bird concluded by saying that his vote would be for the party which gave a frank, honest expression of its policies.

Henri Bourassa (Independent, Labelle) moved the adjournment of the debate.

The Hon. W. B. Ross, Senator for Cape Breton, was on Friday elected leader of the Conservative party in the Senate. Senator Ross succeeds the late Sir James Lougheed, who died several months ago.

LAST CHANCE

The special $1 offer to new subscribers ends on January 30, 1926.



W. F. McLEAN, M.P.

A new picture of "the father of the House" who again took his seat in the Canadian Commons this week.

Mexican Train Bandits Kill Sixty

Ruthless Massacre of Men, Women and Children by Declared "Revolutionists"

A number of survivors who have arrived in Mexico City report that the train on which they were passengers was boarded at a small station near Guadalajara by twenty men carrying rifles, who stationed themselves at the doors of each coach and, without warning, opened fire upon the passengers in the second and third-class coaches. They continued firing without mercy, killing fifty of the passengers and all soldier guards, numbering ten.

Wynkoop, one of the survivors, said: "I saw several dead Mexican women and children, in addition to men; how many I don't know. I could not see. It was a ruthless massacre and a most terrible sight. Even now I can hardly believe that such an awful thing happened.

"I doubt if anybody will ever accurately know the number of dead and wounded. I saw wounded men die and others killed instantly. I saw one aged woman writhing in terrible agony, her body shot open. I saw a little baby shot through the heart. I saw bodies so burned as to be almost indistinguishable from the charred timbers of the coaches. Altogether it was a perfect nightmare of incredibly wanton blood-thirstiness.

"The sole and only mercy, which I cannot explain, was shown to foreigners. Not a foreigner was killed. A number of Germans in the Pullman, together with passengers of other nationalities, escaped unhurt.

"Although the bandits did not harm any foreigners in the Pullman, they took all valuables from the men, but did not rob the foreign women. After they had done their work of massacre and robbery, the bandits, who had with them an expert engineer, ran the train to Yurecuaro station, looted the town, wrecked the depot, destroyed telegraph wires, shot more Mexicans, disembarked all the foreigners and ran the train for a short distance. They then burned and wrecked every coach, stripping the express baggage car of all valuables. Many of the bodies of the murdered Mexicans were cremated.

"The bandits next boarded the engine after loading it with the loot and made their escape. Not a single shot was fired at them, for the soldier guards were killed on the first attack, and the passengers were too fearful to attempt resistance."

The murderers were heard to shout: "We are not bandits; we are revolutionaries."

Through the bleak mountain fastness of the states of Michoacan, Jalisco and Guerrero, 4,000 picked federal troops are in pursuit of 20 bandits. The troops, operating under the direct orders of President Calles, will return in disgrace or else bring back the bandits—dead or alive.

PRINCE OF WALES' PLANS

Foreign Tour Arranged for This Year is Abandoned.

Plans for the Prince of Wales to make another foreign tour during 1926 have been abandoned, it is announced and the Prince probably will not leave the British Isles during the next year.

This is taken by many as confirmation of the reports that the engagement of the heir to the throne, and possibly his marriage to Princess Astrid of Sweden will be accomplished within this time.

Instead of making a tour abroad, the Prince is planning a busy year within the island kingdom. He has made known his intention to take a more prominent part in national affairs, and a long list of engagements for the year is being arranged. The Prince will make a tour of many English cities and may also visit the Irish Free States and Ulster.

The spring months will be spent in London, which coincides with the plans for the visit of Princess Astrid to Buckingham Palace, and which will allow the Prince to attend many ceremonies in his honor, which were postponed on account of the death of Queen Mother Alexandra.

His brothers, the Duke of York and Prince Henry, probably will undertake foreign tours as substitutes for the Prince of Wales. The Duke of York is already scheduled to make a tour of India and British possessions in the Far East.

CARDINAL MERCIER'S CONDITION

Illness Incurable, But May Linger For Weeks.

The condition of Cardinal Mercier, who was recently operated on, remains unchanged. However, the incurable nature of his illness was reiterated and it was agreed that there was no hope of his recovery, although he still might linger some weeks.

"I know that many prayers are being offered for me, and that all hopes are not yet lost," the aged primate told a priest whom he insisted upon receiving, despite his precarious condition.

"My operation was a complete success, but my stomach has failed me, or has almost failed me. There is nothing more they can do."

Declaring that the holy sacrament was administered Wednesday at his own request, he added: "When my health was good I always said I wished to receive the last sacrament, not when I was compelled to receive it, but while I could still receive it, and I feel myself a little better since."

BRITISH LIBERAL SPLIT

Mond, Former Close Political Associate of Lloyd George, Assails His Land Policy.

The width of the split in the Liberal party over David Lloyd George's land proposals is revealed in a speech by Sir Alfred Mond to his constituents at Carmarthen. Sir Alfred, who has long been one of Lloyd George's closest political associates, expressed uncompromising hostility to the proposed creation of more officials to control agriculture and protested against any attempt to adhesion to the original or revised land proposals as a test of loyalty to Liberalism. He certainly could never accept such a position and he was speaking not only for himself, but for many others, he said.

Sir Alfred repudiated the suggestion that he was attempting to supersede Lloyd George in the Liberal leadership of the House of Commons. Commentators remark that it is probably no more than a coincidence that Mond should be talking in this strain at the present time when political circles are discussing the possibility of a Liberal-Labor alliance, meanwhile, Lloyd George who has been holidaying on the Italian Riviera with some of his intimate political colleagues, is hastening home on account of the illness of his daughter, Megan Lloyd George.

URGE NATIONALIZATION OF MINES

British Miners Preparing For Life and Death Struggle When Subsidy Expires.

"We will fight if we have to, and, in that event, we are going to put forward the nationalization of coal mines as an economic necessity."

Thus, Arthur J. Cook, aggressive leader of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, replied to a question regarding what the miners intended to do when the Government coal subsidy—granted last August to avoid a strike—expires on May 1.

Government, mine owners and miners are preparing for industrial warfare which would involve a strike of 4,500,000 men if it developed.

Cook, who is leading the miners' fight, is described as 'Emperor Cook.' A short, alert, sandy-haired man, of 40 years, he is typically British. He speaks quietly but incisively without hesitation.

"It is a life or death struggle for the miners," Cook said. "We have the backing of the entire industrial movement, for they know the fight is theirs too. It is a fight to maintain decent wages and decent hours. Our present condition is such that there can be no compromise on those points.

"Therefore, it appears that there will be, on May 1, a trial of strength between owners and workers, and the miners are preparing for the struggle, as is the whole Trade Union movement.

"We are putting forward the question of nationalization of the mines as an economic necessity. To us it is not a political question but an economic one; because of international competition in coal and the lack of co-ordination in production and distribution. The owners say they are losing money, but there are mines making huge profits because they have amalgamated and improved the technique of production and distribution.

"Naturally we hope for a peaceful settlement. But we cannot and will not give away the results of 30 years' struggling without a fight.

"Our industrial alliance comprises 4,500,000 men. We are arranging for food distribution and we are determined to fight to the finish to retain the working conditions it has taken us so long to win."

THE MOSUL DISPUTE

Ferid Bey Would Re-Open Whole Question

The Turkish Ambassador, Ferid Bey, saw Premier Baldwin recently, and presented Turkey's reply to the British Prime Minister's proposals for negotiations over Mosul. The Westminster Gazette says that the reply is courteous, but does not carry matters much further; it does not refuse to negotiate, but suggests the re-opening of the whole question from the beginning, as though the League of Nations had never given a decision on the question.

This proposition, it is added, the British Government cannot accept. Thus the matter seems to be deadlocked.

UNITED STATES ENTERS PROTEST

Turkish Supertax on American Products Causing Dissatisfaction.

Without waiting for instructions from Washington, the United States Embassy at Constantinople lost no time in filing a protest with the Turkish Government against what it feels is unwarranted discrimination. Recent Turkish legislation has placed a tax on commodities imported from the United States amounting to eight times the customs duty assessed on merchandise from countries which have signed commercial treaties with Turkey. It is against the imposition of such duties that the American Embassy protests. It is not believed that Turkey's move has been made with the intention of forcing the ratification of the Lausanne Treaty, but solely to increase the country's revenue and incidentally to penalize nations which have refrained from negotiating commercial treaties with Turkey, and therefore do not benefit by the favored nation clause.

United States imports by Turkey approximate $7,000,000 annually, chiefly automobiles, oil, agricultural implements and flour.

Several European powers are expected to make similar protests.

U. S. BANS OLD WORLD WHEAT

The importation of wheat from India, Japan, China, Australia, the Union of South Africa, Italy and Spain, is prohibited by a new quarantine effective February 1, 1926, and announced on Wednesday by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The purpose of the quarantine is to prevent infestation in the United States from flag smut of wheat. The quarantine will apply to all varieties of wheat and wheat products, except such as have been so milled or so processed as to have destroyed flag smut spores.

Also under the new ruling, oats, barley and rye will not be barred, as formerly, from Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, India, Japan and Australia.

THE PLACE OF EXECUTION

(The Security Pact was signed in London)
—The Evening News, London.

BRITISH OLD AGE PENSIONS

Over Half a Million Dollars Disbursed in Initial Instalment.

One of the outstanding social reforms brought about by the Baldwin Government, the extension of old age pensions to include also pensions for widows and orphans came into operation on Wednesday when the first pensions became payable under the new law.

About $640,000 were disbursed as the first instalment. The claimants were about 140,000 widows with 270,000 children and 10,000 orphans.

This reform is part of the program for national insurance against unemployment, sickness, old age and death which program applies to all workers of both sexes earning less than £250 ($1,250) a year—approximately 15,000,000 workers.

It is estimated that it affects 70 per cent. of the entire population of the United Kingdom.

DEVASTATING FLOODS IN MEXICO

Countryside Under Water and Many Lives Lost

Special dispatches to the Los Angeles Times says that devastating floods are sweeping the Santiago Ixcuintla district, state of Nayarit, Mexico.

The governor of Nayarit in a telegram to the state's deputies in Mexico city is described as estimating the loss of life at 500 and the property damage a 3,000,000 pesos.

The dispatches also say messages from Durango report that crops have been destroyed and that miles of country-side are under water as the result of three days of torrential rains. Rivers have reached a height of some five feet above their normal levels.

Brazilian Ambassador R. De Lima Silva and his wife narrowly escaped being mobbed when he attempted to cross a street near the Akasaka Place in front of the regent, Crown Prince Hirohito, who was returning from a military parade.

A test of World Court strength in the U. S. Senate came unexpectedly on Wednesday afternoon by a vote of 54 to 16, a resolution offered by Senator Reed of Missouri, for an investigation of alleged propaganda in favor of the court and the foreign debt settlements was defeated. For two hours Senator Reed bitterly assailed the court, declaring that the tribunal is not a "World Court" at all, but a "League Court," and that Johan Bassett Moore was made a judge of the court so that he could play the part of "a decoy duck" to lure the United States into the "league pond."

Asserting that existing advertising rates are too low, Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of the New York Times, told advertising men at a luncheon of the advertising club that every issue of the Times cost the owners $50,000, or approximately 14 cents a copy.

Premier Briand has sent a letter to Captain Gordon Canning, peace emissary of the Riffian leader, Abd el Krim, explaining that he is unable to receive him.

Mints in the United States turned out 308,646,886 coins, valued at $216,486,865, for domestic use during 1925. There were 10,124,750 gold coins, valued at $192,410,000, minted, and 3,342,036 silver pieces, worth $19,874,218, turned out.

Queen's University, Kingston, established by Royal Charter eighty years ago, finds it necessary to launch a campaign for the raising of an endowment and extension fund for $2,500,000 through an appeal addressed to graduates and other former students, friends and the general public of Canada and the United States.

The new French Ambassador, Henry Berenger, left on Wednesday for the United States accompanied by several experts from the Finance Ministry, whose presence indicates that settlement of the war debts will be M. Berenger's first care.

With the coming into operation of the forty-four hour week in trade unions throughout New South Wales, policemen are also demanding a similar concession. As an alternative they will accept a substantial increase in salary.

For the maintenance of its working capital account, the city of Montreal is offering its securities for sale to the extent of $7,000,000 in 4 1-2 per cent. bonds, maturing in 20 years.

Marshal Feng Yu-Hsiang, whose decision to retire from public life was announced last week, explains that he is taking this step because of his "desire that wars may end."

Montreal Presbytery and Temperance

At the last meeting of the Montreal Presbytery of the United Church of Canada the Social Service Committee of the Presbytery presented a comprehensive report dealing with the present scope and functions of the Committee and the urgent need of the Churches devoting more thought to the pressing social problems which confront them in the Province of Quebec.

Incorporated in this report were the following paragraphs dealing with the temperance situation. It was the unanimous wish of the Presbytery that this portion of the report should receive the widest publicity and that every member of the Presbytery should receive a printed copy of it.

THE REPORT

While nearly every civilized nation in the world, at this time, is earnestly seeking to rigidly restrict or eliminate altogether the liquor traffic, we find six of the nine provinces of the Dominion of Canada tolerating and, legislatively, extending the life and the power of the traffic.

From the severe reactions that have taken place in Canada during the last four years it is quite apparent that the liquor interests of the world, in a last desperate stand, are concentrating upon this country and upon our great neighbor to the South. They realize that if both of these nations go dry, and remain dry, the world will go dry. It is now or never with the organized liquor traffic.

For over four years the Province of Quebec has been under what is called "Government Control." Government Control naturally suggests restriction, limitation, reduction, but in Quebec it has meant the opposite. The word "Control" is a decided misnomer here, rather it is "Sale" with every letter of the word capitalized and underlined.

By reason of the extensive liquor propaganda which has been carried on in the public press of this and other lands many are under the impression that the Quebec system of dealing with the traffic in intoxicants is ideal and most successful, in fact worthy of the imitation of the nations of the world.

INDISPUTABLE FACTS

We would call the attention of the people of our Churches to the following indisputable facts:

(1.) **Liquor Sales Greatly Increased:**—Since Government Control was introduced in 1921 the combined sales of the Liquor Commission and the brewers have increased by several millions of dollars each year, reaching in 1924 to over $35,000,000. In addition to this huge amount for a population of a little more than two millions of people, are the unknown sales of over 7,000 licensed places such as taverns, hotels, cafes, clubs, etc. These additional sales have been modestly estimated to amount to $25,000,000, making the total drink bill of the province $60,000,000.

(2.) **Liquor Consumption Increased:**—The consumption of liquor has increased tremendously during the last four years. According to the last published annual report of the Quebec Liquor Commission the increase in the consumption of beer over the year previous was 3,444,710 gallons or an increase of 15 per cent. The increase in wines was 72½ per cent. The decrease in hard spirits such as whiskey, brandy, etc., for the first half of the year was only about 5 per cent. We have no figures for the latter half of the year.

(3.) **Drinking Facilities Considerably Extended:**—The facilities for purchasing liquor have been greatly extended. In three years the number of permits or licenses grew from 1562 in 1921 to 1947 in 1923—an increase of almost 33 1-3 per cent, and the number of Liquor Commission Stores from 64 to 86—an increase of over 33 1-3 per cent. During the past year the number of permits granted and Liquor Commission Stores established has been substantially augmented—the exact number has not yet been made public.

Increased sales, increased consumption and increased facilities for procuring intoxicating liquor can only result in one thing—**increased drunkenness,** for Government Control has no magic power to transform the character of alcohol. Whatever the system of control obtains alcohol, inherently, is the same. It never changes It never fails to intoxicate.

The figures indicating a very large reduction in the number of arrests and convictions for drunkenness since the advent of Government Control and which have been published by the Liquor Commission and those interested in the traffic form no criterion of the actual amount of drunkenness existing in the province, for it must be remembered that only those who are violently or embarrassingly drunk are ever arrested.

The day-time evidences of drunkenness may not be as conspicuous as in other days but the night-time evidences are most manifest—in the hotels, the cafes, the taverns, the multiplying clubs, the dance-halls and the homes. Drink has become so "respectable," through Government handling, that it has entered hundreds of homes that four years ago would not have tolerated it. This is the tragedy of Government Control, as it exists in Quebec, it greatly promotes home-drinking.

Dry Areas Diminishing:—Under Government Control the dry areas of the province are gradually being reduced in number. In 1917 out of 1187 municipalities, 1097 were dry. There were then only 90 wet municipalities in the whole province. In 1924 that number had increased to 259—an increase of almost 300 per cent.

It is the declared policy of the Government to bring all the municipalities of the province under the Quebec Liquor Act—either under the "license" or "no license" status. Through the growing business of the Mail Order Department of the Liquor Commission, the presence of liquor posters along the highways, the increasing difficulty of enforcing local option laws while adjoining territories are wet, and the uncontrollable illicit operations, many dry municipalities ore being forced into the wet column.

Rampant Bootlegging And Illicit Manufacture And Sale:—A fifth evil which has increased under Government Control is bootlegging and the illicit manufacture and sale of liquor.

Two successive Archbishops of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Quebec have in no uncertain terms denounced this evil in their pastorals and have warned their people against the practice upon the pain of extreme ecclesiastical penalties. In October last Archbishop Roy of Quebec began a crusade in the Eastern part of the province against illicit operations. Last winter President Foster of the Montreal Trade and Labor Council declared that to his knowledge, there were in Montreal alone, at least, 1,000 illicit places. Even the Liquor Commission itself admits its inability to adequately cope with the evil. On page 60 of its last annual report appear these candid words:

> "Notwithstanding our efforts we are well aware that the illicit resorts still exist, and that we shall never succeed in permanently closing up such places. Our experience clearly demonstrates that as soon as investigations and arrests are made in one of these resorts, business starts up again almost immediately afterwards with the same illegal methods."

THE CHURCH'S DUTY

In view of the growing menace of liquor conditions in the Province of Quebec the Social service Committee would urge upon the ministers and membership of this Presbytery the faithful and persistent inculcation of temperance principles in the pulpit, the Sunday School, the Young People's organizations, the home and the social circle.

To do otherwise is to be drawn into the moral maelstrom which is threatening the people of this province as never before. We would emphasize the critical need of frequent sermons upon the subject from the pulpit and the special observance of Temperance Sunday in our Sunday-schools. We would urge upon our people a greater interest in and a greater support of those agencies within and without the Church that are endeavoring to combat the evil of drink and what are seeking at this time to organize and educate the youth and the electorate of this province.

We highly recommend for the use of our teachers in our schools an illustrated quarterly called YOUNG CANADA which is published by the Quebec Prohibition Federation.

We learn with sincere regret that "THE MONTREAL WITNESS" is passing through deep waters. Because of its strong stand for Church Union it has lost several thousands of subscribers. We feel that it is the duty of our people to stand by this paper, which for eighty years and more has been the fearless champion of righteousness and sobriety in our land, so that it may be able to continue its unselfish and patriotic work.

Shortly the Quebec Legislature will be meeting. We submit to you a number of suggested amendments to the Quebec Liquor Act which have already received the endorsation of the Annual Meeting of the Quebec Prohibition Federation and which will be presented in a few days to the Prime Minister. We trust that they may receive your endorsation as well.

PETITION TO PRIME MINISTER

(1.) That Section 24 of the Alcoholic Liquor Act be so amended that the letter and the spirit of the law be clearly made to harmonize, namely that only one bottle of liquor shall be sold to any purchaser in one day, subject, of course, to the special exceptions now indicated in the Act.

That to this end a Card-index or Permit system be introduced by which all purchases may be duly recorded and the obtaining of large quantities of liquor by the same individuals at one store or several stores in one day may be prevented.

(2.) That the liquor stores be required by the Commission and the Government to carefully observe the present provisions of the Act in Section 42 in regard to selling:

(1.) to any person who has not reached the age of 18 years;

(2.) to any interdicted person;

(3.) to any keeper or inmate of a disorderly house;

(4.) to any person already convicted of drunkenness or of any offence caused by drunkenness;

(5.) to any person who habitually drinks alcoholic liquor to excess, etc.

That the Commission put these provisions into effect by sending the registered letter, as called for in the Act, to all vendors.

That the Government enact a severe penalty for infraction of these provisions by the employees of the Liquor Commission.

That the Government amend Section 42, Paragraph L., to read thus: "to any person who is a minor."

III. That the Government enact a provision which will prevent the present practice of sending liquor by mail into the "dry" areas of the province.

IV. That Section 34 be amended by the addition of Clause 3A as follows; "The Commission must refuse to consider any application for a permit for the sale of any alcoholic beverage in any polling subdivision in any city or town municipality, whose population exceeds five thousand inhabitants, unless such application is accompanied by a petition signed by a majority of the bona-fide ratepayers residing or having their place of business in such polling sub-division; moreover,

That notice of all such applications (giving names and addresses of applicants and proposed establishments) shall be posted by the Commission in a public place and advertised in one "French and in one English daily newspaper; that the names of all petitioners supporting such applications shall be available to any ratepayer, at least, ten days before decision is made; that the right of making opposition, for cause, before the Commission be provided for; and

That no permits shall be granted and no liquor stores established in any polling sub-division where opposition is offered, unless and until the validity of the applications opposed shall have been confirmed by the Commission, after a public hearing.

V. Your petitioners desire to emphasize the fact that they are unalterably opposed to any extension of the privileges of liquor dealers in the province.

VI. We respectfully request your Government, as a matter of international courtesy and good neighborliness, to cooperate with the American Government in every possible way in preventing rum-running from the Province of Quebec into the United States.

VII. That your Government be asked to prohibit the advertising of liquor in the public press, in street-cars, or other conveyances, or on bill-boards or in any public place.

DRY LECTURES IN LOCAL DISTRICTS

Quebec, Dec. 30.—(Star Special)—Intending to carry on a temperance campaign throughout the province or at least in the eastern section, the religious authorities have appointed on official lecturer who will speak at various points in the course of the coming year. The appointment was confirmed today when it was learned that Rev. Abbe Ulric Couture, a local clergyman, had been chosen to carry on these duties.

NO LIQUOR STORES

Cap de la Madeleine is a Pilgrimage Point

(Special to The Gazette)

Quebec, December 30.—Because the municipality of Cap de la Madeleine is a pilgrimage point, and members of the clergy have raised strong objection to the Quebec Liquor Commission opening stores or granting licenses to taverns there, the Quebec Liquor Commissioners have refused to allow the Quebec liquor law to come in force in that town, it was announced today by the Commission. In fact, an official letter was forwarded today to the authorities of the town to the effect that, though request had been made by some of the ratepayers asking that the advantages of the law should extend to their town, it has been decided not to allow such a change, and to maintain the existing prohibition.

The reason given was that representations had been made by the Bishop of the diocese and by the clergy, that the granting of licenses in a town known to be the point of many pilgrimages each year would be a rather dangerous move, and that abuses might result. The commissioners, on account of this suggestion thought it wiser not to receive favorably the request made by some of the ratepayers.

A QUEBEC PRIEST'S PASSIONATE APPEAL

Just before the vote on the continuation of license in Rock Island, Quebec, last December, Rev. Father Denis of Sherbrooke delivered a most forceful address in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Rock Island.

This address, without doubt, contributed in no small measure, to the dry victory which followed. Rock Island two years ago voted for license under the Quebec Liquor Act. This reversal for the Wets indicates a turning of the tide in the province in favor of true temperance.

The Stanstead Journal has given the following account of the address of Rev. Father Denis:

"Father Denis spoke first in French, then briefly in English. In both addresses he dealt particularly with the vote of Rock Island recently. Responsibility was the keynote of both addresses, and in the final summing up, the priest appealed to Roman Catholics to vote en bloc against license. Touching the matter of bootlegging, the visiting priest told his people that if they would be responsible for conditions bred by such sale, but that they could not be held accountable for the illegal traffic which they had not endorsed,

'No License a General Benefit'

At the beginning of his address in English, Father Denis said he would try to convince his hearers that for their own benefit and for the benefit of their neighbors they must vote against legalizing the sale of beer and wine.

Jesus Christ, on the eve of his death, had commanded his brethren to "Love one another as I love you." The obligation of the individual did not end with saving his own soul.

Once a great French Catholic from France went to see the Pope, and the Pope said: "The Church needs many more like you for the salvation of souls." This man was a layman, not a priest.

Too many men seemed to think that only priests should work for the salvation of others, and that laymen, the men of the world, are obligated only to save themselves. This was certainly false theory and error, because all were responsible for the salvation of others. "Love one another as I love you."

Responsibility For Personal Influence

Continuing, the priest said that every man had a certain influence, sometimes more, sometimes less, for which he was responsible. Even if one wished to have no influence, he was bound to have a certain amount in spite of himself, and for the right use of this influence he was responsible. If this influence be used for the benefit of one's neighbors, for the uplift of one's brothers in Jesus Christ, such a one would certainly acquire a reward in Heaven. On the other hand, if one's influence be not used for the good and benefit of one's neighbors, then one would acquire a serious responsibility which could have been avoided.

Further, the priest contended that the responsibility was before the people and they must not shun it. Certainly to some

(Continued on page 29)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Can any reader of the Questions and Answers page oblige the Editor with a copy of Lewis's "School Days," a book published about 75 years ago?

Arthur F. Bradley, Virginia, U.S.A.—Write Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Ottawa.

C. W. Barker, Ont.—Perhaps you could get the information you want if you wrote F. W. Lamplough, 40 Alexander St., Montreal.

A.M., Ont.—Sorry, but we cannot publish the poem asked for.

RAILWAY HISTORY

W. H. T., Saskatchewan,—Please tell me why the Dominion Government took over the Canadian Northern, the G.T.P., and the G.T. Railways, and what they paid for them. What was the cost of the other part of the National Railways. Was it to stop the C.P.R. getting control of them, or was it because the provincial governments were responsible for the bonds of said railways, and why did they cost double what they were worth?

Answer.—During the ten-year period previous to the war, Canada built railways throughout the country in a most unwise and extravagant manner. Private promoters were chiefly responsible, but were aided and often foolishgly encouraged by all dominion and provincial governments. Shortly after the war broke out, the Canadian Northern got into financial difficulties, partly as a result of war conditions, but more because of unsound financial practises. To allow this railway to fail might have precipitated a panic, and the government guaranteed interest on this railway's securities. A commission was appointed to investigate the whole railway situation. It recommended the eventual taking over of the C.N.R., G.T.P., and G.T.R. railways and their incorporation with other publicly owned roads—the terms to be decided by arbitration. In pursuance of this policy the government purchased all the common shares in the C.N.R. in 1917. In 1919 the Grand Trunk found itself unable to pay the interest charges on its subsidiary, the G.T.P. The government, the largest creditor, had the railway put in the hands of a receiver. To keep faith with thousands of colonists, it kept operating the road. The Grand Trunk shareholders agreed to sell out their holdings to the government at a price to be decided by arbitration. Both the preference and common shares were declared by the arbitrators to be worthless. But the government had already guaranteed many millions of dollars' worth of bonds for the various lines.

The total capital debt of the Canadian National railways is now $2,207,502,645. About half of this sum is owed to the public treasury. The remainder is owed to private investors or bonds, etc., guaranteed by the government. Of the government holdings almost one-half represents expenditures on government railways previous to acquisition of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk. It is impossible to give a detailed report of the amount paid for each component part of the present system. The government intends to issue this within a few weeks, when the Witness will deal with it. The excess cost was due to duplication and extravagance.

WORDS WANTED

M.M., Innisfail, Alta., asks for the words of the poem "Mizpah". Some of the lines are:

"Go thou thy way, and I mine apart yet not afar,
Only thin veil hangs between the pathways where we are.
I'll leave thee to the care of Him who cares for you and me."

Stanley Sillence, Manitou, wants the words of "Express 1169" and "The Prisoner's Song."

Miss Nora Burns writes: Received your letter reminding me of the Montreal Witness and Canadian Homestead to renew. We like it very much and would be lonesome without it. I would appreciate it very much if you or any of your readers could supply me with the words of the song entitled, "The Old Folks at Home", one verse of which is as follows:

"The old folks at home where my forefathers dwelt,
Where a child at the feet of mother I knelt,

WORDS SUPPLIED

Reader, Quebec.—Please publish the words of the poem entitled, "Psalm of Work," which appeared not long ago in Forbes Magazine from the pen of Sidney W. Mase.

A PSALM OF WORK

It's great to be alive and be
A part of all that's going on;
To live and work and feel and see
Life lived each day from early dawn;
To rise and with the morning light
Go forth until the hours grow late,
Then joyously return at night
And rest from honest toil—it's great!

It's great to be a living part
Of all the surging world alive,
And lend a hand in field and mart,
A worker in this human hive;
To live and learn and dare and do,
Nor ever shirk or deviate
From course or purpose we pursue
Until the goal is won—it's great!

It's great to realize that we
Are of a latent power possessed
To be what we are willed to be,
And equal unto any test;
That of ourselves we may achieve
To worthy deeds and high estate,
If we but in our powers believe
It can and will be done—it's great!

It's great and wonderful to know
That all we have to do is do,
That if we will to grow we'll grow,
And reach the mark we have in view;
To know that we're a vital part
Of all that is, nor hesitate
With all of skill and mind and heart
To work and win—it's simply great!

Mrs. W. B., Ontario, asks for the words of Will Carlton's well known poem. They follow:

THE NEW CHURCH ORGAN

(By Will Carlton)

They've got a bran new organ, Sue,
For all their fuss and search;
They've done just what they said they'd do,
And fetched it into church.
They're bound the critter shall be seen,
And on the preacher's right,
They've hoisted up their new machine,
In everybody's sight.
They've got a chorister and choir,
Agin my voice and vote,
For it was never my desire
To praise the Lord by note.

I've been a sister good an' true
For five and thirty years;
I've done what seemed my part to do,
An' prayed my duty clear;
I've sung the hymns both slow and quick,
Just as the preacher read,
An' twice when Deacon Tubbs was sick
I took the fork and led.
An' now their bold new-fangled ways
Is coming all about;
An' I, right in my latter days,
Am crowded fairly out.

Today the preacher, good old dear,
With tears all in his eyes,
Read—"I can read my title clear
To mansions in the skies."
I always like that blessed hymn—
I s'pose I al'ays will;
It somehow gratifies my whim,
In good old Octonville;
But when that choir got up to sing,
I could not catch a word;
They sing the most dog-gondest thing
A body ever heard.

Some worldly chaps were standing near,
An' when I see'd them grin,
I bid farewell to every fear
And waded boldly in.
I thought I'd chase their tune along
And tried with all my might;
But though my voice is good and strong,
I couldn't steer it right;
When they was high, then I was low,
And also contra-wise;
And I too fast, or they too slow
To mansions in the skies.

And after every verse, you know,
They played a little tune,
I didn't understand an' so
I started it too soon.
I pitched it pretty middling high,
I fetched a lusty tone.
But, oh, alas! I found that I
Was singing there alone!
They laughed a little, I am told,
But I had done my best,
An' not a wave of trouble rolled
Across my peaceful breast.

An' Sister Brown—I could but look—
She sits right front of me;
She never was no singing book,
An' never meant to be;
But then she always tried to do
The best she could, she said;
She understood the tune right through,
An' kept it with her head;
But when she tried this morning, oh,
I had to laugh or cough;
It kept her head a-obbin' so,
It e'en a'most came off.

An' Deacon Tubbs—he all broke down;
As one might well suppose;
He took one look at Sister Brown,
An' meekly scratched his nose.
He looked his hymn-book thro' and thro',
And laid it on the seat,
An' then a pensive sigh he drew
An' looked completely beat;
An' when they took another bout,
He didn't even rise,
But drawed his red bandanner out,
An' wiped his weeping eyes.

I've been a sister good an' true,
For five an' thirty-year;
I've done what seemed my part to do,
An' prayed my duty clear.
But death will stop my voice I know,
For he is on my track,
An' some day I to church will go,
An' never more come back,
An' when the folks begin to sing—
Whenever that may be—
I do not want a patent thing
A-squealin' over me.

FARMER JOHN AND HIS TEMPERANCE SHEEP

Mrs A. J. Ball writes, forwarding the words of the above named poem in reply to a request from Mrs. J.C., Nova Scotia. She says: "I like every part of the Witness. My father took it from 1866 to 1877. My husband took it from 1880 to 1899 and I have taken it since.

Now young folks, will you hear my story?
It was truly told to me,
Of the temperance scheme of John the farmer,
In the land of Gennessee.
He told his boys one fine spring morning,
If they all the pledge would keep,
He'd give each one, to help him remember,
Such a likely year-old sheep.
Chorus:—
The boys all said, "Oh yes," and John the farmer cried,
Oh ho! I've temperance sheep aplenty;
Every one shall be supplied.

Now, I must own that John the farmer
Was a trifle apt to take
A 'wee bit drop' from his decanter,
Only for his stomach's sake.
"But a temperance pledge is a cure for folly
All the young," he said, "should keep."
And so he felt most uncommon jolly
As he gave away his sheep.
Chorus:—
Well pleased, I ween, was John the farmer,
Until Jack, a sly young elf,
Said, "Father, say, now, hadn't you better
Take a year-old sheep yourself?"
Down fell the eyes of John the farmer,
And he kept them down until
He signed the pledge that lay on the table,
As he said, "My boys, I will!"

Inquirer, Prince Edward Island.—Have you seen the composite poem entitled "Life" containing extracts from many authors which make quite a readable story in poetry?

LIFE—A POEM

Why all this toil for triumphs for an hour?
(Young.)
Life's a short summer—man a flower.
(Dr. Johnson.)
By turns we catch the vital breath and die—
(Pope.)
The cradle and the tomb, alas! too nigh.
(Prior.)
To be is better far than not to be, (Sewall.)
Though all man's life may seem a tragedy.
(Spencer.)
But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb, (Daniel.)
The bottom's but shallow whence they come.
(Sir Walter Raleigh.)
Your fate is but the common fate of all;
(Longfellow.)
Unmingled joys here to no man bemall.
(Southwell.)
Nature to each allots his proper sphere,
(Congreve.)
Fortune makes folly her peculiar care.
(Churchill.)
Custom does often reason overrule,
(Armstrong.)
A cruel sunshine on a fool. (Rochester.)
Live well, how long or short—permit to heaven; (Milton.)
Those who forgive the most shall be most forgiven. (Bally.)
Sin may be clasped so close you cannot see its face; (French.)
Vile intercourse where virtue has no place.
(Somerville.)
Then keep each passion down, however dear,
(Thomson.)
Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.
(Byron.)
Her sensual snares let faithless pleasures lay,
(Smollet.)
With craft and skill—to ruin and betray.
(Crabbe.)
Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise,
(Messinger.)
We masters grow of all that we despise.
(Cowley.)
Oh, then, remove that impious self-esteem;
(Beattie.)
Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream.
(Cowper.)
Think not ambition wise because 'tis brave;
(Davenant.)
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.
(Gray.)
What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat,
(Willis.)
Only destruction to the brave and great.
(Addison.)
What's all the gaudy glitter of a crown?
(Dryden.)
The way to bliss lies not on beds of down.
(J. Quarles.)
How long we live not years but actions tell;
(Watkins.)
The man lives twice who lives the first life well.
(Merrick.)
Make then, while yet we may, your God your friend,
(Mason.)
Whom Christians worship, yet none comprehend.
(Hill.)
The trust that's given guard, and to yourself be just,
(Dana.)
But live how we can, yet die we must.
(Shakespeare.)

How to Brighten Country Life

The following answers were received by the Witness to a question:—

"What, in your opinion, can be done to furnish or stimulate a further volume of healthy entertainment and recreation for farm folk? (We would like to have helpful replies to this question, particularly for discussion in the Witness and Homestead.)

Answers will be published from week to week as space permits.

MOVIES FOR THE DEAF

A married son who is almost quite deaf and his deaf wife, go very frequently to the movies and enjoy doing so. It means good entertainment for them, shut off as they are from most of the social life around them, but the rest of our family enjoy our life on the farm: we are interested in our work, our church, our neighbors and always have plenty to read, have a Ford which takes us to church, not away from it. We know this routine does not satisfy all young people, but we have lots of friends, and are happy doing our part.

WANTED—LEADERS

Community activities for the above or any other purpose depend on a few leaders. Lack of leadership is our greatest lack to-day. Leadership may be developed in our schools by paying more attention to the development of the imagination. Any group of young people who have had their imaginative faculties encouraged and developed and trained toward a definite purpose will provide all the entertainment any rural community may desire.

LAUDS SIMPLE LIFE

The entertainment provided to-day is often more injurious than helpful, in my opinion. We need a return to a more simple life, which should begin in our churches and homes; a return to those things that are "true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report," then I think the recreation part would be healthy and good as it was when I was young.

FAIR PRICES

Fair prices and honest dealing will ensure enough funds, and the rural people will make their own entertainment, according to temperament.

OLD TIME SING-SONGS

I think a gathering occasionally for a real old-fashioned "sing" of good music is helpful to all. Then let each Sunday School class have an evening and put on a good program, which helps to show what our young people can do and creates quite an interest.

ELECTRICITY

Electricity and electrical appliances would shorten the working hours of the housewife on the farm, and give one more time to promote or enjoy recreation. A good well-furnished community hall would aid greatly to attach the young people to home.

CONCERTS OR MOVIES

If only one could get to a good concert once in a while or occasionally to a good movie show, it would be a little change, and give a change of thought.

COMMUNITY CLUB

Development of the community spirit, possibly by means of the community club.

A COMMUNITY HOME

I think the local community hall if conducted without too much red tape, and made a community home.

MUSIC IN HOMES

I think good phonograph is the best and most popular music in country homes. Vocal instruction would be of great benefit.

CHURCH SUFFICES

We are close to town, and church work in all its branches fills up time and makes it both profitable to soul and pleasant to everyone in the family. Women's Institutes, Tuxis and Trail Rangers and C.G.I.T.

LAUDS LODGES

I believe a good Lodge or club that will take in all the young people and a few of the older ones meeting weekly is a great help in the country districts.

COMMUNITY SPIRIT

Young people's Clubs, under which I should advocate debates, community singing, social evenings, excursions to experimental farms, prominent government speakers, and excursions to fall fairs for stock judging competition.

A SMALL CAR

During the summer a small car, with an occasional holiday to the lake for bathing and boating, and in winter, learning music and parties for the young in the home. Playing games, and simple amusements, not "500" parties, and such like.

PICNICS OR PLAYS

In our community in the summer an occasional picnic or play satisfies our young people and in winter, skating and hockey.

RADIO

I know of nothing better in the farm house for the above than the radio. We find difficulty in getting short humorous plays (Canadian) that can be got up for an evening's social gathering.

BEWILDERED

I think a lot could be done by the fathers and mothers to keep the boys and girls on the farm and this matter is worth while considering, but it is impossible for me to say in what way, or how it can be done.

FINANCE THE TROUBLE

There is no lack of entertainment nor recreation among farm folk in this vicinity. The few young persons who are left on the farms appear to enjoy the work of raising good crops of apples, grain and roots. They are capable men with educated wives who look well after the growing families. Most of them live on mortgaged farms and find it hard to make their payments.

COMMUNITY HALL

Extension of community halls to outlying districts, with lectures and other entertainmen.

MORE MONEY NEEDED

For winter entertainment the radio no doubt will be beneficial if farmers generally were in a position financially to obtain a set. I hope this will soon be the case. The organization of literary societies, etc., if properly supported by the people of a community can be made very entertaining and instructive. However, success in any endeavor of this kind depends on hearty co-operation.

OUTDOOR SPORTS

Have more outdoor sports clubs, and indoor reading and musical clubs in the community.

EARLIER RADIO

Earlier radio service. On a farm, sitting up till 12 p.m. listening to a radio is too late.

CLUBS

Through the summer months, the neighbors of a community could gather at a central point once or twice a week, where games such as foot races, baseball, tennis, target practice, etc., could be held. Through the winter months have debating, lectures, plays, etc., with a good social evening at the different neighbors' houses.

RINKS

Good rink for skating and some educational society for winter, and baseball and football for summer: also get the young people interested in character building.

LESS RUSHING

I think where the parents and family are interested in a live church, that it will provide nearly all the recreation needed. A car is a necessity too. But the idea some people have that they must be going some place every day or evening, doesn't keep people on the farm. They need to be on the farm enough to be thoroughly interested in it, not merely enough to get the work done any old way.

CLUBS FOR WEST

Believe community club meetings are a good thing in this western country. The radio seems to furnish a certain amount of entertainment during winter, and believe they are helpful.

PRAYER MEETINGS

The best I know of would be a Prayer Meeting once a week and a Bible reading once a week. Here the time is spent in all sports, with no time for the Lord but a few minutes on Sunday.

CIRCULATE BOOKS

A friend (high school teacher) suggests a circulating library as the need for improving the mind is as great as for recreation and entertainment.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL VALLEY

I will try to explain the situation here in this beautiful Okanagan Valley, especially Kelowna and district. The people in and around Kelowna and most of the farmers are fairly well off and in comfortable circumstances, and are able to secure whatever they may wish in the lines of entertainment—automobiles, radio, saddle-horses, bicycles—and after the day's work is done, or at the week-end, they run into town, where there is the theatre, swimming, games of all kinds. Nearly every family in this district has a car, and some have radios. And in Kelowna a great number of the best. My son-in-law, an amateur, set up a radio last winter and for 4 months we all enjoyed it. Market reports from Chicago, violin solos from Texas, and all the beautiful Christmas music by the different choirs. We do not have jazz in our home. I have 6 daughters, 3 grown and in homes of their own. They never danced. As for the movies, we never make a practice of going, except when something good and worthwhile is on, or if the school teachers recommend some play, I let the 4 youngest go; as for the rest of the pictures, they are not worth while.

Sunday Home Reading

THE EVERLASTING HILLS

"The mountains shall bring peace to the people."—Psalms 72.
We weary with the dreary grind
Of every day affairs,
And ponder in rebellious mood
Upon our petty cares;
But troubles vanished and we find
A gleam of hope that thrills
When we scan the regal outline
Of the everlasting hills.

In towering, rugged, grandeur,
Immovable they stand,
A great eternal witness
Of the mighty Master hand.
The story of creation
Their mystic silence fills;
We seem to touch His garments
In the beauty of the hills

Like wreckage on a surging sea,
We jostle day by day,
By stormy winds we're tossed about
And driven on our way,
While in their tranquil glory lies
The strength of faith that fills
Our hearts with hope and courage—
'Tis the message of the hills.

Then all the dreary dull routine
The many cares and fears
We'll conquer if we lift our eyes
To where the light appears.
For there we find the truth divine
The peace that faith instils.
The snow-crowned peaks are reaching up
to God—who made the hills.

(Mrs.) J. I. Beatty.

The Recovery of Fellowship

By Rev. C. C. Dugan, B. D., Ballarat

"Salute no man on the way."—Luke 10: 4.

The words are taken from our Lord's commission to the seventy whom He was sending forth as heralds and preachers of His message. Taken as indicating a settled and deliberate policy of conduct, they cannot do other than surprise us. We can, indeed, understand such a command given for a special occasion of urgency requiring the utmost haste. Elisha spoke almost identical words to Gehazi, but the prophet was sending his servant on an errand that called for immediate attention. In such happenings the ordinary courtesies of life must be set aside. But when we think of these words as expressing a principle of continuous behaviour they seem out of harmany with all that we conceive to be of the Spirit of Christ. The kindly greeting by the way, the words that pass even between strangers, the smile that speaks of the great underlying good will that is in man; surely we would expect Jesus to approve such tokens of human fellowship. I think of the words of Donald Hankey, the student-soldier, concerning "the beloved Captain." "If we passed him and saluted," he writes, "his eyes looked straight into our own, and his smile greeted us. It was a wonderful thing, that smile of his. It was something worth living for, and working for. It bucked one up when one was bored or tired. It seemed to make one look at things from a different point of view, a finer point of view." Yet, if we take the words of the text as of literal application, they would seem to set aside the possibility of such gracious greetings.

Commentators have treated them in various ways. "Salute no one," says Dr. Bruce, "is to be taken in the spirit rather than the letter," but that is not very helpful or illuminating. The words mean, "Be exclusively intent on your business," writes another; but surely to commend oneself by the friendly wayside greeting is to commend one's business also. Weiss thinks the prohibition is "directed against carrying on their mission on the way; it was to be exclusively a house mission." This, however, is a restriction which we can hardly think consistent with the mind of Christ. As a matter of fact, we do not know what the Master actually meant the words to convey. They need the context of circumstance to make them clear. Probably they were thought of as a caution against unduly wasting time on the mere formalities of intercourse. In the Palestine of that day the practice of salutation was a long and highly technical one. Jesus, concerned with the realities of life, was warning the seventy that they should not allow the idle fripperies and artificialities of the time to absorb their energies. They had a more vital task to fulfil, and to that they must give their strength.

We may, however, allow these words to suggest to us something else which, while it may not have been the meaning Christ meant them to convey, is at least a legitimate development from all His teaching concerning human life, We may gather here that a salutation which does not get beyond mere salutation, which remains an idle conventionality of greeting, is of little worth. Christ looks for something more vital, more intimate, more satisfying, in the relations of men. And yet it is perfectly true that a great part of our acquaintance in His Church is acquaintance that never rises above a purely conventional stage. We recognize those who attend the church that we attend; we pass the time of day with them; we shake hands in accordance with custom; we offer them the conventional greetings; but beyond this superficial knowledge we never go. We do no more than "salute them on the way." We seem, somehow, to have lost the art of fellowship. One remembers the words of the Psalmist, "We took sweet counsel together and walked unto the house of God in company." It is true that in his case these words seem to relate themselves to a tragedy of false friendships. But none the less it is a very beautiful and wonderful thing that they set before us. "Fellowship in the life eternal" is the fine phrase which has been employed by a great Methodist scholar to describe something of what is suggested. It is a communion of elect souls with elect souls, which barriers are broken down and talk of things divine becomes the natural and the inevitable theme. There was a time when it was common in the church. Dr. Fort Newton tells of little groups that would gather beneath a great tree in his native village to talk of the life of the soul with God. Most of us can recall similar memories. Such fellowship, such spiritual intimacy, is but little known today. Our acquaintance remains largely a thing of conventions and formalities, of games and of community in purely material interests. Our soul life and our church life are alike impoverished, and one feels that until this lost art of fellowship is recovered the life of religion must remain at a low ebb.

The recovery of fellowship can only come from a revival of the spirit of fellowship in individual souls. And such a revival can only arise by deliberate intent and practice in the souls that have been touched by the gracious Spirit of Christ. Here is a man whom you have known for years. You have seen him in your church Sunday by Sunday. You have shaken his hand. You have exercised towards him all the ordinary conventions of speech and courtesy. But what do you know of his mind, and what do you know of his soul? If every Christian man were to choose some lonely and reserved man, were to refuse to be satisfied with a merely conventional acquaintance, and to consecrate himself to the purpose of awakening a mutual expression of the deep things of life between them, there would be a beginning of the revival of fellowship. If little groups of people—again I say, of deliberate intent—were to rebel against the superficialities of modern conversation, and to discuss some of the vast themes of thought and religion, holding counsel together, we should have gone far towards recovering this lost art. We wait too much on organization. We depend too much on set meetings. We think too much as though that which we seek will come through machinery. It can only come through living wills definitely holding themselves to the task of realizing brotherhood and sisterhood in the life of religion.

Yet another way in which there may be a revival of fellowship is through the consecration of friendship. Our human tendency is to make friendships that may be valuable to us. It is right that we should do this, and he whose life is not enriched by association with those who are better and wiser than himself is to be pitied. But the Divinest friendship is that which gives itself to some weaker and poorer nature. Here is a life soured by failure, embittered by loss, bewildered by incapacity. To give oneself in unreserved friendship to such a life, to seek to understand, to encourage and help with unwearied persistency, that is to set alight the holiest glow of fellowship in the soul. And how often such a one is discovered to be full of a greatness that we never knew was there. Dr. John Kelman has told a moving story of the French Revolution:—"A maddened crowd was rushing through the corridors of the Tuileries, bent on the murder of the Queen. A young girl was in the front of that wild rush, and when they reached the locked door of the Royal apartment, she was driven against it with the full force of impetuous humanity behind her. The door gave way, and she was flung, bleeding and unconscious, upon the floor. When the girl came to herself the beautiful, compassionate face of Marie Antoinette was bending over her, the womanly arm of the Queen supporting her, while with her handkerchief she sought to staunch the bleeding of the wound. The girl's eyes opened and filled with tears. Then, breaking into a passion of weeping, she cried, 'Oh, I never dreamed she was like this.'" So it is in the adventure of friendship. He who consecrates his life to those he thinks of as soured and embittered, discovers oftentimes that there is a wealth of beauty, of affection, of appreciation of which he had never dreamed.—Melbourne Spectator.

EBEN-EZER—THE STONE OF HELP

1. A Memorial Stone.—'Hitherto hath the Lord helped us." (1 Sam. 7:12.) Israel had long suffered from the oppression of the Philistines—God had now effected a great deliverance and Samuel set up this stone as a memorial of (to bring to remembrance) God's help and deliverance. Similar stones were set up to commemorate the crossing of the Jordan. (Josh. 4:7.) The word Ebenezer consists of two nouns—Eben, a stone, and Ezer, help. The stone of help. To remind Israel that God was their help.

2. God Our Help.—The Psalms record many instances of this in prayers for help in praise for deliverances. (Ps. 33:20; 70.5; 121:2; 146:5.) The Lord Jesus is the Parakletos of His people. Ever with them as their helper, "I am with you always." (Matt. 28:20.) (The Maori version reads: "I am your companion every day.) Paul says: "Having obtained the help that is from God, I stand unto this day." (Acts 26:22.) With God's armor we shall be able to stand. (Eph. 6:13.) The Lord stood by me and strengthened me. 2 Tim. 4:17.) We can only be strong as the Lord strengthens. (Eph. 6:10.) The Spirit also helps us in our weakness. (Rom. 8:26.) How great has been the watchful care and faithfulness of our God. In times of sickness, sorrow, difficulty, perplexity, when the waters overflowed us, He delivered and we proved Him to be a "very present help."

3. Our Memorial Stone—Praise.—"Every day will I bless Thee and I will praise Thy name for ever and ever." "I will bless the Lord at all times. His praise shall continually be in my mouth. (Ps. 145:2; 34:1.) Our testimony to His faithfulness and goodness, and praise for the same should be our stone of remembrance before God and before men.

We share in Thine acceptance, Lord,
Before Thy Father's face,
And share in Thy rejection here,
Supported by Thy grace.

Prayer

O Lord our God, in whom we live and move and have our being, in Whom alone, through the atoning Sacrifice, we have Salvation, help us to live our lives to Thy praise and glory. Take from our hearts all doubt and mistrust of Thy love, and keep us from yielding to sin. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

BUYING AND SELLING AND GETTING GAIN

We are facing the New Year. What shall we do with it? How shall we spend it? How shall we make the most of it?

In that fine New Testament example of what is known as the wisdom or common sense literature of the Bible, St. James tells us about a program for a year which he found some people adopting in a spirit of confidence. What they took pride in, however, he regarded as idle boasting, unwarranted both by the physical and ethical facts of the situation. They said: "Today or tomorrow we will go into such a city, and continue there a year, and buy and sell and get gain."

In the language of the hour as rendered by Dr. James Moffatt, the ancient program runs: "Today or tomorrow we are going to such and such a city: we shall spend a year there trading and making money." Because it means getting gain or making money, the old program is attractive to multitudes of men and women in this day. In some form they have already adopted it for the new year.

The success or failure of the movement which is to consume the year will depend, of course, upon the profits of the transactions in which these persons purpose to engage, the gain of the buying and selling they hope to do. It will be a good or a bad year according to the amount of money they make. Moreover, the less they put into the business in proportion to what they get out, the more lucky will they be and the more successful will the enterprise appear.

But the wise man proceeds to puncture the hopes which this program for the year inspires. There is no firm ground for its confidence, its enthusiasm is unwarranted, its boasting is empty.

The program is fundamentally a blunder because it means a wrong approach to the year. It assumes that the year is ours to spend and that we can do with it as we will. To spend a year making money seems, indeed, about as sensible a thing as one can do, especially if he has nothing else to do and the outlook for success in the undertaking is fair or very flattering, as it often appears to be.

But, to begin with—giving heed to this man who was gifted with the wisdom that is from above—we have no year to spend. "We know not what shall be on the morrow." If a whole year of tomorrows actually comes to us as it may, that year will be the gift of God, not something that is ours to spend. It will be a gift to enjoy and use in fellowship with Him if we approach the year in the assurance of faith and devotion of love to Him who seeks partnership with us.

If we separate ourselves from Him who gives us the days of the year, our very life is but "a vapor that appeareth for a little while and then vanisheth away."

But if we regard the year as His gift through whom alone we have it or not, and as something we are to enjoy and use in fellowship with Him, then, indeed, will the year be inexhaustible in the wealth it holds for us, and its days will be of incalculable value as they come to us one by one. Instead of wickedly boasting in proud pretension, the Christian Wise Man would have us say: "If the Lord will we shall live, and do this or that."—Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

LOOKING BACK

To look back is to call to remembrance. Counting each day as a mile, we are today 365 miles nearer home than we were a year ago. Some have travelled through a rough wilderness, some a flower-strewn path. We have reached a little Mizar, or a more lofty Hermon, when we can in thought retrace our way, and recall its difficulties, trials, pleasures and mercies. In the review what are we to remember? First. What God hath done for us. (a) Delivered (Col. 1:13); (b) Comforted (2 Cor. 1:4); (c) Chastened (Heb. 12:6). It was not pleasant, but profitable. We feared as we entered the cloud, but out of it came the voice of God and the revealing of Christ's glory (Matt. 17); (a) Crowned with loving-kindness and tender memories (Ps. 103; (e) Led. In a right way and safely (Ps. 107:7); Ps. 78, 53), to green pastures and still waters. Whatever our trials may have been, we ought to be able to say: "Goodness and mercy have followed me.' We will remember God. Second. Remember ourselves. Our faults and failings. (Gen 41:9). How few remember what they once were. (Jas. 1:24). Their cleansing from old sins. (2 Pet. 1; 9). Are so forgetful of God and of His Word. (Ps. 106, 13, 21; Jas. 1:25; Heb. 12:5). All these call for humiliation and to a more constant looking unto Jesus. Contrast God's faithfulness with our unfaithfulness.

Kindly words, sympathizing attentions, watchfulness against wounding men's sensitiveness—these cost very little but they are priceless in their value.—F. W. Robertson.

Standardization of traffic laws in Canada, the United States and South America may become an objective of the American Roadbuilders

The Sheep that was Lost

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 24

One of the most striking and most characteristic features of the life of Jesus was His tenderness in dealing with persons who sinned through moral weakness, while He condemned in the most scathing terms the teachers of religion who prided themselves on their goodness, and lived selfish lives; making a great to do about obedience to petty rules and regulations, but ignoring or repudiating the essential requirements of the divine law.

When a loose woman gave evidenc of repentance by washing His feet with her tears and kissing them He sent her away happy with the assurance that her sins, which were many, were forgiven.

When another immoral woman was brought before Him for judgment He challenged her accusers to face the verdict of their own consciences, and when He had disposed of them He sent the woman away with a gentle warning to sin no more.

When He was sitting on the well at Sychar a woman came to draw water and He did not need to be told that she was living in sin. But instead of rebuking her, He talked kindly to her, and so not only won her but used her as an advance agent to tell the people of the town about Him.

And how kind He was to Peter! Never a single word of reproach. Only, when Peter denied having any acquaintance with Him, even adding oaths and curses to his indignant repudiation of his Lord, "Jesus turned and looked upon Peter." What a look that must have been! Surely Peter must have had it before him frequently to the day of his death. But Peter was expressly included in the Lord's first loving message to His disliples after His resurrection to show Peter that his awful sin was forgiven.

Peter had boasted of his great love for Jesus, and it was that boastful spirit which led him to use his sword without waiting for permission to do so in the garden of Gethsemane, and it was that rash action which gave him so great cause for fear, and led to his denial of any association with Jesus. But how tenderly Jesus recalled to Peter's mind that foolish boastfulness when He met him by the sea of Galilee. He only asked Peter three times if he loved Him—as much as to say, Are you quite sure? Jesus Himself knew very well that Peter had learned his lesson and would not again trust in the strength of his own character or of his own will. He knew that now Peter could be trusted to show that steadfastness which Jesus had given him credit for when he changed his name from Simon to Peter—a stone.

. . . .

It appears that some of John's disciples were jealous for their teacher's honor when they saw the crowds flocking to Jesus, instead of coming to John, but John assured then that it was right the people should turn from him to Jesus; that his own mission had only peen to prepare the way for Jesus, who was the Son of God. Then he told them, as Jesus had told Nicodemus, that faith in Jesus was the condition of entrance into eternal life. (See also John 5: 29.)

"After these things Jesus and His disciples came into the land of Judaea." Jesus was in Jerusalem when He was talking with Nicodemus but now we find them in a country district, probably beside the Jordan, and not far from where John was baptizing. How long an interval may have elapsed since His conversation with Nicodemus, or where He had been between times, we have no means of knowing. John's expression —"Meta tauta"—after these things—is quite indefinite.

It should be remembered that John makes no attempt to give a connected narrative of the life of Jesus. He knew that had been done by others, and, except in a few specially important cases, he abstained from repeating what the other evangelists had already put on record. His purpose was to record some of the teaching of Jesus in His discussions with the Jews, which had not been reported by others, and especially, to show that Jesus was the Son of God. And John writes mostly about what Jesus did and said in Jerusalem, whereas the other three evangelists give more attention to what He did and said in Galilee, where He spent the greater part of His very short time.

When Jesus was informed that the Pharisees had their eyes upon Him because of His increasing popularity, He went away into Galilee. He knew that He must come into conflict with the Pharisees and He knew what the end of that conflict would be, but He wanted to postpone the conflict in order to get time to do the work He had come to do.

"He must needs go through Samaria." John says. Samaria lay between Judea and Galilee, but it was quite possible to go from Judea to Galilee without going through Samaria, by crossing the Jordan and going north on the eastern side of the river. There must have been some special reason, therefore, why Jesus "needed" to go through Samaria. Perhaps it was because He knew there was a woman in Sychar who needed His teaching and would receive it, and who would help Him to save a number of people in that town. This woman was one of the lost sheep whom He had come from Heaven to seek. (Mat. 18:11-14.)

"Jacob's well was there," near the ground which Jacob gave to his son Joseph. The Old Testament name of Sychar was Sheehem. Jacob bought a field there from the father of Shechem and gave it to Joseph, and Joseph was buried there when Joshua had conquered the country. (See Gen. 33:19; 48:22 and Josh. 24:32.)

"Jesus, being wearied with His journey, sat thus (in His fatigued condition) on the well." It was midday. The sun was hot, and He had probably walked many miles over dusty roads. The disciples left Him there alone and went into the town to buy some food.

A woman came to get some water. We may perhaps assume that Jesus had felt drowsy and would have liked to take a nap sitting there, but when an opportunity for service came He was wide awake at once. He was thirsty, of course, and His thirst suggested a way of opening conversation with the woman. "Give Me a drink," He asked. Perhaps He remembered how Abraham's servant had tested Rebekah with the same request. (Gen. 24:10-67.)

The woman was surprised that a Jew would condescend to ask a favor of a Samaritan, but she got a still greater surprise when Jesus told her He could give her water that would satisfy her thirst always. Presumably she had not realized that her spirit within her was thirsting for something better than she knew, but the avidity with which she drank in the words of Jesus and then rushed off to tell the good news to others proves that she had not found satisfaction in her sinful life. She had felt a yearning for something better, but did not know what it was that she wanted. In that respect she was like Nicodemus.

And Jesus preached to her the Gospel of the Holy Spirit, the same Gospel that He had preached to Nicodemus; only the form in which He preached it was adapted in each case to the mental and spiritual condition of the person to whom He was speaking: to Nicodemus the gift of the Holy Spirit meant a new birth, to this poor sinful woman it meant a fountain of living water within her.

It seems a little singular that we do not find Jesus teaching this fundamentally important truth to His own disciples until He was just about to leave them. Then He assured them that they would be actually better off after He was gone, because then the Holy Spirit would come upon them and would teach them truth about Him which He could not teach them. (See John 14: 16-18; 15:26, 27 and 16:7-14.)

The full meaning of His death and resurrection and ascension could not be revealed till after these inconceivably wonderful events had taken place.

But that fuller and clearer revelation of truth was not the only benefit which the followers of Jesus were to gain through the coming of the Holy Spirit. He was to be their guide, living in much more intimate relations with them than Jesus Himself could have while living visibly among them. The Holy Spirit could reveal to them their own vital union with Christ, and make them conscious of that union in a way that they could not be conscious of it while Jesus was visibly present among them as another man like themselves.

It is a great pity that this Gospel of the Holy Ghost which Jesus preached so earnestly to Nicodemus and to the woman of Samaria and afterward to His disciples is so little understood among the professed followers of Jesus in our day. The Holy Spirit is still the only revealer of Jesus. We may learn all that can be known about Jesus without His old but we cannot really know Jesus until our spiritual nature is quickened and our minds are enlightened by the Holy Spirit dwelling in us. He alone can bear witness within us that we are indeed born of God. And we can only pray aright, we can only pray with full assurance that the prayer will be accepted, when our prayer is inspired by the Holy Spirit. "For we know not how to pray as we ought, but the Spirit Himself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered." (Rom. 8: 14-28.)

Golden Text: With joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation.—Isa. 12:3.

SCRIPTURE READINGS

Monday, Jan. 18—John 4:13-26; Tuesday—Psalm 23:1-6; Wednesday—John 7:37-44; Thursday—Ezek. 36:22-31; Friday—Ezek. 47:1-9; Saturday—Isa. 12:1-6; Sunday—Isa. 55:1-11.

THE STORY OF TWO

Bob and Tom were neighbors. To all appearance they came into the world with about an equal chance. In childhood they seemed to be equally bright. But Bob was easily contented. He drifted with the wind in the hope that some days he would reach Treasure Island and "be happy ever after." Tom was not satisfied with chance. He used chart and compass in navigating life. He intended to make sure he would get to his destination. He had an idea that he was in the world for a definite purpose and that he must achieve that purpose if he was to find satisfaction in life. It happened that he was a farmer. So he farmed to the best of his ability, and gave time and energy to farm interests through the Local association. And he found a large measure of satisfaction in his work and achievements in that direction. He was a member of the church. So he studied to be an effective member. He found a large measure of satisfaction in active membership. He was a citizen. So he considered the duties of citizenship and was eager to share its responsibilities. At times of plebiscite or elections he was "on the job" pledging peoples' support for the right man or measure.

In all such service Tom was seeking the general welfare, for in such activities he was finding life's satisfactions. But people talked more and more of Tom as "a coming man.

And one day one of the leading men of the place said: I would not wonder but that some day my vote will help send that chap to the Legislature, or even to Parliament." (Is it not a pity that all the Thomas family in Legislatures and Parliament have not so good a warrant for being there?) And Tom will get there and will do credit not only to himself, but to his schooling, to his farm association, his church and to his constituents. And last but not least he will do credit to his parents and to their training in the home, a training in which the Montreal Witness played no mean part. For Tom was brought up to know the value of a paper disinterestedly, broadmindedly devoted to the general welfare and one which had the courage of its convictions. Tom would tell you that he was brought up on the Bible, the Witness and porridge.

But was it not to be "A story of two"? What became of Bob? Oh, nothing much. His parents brought him up on pleasure, pastry and a purposeless press. What would you expect him to achieve?

CITIZENS OF THE KINGDOM

"Let your citizenship be worthy of the Gospel of Christ." What a vision of citizenship!

TRUTH

Ages, armor-clad and hoary,
Guarding treasure-vaults secure,
Chant, in legend and in story,
"Truth is strong and shall endure."
Far beyond the flight of vision,
Boundless, fathomless and free.
Vast, all-powerful, enduring,
Truth indwells eternity.

What is Truth? Adown the ages
Myriad stars their anthems sing,
Spaces vast, the whole Creation
With responsive echoes ring;
God, Creator, Guide and Saviour,
Conqueror, supreme in strife—
"I"—thus saith the "Word." Eternal—
"Am the Nay, the Truth, the Life."

—E. K.

Newton Highlands, Man.
Jan, 1926.

THE EVER-ABIDING PRESENCE

We can imagine Peter and John, at the day of Pentecost, saying to each other: "Do you remember His promise. Lo, I am with you alway?" He is here to-day. We feel His presence. With what certainty they felt the Lord's presence on that other day when they were going to the Temple and were accosted by the man seeking alms. "We are poor men without money," they said, "but we have received freely and we give freely. We have the Master with us, and we have permission to use His healing power. Rise up and walk." There must have been many a beautiful day of success when the hearts of the Apostles danced with very joy and when their faces beamed. "Yes, He is here," they would have said. "Our great happiness and our success speak of His presence." And then there came other days—days of imprisonment and persecution; harassing cloudy days, causing heavy hearts and leaden feet. Then old age came on and perhaps a calm eventide might have been anticipated for these two valiant lovers of Jesus. But for John it was Patmos, with its toil in the mines and with the separating sea between him and his homeland. And for Peter tradition tells us old age brought a cross with an old man hanging head downwards, because he would not meet death in exactly the same way as his Master had done before him. What about the promise? Ah! they would have recalled another word: "In the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer. I have overcome the world." They would have known that the promise was for the day of storm as well as for the day the face glowed and the heart danced.

The truth we need to get hold of and hang on to with a tenacious faith is "Christ the Lord is ever near those who follow Him," and that He "leads us through no darker room than He has gone before." It is right that we should acknowledge the Lord's presence in the day of success, and that our feet should dance along the heavenly road; but we are wrong if we look for the Lord only in these pleasant times. It is a more beautiful faith which can sing "I'll go with Him through the garden, and will follow, follow all the way." And yet when we come up to the garden gate how we linger and hesitate to tread its paths with the Master! But if we go into the garden with Him—the place of misunderstanding, of sorrow, of failure, or of suffering—we shall find flowers growing there. What are they? Sweet blooms of patience, of heartease, and of firmer faith in Him who has asked us to tread the garden paths with Him. And, like Mrs. Browning, we shall hear the little birds sing east and west, and like her, too, we shall smile "to think God's greatness lies around our incompleteness. Round our restlessness His rest." But we shall not see those fair blooms and we shall possibly miss the song unless we are sure the Master is in the garden with us. Ay! it is possible for a man to stride through a garden and see no flowers and hear no bird-songs, and to him it is a veritable valley of Baca—just because he is treading the garden alone. The presence of the Master makes all the difference. We need not lose ourselves in any maze of doubt. If in a childlike, trustful spirit we look for the Master on the path with us we shall find Him. We only need to give ourselves up with a calm confidence in His guidance, and understand that He will give us grace and glory, and go with us all the way.—"Irish Christian Advocate."

That Young Man of Promise

One of the finest bits of service anyone could do for a young man is to get him to make his first subscription—to any paper in his own name—one that "counted for righteousness."

What home however "cluttered up with magazines and papers but has need of a paper whose function is to point the way through the fret and distractions of the time, clearly, calmly, courageously, and without any selfish bias or prejudice.

The Witness offers its services to Canada, and particularly to you and through you to your friends, at the nominal rate of One Dollar for a first trial year. That is just half price.

And this is the day of your opportunity.

.....

John Dougall & Son, Publishers,
Witness Building—Montreal.

January .... 1926.

For the enclosed dollar please PUT MY NAME DOWN to get the WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD for one year on trial.

Name .....

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Hanging Baskets

Plants in hanging baskets are always an ornament to a conservatory, corridor, sunparlor or porch, and a pretty combination produces a most attractive effect. Success or failure depends on the selection of the proper plants, writes Donald McDonald, F.L.S., in the London "Daily Telegraph". Among the best plants for baskets is Lysimachia nummularia, commonly described as creeping jenny; it produces long trails of golden buttercup-like flowers in early summer. Another popular basket plant is Saxifraga sarmentosa, the popular name of which is Wandering Jew or Mother of Thousands, from the numerous little runners that hang down in long threads. One type has variegated foliage. Tradescantia repens and Tradescantia discolor, so often seen dangling in front of the conservatory staging, and the curious grass-like Panicum variegatum are all effective. Ivy-leaved geraniums are splendid subjects, as they may be trained in any way, and carry immense trusses of highly-colored flowers on long stalks. The trailing campanula, in white and blue, is very ornate hanging in conservatories and windows. Some of the fleshy-leaved and variegated mesembryantheums are also good.

Convoluvulus mauritanicus, with its pretty mauve flowers, and the tiny bindweed (Convolvulus arvensis), with its striped white and pink trumpet flowers, are both charming grown in this manner. Exceedingly pretty also are Maurandya barclayana, Thunbergia alata, and Lophospermum scandens; the ornamental asparagus and smilax; torenias of sorts, with parti-colored blue flowers; small-leaved ivy for outdoor baskets; Manettia bicolor; Russellia juncea, with bright scarlet flowers; and Coboea scandens, both green and variegated. Begonias, including the profuse Gloire de Lorraine and Lloydii, tropaeolums in flames of scarlet, fuchsias as graceful droopers, Lachenalia peeping through the wires of mossy clumps, lily of the valley and crocus, similarly treated, are all beautiful and effective in their seasons, as also are Lobelias of the brightest blue, petunias and marguerites, eccremocarpus, variegated ground ivy and calystegia. Ipomoea hederacea, with its ivy-shaped leaves, flowers abundantly when trained round the sides of baskets, while Cerastium tomentosum makes a useful white-leaved edging plant, Cineraria maritima, or silver-frosted plant, never looks nicer than when decorating a basket, its leaves being very effective.

Ferns, lycopodiums, and selaginellas include many inviting subjects, some of them producing a rhizomatous growth which soon covers the moss, and thrives for years in the same basket if kept moist during the warm and growing seasons. Ferns well adapted for this purpose include Woodwardia radicans, with its gracefully falling leaves; and the hare's-foot ferns, some of which are exceedingly effective if hedged with trailing plants. The Japanese hare's-foot fern is sold in permanent balls, which can be hung up, and if kept moist will thrive nicely. The foliage dies off at the end of summer, and the ball is then gradually dried and restarted in the early spring.

Chief amongst the maidenhairs for baskets and creeping are Adiantum amabile, A. assimile, and the British species, A. capillus veneris. Next are the asplenfums and spleen worts. Microlepia cristata and the fimbriated Nephrolepis exaltata are also charming. Pteris serrulata seems to establish itself naturally on the outside of fern baskets, and others of the extensixe pteris family are very popular. Although not ferns, the following are always more or less associated with them: Isolepsis gracilis, Lycopodium denticulatum, Selaginella apoda, S. kraussiana. and S. caesia arborea.

Of late years there have been great improvements in the style of the baskets. Some plants thrive best when in a pot which is set into a fancy suspended basket surrounded with moss; others may be planted out in tightly-packed fibrous material, into which they root freely. The bowls of rustic and terra-cotta ware are usually without any means of drainage, and unless care is exercised in watering there is danger of the earth becoming sour. On the other hand, wire baskets soon dry up. During dry weather it is a great benefit to take basket plants into the open air twice a week in order to examine them, and thoroughly water such as require it. Directly they have drained they may be returned to their hanging quarters. Twice a week is, of course, only an approximate interval. How often this immersion will be necessary depends upon the weather, the condition of the plants, and the quantity of rooting material in which they are placed.

When a selection of plants has been chosen for placing in baskets for more or less permanent purposes, first put a pad of sphagnum moss all over the inside of the wire to prevent the soil washing through. The compost should be rather rough, peat predominating, and should include broken charcoal, loam, and sand —say, one-quarter the first-named and the others in equal parts. Set in the plants so that the crown, i.e., the base from which the leaves shoot, is just above the level of the sides of the basket, fill in with soil, and then press some moss round the upper edge, so that the soil will not wash over when the basket is watered. The most effectual way of giving water to a basket plant is to dip it into a tub about three-fourths down, and let it stay for half an hour, draining it for another half-hour before hanging it up. Little pieces of the Lycopodium denticulatum referred to may be put into the top of the basket; they will quickly root and spread, covering the receptacle with a bright green coat.

When they are in the conservatory, no great difficulty is experienced in managing ornamental suspended baskets, as a sufficient amount of shade is obtainable. In balcony and window gardening the conditions are different, as winds or the heat of the room are likely to to dry the soil quickly. It does not do to use tender ferns for such purposes, the probability being that they will get shrivelled up by the heat of the sun and a drying wind.

THE NEW CATALOGUES ARE OUT

There are still many short dark days and long cold evenings ahead of us and in spite of our knowledge that the days are lengthening we who are garden lovers find the time long. There is relief in sight, however, for already the new catalogues are coming in with their fascinating descriptions and bright illustrations. If you have never indulged in an orgy of catalogues try it this year. Send for a goodly number as you see them advertised and then compare descriptions, prices and varieties; and plan out your garden for next year on paper, and you will forget the dull days and storms outside.

There are seeds you must order at once if you are to get them planted in February and there are perennials and bushes, trees and shrubs that you may miss altogether if you do not get your order in ahead of the spring rush.

One attractive little booklet called "My Favorite Roses", is got out by Murrell of Rose Acre, Shepperton on Thames, through C. A. Cruickshank, Toronto, Ont. It is interesting to note his statement that of "Los Angeles (H. T. 1916) pink and coral shaded gold, a thousand were ordered to every seven hundred of Gen. McArthur (H. T. 1905) one of the older crimson roses with its distinctive fragrance; White Christine (H. T. 1918) a golden yellow, displaced the old favorite Ophelia and came third on his list of favorites.

MAKING YOUNG TREES GROW

A sensation was caused recently by Eldred Wilson's statement that after nearly 20 years' experience on a large scale in Canada, Laurentide Paper Co. had discovered a means of making planted seedlings grow as much the year they are planted as they usually do in three or four years as ordinarily set.

"If you carefully dig around a young spruce tree growing wild, a foot or so high, you find its many side roots are firmly established in the soil near the surface of the ground whence the tree draws its nourishment so freely as to grow rapidly. But when a nursery seedling, whether once or twice transplanted, is set out in the field, not only are all these side roots jambed together with the tap root so it can't grow well, but the whole root is covered deeply with soil in the hole made for it. Hence it takes three to five years for its root system to re-establish itself and to form a new system or side roots near the surface. Not until this latter can be done will the tree grow rapidly.

"We made a hole for the tree with a maddox, but not too deep, loosening the soil at bottom and sides. Each seedling is picked up by a little wooden tongs and placed across the hole. Then the person who plants it carefully spreads the roots, he sets them quite close to the surface, no deeper than they were in the nursery or even less, covers with soil and tamps with hand or foot. If the season is not too dry the trees will start up soon. We raise our own trees, Norway spruce and white spruce, the latter is best. Our white spruce grows 6 to 8 inches the first year and 18 inches the second year on an average, but if you plant too deep with the roots bunched together, it may be several years before the tree will grow as much as 12 inches in a single season. There is no use of planting trees unless it is done right. We have planted every month when the frost is out of the ground with good results, provided it is not too dry.

NEMATODES AND CONTROL

Nematodes are the scourge of the greenhouse men. They are easy to introduce into the houses but difficult and expensive to eliminate after they have become established. They cause the condition on the roots of greenhouse plants known as root knot or stump foot.

Nematodes exist in the soil as active young worms or unhatched worms. The worms are very minute, seldom exceeding one-twenty-fifth of an inch in length. Close examination of a broken root knot with a hand lens will reveal two types of worms, a spindle-shaped worm, the male, and a white pear-shaped female. The female is very prolific laying from 400 to 500 eggs during her lifetime. These eggs hatch within two to three days under greenhouse temperature and moisture conditions. The young worms squirm and wiggle about and remain either in the knots in the roots in which they emerge, or leave the roots and move about in the soil in search of other roots. At the end of 15 to 20 days some differences in shape and form between the young male and female worms appear. Fertilization then occurs. The male does not cause as much damage to the root tissue as the female and its purpose for living seems to be only that of fertilizing the female, for after this function is performed the male worm takes no more food.

The nematode worms have been known to live in the soil for at least a year in the absence of any plants, but all are dead at the end of two years if the soil is kept free of all vegetation. In contact with living roots in greenhouse soils the nematodes may produce ten or twelve generations during the growing period of a single crop. Obviously then, if a few nematodes are left in every cubic foot of soil after the houses have been sterilized these few are sufficient to produce a progeny capable of doing some damage to the next crop. Nematodes are inactive at 50 degrees and they are killed by the freezing and thawing of an average winter in the northern states. For this reason no nematodes exist in the soil in our fields. They are also killed at temperatures ranging between 120 and 140 degrees.

It is possible to kill nematodes either by means of steam applied under pressure or with boiling water. There has been some criticism of the steam and hot water methods, but unsatisfactory control in most instances has been due to careless methods.

Steam is the most effective soil sterilizing agent. There are many ways in which it may be applied, the more common methods being covered perforated steam pipes, inverted pan, steam rake or harrow, and drain tile. Of these the drain tile method offers the least chance of error. It is becoming popular and has been adopted by some of the greenhouse men in the Boston district.

Just recently more firms have installed the drain system of soil fertilization in their houses. Some of the growers have felt a little uneasy about the success of the drain tile system of soil sterilization, their objection being that the tile may gradually fill in with the soil. So far there is no evidence available to warrant entertaining this objection. In the Kisling Brothers greenhouses in Indiana tile that had been in for 15 years for sub-irrigation was used successfully for sterilization. Porter Brothers at Davenport, Mass., have had tile in one of their houses for several years without any trouble. This house has been free of nematodes since the system was installed.

The cost of installing the system is little more than the expense of a single treatment by other methods. The effectiveness of "cyanide" as a soil fumigant is being investigated, and when the results from these experiments have indicated an advantage of the material over hot water or steam they will be made known. Until then hot water or steam will remain to be the only effective means of eradicating nematodes.

GARDEN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Native Hemlock Hedge

B. P.—Why not plant native hemlock? There is probably no more satisfactory hedge for a country place where a high close windbreak is wanted. Such a hemlock hedge will grow twice as high as a man's head and, kept cut, will form an impenetrable living fence of great beauty as well as undeniable utility.

Save All Soot

S. S. R.—Yes, the soot from pipes and stove is well worth saving. A nail keg just outside the door into which you can tip the pipes will be found a most convenient receptacle and the keg can then be stowed away under cover.

The soot will vary quite a little in value. It is the unburned part of the fuel carried off in smoke and deposited in the chimney. An average sample may contain from 0.5 to 11 per cent. of nitrogen in the form of ammonia compounds, the average being 3 per cent. It is used by gardeners to darken the color of naturally light land, as this makes the soil better able to absorb and retain heat, and thus gives an advantage to early crops. The soot is used like any other fine fertilizer—scattered broadcast or along the rows, and cultivated or hoed in. Sometimes it is mixed or dissolved in water and poured on the ground along the rows. It has some value as an insecticide, and is used against cutworms, wireworms and grubs

Camellias

Miss S. M. Camellias that are backward should not be hastened by increasing the temperature any considerable degree as this will cause the flower buds to drop. See that the plants have ample water and an occasional dose of weak Scotch soot water.

Camellias must be kept quite cool through the winter, but they will stand a moderate amount of heat after flowering. If syringed frequently and lightly shaded will make a vigorous early growth and bloom freely the next season.

Mazzard Or Mahaleb

C. McD.—The sentiment at present is in favor of Montmorency trees on Mazzard roots. Formerly practically all cherry trees were worked on Mazzard stocks, but the Mahaleb stocks grew so much better in the nursery, and were so much more easily budded, that they gradually came into favor, until now most cherries are propagated on Mahaleb roots. The Mahaleb is said to adapt itself to wider differences of soil, to be hardier, and to be more resistant to disease. On the other hand the Mazzard stocks make a better union with the buds, seem to produce larger trees, and are claimed by many growers to produce more fruit. Others claim that trees on Mazzard roots are longer lived and that Mahaleb roots tend to dwarf the trees and bring them into bearing a trifle earlier.

Creation of a federal farm board and the organization of producers into representative co-operative bodies to be incorporated for the purpose of caring for the agricultural surplus, is suggested by Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois.

America's perplexing corn surplus problem can be solved by turning the excess corn into sugar, according to Dr. H. E. Barnard, president of the American Institute of Baking.

Cold weather is general in parts of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina and Kentucky, after a night of sleet storms, snow and rain.

The Marquis of Londonderry has resigned from the Ulster Cabinet, in order, as he explains, to be free to devote his whole time and energy to his coal interests in Durham.

Gladioli and Begonias
BULBS
125 Best varieties Gladioli
100 Best varieties Begonias
Special Prices for fall delivery
Catalogue free.
J.E. CARTER, - Guelph, Ont

ROSES AS THEY GROW IN ENGLAND
May be grown in any part of Canada if the best English stock and the proper varieties are selected. Our "ROSE ACRE" bushes are guaranteed to give satisfaction. Order this month for Spring delivery. Send at once for free copy of "MY FAVOURITE ROSES AND WHY", which is a mine of information for Rose-lovers, and let me give you my personal advice in selecting Roses for your locality.
C. A. CRUICKSHANK, 82 Roslin Ave., TORONTO, ONT.
Canadian Representative for
R. Murrell, Rose Specialist, Shepperton-on-Thames, England.

Love Letters

THE LUCKY THIRTEEN

Dear Sirs,—I am enclosing two more subscriptions secured through the Kingston W. C.T.U. This makes a total of 13. With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,
D. L. BROWN.

Kingston, Dec., 1925.
(462-3)

TO A BOY

Dear Old Witness:—I would rather help you than anything else, if I could. I will send you to a boy; maybe he will love you as I do. I will tell him to.

Yours sincerely,
(Mrs.) IDA E. CHUTE.

N.S., Dec., 1925.
(463-26)

MR. PARTRIDGE ON POLITICS

Dear Montreal Witness People:—

This is a good world to live in,
To lend, to spend or to give in,
But to beg or to borrow
Or get a man's own
It's the very worst world
That ever was known.

I have been very busy, too busy the last few weeks to even read your editorials, which I enjoy while quite often differing from you in opinion. You want to make Canada a land to love, but that is too impersonal a sentiment for me. I would like to see Canadians a loving and hence a loveable people. Too many people profess to love Canada, but seem to care little for their fellow Canadians except as prey. I take the ground that Canada would be better, divided into several parts as the economic interests of certain sections are too divergent. They will be more likely to get along as sisters when they are each 'daughter in her mother's house, but mistress in her own'. There is a lot of punk patriotism these days, and more patrioteers than patriots find entry in our newspapers and journals. The state is too often a device for holding people in bondage of exploiters. On the back of my pamphlet which I would be pleased to have you read, you will find a synopsis of the contents of my book "A War on Poverty." Enclosed you will find two dollars for renewal of subscription. An article in the Feb. 25, 1925 issue, "What's Wrong With Canada" by Scrutator (sounds like Sir Andrew MacPhail) and W. C. Good's "What's Wrong With Parliament" are each alone worth the subscription price. Wishing you the compliments of the season and success to the Witness I remain.

Faithfully,
E. A. PARTRIDGE.

Sask., Dec., 1925.
(481-6)

REAL OLD-TIME STANDBY

Gentlemen:—Your appeal for co-operation in increasing the circulation of the Witness reached me two days ago. I have excused myself for my neglect by the fact that I have had a most strenuous time in the past two years to keep afloat financially and that in the early autumn I had to go to hospital for a serious operation. To lose the Witness would be a national calamity. No words of mine can adequately describe the influence for good it is exerting. I cannot understand the apathy of those who ought to be its true friends. I am presenting the Witness to two friends. I will try to send you a small list of names at the full price of $2.00 by the end of the year.

Yours truly,
A. F. B.

N. B., Dec., 1925.
(443-2)

FAITH IN BOYS

Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find $1.00 for one new subscription. This is a little boy friend, a very bright lad, who had three brothers going to high school. If you could inclose or send them letters and papers such as you have sent me, perhaps you may get some new subscribers. They are all bright, lively little business fellows. Some people will give a boy or a girl a subscription when they would turn a man or woman down. I have great faith in boys and girls, although I never had any of my own. The Witness should be in every rich and poor home in Canada.

Yours respectfully,
(Mrs.) E. J. RALSTON.

Alta., Dec., 1925.
(482-9)

QUICK ACTION

Sirs,—As soon as I received your letter I at once began to canvass for new subscribers and have two new and a renewal to send you on the terms mentioned in your letter. I wish I could have secured more, but the invariable answer to requests has been that they have more papers and magazine to read and cannot take more and it seems nearly every week someone is canvassing for some book or paper or magazine or something. If every one were like me they would do without the others in favor of the Witness. This makes 50 years for me as a subscriber of the Witness and I have never missed a year with it during that time. I came from England in 1874 and began to subscribe for it with my father in 1875. I value the Witness editorials especially, and its stand on Church Union, and in fact, the general tone and Christian outlook of the paper above any other paper or magazine in Canada.

Yours faithfully,
H. T. HARDING.

Alta., Dec., 1925.
(481-7)

A PRUSSIAN BORN PATRIOT

Dear Sir,—I will send my renewal and one dollar for a new subscriber, hoping you know of a Salvation Army boy to send it to. I always wanted to send the Witness to an immigrant, as I am one myself. I was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1850, and came to Canada in 1864. Guelph, Ont., was our landing place. I had to earn my living and was in several homes where the Witness was. I came West 42 years ago to North Dakota, lived there 23 years, and came to Manitoba. I take an interest in Ontario, yet was so sorry to know the way things went there this last year. I know what it was like at the time of the open bar here. I also know what it is like here under Government Control, but oh, I hope some day, some time, things will be better. My husband and I are both for prohibition and Church Union.

MRS. JAMES HOOD.

Man., Dec., 1925.
(433-6)

SAY IT WITH SUBSCRIPTIONS

Gentlemen,—I would very much regret to hear of the Witness having to cease publication and sincerely trust that there are enough people in this Dominion who are willing to pay for quality rather than mere quantity. Sorry I cannot send any new subscriptions. However, I always have a good word to say for you.

Yours sincerely,
W. H. BUCKLEY.

N.S., Dec., 1925.
(320-20)

HOME INFLUENCE

Dear Sirs,—Please send the Weekly Witness to address below. They are starting a new home and I wish them to continue under the helpful influence of the Witness's weekly visits. This is the second new home to which I have sent the Witness during the last three months.

Yours truly,
J. EDMUND WHITING.

Ont., Dec., 1925.
(331-12)

SPLENDID OFFER

Dear Sirs,—Having read in this week's issue of the "Witness" of your splendid offer to new subscribers, viz., the "Witness" for only one dollar a year, I hasten to take advantage of it, but as it is for a friend over the sea I enclose two dollars extra for postage. This paper goes to a missionary who thought highly of it while a guest at my home last summer.

Cordially yours,
(Mrs.) P. S. McLAREN.

Ont., Dec., 1925.
(351-7)

MY QUOTA

Dear Sir,—I have seen your appeal for a wider circulation and am sending my quota and wishing you every success and God-speed in your great work.

Very sincerely,
MINNIE E. HANNA.

Hamilton, Dec., 1925
(351-4)

"BE NOT TROUBLED"

Dear Sirs,—I would willingly find new subscribers for you, but my way is hemmed in. This is a solitary spot surrounded by mountains. You will be glad to know that the United Church of Canada have now a Home missionary in East Kootenay. He has a wide district with a scattered flock to shepherd. I give the Witness to a man who sells vegetables when I have read it. The continued stories are excellent. I do not want the Witness to fail and will speak a good word for it when I can. "Let not your heart with anxious thought be troubled or dismayed."

Yours sincerely,
(Mrs.) JENNIE GOOD.

B.C., Dec., 1925.
(346-5)

A FRENCH FRIEND

Dear Friends,—I wish I could do something to increase the circulation of the Witness but I am surrounded by French people who cannot read English. I send money for my subscription for I praise your paper, though I dislike tobacco in all its forms and was much in sympathy with a lady who wrote on the subject a while ago. I was sorry, too, to read that story and see that hero smoke his pipe. I thought you could cancel that without trouble.

Yours truly,
MRS. AZILDA MALBOEUF.

P.Q., Dec., 1925.
(343-1)

MORE IF POSSIBLE

Sirs,—Enclosed please find our subscription for Witness and one for N. Messenger, at your offer for one week. Have influenced the Western W.C.T.U. to take the Witness and another friend has promised to send his subscription this coming week. Will do more if I can. An admirer of the Witness which comes to our home.

MARY H. CROSS.

Toronto, Dec., 1925.
(339-12)

WANTS "ANGUS McLEOD'S WIFE"

Dear Sir,—Please find enclosed $3.00 for three new subscriptions. I would love to do more for the dear old Witness. We enjoy reading every page of it and its continued stories are wonderful. I would love to see the sequel to the Maid of the Isles, namely "Angus McLeod's Wife," coming at some future day. We are indeed sorry to see the Witness passing through such a trying time and trust that its friends will rally around it and support it as we can never get such a valuable paper again, if it were allowed to go out of existence, but we hope for the best and we may be able to do a little more in the near future to help it.

Yours,
(Mrs.) M. B. FRASER.

Ont., Dec., 1925.
(335-3)

Dear Sir,—I would like to put the Witness in a dozen homes but I am one of the shutins and so cannot do any canvassing. Each year since I have taken the Witness I have sent for two or three extra copies, hoping that the people getting them may become regular subscribers, so this year I am taking advantage of your special offer for one week, at a dollar each.

(Mrs.) E. A. SKEWES.

Ont., Dec., 1925.
(359-10)

A REAL TRAGEDY

Dear Sir,—Yours with enclosure received this morning. It is with sincere sorrow that I hear of the serious straits to which our tried and old friend the Witness has been reduced by its righteous fight against the liquor traffic and also its noble stand for larger vision expressed in action in God's church on earth. To me as to thousands besides, the failure of our paper would certainly be a real tragedy, but we can only trust in God and do what we can. I will place the appeals in the hands of other temperance friends as I am unable, through poor health, to do more myself. Praying for your success. With much sympathy, I am,

Yours sincerely,
K. W. GRIFFITH.

Que., Dec., 1925.
(362-11)

TIMES OF INIQUITY

Sirs,—I am sorry to know that so many of the old-time subscribers have deserted the Witness, as it is about impossible to secure new ones in this locality. The people generally seem to want the sensual and have no desire for what is elevating and noble. We appear to be living in the times referred to in God's Word when "iniquity shall abound and the love of many shall be cold". I have passed the three score and ten mile-stone in life and the world appears to be more sinful now than at any time in my life. This summer we have been flooded with rum, and all the time we were supposed to have a Dominion Government in favor of prohibition to the extent at least of preventing so much smuggling, but no apparent action was taken by either church or state and the result is a deadening of the public conscience. I trust a reaction may set in so that there may come a change for the better and that the Witness may be saved for the people. For my own part, I would rather double the price of my subscription, if possible, than be without the Witness.

Yours truly,
C. L. SENCABAUGH.

P.E.I., Dec., 1925.
(318-10)

STRONGLY AGAINST UNION

Gentlemen,—It is not practical for me to solicit subscriptions as I am too old to walk far, and do not own a car. So I am sending you Twenty Dollars out of my own pocket together with the names of Ten new subscribers. I am endeavoring to place the Witness in homes where I think it will do the most good. I am sorry the Witness has lost so many subscribers through the "Editor" taking the side of Church Union. I am a Methodist, and have suffered through Church Union, and am strongly against it. But though the Editors' and my opinions on this question differ, I have not lost interest in the Witness, and the good it has done, and is still trying to do, in the cause of temperance, and all good works. I hope those who have withdrawn their subscriptions because of this, will think better of it and renew them. If I am entitled to the "commission" please divide it between the "Chinese Testament Fund" and the "Grenfell Missions." God bless the Witness, and Editors in their endeavors to "carry on".

Yours sincerely,
A FRIEND.

Sask., Dec., 1925.
(428-11)

HAS FAITH

Dear Sirs,—I feel pained to think that such indifference prevails with regard to the very life of the Witness. My wife, who is treasurer in the local branch of the W.C.T.U. has thrown all her influence there in the suggestion to subscribe for 15 copies to be distributed through the city where it will do most good. I am herewith sending my subscription renewal along with a new one. I have faith that the Witness will be saved to our country.

Yours as ever,
J. L. DeLAPLANTE.

Ont., Dec., 1925.
(418-12)

SERVES YOU RIGHT!

Dear Sirs,—Well, I am glad there are a few people in Canada have a mind of their own, like those thousands of Presbyterians, instead of even giving up their church just when somebody says so. Excuse me, for though I think your paper a very good paper indeed on most subjects, I almost feel that it serves you right that you have lost so many subscribers. You people seem to think that your way of thinking is right, and you talked on that theme a great deal with above result.

Yours truly,
MRS. R. D. Y.

Dec., 1925.
(423-1)

DO AS I DO.

Dear Sir,—I am enclosing $5.00 to cover my own renewal for the Witness, and three new subscribers. If every subscriber will do as well the circulation of your most excellent paper will be well increased. For a safe family paper there is none in the country that surpasses it and I do not know that it has any equal. I hope you may get a sufficient amount of renewals to put the paper on a solid basis. It would be a calamity to the country, especially he cause of prohibition, for the Witness to lapse.

Best wishes,
J. F. IRELAND.

Ont., Dec., 1925.
(333-9)

WHY NOT READ IT?

Dear Sirs,—For over a year the Witness has come to my address and only an exceptional copy has been opened. It will be necessary for me to dispense with it for the present. I give it the most hearty advertisement whenever and wherever opportunity offers, and shall continue to do so.

Cordially yours,
O. E. K.

Ont., Dec., 1925.
(335-19)

A PRESBYTERIAN STANDBY

Dear Sir,—I feel that it would be a national calamity if the Witness stopped coming to the homes in Canada. I am quite old but I do not remember when the Witness was not taken in my father's family. It is still taken and loved in the old home. I would like to say that I am a Presbyterian, but it is no account to me to stop the good old Witness, because we did not think alike on Church Union.

MRS. ALEX. FORSYTH.

P.E.I., 1925.
(336-9)

Dear Sir,—I have sent your letter to the Pres. of our W.C.T.U. and I hope we will get a few more subscriptions for the good old Witness. I have five names for you.

Sincerely,
MRS. WM. JOHNSTONE.

Sask., Dec., 1925.
(425-5)

WHAT SHALL WE READ?

The long evenings of winter are upon us and more time is available for reading than during the busy season.

It goes without saying that agricultural literature should have a place in any reading course which is to be selected. The natural sciences will necessarily appeal to many, partly because they are all related to the complex science of agriculture and purely because they furnish a most interesting study. Their pursuit can be made profitable to both old and young alike.

One of the most interesting of all the departments of literature is biography. The life of a great and good man, particularly of one who has had to overcome great obstacles to win success, furnishes both a lesson and an inspiration to the reader. The study of biography leads to the study of history, for in biography we study the people who make history. Not only the history of our country, but state and local history should be studied by every American citizen and every American boy and girl.

Poetry is another department of literature which may not be overlooked, for it ministers to the aesthetic side of our natures. Those who have a taste for it find it one of the most enjoyable branches of literature, and those who have not a taste for it should cultivate a taste.

Books of travel will interest a great many of the young people and may be profitably read. They will familiarize the reader with many places concerning which he would like to know.

No matter in what direction the reader's tastes and preferences may lead him he should select only the best and be satisfied with nothing else. Life is too short to waste even the smallest portion of it in the reading of inferior books. Parents should also see to it that their children are provided with good, wholesome reading. Crowd out the bad by furnishing something good. A taste for the good can and should be cultivated in early years.—H. S. K. B.

Teaching of the evolution theory will be prohibited in the state of Mississippi if a Bill introduced in the Legislature is adopted.

As you react to the advertisers in the Witness and Homestead they will react favorably toward your paper—yielding it larger revenues on which to increase its efficiency in your service and that of your country. And always, in writing or talking to any of these advertisers, mention that you saw the advertisement in the WITNESS AND HOMESTEAD. It will help you, help them, and help your paper.

LIGHT THE BEACON IN YOUR ENVIRONMENT

Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

WINTER CARE OF DAIRY COWW

(By D. H. T. Brooks)

The dairy cow normally produces the greatest quantity of milk per day in the early summer on pasture. She does this for several reasons. Her maximum production occurs at this time because she is surrounded by certain natural conditions which make for high milk production.

She has an abundance of succulent feed which is extremely palatable and contains the right amount of protein, that great milk builder. She has all the feed she wants and needs to produce a high quantity of milk and it is feed she likes very well. She is comfortable. She has freedom of movement. The temperature is normally moderate, neither too cold nor too hot. Her surroundings are clean. She gets plenty of sunlight. She breathes nothing but fresh air as nature intended. She gets all the exercise she needs. If there is a stream of pure running water in the pasture she has water at will. Grass contains all the minerals and vitamins she needs and must have to produce milk of good quality.

The nearer we come to approaching these conditions in the winter care of dairy cows, the nearer we will come to obtaining the maximum amount from our cows.

Under natural conditions, cows will freshen in the spring. But a fall fresh cow will produce more milk during her lactation period than if she freshed in the spring. Reverse it. Let the dairy cow begin her period of lactation in the fall. Then she will give a large amount of milk in the fall because she is just fresh and again in the spring because she gets the luscious green grass of May and June.

Comfortable housing of dairy cows in stables, that are well lighted, well ventilated, and, where the temperature is moderate and even, is the nearest we can approach the normal conditions of early summer and it approaches these conditions nearer than we can imagine. Direct rays of the sun ought to strike the cow and the place where she stands at least once each day, if the sun appears that often. Fresh air in continuous slow circulation should reach the cow's nostrils every hour of the day and night. The construction of the dairy stables should be such that the temperature is almost the same at all times, not too hot nor too cold. Under these conditions she will give more milk, at least, than if kept in a dark, damp, close barn with no ventilation and with the temperature below freezing.

How can we make the dairy cow comfortable, allow for freedom of movement and give her plenty of exercise in the winter? By keeping her head in stanchions that swing, not in the old time "stocks," and by letting her out in the barnyard for a little time each day.

Corn silage seems to be the cheapest and most satisfactory source of succulence for dairy cows in the winter and some kinds of legume hay and grain will give the necessary amount of protein. Dairymen and the cow herself prefer alfalfa or clover hay. The dairy cow likes all the alfalfa or clover hay and corn silage she will eat up clean. She gets some protein in the legume hay. With legume hay, she needs a grain ration, if any, consisting of 12 to 14 per cent. digestible protein, and with mixed hay, 16 to 18 per cent. digestible protein, and with timothy hay, which she ought never to eat, 20 per cent. digestible protein. Wheat bran, ground oats, corn meal or hominy, oil meal, and gluten feed are the feeds most commonly mixed together to make the grain ration. Equal parts of these make a very palatable and satisfactory grain ration with legume hay and corn silage, if fed 1 pound for every 3 to 4 pounds of milk produced. If the dairyman, who raises oats, barley, and peas, will mix them with gluten feed, one-third of the latter and two-thirds of the oats mixture, the good results will surprise him.

The dairy cow needs salt and all she wants she ought to have. She needs a mineral mixture. Equal parts of salt, steamed bone meal, and calcium carbonate, mixed together and put in the grain ration, three pounds of the mineral mixture to each 100 pounds of grain ration will help materially in supplying this need.

A good dairy cow, if fed alfalfa or clover hay and corn silage liberally twice daily, with a pinch of the mineral mixture, will surprise her owner at the quantity of milk she will produce; at least at the profitable quantity. But the "good" dairy cow, the cow worth keeping, will produce more milk and keep at it longer if aided with a good grain mixture.

The dairy cow feels better and produces more if she is brushed and curried once each day. Her owner has more self respect if he keeps her surroundings neat and clean.

A little ground limestone, cheap though valuable, sprinkled on the floor and gutter changes the appearance and wholesomeness of a dairy stable quite materially, besides increasing the value of the manure when placed on the load.

Have some respect for the good dairy cow, treat her well, and she will more than reward you with a good flow of milk. —Hoard's Dairyman.

A UNIFORM HERD

Cows that are uniform in size and type add greatly to the chances of success with a dairy herd, says Fred N. Burr, a dairyman of twenty years experience in Fulton county, Ohio.

One advantage which this thoroughgoing dairyman and breeder claims for uniformity is production. In backing up this statement, he pointed out three cows in the herd that are three-fourths sisters. Truly, these cows did resemble each other in type, size and breed characteristics. Most of all, the cows resembled each other in their ability to produce. The owner pointed out that all of these cows had been on official test and that there was but a very slight difference in their records.

Every cow in this herd has been on official test. Last year one cow produced 29,493 pounds of milk while a junior three-year-old produced 18,000 pounds. Even before his herd was made up of purebreds, he had kept records. In regard to this he said, "I can show you daily records on every cow we have in the herd for the last twenty years."

Uniformity also makes a fovarable impression upon the prospective buyer. Any breeder, whether he handles pure-breds or grades, has surplus stock from time ti time. According to Burr the chances of selling are very much better if the stock is uniform. His own experience, he says, bears this out. Furthermore, winning, either in showing or in official test, helps to advertise the other cows of the herd and their offspring. In a recent exhibition at the state fair one of Burr's cows won first in her class. In the calls that have come to him concerning this cow, he has been able to profitably call to the attention of visitors the other animals in the herd that are similar in type and breeding to the showring winner.—H. MM.

Sheep Pay Best

"Sheep return the largest net profit of any project on my farm," said Ben Buckingham, a Missouri farmer. "The sale of lambs and wool each year means a high percentage of profit on the investment. In addition, they use much waste feed and turn weeds and stray patches of grass into money, improving the appearance of the farm as well as killing out many weeds after a few years. Every farm should have a small flock. Mutton is the most wholesome meat that can be had on the farm. Sheep are easy handled and certainly profitable."

For good flows of milk, cows require at least 2 lbs. of protein and for large production more than this.

Vitamines are essential factors in maintaining the thrift of hogs and are well supplied on rations containing skimmilk, tankage, pasture and green feeds.

Keep a watchful eye on stock that are given to burrowing into the strawstack —it may bury them once and for all. To provide some kind of a shelter for them on stormy days is a good insurance against a fatal straw slide.

Hunt for warbles in the cow's back and squeeze them out.

Tuan Chi-Jui, chief executive of China, announces that he will retire from office January 15.

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VARIETIES OF SWEEET CLOVER

In his pamphlet on "Sweet Clover," published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Mr. R. A. Derick, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, discourses interestingly on the varieties. There are many varieties of sweet clover, some very indistinct. There are annual and biennial white, as well as annual and biennial yellow-blossomig varieties. At present the demand is mainly for the biennial white type, commonly referred to as white sweet clover. The yellow is somewhat smaller, growing and maturing earlier than the white. It has also more tillers and a finer stem and leaf growth. Although not grown in Canada to any great extent, Mr. Derick says the yellow seems as hardy if not hardier than the white. It is usually believed, however, to produce less forage.

Arctic, a white-flowered biennial variety that came from Northern Siberia, has been developed at the University of Saskatchewan. While it is generally accepted to be exceptionally hardy, Mr. Derick says that at Brandon, this trait has not particularly shown itself because all of the biennial types of sweep clover tested have proved hardy. In maturity, he states that Arctic is slightly earlier than the common white.

Hubam, a white-flowered annual, has received considerable consideration of late. Tests at Brandon have shown that it requires a long season to reach full maturity and that the average growing season in Manitoba would not permit full development of the crop. This variety grows rather early and later on produces a quick, rank growth that Mr. Derick suggests may prove useful sloughed under as a green maiure.

In a summary of his own pamphlet Mr. Derick recognizes Arctic as a standard variety and says that it has given favorable results.

A GOOD HOG HOUSE

There is nothing more important in raising hogs than clean, dry, winter quarters for the breeding herd. Damp dusty beds and overcrowding cause rheumatism, clods, coughs, flue and pneumonia. A hog can stand cold weather if its quarters are dry. Unless the weather is cold, the quarters should be well cleaned and fresh, clean straw provided every week. Be liberal with the bedding in cold weather, but use only enough to keep the floor dry and the dust down when it is warm.

That is the admonition given by G. Heublink, assistant livestock extension specialist at South Dakota State College. He says that a good hog house should be fairly warm in winter and have a dry floor which is sanitary, comfortable and easily kept clean. It should be well ventilated so that the foul air will be carried out and the walls kept dry. However, the hog house should not be drafty. It should be comfortable, clean and should be so constructed as to let as much direct sunlight as possible into the building.

A house which includes all of these features need not be expensive. Many sows can be successfully housed in small inexpensive colony houses. The colony houses can be easily moved about which greatly aids in the prevention of diseases and worms. The central hog house makes feeding easier and is usually a better place for early spring farrowing.

In order to keep the colony house warm it may be banked up around the outside with bundles of corn stalks or straw and litter. During very cold, windy weather, a sack hung in the door will keep the temperature up without seriously affecting proper ventilation.

THE TRENCH SILO

(By R. M. Hopper)

The value of silage as a feed for the economical production of both milk and beef has been well demonstrated in Western Canada. The including of silage crops in the rotation in Manitoba has, to an extent, been prevented by the cash outlay in erecting wooden or cement silos. The need of a cheap and satisfactory way of keeping silage over winter was quite apparent. A few individuals in the West tried the trench type of silo and varied reports were heard of the results. In order to test the reliability of the trench silo under Manitoba winter conditions, an experiment was started at the Dominion Experiment Farm at Brandon in the fall of 1922.

The trench silo is simply an excavation made in the ground and is usually made about eight feet deep, twelve to fourteen feet wide, and as long as is needed to accommodate the amount of silage required for winter use. The walls on two sides and one end should be kept perpendicular or gently sloping outward at the top. The wall at the other end is best made to slope to the ground level in order to facilitate the drawing out of the silage during winter. It is not wise to increase the depth or width of the silo as this will increase the surface exposed to the weather afteh the silo has been opened and will cause the silage to deteriorate or possibly spoil.

At Brandon the trench was excavated on the southern side of a gently sloping hill, convenient to the barns and feeding pens and protected to some extent by native oak trees. Care was taken to provide surface drainage so that rains or melting snow would not fill the trench with water. The soil excavated was piled in a crescent shape on the side of the silo so that water draining from the hillside would be shed around the ends of the silo and not enter it.

The silo was filled in the regular way with an ensilage cutter and the silage thoroughly tramped by the men who were

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spreading and by a horse which was ridden over and over the loose surface during the operation of filling. A trench eight feet deep, twelve feet wide, and thirty feet long was found to accommodate forty-five tons of corn silage when filled in this manner. The silage can be mounded as high above the ground level as it will stay at the time of filling. The shrinkage of the silage will allow the portion above ground to enter the silo after a period of two or three weeks. The trench after it is filled should be covered with wet straw or other heavy, air-excluding material. The best covering is one that is most nearly airtight. Wet straw from an old stack bottom has given splendid results at Brandon.

To remove the silage for feeding during winter a convenient way is to use a small sled with a box attached that will hold sufficient for one feed for the stock. The silo is opened at the end that is made to slope to the ground level. About four feet of the silo can be uncovered at one time and the silage removed, keeping a perpendicular wall of silage under the edge of the uncovered portion. Slice after slice can be removed from the silo as required. The only silage exposed in this way is the perpendicular wall the width and depth of the silo and the top surface of the slice being used from. Where snow is liable to drift and fill the empty part of the trench during winter, a temporary shelter should be provided. It has not been necessary to cover the exposed surface of silage to prevent freezing een in the coldest weather in Manitoba.

The trench silo has proven a success at the Experimental Farm at Brandon. It has given satisfactory results for three winters. The silage when fed in winter was in perfect condition Despite the fact no protection was given against the cold, absolutely no difficulty was experienced with frost. Every pound of silage was taken out with a manure fork. As against this the upright silos always require a very considerable amount of picking to remove frozen silage from the walls. The wastage from decay was very small, only a thin layer at the top being spoiled. The silage held its heat all through the winter and when fed to the steers in the outside feed-lot a column of steam would rise from it.

The trench silo is now past the experiment stage in Manitoba and has become recognized as the correct type for our needs. Since their advent a few years ago, very few, if any, upright silos have ben built and some farmers who have upright silos have stopped using them and are depending on trench silos entirely on account of the silage being kept in better condition. In some parts of the Province excellent silage has been made without cutting the sheaves of corn before ensiling. The sheaves were piled in rows in the trench, the butts and heads being reversed each time to insure close packing. A hay knife is used to cut slices from the end of the silage when it is being removed for feeding. This method has not yet been tested at the Brandon Experimental Farm. but it is quite evident great care would be required at ensiling time to insure close packing in order to exclude the air.

The only fault found in three seasons' use at this Farm of the trench silo has been the falling in of the walls when the frost came out in the spring. Before the silo could be used again it had to be enlarged in order to straighten the walls. Trench silos for regular use would require permanent walls of cement or other material to prevent this crumbling of the walls in spring.

THE FARM OR THE CITY?

Every day we see some farmer selling out to move to town. And for what? True, a few of them are men who have spent the greater part of their lives on the farm and are in position to take the remainder of their lives easy. And in this case most of them leave their farms in charge of their sons who have been raised on the farm and are prepared to take up the work where their fathers left off and keep the farm on a paying basis.

But what about the fellow who after a few bad crops throws up his hands and quits? From observation, I notice that the average farmer who moves to town rents his farm to some tenant who is not financially able to stock the farm and, therefore, has to depend upon what he can raise from the soil to make his living and pay the rent. Consequently every year he is taking from the soil all he can get and giving nothing to return its producing qualities.

Possibly my experience might be of help to someone who would like to go back to the farm.

I was born and raised on the farm, but like a great many other young men, the lure of the city caught me. While my brothers plodded along on the farm I was making good wages and wearing good clothes, and for several years thought I had found my sphere. But as I began to grow older I realized that some day old age was going to overtake me, and then what? My brothers who were not making nearly so much as myself were accumulating stock and getting a little ahead each year, while I was just about breaking even.

One evening I had a talk with the good wife and helpmate and proposed we move to the farm. The idea appealed to her. "But," says she, "it takes more money to start farming than we possess." I told her where there was a will there was a way. I lost no time, once my mind was made up. I rented a small house in the country and moved out in October. That fall and winter I helped the neighbors at any kind of farm work I could get. We didn't have a horse, a cow or a chicken. All the live stock we possessed was a measly little dog. In the spring again I worked for my neighbors and saved enough to buy a few hens. My good wife did all she could to help and that fall we were rewarded by having over a hundred nice pullets.

About this time I had an opportunity to rent a good farm of about one hundred acres and I lost no time in closing the deal. One of our neighbors moved us over. It takes nerve to rent a farm with no stock, no farm equipment, no feed or anything. I was determined to farm, but how I did not know. That fall a man who owed me a small sum offered me a blind horse in payment. It was very poor but it was young. So I took him up. In a short time one of my neighbors moved to town and offered me another blind horse if I would do some work for him, which I did. By spring I had been able to secure two more cheap horses which now gave me four head. I then helped another neighbor in payment for a set of harness.

At public sales I picked up a cheap walking plough, a harrow and cultivator, and was ready to go to farming. True, I had no feed, but there was plenty of pasture on the farm and one of my neighbors sold me a load of corn which I was to pay for when my crop was raised. I put in forty acres of corn and by the time my ground was broken the load of corn was all used up. But grass at that time was good, and I would work one team half the day and turn out on the grass and work the other the remainder of the day.

My horses stood the work fine and came out in good condition, and I sure tended my crop. That fall I had over $600 out of my crops for my labor, after the rent was paid.

They talk about the hard work on a farm. True, there is some hard work, but we have never in all our lives been happier or more independent than we are now. No boss, no orders to take from anyone (except the wife.) We raise most of what we need to eat and many of the luxuries we were not able to afford while in the city are now on our table. And when Father Time has tinted our hair to match the snowflakes and we are no longer young, we will have our faithful old cows, our chickens and our garden, and we need not fear the future. And when at last we have crossed that great divide our children will take up our work where we have left it to pass it on to the next generation.—B. McC., in Successful Farming.

A standard cord of well-seasoned hardwood has about the same heating value as a ton of coal.

Scrubby trees in the woodlot might well be cut for fuel, thus at the same time making room for the young, valuable timber.

Wheat production in the United States this year according to a revised report is 660,365,000 bushels, against 697,272,000 bushels last month, a reduction of 27,907,000 bushels.

A farm with a name means good advertising for that farm and it also means the owner has pride in his possessions and with his name on his mail-box and perhaps on the barn also, he is not ashamed to let people know who lives there and what place it is.

Before butchering animals on the farm, they should be kept off feed for 24 hours and given plenty of fresh water. Care should be taken not to excite, overheat or bruise the animal. Neglect in observing these two points will impair the quality of the meat.

Don't pay more than twice the price of market hogs for a good boar. Get your boar with good legs and rangy, but in good flesh. The boars should weigh from 200 to 250 pounds.—R M. Ainsworth.

The beginning of the new year is a good time to balance the losses or profits on the farm. Check up on each one of your farm enterprises and find out where the profits and losses are coming from. It will aid materially in helping you to balance your farming operations to bring a greater net gain when the farm books are balanced at the end of 1926.

Nearly 34,000,000 bushels less wheat passed through the port of Montreal last year than during the preceding twelve months, according to the compilation of produce exports for 1925 on file at the Board of Trade.

The Bonnie Ayrshire

The Ayrshire cow has had many good things said about her:—"The Bonnie Ayrshire;" "The Mortgage Lifter;" "The Farmer's Cow," etc. These are not mere platitudes, but are true axioms of this splendid breed.

Many writers have traversed the breed's origin, but little has been found in tradition or the folklore of that district in Scotland where the breed originated. The early origin is by no means clear. Alton writing in 1811 claims that "judicious mating" and "selection" among the native cattle were important factors in the evolution of the breed. The breed took the name from that county in Scotland—"Ayr," where the breed originated, and where the direct descendants of the breed predominate on the farms in this country up to the present time.

In the far past the native breed, buffeted about by the fierce winds and storms which swept in from the Atlantic Ocean, fed but poorly on the coarse grasses of the plains and uplands of the native shire, gave, as was to be expected a comparatively light milk flow. The quantity produced on the fare provided, however, showed to the early breeders the possibilities of the breed. Gradually pastures were improved, better farming and dairying methods were introduced, and breeders began to improve the milking qualities of their herds by careful selection and breeding. From such adverse foundations then, was the Ayrshire breed built up, until today it stands out by itself as the ideal dairy breed.

When we realize that the tenant farmers of Scotland had to get large returns from the land to pay their high rentals, we do not wonder that they stuck by the "Bonnie Ayrshire" to bring them in good returns and to pull them through.

From Scotland the Ayrshire has been taken to almost every civilized country in the Globe. We are told, there are more Ayrshires in Sweden and Finland than any other breed of cattle. Since 1913 over 2000 Ayrshires have been exported from Scotland to other countries. When we consider they have gone to "warm" and "cold" climates and thrive well in either, we get some idea of the wonderful adaptability of the breed. The extremes of climate have no adverse effect on the breed.

Perhaps the greatest tribute ever paid to the sterling worth of the Ayrshire, has been their recent acceptance into the English strongholds of the milking Shorthorns and the Red Polls. So great has this trade been, that the cutting off, of all export trade by the presence of foot-and-mouth disease in Great Britain has created no stagnation in Ayrshire circles in the homeland.

Characteristics

The color is white and red and brownish red verging on mahogany. There was a time when it was said the Ayrshire cow was small in size. This cannot be said about her today. She is of good size, the cows weighing from 1100 to 1400 lbs. at maturity, while the bulls often reach 2200 lbs. at six years. They are true to dairy type, and proof of this may be seen at almost any large exhibition. The Ayrshire is more symmetrical and breeds truer to type than any other dairy breed. They are nated for their well shaped, strongly held up udders with teats from 3 1-2 to 4 inches long. The Ayrshire is the "happy medium" of the dairy breeds, she reaches no extreme. She is neither the largest nor the smallest. Her milk is not the richest, nor yet the lowest in fat test. She is the "in-between" cow of the five dairy breeds. Her adaption is to average dairy conditions.

The Ayrshire in Canada

Ayrshires were first brought to Canada early in the last century, by sailing masters, who brought one or more of these red and white cows along to supply milk for the voyage. They were bought by farmers around Quebec and Montreal who valued them most highly as milk producers, and were always keen to get a few more cows of this breed. So popular did they become, that in the forties and fifties of the last century, prominent farmers made importations from time to time. Thus, strong herds were built up and the fame of the breed so spread that twenty years later we find the Ayrshire had become the popular cow of Quebec and Ontario. The breed continued to develop and spread until it is found in large numbers in every province in Canada. The Ayrshire cow was never more popular or in greater demand than today. To date about 95,000 animals have been registered in the Canadian Herd Book.

Reproduction

We have said that the Ayrshire is the "in-Between Cow." In other words we do not claim for her the big milk production of the Holstein, but her milk is of better quality, averaging about four per cent. butter fat; nor do we claim for her milk the richness of the Jersey and Guernsey, but her milk quantity is larger. There have been few competitive tests where breed has been pitted against breed, but where such tests have been put on the Ayrshire has stood up well. At the six months Dairy Test at the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1900, Ayrshires were a close second to the Holstein in milk production and very near the Guerneys in fat production. At the Model Dairy Test (90 days) in connection with the Alaska-Pacific-Yukon Exposition at Seattle, Wash., in 1909, Ayrshires led all other breeds in profit over cost of production. Not infrequently at short term dairy tests in Canada even where feed is not taken into consideration, the Ayrshire cow stands at the top. Perhaps her greatest victory was won at the London, (England) Dairy Show, where weight of animal is taken into consideration, the Ayrshire made a higher score three years in succession than any other breed. A signal honor. Her profit making ability has been thoroughly demonstrated. The Ayrshire cow of today is without superiority in form, and at the very many shows where she competes against other breeds she is usually awarded first honors.

Ayrshire Milk

Ayrshire milk is perfectly proportioned. Nature has wonderfully balanced it. It is suitable for cheese making, or the production of butter or commercial cream. As market milk it excels. Being about 4 per cent. butter fat test, it is palatable, nutritious and is being much sought after by consumers of milk. Its small fat globules aid it to stand transportation well. It is practically the only milk suitable for certified milk. No milk equals Ayrshire milk as a food for babies. Physicians and dietitians recommend Ayrshire milk and quite recently Ayrshires have replaced other breeds in several dairies specializing in certified milk. Cream from Ayrshire milk is particularly smooth and delightful in taste and rich in flavor.

Longevity

No dairy breed exceeds the Ayrshire for heavy production until old age. Long service is the motto of the Ayrshire cow. Many Ayrshires have made splendid records after reaching 12 years. Jeanfield Fleckie at 21 years completed an official record of 10678 lbs. of milk; Harperland Spicy Lass at 13 years made 20592 lbs. milk and 866 lbs. fat. Linetta, a Maine State Ayrshire, produced profitably until she was 23 years old, and now comes the best record of all from Scotland, where Dalfibble Meg 2nd. made a record of 7410 lbs. of 3.40 p.c. milk during the last year of her life and died at the age of 24 years and three months. During the last 13 years of this cow's life she gave 126,600 lbs. of 3.7 p.c. milk, an average of 9,900 lbs. per year. We question if this production has been surpassed by a cow of any breed.

So healthy is the average Ayrshire herd that a leading veterinarian who specializes in treating diseased dairy herds says, "I'd starve if my livelihood depended on the Ayrshire. She's too healthy to be a good cow for the veterinarian."—Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

An announcement of the National Council of Co-operatives at Washington, says that plans for a conference in February of all the wheat pools of the United States as well as those of Canada and Australia, are expected to receive impetus at informal conferences to be held at Washington during the period of the fourth annual conference of the National Council of Farmers Co-operative Marketing Associations.

The only British ports to which Canadian store cattle shipments may now be shipped without restriction are Glasgow and Dundee.

To poison rats use barium carbonate, a tasteless, odorless powder. It should be mixed with the bait at the rate of one part poison to four parts bait Different baits should be chosen, using the ones which the rats are not getting. Take great care in setting out the baits that domestic animals or children do not get any of them.

Milk is 87 per cent. water. Therefore, water should receive attention in the winter feeding schedule. It is one of the best and cheapest feeds, say dairy feeding specialists of the Pennsylvania State College. Individual drinking cups, without a doubt, furnish the best watering system. The money expended for them will soon be returned in the increased production of milk. Water the milk before it is taken from the cow.

Other things being equal, the ration that is palatable is the one that will accomplish the best results in feeding livestock; and yet, many rations that are at first distasteful to animals may afterwards become highly palatable if the animal is given time to become accustomed to them.

Nearly half the cases of leprosy which have not passed the six months' stage, can be cured by the use of chaulmogric oil, according to Dr. Roger Adams, of the University of Illinois.

Dear Sirs,—I am a busy farmer's wife with a big family. We will drop any of our other papers if need be, but not the Witness.
Ont., Dec., 1925.
465-5 (Mrs.) ELSIE S. WOODBURN.

Points For Profit-Making

Attention to a few details is often the deciding factor in making profits in the poultry business.

"For instance," continues L. M. Black, New Jersey extension specialist in poultry, "if good results in egg production are to be expected during cold weather, it is quite important that the pullets be confined to the laying houses. Cold wintry blasts and frozen ground are not conductive to high egg yields.

"Allow each bird four square feet of floor space in a well-ventilated house, and furnish a good ration containing plenty of green feed. The birds will respond by filling the egg basket with a high-priced product.

"Another detail is the buying of baby chicks for next spring's delivery. 'Do it early' is a good slogan, and its observance may save a disappointment. Many a poultryman has ben forced to accept chicks hatched later than he desired just because he did not place his order with his hatchery man at an early date.

"The thoughtful poultrymen also determine now whether or not their incubators and brooder stoves are in readiness for the coming hatching season. Now is the time to inspect this equipment carefully and order any necessary parts that will increase the possibilities of a successful season. Thermometers and control waters should be tested to see that they record varying temperatures accurately. It may even be advisable to set up the machines and brooders and run a short test on them. Above all, do not neglect them until the last moment and awake to find yourself unprepared to start off at the opening of the hatching season."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

A window in the east end of the poultry house gets the birds off the roost earlier as the light of early dawn and the sun's first rays come directly into the house.

When we are careless and allow the droppings to accumulate under the roosts, we pay the penalty with sick birds.

A wide hoe and an old wash tub make the most efficient tools for cleaning the droppings boards.

Refuse lime from the lime quarry costs little besides the hauling and is excellent for sprinkling on the floor of the henhouse and around the roosts after cleaning. It is just as good as first-grade lime for the whitewash.

Prairie hay and excelsior make the best nest material obtainable. Hens cannot scratch it out of the nests like straw or shavings.

Plenty of good, clean nests will discourage the habit of "floor-laying." Clean nests mean fewer cull eggs.

A regular supply of pure water is essential to egg production.

Steady, consistent feeding is the only kind that pays. The hen keeps regular hours and irregular feeding soon upsets her. A heavy feed one day and going hungry the next does not encourage egg production.

Feed bins in the poultry houses make feeding easier. We now provide one for mash, one for corn and one for wheat (or whatever grains we are feeding) with each room large enough to hold a wagon-load of feed.

Wheat straw makes the best litter for the scratching room. After two weeks in the henhouse, it makes excellent bedding for the stock in the barn and the fresh straw is better for the health of the flock.

Water troughs and mash hoppers should be from eighteen inches to two feet above the floor to prevent the hens scratching straw into them.

The laying mash should contain two percent. salt to encourage drinking and to keep the fowl in good health. Charcoal, grits, ground limestone and oystershell are best fed in separate hoppers where the hen may help herself.

If roosters are kept over the breeding flock, they should be wintered in a separate house and turned with the hens six weeks in advance of date eggs are to be gathered for hatching.

A warm, well-ventilated house is necessary for laying hens. Beware of floor drafts and drafts on the roosts.

Hens need some kind of green feed the year around. Bluegrass pasture around the house is fine, or oats and wheat may be sowed. If a stand of alfalfa can be obtained near the houses, it makes excellent "hen pasture." Alfalfa meal makes good winter green feed. It should be mixed with the dry mash.

Regular culling twice a year will increase the profits. Lazy hens are the first to leave our farm, the ones that stay on the roost of mornings. Then an examination of each hen will show good and poor ones—after a poultry expert has showed you how to cull your particular breed, if you are not experienced.

Clean eggs, packed in bright, new cases will bring top prices. A short fattening period pays on all fowls to be marketed. A separate pen with moist mashes and grain before them at all times means quick fattening.

Special markets may be worked up on eggs and dressed fowls. Our "Sunrise Eggs From Milk-fed Hens" brings us a premium of five cents on the dozen.—C. F., Mo.

Feed the Hens Early

Because feed will pass through the crop, gizzard and intestines of a laying pullet in about four hours, long winter nights seriously reduce production. Success in getting winter eggs depends on lengthening the hen's working day. This is done by feeding her generously before she goes to roost and as early in the morning as possible. Lights, where available, materially lengthen the day. It is very important to scatter grain in the litter at night after the hens have gone to roost. They can then get it the first thing in the morning.

SELECTING BIRDS FOR BREEDERS

(By George Robertson)

Vigor in the birds selected for breeding is of paramount importance. No matter for what purpose the mating is made, vigor in the breeding stock cannot with safety be overlooked.

Results of experiments conducted by the Dominion Experimental Farms show that birds that have reached full maturity make the best breeders. This does not mean that well matured pullets may not be used, but dependence should mainly be placed on hens. The fertility and hatchability of the eggs, in many cases, are just as good, or even better, when pullets are used, but as a rule, the viribility and growth of the resulting chicks are much better where hens are used.

A male of known heavy laying ancestry should be selected to head the pen in breeding for heavy egg production. Not only should his female progenitors have laid a large number of eggs, but the eggs should have ben of standard size. Too little attention has been paid to this in the past, with the result that many of he high laying strains are now being discredited on account of the small eggs which they

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GREEN FEED IN WINTER

During winter months, laying hens need some substitute for green feed. Since we have more than 1,200 hens, it would be almost impossible to supply them with sprouted oats as is often done with small flocks. Instead we use alfalfa flour, buying the best grade we can find. We add 100 pounds of mash and find that the hens eat the mash very readily with the alfalfa in it.

Our ration for winter months consists of the following: 200 pounds bran, 200 pounds wheat shorts, 200 pounds cornmeal, 200 pounds ground white oats, 200 pounds meat meal, 100 pounds alfalfa flour, and 15 pounds salt. This is fed as a dry mash in open hoppers, a fresh supply being put in each morning.

Our grain feed is fed twice daily in a deep straw litter and consists of equal parts of cracked corn and wheat. Ground limestone, oystershell and chats for grit are kept in separate hoppers where the hens have free access to them. As early in the spring as green feed may be obtained outside, we discontinue the alfalfa in the mash.—C. F., Mo.

Few people realize that poultry droppings contain millions of bacteria. In a case of diarrhea the amount of discharge that can be picked up on the point of a pin will hold an uncountable number of the disease bacteria. When the poultry is kept in a house that is not cleaned often, the healthy fowls pick up these bacteria with their feed and soon the disease has spread. This is especially true of cholera which acts very quickly. It is equally true of tuberculosis which acts more slowly, and of worm eggs or small worms which often affect the whole flock."

Poultry feed troughs should be placed high enough in the pens to keep the fowls from standing in them while eating. Do not feed so much that any will be left in the trough at the next feeding time.

FEED SPROUTED OATS TO LAYING HENS

"Sprouted oats for laying hens," is a formula that should be in every poultryman's feeding guide, says G. L. Stevenson, head of the department of poultry husbandry at South Dakota State College. It's not very expensive either. However, it does require a warm room or basement.

Equipment needed for sprouting oats may be home made. The boxes should be shallow, not over three or four inches deep. In preparing the oats for sprouting, it should be soaked over-night in a bucket or tub. A few drops of formaldehyde added to the water in which the oats is soaked will prevent mould from developing. Mouldy grain is often fatal to poultry. After the oats has been soaked and drained it may be spread out in the boxes and kept in a warm room or in a heated sprouting device. In a few days when the oats sprouts have attained a length of two or three inches, they will be ready for feeding.

A dry mash supplies protein for egg production and keeps hens from getting too fat.

Shredding fodder does not increase its feeding value, but it makes it easier to handle, and the cattle clean up shredded fodder more thoroughly than they do whole stalks. The refuse makes much better bedding than the whole stalks.

Poultry interests of the United States in recent years have developed to gigantic proportions — the total value of poultry products produced on farms last year being close to $1,250,000,000. Poultry now occupies a most important position in American agriculture, the estimated value of poultry products being exceeded by only five other products, namely, dairy, corn, cotton, hay and forage and swine.

A large percentage of incubator troubles can be traced to poor lamps, or to improper care of the lamps. It is a good policy to start the hatching season with new burners and also new wicks.

More poultry farms are springing up everywhere; time was, a very few years back when poultrymen were seeking managerial positions on estates; now these same poultrymen and others are seeking land on which to start poultry farms.

INTERPROVINCIAL HIGHWAY

Driveway Beetween Montreal And Winsor to be Completed by Next Spring

In the spring, according to information supplied to the Canadian Press by the Ontario Motor League and the Department of Public Highways, it is expected that the inter-Provincial Highway from Windsor, Ont., to Montreal, will be completed and afford motorists a direct route from the United States border to the Quebec metropolis.

On the Toronto-Quebec highway a distance of 302 miles, asphalt and concrete now extends from Toronto to Bowmanville, a distance of 34 miles. From Bowmanville to Port Hope, the road is a concrete with the exception of a stretch of five and a half miles east of Newcastle. Apart from five short stretches at Cobourg, Trenton, Deseronto, Harrisburg and Moulinette, the route consists of asphalt, concrete or macadam.

Coupled with this, the Western Ontario highways from Toronto to Hamilton, 43 miles, and Hamilton to Windsor, a distance of 203 miles, will make a direct route. The road from Hamilton to London is in good condition except within the Town of Ingersoll where there are short detours east and west of the town and in the village of Thamesville where the road is closed during paving operations. The stretch between Tilbury and Windsor, is also closed for repairs.

There are numerous other road improvements slated for spring throughout the Province. From Whitby to Lindsay a concrete road of 48 miles exists, on which the repairs will be small. It is expected paving operations on the Port Hope-Peterboro highway, a distance of 29 miles, will be started. This road now consists of gravel and macadam.

From Picton to Foxboro via Belleville, 29 miles, which at present is under construction, the road will be opened for traffic next spring. The Kingston-Ottawa highway, a distance of 131 miles, consists of surface treated macadam and gravel, and negotiations are on at present to have this route paved next summer. From Ottawa to Point Fortune, 74 miles, the travel is fairly good, with the exception of two miles between Clarence and Wendover, where the contract is unfinished.

The Ottawa-Pembroke route of 105 miles is in good condition and from Toronto to Severn Bridge, a distance of 96 miles via Orillia and Washago an excellent highway exists. Beyond that there is a fairly good road as far as North Bay, barring winter weather conditions, and motor travel is possible as far as Sault Ste. Marie, via Sudbury and Blind River. Negotiations are under way to have this route reconstructed although it may take some time before it can be put into first class shape.

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full of the VITAMINES that make poultry of all ages and breeds
HEALTHY, VIGOROUS AND PROFITABLY PRODUCTIVE
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1½lb Cans – $1.00
Delivered anywhere in Canada
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Express Charges Collect
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TORONTO, CANADA

The network of highways throughout the Province is, generally speaking, in fair condition at the present time, and if the plans of the Department of Highways materialize this coming spring, the Province of Ontario should have a road map which, no doubt, will prove a voluable asset and an inducement to tourists.

RAILWAYS EARNING MORE

Operating Incomes for Past Ten Months

Operating income of the Canadian railways for the ten months ending with October was well ahead of the corresponding period last year. These returns are now available in the latest bulletin of the Bureau of Statistics, and they show that the operating income of all railways was $52,096,800 for the ten months this year as compared with $40,259,378 for the same length of time last year. On the Canadian National the operating income for five-sixths of the year was $16,369,767 as compared with $6,128,438 a year earlier; while on the C.P.R. the operating income for the same period was $29,079,949 this year as against $27,468,059 in 1924.

RIVAL DEEP WATERWAYS

Comparison of St. Lawrence And Hudson River Projects

Comparison between the cost of the St. Lawrence waterways project and the proposed canal connecting Lake Ontario and the Hudson river, are now being made with the survey of the Hudson project nearing completion.

In the report of the Hudson investigation board, it will be shown that the approximate cost of a 21-foot channel would be half a billion dollars, while a 27-foot channel would cost about $700,000,000.

The latest figures on the St. Lawrence project are about $250,000,000. It is further pointed out that, while the St. Lawrence scheme provides for the development of a great hydro-electric power, the all-United States project would produce none.

The British Government has completed a comprehensive plan for cheapening the national supply of electricity. Details of the plan will not be available immediately, but the general scheme is unification of the electrical power plants by areas, a large reduction in their number and the erection of super-stations with trunk lines and feeders to carry the power about the country.

FARMERS

You will soon be thinking of putting your Hot-beds and Cold-frames in order for next Spring. Easy to do with our Glass Substitutes which come in rolls 36 inches wide. Practically unbreakable, cut with scissors and requires no putty to install. Admits ultra violet rays which glass does not, so plants grow stronger under it. You would also be getting more eggs at present when prices are high, if your poultry houses had been enclosed with it.

Price $2.20 per yard. Cost mailing and insuring 30c first yard, 15c for each additional yard; west of Ontario 50c for mailing first yard.

Get particulars PLIBRICO Jointless Firebrick for your Sugar Evaporators, also Roofings, etc.

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MONTREAL.

CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION IN 1925

Output Valued At $228,440,000

Great progress was made in Canada's mineral industry during 1925. Metal mining experienced a boom which carried production in this field far above all previous records. In a statement issued from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, Mr. S. J. Cook, Chief of the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Bureau, estimates the total value of Canada's mineral output in 1925 at $228,400,000, an increase of $18,857,000 above the total of $209,583,406 for 1924, and more than the previous record of $227,859,665 attained in 1920 when metal prices were approximately 35 per cent higher than in the year just closed.

Among the metals, the remarkable advances in the production of gold, lead and zinc were most outstanding; improvement in outputs marked the totals for nickel, copper, and cobalt; silver showed little change; there was an increase in the tonnage of iron ore exported from stocks at the mines.

Sales of asbestos increased during the year, so that the total for that commodity rose about 35,000 tons to 260,000 tons valued at $8,700,000, an increase of $1,990,000 above the sales in the preceding year. Advances in the production of other non-metallic minerals occurred in the figures for graphite, gypsum, mica, natural gas, quartz or silica, natural sodium sulphate and carbonate, salt, talc and soapstone.

Production figures for coal, feldspar, petroleum, and pyrites were below those reported in 1924. Except in coal, the losses were negligible. Coal showed a loss of tonnage amounting to upwards of 617,000 tons, and as coal at the mines sold at slightly lower prices during the year, the value of the output dropped $4,569,000 below the total for 1924.

Structural materials, such as cement, brick, tile, other clay products, building stone, sand and gravel showed a loss in aggregate value of $2,381,000. Production possibly declined during the year but as prices of building materials also dropped about 5 per cent., the loss in volume of output was probably less than the lowered total values of sales would indicate.

Mining, now third in rank among Canada's primary industries contributes extensively to the wealth and prosperity of the Dominion. Large tonnages of freight move from and to the mines; many subsidiary industries depend upon the mining industry for their prosperity. Canada's progress in the production of mineral wealth has been notable particularly in recent years and the developments in established fields, the discovery of new mineral areas and finally the surpassing of all previous records stamp the mineral industry as one of the greatest factors in Canada's industrial and commercial life.

All decorations, military or civil, have been abolished in Greece by order of the Government. Greek citizens are not allowed to wear even Greek orders. Those of foreign countries may be worn only after official permission has been given.

NEW LAKE GRAIN RECORD

All records for grain shipments during the season of navigation have been beaten by the shipments for the total period of navigation in 1925, says a Fort William despatch. The total quantity of all kinds shipped during the season was 307,816,034 bushels, which is 7,331,000 bushels more than the previous record of 1925, which was the first season in which shipments were over 300,000,000 bushels. In the previous season of 1924, the total shipments during the season of navigation were 275,283,072 bushels.

MARKETING FOOD PRODUCTS

Delay in Carrying Out Imperial Economic Committee's Scheme

The London Daily Mail draws attention to the delay in carrying out the recommendations of the Imperial Economic Committee relating to the expenditure of £1,000,000, which the Government intends to allocate to assist marketing Dominion food products in Britain. The second interim report of the committee dealing with meat which has just been issued directs attention to the desirability of spending a part of the proposed grant in transporting pedigreed stock to the Dominions and brings up the question again of freer importation of Dominion store cattle. It also urges that present restrictive legislation should be reconsidered.

RUSH FOR CANADA

Queus of Men Anxious to Emigrate Forming Daily at Canada Building, London.

The success of the reduction of emigration rates to Canada is already assured. Queus form daily in Trafalgar Square, at the Canada Building, composed of men anxious to emigrate, while the number of written inquiries has surpassed all expectations.

Three young farmers walked the whole distance from Scotland to London to apply for immediate sailing, while a number of women applying for permission to sail under the new low rate is surprising. The applicants are of all classes, teachers, dressmakers, clerks and stenographers, but they all recognize that domestic work will be their first duty when they arrive in Canada.

The Times gives the fullest publicity to the Alberta scheme, under which 30,000 acres of land in the Vermilion district of Alberta will be set aside for emigrants, most of whom are expected to be Roman Catholics.

DECREASE IN NATIONAL DEBT

The national debt is $36,000,000 less this year than last, according to a statement issued by the Department of Finance. The total net debt at December 31, was $2,381,735,027, compared with $2,417,745,930 at December 31, 1924. During the month of December there was a decrease of $881,856 in the debt, while in the corresponding month last year there was an increase of nearly $6,000,000.

The League of Nations Society in Canada youth movement created with the purpose of educating and awakening interest in the younger generations in the League of Nations movement, was successfully launched into existence at a special meeting of the society executive held in the society headquarters at Ottawa on Thursday.

Ireland as the future calling place for ocean aerial liners is seen by Major General Sir Sefton Brancker, director of civil aviation of the British air ministry. After a visit to the Free States air force headquarters, he visualizes a route from America to Ireland and thence to London and the continent.

The Montreal Trades and Labor Council wants to know why the price of coal has increased since the beginning of the winter. They claim that the strike across the border has nothing whatever to do with the price of Scotch, Welsh and Canadian coal, yet declare that dealers have increased the price per ton as much as $7.

The extent to which modern machinery continues to supplant the horse on United States farms is revealed in Government figures made public, showing that the number of horses on farms now is only 16 percent of what it was five years ago, a decrease of three and a half million head.

Aviator Darque, flying in a hydroairplane which carried 1,102 pounds weight, has established what is said to be a world's record for 100 kilometers (62.14 miles). His average time was 172.595 miles an hour notwithstanding the fact that a gale of nearly 50 miles an hour prevailed at the time of the flight.

A total attendance of 5,000 pupils at the various centres of the Council of Arts and Manufactures in the Province of Quebec is forecast this year by J. P. L. Berube, secretary of the Council. Nine new schools where vocations will be taught are to be formed at Sherbrooke, Levis, Thetford Mines, Lachine, Valleyfield, Quebec City, Beauceville, Victoriaville, and Grand'mere.

For INVENTORS

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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Delco Lighting Plant For Sale—Plant owner now using Hydro. For particulars apply DOERR ELECTRIC COMPANY, 123 King Street W., Kitchener, Ont. 52.6

MOTOR SUPPLIES

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

POULTRY

POULTRY, EGGS, FEATHERS WANTED

Highest Prices Paid. Write for price list. We loan crates. A. STORK & SON, 17 St. Patrick's Market, Toronto. tf

Wanted—Hens, All Weights; Crates loaned free; established forty years; poultry remittance on acceptance. WALLER'S, Spadina, Toronto. 2-13

GEESE

Toulouse Ganders—Very Large and Choice Stock. $6.00 Each. C. G. MEEHAN, Portneuf Sta., Que.

FARMERS' WANTS & SALES

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

POULTRY

GIANTS

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

MINORCAS

Black Minorca Cockerels, bred from prize winning stock, $2.50 each, or $4.00 per pair. LOUIS LANG, Elmwood, Ont. 51-6

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

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

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

TURKEYS

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Prize Winning Strain. (Miss) W. E. CUMMING, Mountain, Ont. 47-9

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

WYANDOTTES

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

MISCELLANEOUS

Brown and White Leghorn Cockerels. $1.50. Also a number of Barred Rock Pullets $1.50. Bred to lay. RUSSELL BURR, Elora, R. 2, Ont. 1-3

LIVESTOCK

Tamworth Boars and Sows. Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers. Write JOHN W. TODD, Corinth, Ontario. 49-6

Farmers—Do you realize that you are losing money every day you do without bowls for your cattle? We have hundreds of satisfied customers and our fair price will surprise you. Full information from DARROW IRON WORKS, Tillsonburg, Ont. 49-6

DOGS

For Sale—Beautiful registered white Scotch collies. HILLCREST WHITE COLLIE KENNELS, R. 2, Chilliwack, B. C. 52.7

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE

Six months old, $10 each. Watchfulness. Money back if not satisfied. L. J. GATCHELL, R.R. 3, Burketon Junction, Ont.

GOATS

High Grade Toggenburg Milch Goats and Bucks for Sale. 20 Dollars each, for quick sale. Also homer pigeons. $2 a pair. MRS. W. A. MACKENZIE, Kapuskasing, Ont. 51-6

RABBITS

Healthy Brown Ferrets, young and old. Trained with muzzle. $4.00. CAM. RICHARDSON, Fergus, Ont.

FOXES

I Catch from 45 to 60 foxes in from four to five weeks' time. Can teach any reader of this magazine how to get them. Just drop me a line for particulars. W. A. HADLEY, Stanstead, Que. 52.6

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE

Cloth Remnants — We are offering a wonderful trial assortment arranged in remnant lengths suitable for useful and necessary purposes, such as ladies' and misses' suit lengths, waist, skirt and dress lengths, also men's shirt lengths; also odd lengths and pieces of all kinds, latest styles, colorings and materials. Money cheerfully refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Price $1 postpaid. Big value bundles at $2 $3 and $5 postpaid. GEORGE GRATTAN, Mfg. Agt., New Glasgow, P.Q. t.f.

Mill Slab Wood, buzz wood, cord wood. REID BROS., Bothwell, Ont. 49-14

Forty Beautiful Sets of Lantern Slides for Rental. Willing to buy Lantern Slides cheap. Send for list. PASTOR BILTON, Gravenhurst, Canada. 1-3

"Heaven and Hell", Swedenborg's great work on the life after death and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25c postpaid. W. B. LAW, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto. 1-6

HONEY

Clover, fruitbloom and buckwheat honey. Wm. A. HARTLEY, Beamsville, Ont. 31.37

Pure Manitoba Honey—Crate of six ten-pound pails $9.50. MAISON SAINT-JOSEPH, Otterburne, Man. 44.12

Choice Clover Honey in 60 lb. Crates, $7.50. Amber Color $6.50. ANDREW McPHERSON, Norval, Ont. 39-15

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

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"Feed Beans for sale in car lots or less, $1.30 peh hundred f.o.b., bags included. GEO. T. MICKLE & SONS. Ridgetown, Ontario. 52.6

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Agents—Get in a profitable all-year commission business of your own. Every property owner is a customer or prospect. Nine hundred varieties of hardy Red Tag Nursery products. Cash every week. Complete equipment and instructions free. Write DOMINION NURSERIES, Montreal. e.o.w.

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Veteran of Great War wishes a position on a farm. Would give services for board and small wages. Address, WAR VETERAN, c/o Rev. E. Moore, City Mission, St. John's, Newfoundland. 52.6

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

FARMS FOR SALE

For Sale—400 Acres, Ten Miles South of Leney, chocolate loam soil, level, no stones, all fenced, 40 acres rye-grass pasture remainder cultivated, 9,000 bushels wheat, 3,000 bushels oats this year, 80 acres summerfallowed, ample good water, fair buildings, school and church convenient, $35 per acre. Terms: Half cash, balance easy payments. T. H. HOPKINS, Leney, Sask. 50.6

Good home, free gas and oil on farm; 65 acres; good farm and timber land; $2,400. C. M. CRANDALL, Andover, N. Y. 50.6

An ideal suburban home near Victoria city, with city water, light, daily mail delivery, bus and tram service. Six acres of the finest soil, tile drained, every foot cultivated and under irrigation, producing a continuous succession of fruit crops from early spring to late fall—a revenue producer. Good buildings, fine view. A cheap place at eleven thousand. JOSEPH DRADER, Route 4, Victoria, B. C. 50.6

110 Acres—Dairy farm, all under cultivation, good buildings with modern equipments, two miles from Winchester. Apply WALTER MOFFAT. Winchester, Ont. 52.6

Get Ready For Spring

63 Acres—Glanford Township—convenient to Caledonia Highway; rich loam soil; price $6,500.

93 Acres—Near Brantford—rich loam soil; brick house, 8 rooms; bank barns and all other necessary buildings; this is a well-known productive farm; price $10,000; would take exchange.

100 Acres—North of Toronto—with brick house, 9 rooms and bathroom, furnace heat, bank barn, stone and concrete stabling, also implement house, hog pen and poultry houses, etc., equipped with 3 horses, 5 cows, sheep, poultry and all implements. This farm is located in choice farming district, with good market. Price $7,500.

107 Acres—Thirteen miles from Hamilton—sand loam soil; good buildings; 15 acres lucerne, 10 acres fall wheat, 10 acres clover, 20 acres bush; price $6,000, equipped with stock and implements.

150 Acres—Near Hagersville—rich loam soil; house, ten rooms, hardwood floors, water in house; bank barns and all necessary buildings; price, $9,500, including eleven head cattle, four horses, twelve hogs and all implements; also hay, straw and feed; a real bargain.

227 Acres—Close to Hamilton-Galt Highway—and convenient to schools, stores and churches; house, seven rooms; large barns, concrete stabling, with water and electric; 150 acres under cultivation; rich loam soil, balance pasture and hardwood bush; price $13,000; terms.

230 Acres—Close to Hamilton-Galt Highway; rich loam soil; stone house, furnace and electricity; 15 acres hardwood bush; bank barns; an excellent stock and grain farm; price $16,000.

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Trout Brook Poultry and Fruit Farm for sale. A great money maker. Fully equipped with 1,200 white leghorn layers. Near large markets and many noted summer resorts. Sell all products highest market prices. Also Stock and Dairy Farms. W. A. JANES, Hillsdale, New York, 2-6

80 Acres Clay Loam, 5 Miles from Creamery, Station, Town. Schools close. Price $850. Particulars, Address Box 71, Matheson, New Ontario. 2-3

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House For Sale—Cement blocks, flat roof, 7 rooms, quite reasonable. Apply 437 MURRAY ST., Pembroke, Ont. 52.6

Post Office and General Store. Gas and Oils with Pumps. Business Good. 42 miles from Toronto, 38 miles from Hamilton. Retiring. Business good, large store, 10 roomed house. Steam Heat, Electric Light, Closet, Bath. Would exchange small place in country. Box 4, Erindale, at once.

MISCELLANEOUS

STAMPS AND COINS

Stamps on Approval, 60 Per Cent. Discount. L. C. SMITH, Tarrytown, N.Y. 49-6

25 Different U.S. FREE to Canadian Approval Applicants, E. NELSON, 305 C. St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 51-6

Do You Collect Stamps?—If so, send for our list of "New Series of Approval Books" (32 different books) at liberal discounts 25 p.c. up to 66 2-3 p.c. Every applicant enclosing 4c stamp for postage, and asking for an approval selection will receive free a grand set of 20 pictorial French Colonies. Mention Gift Q19. BRIGHT & SON, 164, Strand, London, W. C.2, England.

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A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME WORKERS

HINTS ON TABLE LINENS

Some time ago a woman who had had a great deal of experience in the linen business was giving a bit of advice to a friend who was preparing for her wedding. It interested me, says V. P. Ward, writing in the "New England Homestead," and possibly will interest some of the other readers.

The French linens sometimes are more desirable for doylies, etc., as they are more finely woven, but one usually finds the standard Irish linens, the most satisfactory on the whole for all table and luncheon cloths, and also napkins, as they last much longer.

An experienced buyer, of course, knows all the ins and outs, and can tell by the feeling just which pieces are genuine. But for the ordinary shopper a few hints are usually welcome. The genuine Irish linens are sunbleached; usually, and will last for years, if not a lifetime. Of course they are more expensive as it takes several months to get them bleached properly. Most of the ordinary linen is bleached by chemicals, which is a short process. The chemicals partially destroy the natural gum, consequently lessening its durability to quite an extent. By holding the piece to the light, one can usually discover spots which are thinner than the rest, in the more cheaply made linens, caused by hurrying the piece through the bleaching process.

At the same time look for small dark spots in the weaving. These are likely to be where broken threads have been joined, and will be the first spots to "break" after wearing.

Of course everyone knows that the hand-woven linens are much more desirable than machine-woven pieces, but they are very difficult to obtain and beyond the reach of most of our pocket-books when found.

We will also consider the pieces which are cheap enough to make us doubtful of their genuineness. Of course with the thin pieces one can try the old method of touching a corner with the moistened finger, but this is useless with damask, on account of its thickness. One good way is to obtain a sample and drop a few drops of oil upon it. Linen will absorb the oil at once, but if there are cotton threads they will do so very slowly, if at all.

Avoid linen which is terribly stiff and starchy. Pure linen requires little or no dressing, and if there is a great deal it is usually to cover up the cotton threads.

Many prefer to have genuine linen tablecloths for "company dinners" and to use the better grades of mercerized cotton or colored gingham or crepe runners with no pretence of linen for everyday. Buy an extra half-yard when getting the tablecloth which requires hemming only on the ends. When the cloth commences to show wear where the edges of the table come, cut off the extra eighteen inches, making the wear come in a new place. Of course, for this it is best to choose a cloth with all over design, not one with an accentrated central design.

Use the part which is cut off for a carving cloth. It matches the pattern of the large one, and is nearly unnoticeable, saving the main cloth from much wear and soil.

In most farm homes where there are children the oilcloth table runners are the best protection, as well as saving work.

JUDGMENT IN STUDY

(By Viola Woodville)

Teachers with overcrowded rooms cannot always find out why children are failing in their work. Mothers must help. One mother of my acquaintance very greatly improved the quality of her children's school work without extra instruction. In the evening when they were gathered about the library table with their lessons, she quietly watched them work. She afterwards told me about it.

"My youngest boy," she said, "is a dreamer. He does well with English and geography because he uses his imagination and delights in dwelling on those subjects. But when it comes to arithmetic he dawdles over his sums, and refuses to pin his attention on solving his problems.

"I introduced the time element into his work. Speed as well as accuracy is important in numbers, and I wanted both for my son. I gave him an inexpensive watch and set him to doing his work in a stated time. Where similar sets of examples were given each night, he soon found that he was doing them in a shorter time and felt encouraged. He was looking at his work from a new view-point and interest was aroused.

"On the other hand, my eldest boy was so fond of arithmetic that he devoted more time than he could afford to it. His teacher often gave assignments beyond required work. Rob had been in the habit of leaving his other studies until all this work was completed. Consequently, very often this other work was left undone. I persuaded him to do first the required work and leave the extra until after his other lessons were learned.

"My little girl grew sleepy over her studies. She is an active little thing, and wears herself out at work and play. I help her plan her study, encourage her to do only a part of the work in the evening and decide how long it will take to complete the rest. Then, when she has done the evening tasks, I send her off to bed, telling her that I will call her in time the next day. Before, she was always a little sleepy-head in the morning, never willing to get up when first called. Now she makes no trouble at all.

"I wish you could see the difference in report cards," continued this happy mother, "but the best of it is, the improvement lies deeper than school marks. I feel that the children are developing real judgment in planning their time."—From a series of articles issued by the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

OLD LACQUER WORK

Lacquered articles, both as furniture and as knick-knacks, are very much to the fore just now, a vogue that calls to mind the wonderful lacquer work of old Japan. That so many works of art of this kind have come down to us is mainly due to the thought and care bestowed upon them by their early possessors. In old Japan they understood lacquer and knew how to care for it. They knew, and the Japanese still know, that from the moment the sap leaves the tree strong sunlight, or even strong daylight, is the very worst thing for lacquer. It is for this reason that the lacquer trees are always tapped at night.

It is the dry air of our Canadian furnace-heated houses that ruins lacquered articles; in fact, genuine lacquer articles, after the lacquer is laid on, are placed in damp cellars to dry and harden as each separate layer is applied. This may sound strange, but it is true. It was also owing to its being proof against damp that lacquer had a domestic use. In old Japan, before porcelain and pottery were in common use, most drinking vessels, rice-bowls, and similar household utensils were made of wood and coated with lacquer. No food or liquid, either hot or cold, hurt them, and a greater advantage was that they were unbreakable. Damp does not hurt lacquer.

Of the ornamental pieces the greatest care was taken. All the pieces were not kept on view at the same time. They would be put away and exchanged for other pieces from time to time. Those not in use were wrapped in soft cloths and kept in dark cupboards or boxes, whilst those in use were placed in a subduel light, and where the sun's rays would not fall upon them to mar their color or brilliancy.

The Japanese were extraordinarily skilful in their lacquer work. They could represent articles of porcelain, metal, and woodwork so realistically that experts at first sight might easily be deceived about them, and wonderful specimens of this kind are to be seen in museums and private collections. How much the Japanese thought and still think of their old lacquer work is proven by the fact that when there is a sale of choice and well-known pieces they are nearly always bought up privately for Japanese collectors, and eventually find their way back into collections in the land from which they came.

Hot Bed Stick

A "bed-stick" was the old-time substitute for a hot-water bottle —a smooth hickory or hardwood stick, four to six inches through, perhaps 15 to 18 inches long, with the bark left on. This was put into the oven early in the evening; by bed-time it was almost too hot to touch, and heated through and through. It was slipped into a woolen bag, just the right size to hold it, and put in the bottom of the bed, where it provided a dry heat much more comforting than the touch of a hot-water bottle. We are told that sometfmes a careless user heated the bedstick to the charring point, and risked a fair chance of setting the bed on fire. There may still be occasions, far from a radiator or hot-water bottle, when the old-fashioned bedstick may be worth trying.

THE NEW IDEA

"Since the normal child possesses infinite capacities in divers directions, its environment, experience and education should be such as to early discover its natural bent, and train spirit, mind, eye and hand along the line of special capacity," writes Herbert Myrick, in the New England Homestead.

"The precious years of the early formative period.

"The evolution of human force and its conservation.

"The wonderful energy of childhood.

"The development of skillfully directed power, especially through the hands.

"The simple morality imbibed from Nature.

"The marvelous curiosity of the unfolding mind.

"The extraordinary influence of first impressions.

"The evolution of useful originality.

"The intuitive love for the beautiful.

"The unconscious absorption of inspiration from Nature.

"The generation of purpose.

"The natural development of spirituality:

"All training and education should aim to utilize these vital attributes as they unfold, and correlate them in such manner as to produce men and women, healthy in mind and body, firm of purpose, capable of doing well their work with hand, eye, mind and soul.

"Hence farm and rural school afford better opportunity for child development, training and education, than the richest home or most costly school in cities. Why? Because the former affords the better chance for children to learn to do by doing."

"WOMANLINESS"

Reflection will show anybody that eminent women who seemed meek were really desperate fighters, and that the obviously masterful had a very tender—sometimes hyper-emotional—side; the fact being that great personalities of either sex unite the qualities of both, writes Dame Ethel Smyth in the Daily Telegraph. Florence Nightingale, the gentle "Lady of the Lamp," invented the War Office, modern Army transport, and the whole hospital system. The terror of slackers and bunglers, she was described by him who knew and loved her best as "the most violent creature he had ever met." Joan of Arc was wooed, though not won (a black mark, I admit, but she was sued for breach of promise—surely a proof of feminity?) Queen Elizabeth and Queen Victoria, strong women, were obviously "womanly" all the same; ditto Caterina Sforza, Catherine of Russia, the Empress of China, and all the women martyrs. And what of Mrs. Pankhurst, who loves babies to the extent of adopting four, and adores shopping? What of all the women who have triumphed over silencing circumstances and given the world their message—the Brontes, the Georges (Sand and Eliot), Sarah Bernhardt, and the rest? Is anyone foolish enough not to see that Jane Austen's strength, dissembled, like Mozart's, by perfect ease, is the strength of perfect control—the Jap who overthrows Giant Bloody Bones?

USING HARD WATER

When hard water must be used for everything, it is both economical and helpful to use artificial water softeners. Not all water is "limey", but in such cases where it is, the cleaning will be done much easier and much quicker if a softener is used. The chief reason for using it, however, is that it takes less soap to make the water sudsy.

Borax, sal soda, and ammonia are the three softeners that are most commonly used in the house. Borax is very mild, and is fine to soften bath water or to use when washing the hair. It is also a great help in dish-washing.

Sal soda is much stronger in action. It helps greatly in washing clothes, whether it is used in the washer or in the hot water in which the clothes are rinsed. It is fine for cleaning bath tubs, to use around the sink, and for cleaning drain pipes. It must be used with care on woodwork and floors. Varnished surfaces had better not be washed with water containing sal soda, and finished floors must be done very quickly and well rinsed and dried if any is used in washing them. Even hard or soft wood floors that have a natural finish must be well rinsed and quickly dried if it is used on them at all. It is very good for taking out grease spots, but water containing soda must not be allowed to dry on the floor, for it will curl and shrink the boards. Linoleum and oil cloth are better washed with plain soap and water, than with soda.

Ammonia whitens clothes, and has the property of leaving a clean, sweet smell. For that reason it is fine when used in water for cleaning cupboards, bread and cake boxes, or any receptacle in which food must be stored. It is also fine for washing glasses and windows, for it leaves them sparkling like almost nothing else will.

A BIG SCHOOL PROBLEM

If our young people would go to school longer and not have to hurry so about it. This class idea is all nonsense, and carried too far, writes The Parson, in the "Rural New Yorker". Talking with a principal of a large high school, he quite agreed with the Parson. What is a year to a boy or girl at that time of life? Instead of just skinning along and "passing," why not take more time and get all they can out of a course? Now a boy or girl will give up school entirely rather than drop down a class. They feel it as a terrible disgrace and would probably be "kidded" out of school by the others. This is especially true in college. Why not take five or six years in college just as well, and get all there is in it and not just try to get by? A child comes rushing home and shouts, "I've passed." Wonderful, but do they shout out what they have learned? A fellow working his way through college cannot expect to have the time for his work in the college that the man who does not have to work. Why could not the college authorities and everybody take it for granted that this man may take five or six years to get through? But just as soon as one enters high school or college, the idea must immediately be told that that class is the one and only that ever entered the institution, and none like it will ever enter again, and it would be an unspeakable calamity to have anything to do with any other class whatsoever—except possibly to haze it.

WHOLE-GRAIN CEREALS GOOD FOR CHILDREN

Nutrition specialists urge, among other necessary foods, the frequent use of whole-grain cereals in the diet, especially in families where there are growing children, who need the vitamines and mineral substances.

For this reason such foods as whole-wheat breads (not hot breads), or breakfast foods, brown rice, corn meal made from the entire grain, and oatmeal, should appear on the table at frequent intervals. The whole-grain cereals can be prepared in a variety of ways. A suggested way of making whole wheat very palatable is to cook it in the steam pressure cooker. This makes an excellent breakfast cereal, rich in flavor and food value.

To prepare it, sort the grain, wash it thoroughly, then cover with about two and one-half times its volume of water, and salt, and cook under 15 to 20 pounds pressure for a half hour or longer if needed to make the grains soft. When the winter fire is going in the range the wheat may be cooked the day before over the fire and set back to continue cooking over night. A generous dish of this thoroughly cooked whole-wheat with milk or cream, and a serving of fruit, makes an ideal breakfast, lunch or supper. The germ and the outer layers of the wheat grain are rich in vitamines and minerals, while the rest is such an excellent source of energy for the body that wherever possible people all over the world use wheat in some form as the mainstay of their diet.

If you are not keeping on a fire clean, wash, and dry the grain whether wheat, barley, or rye, and then run it through your coffee mill. This coarse meal will take less time to cook and will have a different flavor, but will contain all the properties of the whole grain and be many times more economical than any factory prepared cereal.

Beginning and Ending

"Let every dawn of morning be to you as the beginning of life and every setting sun be to you as its close; then let every one of those short lives leave its sure record of some kindly thing done for others, some goodly strength or knowledge gained for yourselves."—John Ruskin.

In the last four years the birth-rate in Canada (not including Quebec) has dropped from 26.5 per thousand of population to 22.1 per thousand.

HOME COOKING

Timely Recipes

Baked Bean Loaf:—1 lb. cooked beans, (navy, marrowfat, or dried lima), ¼ lb. cheese, 2 cups chili sauce or 2 cups cooked tomatoes, salt and pepper; if cooked tomatoes are used add 1 chopped green pepper and 1 onion. Mix ingredients. Shape into loaf. Use some of bean stock to make proper consistency. Strips of bacon may be put across the top. Bake ½ hr. in a large pan or baking platter, basting occasionally. Scalloped tomatoes are very good with this. Save the liquor in which the beans were cooked. Pare and dice three medium sized potatoes, 2 carrots, 2 turnips, 1 onion, 1 stock oyster plant if in season and add to bean stock. Add water if necessary and tomatoes and chopped parsley if desired. Cook till vegetables are well done. Add butter, salt and pepper. This well seasoned makes a very good soup.

Baked Bean Salad:—Any of the bean loaf may be used for salad. Marinate the beans with French dressing and chili. Place on lettuce, and serve with boiled dressing, mayonnaise, or French dressing.

Oatmeal With Nuts And Cream:—Place three cupfuls of water and one cupful of milk in the upper part of a double boiler, add a pinch of salt and when boiling stir in two cupfuls of oatmeal. Cover closely and cook for two hours over hot water, then add, just previus to serving, one large cupful of stiffly whipped cream, serving in small china dishes sprinkled thickly with chopped nut meats and accompanied by sugar and thick cream.

Braised Liver:— Required: The liver of a calf, lamb or sheep, the grated peel of half-lemon, 1 teaspoonful of powdered mixed herbs, salt, pepper, 2 carrots, 1 turnip, a spray of parsley, 1 bay leaf, 1 teaspoonful of celery seeds tied in muslin, 4 rashers of bacon, water or stock. Wash and dry the liver, sprinkle with salt, pepper the herbs and lemon rind; wash, peel or scrape the vegetables, cut into slices and place at the bottom of a casserole, then 2 rashers of bacon. Lay the liver on these, add the parsley, bay leaf and celery seeds and herbs, cover with the rest of the bacon, and simmer gently for 10 minutes. Then pour in enough stock or water to nearly but not quite cover the liver. Replace the lid, and put into a moderate oven, and cook gently for about an hour. Remove the liver, and reduce the stosck to one-half, then return the liver to the pan, re-heat, remove the celery seeds, bay leaf and parsley, and serve in the casserole.

Potato Doughnuts: One cup sweet milk, two cups sugar, two cups mashed Irish potatoes, butter size of an egg, three eggs, six cups of flour and six teaspoons of baking powder.

Jane's Doughnuts: Two cups sugar, 1 1-2 cups sweet milk, three eggs, one teaspoon lemon extract, two teaspoons of lard or cream, flour to make thicker than cake dough. Roll out 1-4 in. thick and fry brown. As soon as these come to top, turn them until brown on one side, then turn again. This gives them the round shape so desirable.

Mock Duck that is Different. Buy 2 pounds of flank steak. Lay the meat on a board and sprinkle with 1-2 teaspoon of ground cloves and 2 even tablespoons of flour. With a wooden pounder, pound the flour and clove into the meat. Turn over and pound flour into the other side. Make a dressing as for chicken and spread over the meat. Roll up into an oblong loaf and fasten with skewers and place in a roasting pan. Pour over the meat 1 cup of drippings or salt port fat and 1 cup of tomato juice. Surround the meat with small peeled onions, cover tightly and bake 1 1-2 hours slowly until tender. This will serve six people or if there are only three, half of it may be left intact until cold when it will slice thinly

Raisin Cookies: One-half cup of butter, one cup of sugar, two eggs, 1-2 cup of hot water, two cups of flour, two teaspoons baking powder, one cup of raisins, flavoring. Cream butter, sugar and eggs well, add the flour and the hot water, last the raisins and the flavoring. Drop by little spoonfuls on well-greased tins and bake quick. These cookies will stay fresh for several weeks. Currants can be used instead of raisins, but take a level teaspoon of soda instead of baking powder.

Best Ever Pudding: Two egg yolks, 1 1-2 cups molasses, 1-4 teaspoon salt, one cup warm water, one dessert spoon soda, 2 1-2 cups flour. Steam two hours. Wonderful Sauce.—One-half cup melted butter, one cup confectioners' sugar, one tablespoonful warm water, one teaspoon vanilla. Mix in order given. Beat thoroughly, Just before serving add two egg whites, thoroughly beaten. Mix till well blended.

Poorman's Pie: 1 Cupful of sugar; 1 cupful of finely grated bread crumbs; 1 cupful milk; 1 tablespoonful of butter; cinnamon. Line a pie pan with flaky pie crust and sprinkle with the crumbs and sugar mixed. Pour the milk over them, dot with the butter and sprinkle with the cinnamon.

Dickens Veal and Ham Pie: 2 Pounds breast of veal; 1-2 pound raw ham; 1 saltspoonful of salt; 1-4 saltspoonful of pepper; 1-2 a bay leaf; pinch of thyme; 2 sprigs of parsley. Cut the veal in pieces for serving and the ham in thin strips. Cover the veal and the bones with cold water and bring slowly to the boiling point. Simmer gently till tender, then remove the meat, leaving the bones in the broth, and add the seasonings. Boil rapidly for an hour. Freshen the ham by simmering it in boiling water for ten minutes. Strain the broth from the veal bones and cool it. Then arrange a layer of ham in the bottom of a deep pie dish, cover with pieces of the veal and drop forcemeat balls here and there among the bits of meat. When the dish is full, sprinkle with salt and pepper and pour the broth about the meat. Cover the dish with a rich flaky pastry, cutting slits in the centre to permit steam to escape, and brush over with beaten egg. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour. Serve hot or cold. English people prefer the pie cold when the gravy has become a rich jelly. To make the forcemeat balls you need: 3-4 cupful fine soft bread crumbs; 1 teaspoonful chopped parsley; tiny pinch of thyme and marjoram; 1 teaspoonful of lemon juice and a bit of the grated rind; a grating of nutmeg, salt, pepper and a tablespoonful of melted butter; 1 beaten egg. Mix all lightly, then flour the hands and make into balls the size of marbles.

Chocolate Sponge Pie: Two eggs (separate whites from yolks), 1-2 cup sugar, 1 heaping tablespoon cocoa, 2 level tablespoons flour, small piece of butter, 1 teaspoon vanilla, 1 pint milk. Beat whites stiff; add last. Bake with 1 crust until firm.

Banna Custard Pie: Two eggs (keep out 1 white for frosting), 1 cup sugar, 2 tablespoons flour, a little butter, scant cup milk and 1 banana, mashed fine. Bake with 1 crust. When done spread frosting on and brown slightly in oven.

Banana Surprise: 1 pint milk, 1 1-2 oz. small sago, sugar and vanilla essence, 1 oz. butter, 2 bananas, jam and custard or cream. Put milk and butter into pan and make hot, then sprinkle in the sago, and simmer until quite cooked; add sugar and vanilla to taste; peel and slice the bananas, and cover bottom of glass dish with one; then put a layer of raspberry or strawberry jam, and cover with half the sago, which should be nearly cold. Then add the other banana, more jam, and remaining sago, and either cover with a good custard or whipped cream when quite cold, and decorate with cherries and angelica.

"Souse" or Pickled Pork: Use the meat usually used for head cheese. Clean the meat and pour over hot water to cover. Boil until the meat falls from the bone. or can be separated in small pieces. Remove the bone and add salt and pepper (black and red) and sage, or other seasoning to suit taste. To each quart of meat add a half cup of vinegar. When cool, pour the meat into pans two or three inches deep. Place a cover and weight on this and set aside to harden. When cool serve sliced.

Carrot Pie: Have any of the readers ever tried making carrot pie? Grate raw carrots and cook with as little water as possible, season with salt, then add sugar and spices, eggs and milk, the same as for pumpkin pie. It's fine.

Yorkshire Eccles Cakes: Prepare a rich short pie crust and roll thin. Prepare a mixture of currants, chopped raisins and chopped candied peel. Put a thin layer of this over the rolled pie crust, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, and moisten with cold water. Roll out another piece of pie crust, lay over the first, and smooth with the rolling pin so that the two layers of crust with the fruit adhere together. Sprinkle with sugar, and cut out in squares or round; bake like cookies. These are very nice if short rich pie crust is used. Your friends will enjoy them with afternoon tea.

Oakhill Potatoes: 2 1-2 cups cold potatoes, sliced; 3 hard boiled eggs, sliced; 1 1-2 cups white sauce. Put a layer of potatoes in a greased baking dish, then a layer of eggs, then a layer of white sauce and so on until the dish is filled. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake fifteen minutes. After ten minutes sprinkle on a covering of grated cheese.

Apple Puff Pudding: 1 pint flour; 2 tablespoonfuls baking powder; pinch of salt; sliced apples; milk to make thin batter. Place buttered cups in steamer, put in each one tablespoon of batter, then one of apples, cover with spoon of batter, and let steam for twenty minutes.

Frankfort and Bologna Sausage.

Reader:—The following recipes were given in a Farmers' Bulletin issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Frankfort or Vienna Style Sausage.—70 lbs. beef, 30 lbs. pork (not too lean), 20 lbs. water, 1 1-2 to 2 lbs. salt, 2 oz. nutmeg, 1-4 oz. black pepper, 1 to 2 oz. red pepper. Cut the beef into small pieces and salt, and allow it to cure for 48 hours in a cool place. Cut the pork into small pieces, and put the beef and pork through the grinder together. Put into a container, and add the water and spices. After it is all mixed put through the grinder again using the fine plate. Stuff into sheep casings. After the sausage is stuffed into the casings press the casing together about four inches apart. Twist the first link two or three times. The next link should be twisted in the opposite direction, to keep the casing from untwisting. After it is twisted into links, hang it in the smokehouse for about two hours, at a temperature not to exceed 125 degrees. After it is smoked, boil for five or 10 minutes, then plunge into cold water and hang in a cool place.

Bologna Style Sausage: 60 lbs. cured beef; this is ground, salt and seasoning added, and the bulk stored for 36 to 48 hours before using in the casings. Fresh beef stuffed into casings and smoked does not keep; 40 lbs. pork, 20 lbs. water, 1 1-2 to 2 lbs. salt, 2 oz. mace, 1 oz. coriander, 4 oz. black pepper. Grind the beef and let it cure 24 to 36 hours in a cool place, then grind it very fine. Put the pork through the grinder, using the medium plate only once. Then put the beef and pork together in a container and add the spices and water. Mix thoroughly until it takes on a dull color and becomes sticky. Stuff in wesands, large beef casings or in beef rounds. It can also be stuffed in muslin bags and paraffined. Allow it to hang about 20 minutes in a cool place, then smoke fo rabout two hours at a temperature not to exceed 140 degrees. After the bologna is smoked it should be boiled, the wesands and rounds about 30 minutes, and the larger bolognas about 1 1-2 hours at 160 degrees. To tell when bologna is cooked enough, squeeze it in the hand, and if done it will squeak when the pressure is released. Place in cold water about 30 minutes and then hang it in a cool place.

HOME HINTS

Don't sleep with closed windows, hoping to keep warm thereby.

Cold air is a tonic to the lungs when coming through a window and not reaching the sleeper directly.

Hang your clothes on the back of a high-backed chair in front of the window.

This forms a screen, compelling the air to pass around and above it. It also ventilates the clothes.

Lay all underwear worn next to the skin wrong side out in a current of air over night.

To prevent mustard plasters from blistering, mix with the white of an egg.

Tie a piece of lemon on a corn every night for five nights and it will generally cause it to drop out.

To clarify dripping, put it into a pan and pour on boiling water to cover. Stir well and allow to cool. The purified dripping will then form a solid cake on the top which should be taken off and wiped dry when it is ready for use.

It is a bad practice to put burnt saucepans in soda water to soak, for, although this removes the burnt portion, it makes the saucepan liable to burn again when it is used. A better plan is to fill it with salt and water, leave a few hours, then bring slowly to the boil. The burnt particles will then come off without any trouble.

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CORN SYRUP
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AN ABBREVIATED COAT

The abbreviated coat above is made from soft black velvet, and interlined so it will be warm enough for the coldest days.

There are shaped seams from the shoulders, and in the lowest curve of these are placed small pockets made of woven strips of the velvet. The cuffs repeat this basketweave trimming.

White coney fur makes a small, snug collar, and the little seamed hat is of velvet trimmed with coney fur.

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THE LAUDER STOCKING TOP

The work is done in 5-ply super-fingering, either grey and crimson or brown and blue, with No. 13 needles.

Commence by casting on 90 stitches with the grey wool, putting 36 stitches on the first and third needles, and eighteen on the second needle. Knit 6 rounds of ribbing, 1 plain and 1 purl; the next four rounds all purl; next four, all plain.

15th Round—7 grey, join on the crimson wool, * 4 crimson, 14 grey. Repeat from *, and at the end knit 4 crimson, 7 grey.

16th Round—7 grey, * 1 crimson, 2 grey, 1 crimson, 14 grey. Repeat from *, and at the end there will be 7 grey instead of 14.

17th Round—The same as the 16th round.

18th Round—4 grey, * 10 crimson, 8 grey. Repeat from *, and at the end knit 10 crimson and 4 grey.

19th Round—4 grey, * 1 crimson, 2 grey, 1 crimson, 2 grey, 1 crimson, 2 grey, 1 crimson, 8 grey. Repeat from *, and at the end there will be 4 grey instead of 8.

20th Round—Same as 19th.

21st Round—1 grey, * 7 crimson, 2 grey. Repeat from *, and at the end knit 7 crimson and 1 grey.

22nd Round—1 Grey, * 1 crimson, 2 grey, 1 crimson, 8 grey, 1 crimson, 2 grey, 1 crimson, 2 grey. Repeat from *, and at the end there will be 1 grey instead of 2.

23rd Round—The same as 22nd round.

24th Round—5 crimson, * 8 grey, 10 crimson. Repeat from *, and at the end knit 8 grey, 5 crimson.

25th Round—1 grey, * 1 crimson, 14 grey, 1 crimson. Repeat from *, and at the end knit 1 grey.

26th Round—Same as 25th.

27th Round—5 crimson, * 8 grey, 10 crimson. Repeat from *, and at the end knit 8 grey, 1 crimson.

28th Round—1 grey, * 1 crimson, 2 grey, 1 crimson, 8 grey, 1 crimson, 2 grey, 1 crimson 2 grey. Repeat from *, and at the end there will be 1 grey instead of 2.

29th Round—Same as 28th.

30th Round—1 grey, * 7 crimson, 2 grey. Repeat from *, and at the end knit 7 crimson, 1 grey.

31st Round—4 grey, * 1 crimson, 2 grey, 1 crimson, 2 grey, 1 crimson, 2 grey, 1 crimson, 2 grey. Repeat from *, and at the end there will be 4 grey.

32nd Round—Same as 31st.

33rd Round—4 grey, * 10 crimson, 8 grey. Repeat from *, and at the end knit 10 crimson, 4 grey.

34th Round—7 grey, * 1 crimson, 2 grey, 1 crimson, 14 grey. Repeat from *, and at the end there will be 7 grey instead of 14.

35th Round—Same as 34th.

36th Round—7 grey, * 4 crimson, 14 grey. Repeat from *, and at the end knit 4 crimson, 7 grey.

Break off the crimson wool, and knit 4 rounds of plain knitting with the grey wool, and 4 rounds purl, then 6 rounds of 1 plain, 1 purl. Turn the work inside out, and knit 3 plain rounds for the fold; then knit in ribbing, 1 plain, 1 purl, for 36 rounds.

To Straighten Needles

It often happens that while knitting the needles become bent. By pouring hot water over them and straightening them immediately with your fingers, and then dipping the needles into cold water, the needles will be perfect once more.

Waterproof Leggins

It not being practical last year to supply my 6-year-old son with rubber boots, writes F. G., in a New York paper, I cut two squares of rubber sheeting (which I happened to have in the house) the exact size of his leggins and sewed it into the inside of the leggins, where it could be quite unseen, but served splendidly to keep his legs quite dry even in the deep snow, thus saving me much labor and anxiety in trying to keep him dry, such as I had experienced previously.

The leggins also were homemade. I bought a pattern and cut them out of a perfectly good but very much out of style black broadcloth coat, preserving the lining for the sake of warmth. As it is difficult to make buttonholes neatly in heavy goods I bought very large black snap fasteners which are easily put on, and are also easy for the child to fasten or unfasten.

Problems of Homemakers.

Soap

Failure.—Take the soap which has failed to harden, stir it up and if you find any hard pieces in it, shave them up into thin slices; add five pints of water for each can of lye you originally used, and heat over a slow fire fifteen or twenty minutes. Stir slightly, and as it thickens and soap forms, increase heat to evaporate extra water. When it reaches a thickened, bubbly state, pour into molds and cover with an old blanket. After twenty-four hours it may be cut into bars. The longer the soap ages the better it will be.

Vaseline Stains

G. K. W.—It is difficult to remove the ugly yellow stains made by vaseline if this salve is used carelessly but it can be done with turpentine. Fresh stains may be sponged out with turpentine and old stains, even those that have been washed and ironed, can usually be removed if the stained fabric is entirely immersed in turpentine and allowed to soak.

Nosebleed

Mother.—Owing to the fact that the mucous membrane that lines the nostrils contains a network of many small blood vessels that are close to the surface and that therefore are liable to slight injuries, nosebleed is a common trouble. It occurs most frequently in the young and is rare in middle life, but grows more common again in old age.

In children many causes are likely to excite it: a slight tap on the nose received in play, exertion in lifting, throwing, running, and so forth; mental excitement; congestion of the mucous membrane such as may come on when the child enters a warm room from the cold outdoors; a cold in the head; and a beginning illness, such as measles. In the adult it occurs chiefly as the result of injury or as an early symptom of typhoid fever or other infectious disease; it is not very uncommon, however, for a person who is suffering from a severe cold in the head to bleed a little when he blows his nose violently.

In most cases the blood comes from the lower and anterior part of the nasal septum, or partition that separates the nostrils—a spot that fortunately can be reached without difficulty if it is necessary to make pressure in order to stop profuse or continued bleeding. If the bleeding recurs frequently it is probably owing to a minute ulceration that opens into a blood vessel, or to a poor condition of the blood, which prevents it from coagulating firmly.

The treatment of nosebleed depends on its nature and cause. In ordinary cases the bleeding stops of itself in a little while; if it continues too long, the person afflicted with it may snuff up ice water in which a little salt is dissolved, or apply ice to the outside of the nose or to the back of the neck. If the bleeding comes from the front of the septum, pressure of the finger, maintained for a few minutes until a clot forms, will arrest it. The sufferer should keep as quiet as possible and should hold his head up. If nosebleed recurs again and again, have a physician look for the bleeding point. By touching it with some astringent, or by cauterizing it, he can usually stop the bleeding. If the sufferer is anaemic or run down, the doctor will prescribe tonics and a sustaining diet.

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W. L. MOORE, Principal.

CANADIANS RETURNING

Over 25,000 Came Back From "Across the Line" During Past Eight Months.

Immigration to Canada for eight months of the fiscal year up to November 30, 1925, amounted to 70,112, according to official figures made public by the Department of Immigration and Colonization. Of this number 30,022 were British, 13,939 from the United States, and 26,151 from other countries.

During the same period there returned to Canada from the United States after an absence of six months or longer in that counry 25,606 Canadians, who are not included as immigrants in the above return.

Of immigrants from the United States the largest number are from the state of Michigan, which contributes 1,748. Washington is second, 1,593, and New York third, with 1,360. It is interesting to note that the state of California contributed 642 new settlers to Canada in the eight months' period.

Immigration for the month of November was 5,323, of which 2,083 were British. 1,236 from the United States, and 2,001 from other countries. In addition 4,331 Canadians returned from the United States having been residents of that country.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service

AN ATTRACTIVE MODEL WITH NEW FEATURES

5327. Embroidered crepe was used for this design with facings of crepe satin on bolero and cuffs.

The Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make as illustrated for a 38 inch size will require 4 1-4 yards of 40 inch material, and 1-2 yard of contrasting material for facing bolero and cuffs. The width of the dress at the foot is 2 yards.

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

A STYLISH DESIGN FOR "STOUT" FIGURES

4983. Faille, broadcloth or satin as well as crepe and crepe satin would be suitable for this model.

The Pattern is cut in 8 Sizes: bust measure, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches, and waist measure, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. A 42 inch size (bust measure) requires 4 1-2 yards of 40 inch material, with 5-8 yard of contrasting material for facings and collar, cut crosswise. The width of the dress at the foot is 1 5-8 yard.

A YOUTHFUL AND ATTRACTIVE MODEL

5341. Crepe satin, or velvet would be suitable for this design. It is also good for wool rep or faille silk.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 3 1-8 yards of 40 inch material, with 1-8 yard of contrasting material to face the collar and at best 1 1-2 inches wide.

A PLEASING COAT STYLE FOR THE GROWING GIRL

5348. Velvet, kasha, tweed, mixtures and broadcloth are good materials for this pleasing model. The collar may be closed high or rolled open together with the fronts.

This Pattern is cut in 5 Sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. To make the coat for a 10 year size, as illustrated, will require 3 1-4 yards of 54 inch material, and 1 1-4 yard of fur banding 6 inches wide for cuffs and collar.

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

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

SMART COMBINATION

The combination of brown and brick color never fails to be smart. Because of their richness of effect, this is a particularly happy choice for a winter afternoon dress, such as the one above.

The frock is designed for the young girl, and shows a most effective slanting tunic, worn over a skirt of pleated brick crepe.

Amber beads trim the lower part of the tunic, and the square neckline has straps of crepe run through slits at either side, below the neck.

Jose Joaquin Pereza, patriarch of the Mexican Schismatic Church, defied the Vatican in a curtly worded cable advising the Roman Catholic Church to keep out of Mexican ecclesiastical affairs.

Former Premier Lloyd George arrived in London on Thursday from Italy and learned that his daughter, Miss Megan Lloyd George, is improving after her operation for appendicitis.

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For Young People

Dunie and the Ice

Story For Young Folk by Sophie May.

I believe only six of the Pardoe children went to church that day,—though it may have been seven. But, if I am not accurate as to numbers, the story of their adventure is perfectly true.

They lived on an island in the middle of the river, in a little world by themselves. It was early spring time. The earth appeared to be covered with a patchwork quilt of whitey-brown and grayish-green. Under this ragged old quilt the forces of nature were hard at work. The dry grass was undergoing thorough repairs, and the "sod" would "turn to violets" one of these days. All in due time; but just now thing looked dismal enough. The trees were only sketched in outline, and even the willows showed as yet no little vapory touches of green. The roads were full of holes, and, as Grandpa Pardoe said, it was "dreadful travelling underfoot." Overhead it was scarcely better. It seemed as if the 'upper deep" had tipped over, and was pouring itself into the lap of the earth.

But on this particular Sunday the dripping clouds were ready for a day of rest. The wee bit girlie of the house, Dunie Pardoe, looked out of the window, and said with intense surprise, "Why, mamma, mamma, 'tisn't yainin'! There's a little bit o' sun ou' doors. I sawed it!"

"She's a precious baby to tell the news," cried Brother Phil, smothering her with kisses. "I've a great mind to take her to Sabbath-school. May I, mother? She wants to see things as much as anybody else."

"Well, if you take her, Philip, you must be responsible for her," replied the busy Mrs. Pardoe, who was at that moment tying the shoestrings of the next to the youngest. Perhaps, with so much to do, her mind had slipped into a hard knot; it seems to me, if she had had full possession of her faculties, she would never have consented to let Miss Julia go out when the roads were scarcely navigable except for boys' boots.

Dunie clapped her hands.

"O, will they let me in?" she asked, "for, when I go to the school, then somebody comes that's a teacher, and tells me "go home,' ann says I mustn't stay." ,

Dunie was three years old, and the "committee-men," overlooking her peculiar merits, had not considered her a scholar. But this was only a Sabbath-school; nobody woold object to her going just for one day.

Then there was a scramble to get her ready; but when she was fairly enveloped in her Rob Roy cloak and red-quilted hood a murmur of admiration ran round the room. Who so beautiful as our Dunie? Such a splendid "adust complexion," such wonderful "Indian-red" eyes, shaded by the blackest of lashes! She was a little sister to be proud of. Not one of the other ten had ever been so cunning or so fat.

Well, they took her to church, and, in order to get there had to cross a bridge. They looked over the railing, and saw around the piers a few logs floating in the high water, though they could not move far, being locked in with ice.

"I shouldn't think," said Mary, with mock gravity, "'twas proper for logs to go swimming on Sunday."

"Nor I, either," said Phil; "they ought to be 'taken up' for it. But come let's hurry; we're late."

"Hurry!" echoed four childish voices,—"hurry with Dunie!"

"My shoes won't walk," said the little one, by way of apology. It was her feet which were at fault. They were not large enough to carry her plump little body; and though she had now enlarged them with mud, that did not seem to help the matter at all. There was no way for it but to carry her in arms, "for fear they might lose her in one of the holes."

They reached the main-land at last, and the church; and I believe Dunie only spoke in meeting once, asd then she said "I so tired." Phil observed that afterward the clergyman preached faster—from sheer pity, he presumed.

Dunie practised gymnastics just a little, and now and then opened her rosy mouth, inlaid with pearl, and very gently yawned. But soon the "spirit of deep sleep" fell upon her, and she lost the Sabbath-school exercise which followed the sermon. This would hereafter be a subject of regret to her five "responsible" brothers and sisters.

After their lessons had been repeated, and school was out, the six Pardoes started for home. But a change had come over the weather. The wind had started up from the sound sleep, and was blowing as if all the people in the world were deaf, and must be made to hear.

"Never mind," said the eldest sister, cheerily, "It will blow us home. Dunie, what made you talk in church?"

"I never," replied the young culprit, rubbing her eyes. "But," added she, indignantly, "that man up in the box, he kep' a talkin' all the time."

"But what made you go to sleep, dear, and lose the Sabbath school?" said Moses, who was next younger than Phil, and, though kindly disposed, had a peculiar talent for making little ones cry.

"I went to sleep in Sabber-school?" sobbed Dunie, completely discouraged— "in Sabber-school? Where'd they put it?' I never sawed it."

"There, don't you tease her, Moses," said the youngest but two. "We've got as much as we can do to get her home—for I begin to believe she's chip-footed,—I do."

The next to the oldest was about to correct his brother, and say "club footed," when a frightful noise was heard,—not thunder, it was too prolonged for that. It was a deep, sullen roar, heard above the wail of the wind like the boom of a cataract.

The ice was going out.

There is always more or less excitement to New England children in such an event. This was an unusually imposing spectacle, for the ice was very strong, and the freshet was hurling it down stream with great force.

The white blocks, incrusted with snow, were as blue at heart as turquoise, and they tumbled and crowded one another like an immense company of living things. The powerful tide was crushing them between vast masses of logs, or heaving them upwards to fall headlong and sideways, and crumble themselves into smaller fragments.

The sun came out of a rloud, and shone on the creamy, frozen waves in their mad dance. Then they sparkled and quivered as if the river had thrown up from its unquiet bed a mine of diamonds.

"How splendid!' exclaimed the children, lost in rapture.

"But it makes me scared," said little Dunie, falling, face downward, into a mud puddle.

"Why, what are you afraid of?" said Moses, picking her up and partially cleansing her with his pocket handkerchief. "The ice can't touch us."

"Hullo there!" screamed the toll-gatherer, appearing at the door of his small house with both arms raised above his head. "Children, children, stop! Don't go near the bridge for your lives!"

"O, it's going off, it's going off!" screamed the five Pardoes in concert, joined by the terrified Dunie, who did not know what was "going off," but thought likely it was the whole world and part of the sky.

The children forgot to admire any longer the magnificent white flood. The ice might be glorious in beauty, but, alas! it was terrible in strength. How could they get home? What would become of them? They saw their father's house in the distance; but when and how were they to reach it? It might as well have been leagues away.

"Twill be days and days," cried Mary, "before ever we'll be able to cross this river in boats. What will be done with us? for we can't sleep on the ground."

"And nothing to eat," wailed hungry Moses, tortured with a fleeting vision of apple-pie and doughnuts.

"It is a hard case," said the toll-gatherer, compassionately, "but you don't want to risk lives. Look at them blocks crowding up ag'inst the piers; hear what a thunder they make; and the logs coming down in booms. You step into our house, children; and my wife and the neighbors, we'll contrive to stow you away somewhere."

Crowds of people were collecting on the bank, watching the ice "go out." The Pardoe stood irresolute; when suddenly there was a shout from the other end of the bridge, as loud and shrill as a fog-bell, "Children, come—HOME!"

It was Mr. Pardoe's voice.

"What shall we do? what shall we do?" said Philip, running round and round.

"'Twont do to risk it, neither Pardoe," screamed the toll-keeper.

"Children—run—there's—time!" answered the father hoarsely.

It was Mary who replied, "Yes, father, we'll come."

"He knows," thought she. "If he tells us to do it, it's right."

Firm in obedience and faith, she stepped upon the shaking bridge. For an instant Philip hesitated, looked up stream and then down stream, then followed cautiously with Dunie. After him the other three children in all stages of fright, with white lips, trembling limbs, and eyes dilated with fear.

"Quick! quick!" screamed Mr. Pardoe. "Run for your lives!" shouted the people on the bank.

The roaring torrent and the high wind together were rocking the bridge like a cradle. If it had not been for Dunie! All the rest could run. It seemed as if there was lead in the child's shoes. She hung a dead weight, between Philip and Mary, who pulled her forward without letting her little toddling feet touch the ground.

The small procession of six! How eagerly everybody watched "what speed they made, with their graves so nigh." Only a few brittle planks between them and destruction! More than one man was on the point of rushing after the little pedestrians, and drawing them back from their doom. Yet all the anxiety of the multitude could not have equalled the agonizing suspense in that one father's heart. He thought he knew the strength of the piers, and the length of time they could resist the attack of the ice. But what if he had made a mistake? What if his precious children were about to fall a sacrifice to their obedience? Every moment seemed an age to the frantic father, while the little creatures ran for their lives. But it was over at last; the bridge was crossed, the children were safe!

The people on the opposite bank set up a shout; but Mr. Pardoe was speechless. He caught Dunie and held her close to his heart, as if, in her little person, he embraced the whole six.

"O father!" cried Philip, "if you could know how we trembled! 'Twas like walking over an earthquake!"

"With Dunie to drag every step!" added Moses.

"I'll tell you what I thought," said Mary catching her breath.—"I thought my father was a stone-mason, and ought to know more than a toll-keeper about bridges. But anyway, if he'd been nothing but a lawyer or a doctor, I'd have done what he said."

"Bravo for my Mary!" said Mr. Pardoe, wiping his eyes.

Five minutes after this the bridge was snapped asunder. The main body of it went reeling down stream, the sport of the ice. Mr. Pardoe closed his eyes, shuddering at the fancy of what might have been.

Everybody fell to kissing Dunie, for this had long been a family habit whenever there arose any feeling which was beyond the power of expression.

"I'm glad we all got home," gasped Dunie, her eyes expanding with a perfectly new idea, as she watched the ruins from the window. "That b'idge is goin' way off! The ice catched it! How I did yun on that b'idge so the ice wouldn't catch me! But," added the little innocent, with a sudden play of fancy, "I wasn't 'fwaid, mamma, for I looked up to the sky, and then God sended some booful clouds, and I fought I saw two little angels yidin' on 'em.—Our Young Folks.

THE USEFUL PIG

Thrift is not generally supposed to be among the qualities of the negro. A writer in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, however, tells a story of a colored woman who should be an example to her race. She was an extremely black African, and was being examined at a conference at Tuskegee. "Do the people in your community own homes?" came the query from Mr. Booker Washington.

"I thinks they's fixing to own 'em, sah."

"But do they own them?"

"A heap of times you can't just tell, sah. But they's holding 'em down."

"Do you own your home?"

"Yes, sah, I do," proudly. "And I can tell you jest how I got it. I swapped a puppy-dog for it."

"Tell us about it."

"Well, it was this way. When I started, I didn't have anything at all but jest a little yaller puppy-dog.

"I took the dog over to my brother-in-law's. He had eight little bits of pigs, oh, jest so little; an' I swapped the puppy with him for one of the pigs.

"It was sech a little pig that it didn't look like it would live, but I nursed it good, and I prayed to the Lord to make that little pig come for'ard to do me good, and the pig lived and grew.

"The first year I turned her out, and when she came back in the fall she brought me seven little pige with her.

"That was my start. I've never had to buy any meat since. This winter I've killed three hogs, and I've got another at home now ready to kill.

"I've got forty acres of land now, all paid for, and a house, and it all come from that one little puppy."

"Do you hear that," exclaimed Mr. Washington, "you men? Some of you'd better go back home and swap your dogs for pige!"

"A Cat and Dog Life."

That the old adage, "A cat and dog life," is not always what popular conception makes it is proved over and over again by actual experience, yet the friendliness which comes of association and understanding rarely extends to the babies of both kinds, whose natural enmity usually shows at once. Even here, however, writes a correspondent to the Morning Post, there are exceptions to the rule, for though a kitten of five or six weeks old, introduced to a young puppy, indulged in bad language and threats, the puppy made all the overtures he could think of for a better state of feeling. Finding these failed, he at last chose as the peace offering his most treasured possession—a bone—pushing it towards the little ball of fluff with his nose.

JAPANESE NURSERY RHYMES

(Translated by Charlotte B. De Forest)

Hobgoblin, Hobgoblin,
Send me a breeze!
If there isn't any,
Some money, please!

Sleep—sleep!
Not yet the day doth peep.
Sleep—sleep!
The temple bell
Will tell
When day doth peep.

O Fireflies, come to the feast of dew
That I've laid on the grass all ready for you!

A nightingale slept on an old plum-tree,
With her little head under her wing;
And she dreamt as she slept such a beautiful dream
Of the flowers that blossom in spring.

Round goes the mill,
And down the hill
The water flows and flows.
We rest at night,
But dark or light
Forever on it goes.

If people love or hate me,
I know the reason why;
'Tis all the same in either case—
It's just because I'm I.

Falcons, fly about my house,
And I'll catch you many a mouse.

Don't always give your darling boy
Whatever he entreats.
You'll spoil his disposition
If you bring him up on sweets!

Lullaby Baby, if you will sleep,
I'll take you back to Mother to keep.
But if you don't, then a great big Frog
Will come and swallow you up kerchog!

Baby cries so much, no question
That's what's ruined my digestion!

—The Congregationalist.

PITY THE WEATHER MAN

We do not like the weather warm,
We do not like it hot;
Too dry, it has but little charm;
Too wet, it suits us not.
But weather has one lovely point
As sure as ice is slick;
There's always something out of joint,
And we can always kick!

When the weather is wet,
We must not fret;
When the weather is dry,
We must not cry;
When the weather is cold,
We must not scold;
When the weather is warm,
We must not storm;
But be thankful together,
Whatever the weather!

—Selected.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

AN ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM

To half a dozen add half a score,
Then you will plainly see
Just twenty, neither less nor more;
Explain this mystery.

RIDDLES

1. When has a man four hands?
2. What English word still has some left over after taking away the whole of it?

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

Reversed Word.—Evil, Live.

THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS USE NO OTHER MEDICINE

Baby's Own Tablets Are the Ideal Remedy for Babies and Young Children

Canadian mothers are noted for the care they give their little ones— the health of the baby is most jealousy guarded and the mother is always on the lookout for a remedy which is efficient and at the same time absolutely safe. Thousands of mothers have found such a remedy in Baby's Own Tablets and many of them use nothing else for the ailments of their little ones. Among them is Mrs. Howard King, of Truro, N.S., who says: "I can strongly recommend Baby's Own Tablets to mothers of young children as I know of nothing to equal them for little ones."

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.

MIND BODY | BOYS' PAGE | SOUL SERVICE

Some Features of The Tuxis Program

From The Tuxis Boys' Manual

The Tuxis Boys' Program is a recognized course of training of the Churches in Canada for boys fifteen years of age and over. A Tuxis Square is usually a Sunday school class of boys. Their teacher is known as a Mentor. The boy who is elected to preside is known as a Pretor. The boy who assists the Pretor, and who in the absence of the Pretor presides, is known as the Deputy Pretor and is usually called the "Dep." The boy who is elected to keep the minutes and attend to the correspondence for the Square is known as the Scriptor, and the boy who is responsible for the money is called the Comptor. Usually the group or class is known as a Square. The boys choose a name for their Square, a motto, an emblem and colors.

The Initiation Ceremony is an attractive feature of the Tuxis Boys' Program. Full instructions for the initiation are given in the Initiation Ceremony Booklet which is also a souvenir of a Tuxis Boys' entrance into the Square. Copies of this can be secured only through a registered Mentor. He should register with the secretary of the Provincial Boys' Work Board.

A Square should consist of not more than ten members and not less than six. Eight is the ideal number. Each Square will have two meetings each week, one the regular Sunday school session and the other on one evening during the middle of the week. From September until May, the mid-week sessions will usually be held indoors, but the Program provides plenty of opportunity for outings, hikes, treasure hunts, camping parties, athletic meets, skating and other outdoor activities.

The Sunday School Session

Every Pretor should follow an outline in the conduct of both the Sunday and mid-week sessions. While it is understood that each church has the right to prescribe the opening and the nature of the Sunday session, this session should at least include the following points:—

(a) Square opened by Pretor in the chair, calling the meeting to order.
(b) Short prayer by the Pretor or some member of the Square, or scripture sentence prayers by several members, or the Lord's Prayer repeated together.
(c) The Scriptor reads the minutes of the last meeting. These minutes will refer to the mid-week session and activities of the Square, thus connecting up these activities with the Sunday session.
(d) Brief minute reports by the Comptor and Committee Conveners.
(e) The Pretor calls upon the Mentor to lead the lesson period. This should be an informal discussion, every member of the class taking part under the direction of the Mentor.
(f) Announcement of the place an dcharacter of the mid-week session of the Square.

While it is desirable that every Square should have a separate room or space curtained off in which to hold their Sunday meeting, it is not essential for the carrying out of the above session program.

The Mid-Week Session

The mid-week session of the Square should at least include the following points:—

(a) Meeting opened by the Pretor in the chair.
(b) Opening ceremony. This will be provided when the Mentor registers.
(c) Reading of the minutes of the last meeting by the Scriptor. This will be the minutes of the Sunday session including a review of the outstanding points in the lesson, thus making them apply to the work of the week.
(d) Initiation of new members. A copy of this ceremony will be sent to the Mentor when he registers.
(e) Business items. These must be carefully planned in advance by the Pretor and Mentor in consultation with the other officers and committee conveners so as not to occupy too much time at the meeting.
(f) Bible discussion led by the Mentor for 20 minutes. Suggestions for these courses of study will be found on page 67.
(g) Practical talk of about twenty minutes. This is usually given by some outsider who has been invited to address the meeting on one of the subjects named in the Program.
(h) Tests, group games, etc., for thirty minutes.

The Local Boys' Work Board

In a large number of places, Local Boards consisting of representatives from these units are organized on the same co-operative basis as the Provincial and National Boards. The representatives are elected or appointed by their churches each year. This group is known as the Local Boys' Work Board.

The Secretary of this Board should keep closely in touch with the Secretary of the Provincial Boys' Work Board.

The Tuxis Boys' Council

This Council is brought into existence by the Local Boys' Work Boarad. Every Tuxis Boy who is a member in good standing of a registered Tuxis Square, and who has been charted by his Mentor, is entitled to a vote and is eligible for election to the Local Council. Every Square is entitled to at least one representative in the Tuxis Boys' Council. Usually two Councillors are elected from each Square. This Council should be organized to correspond with the Local Municipal Council. It has for its purpose the bringing together of the Tuxis Boys of a district, town or city, for some object of common interest and for united action on the part of all Trail Ranger Camps and Tuxis Squares. There should be at least one stated annual meeting. Other meetings should be arranged by the Executive as the work may demand.

The Tuxis Boys' Council will be represented on the Local Boys' Work Board by as many members as the Local Board deems advisable.

Community Conclave

Where a number of Squares of Tuxis Boys meet for an occasional joint "get-together," a meeting which might be described as a "tournament" or "round-up," or in Indian language, a "pow-wow," may be held. It may be arranged for the purpose of hearing an outstanding speaker give a talk on some special subject, but usually the chief features will be contests and challenges. For instance, each Square will enter their best speaker in an oratorical contest or their best rooster-fighter, squaw-wrestler and tub-sitter in the various group games. Competition may also be held in first aid and life-saving demonstrations. The ability-to-entertain contest will always be a favorite. Contests in songs, yells and rhythmic pantomime will furnish most attractive numbers for the program.

These Community Conclaves should be organized and promoted by the Local Boys' Work Board, assisted by the Tuxis

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Mount Vesuvius broke into violent eruptions Wednesday. A large eruptive cone was formed on the western side of the mountain while a cavity opened near the base on the northern slope. Large quantities of lava are flowing from both the cone and the cavity, with violent explosions in the former.

BRITISH BOY EMIGRANTS FOR CANADIAN FARMS

Members of a party of boys ranging in age from fourteen to seventeen, who have received free passage to Canada and are to be placed on selected farms under one of the neew emigration schemes. They will be under supervision until they are eighteen years of age.

Commissioner Lamb's Talks

Money To Be Spent

The Empire Settlement Act, 1922, is on the Statute Book, and it is a matter of deep concern that its provisions have not been more fully utilized. It is an Act expressly designed, not for one section, but for the benefit of the Empire as a whole. Under its powers money to the extent of three million pounds a year for fifteen years may be granted in the proportion of half the exposses of organized schemes of migration and settlement. The assistance thus placed bafore the right type of migrant is of no mean value, and in some cases will mean just that difference between a golden opportunity and a limited one. The Act is welcomed in Great Britain, and it is worth noting that all political parties in the Homeland are now agreed to treat Empire Settlement as an Imperial problem rather than a sectional party question. It is therefore hoped that our friends in the Overseas Dominions may accept that view also. The good intentions of the Act are not at the present time being fully recognized. In the year 1924-1925, instead of £3,000,000 only £439,650 was spent. This may in part be due to a little misunderstanding of the Imperial purposes and the ultimate effect of the Act, and a consequent unwillingness on the part of the Overseas Dominions to accept the number of migrants wishing to migrate from the Homeland. It would indeed be a blessing if these qualms were dispelled, but is is no part of The Army's purpose to work contrary to the wishes of the Overseas Dominions, and our policy yields to those wishes.

By Clifford A. Russell)

A keen-eyed, alert youngster of twelve or thereabouts stepped into a shop, and in a brisk, businesslike way said to the proprietor, "Please, may I use your phone, sir?"

"Help yourself, son; it's just over there by that desk."

A customer who liked boys took notice of the active little chap, and became the interested listener to a one-sided telephone conersation.

"Hello! Give me Central 7641."

"Is this Central 7641?"

"Is this Mr. Jones?"

"Would you like to hire a boy to run errands for you?"

"Oh, well, maybe you'd like to change."

"Well, can he do all your work? Don't you want to hire another errand boy?"

"Don't need another boy, you say?"

"Well, good-by."

As the little fellow hung up the receiver, the big-hearted customer, hoping to cheer up the plucky little man in his quest for a job, said, "Well, son, don't give up. You'll get a job somewhere, I'm sure. Stick to it. Somebody will be wanting just such an errend boy as you would make."

"Oh, I don't want a job; I've got one. You see, I'm Mr. Jones' errand boy. I was just checking up on myself."

A unique an effective way the little fellow devised for discovering his worth from the angle of his employer. What do others think of me, anyhow?

"O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as ithers see us!"

If we could just stand and watch ourselves go by sometimes, we might see something.

But whether we see or are blind to the defects in our own character, there is One who sees. On His great checking-up day we stand or fall.—Youth's Christian Companion.

For Younger Boys

WINTER SNOW SPORTS

The two selected captains toss up in the usual manner for first choice of men. Then alternately, as in a spelling bee, each chooses a soldier until all are taken. Two taw lines are then drawn about thirty feet apart, and two flagstaffs with colored handkerchiefs for flags are erected in each camp. To bear the enemy's flag to your own camp, that is, over the taw line, wins the victory for your side. Tackling is allowed, as in foot-ball, and is limited by the same rules. No boy bearing the mark of a snow-ball on chest or back is allowed to take further part in the game, as he is considered to be a dead soldier, but the dead soldiers may coach their comrades as often as they please. No tripping, no striking, no ice balls, and no "soakers" (wet snow-balls) are allowed, as the object of this battle is to win, not to hurt or injure, a playmate who in the next game may be fighting at your side.

Rome and Carthage.

In Cuba the little insurgents play this game, using India-rubber balls in place of snow-balls, and having only one flag. This is in a fort which the attacking party try to capture. Each boy hit with a ball is considered dead, but if he catches the ball he can hurl it back and continue the fight. This Cuban ball-game closely resembles the snow-fort game, but the barrel-top shields that are used by the besieging party of the snow-fort are unknown in the Cuban game. They call the game Rome and Carthage.

Snow Tag

Often in travelling when the deep snow covered the ground I have noticed strange circular, or rather wheel-shaped, patterns made of paths in the snow. It was never my fortune to see anyone walking in these paths, and as the form of the pattern made it impossible for the paths to lead anywhere, their use was a problem that I could not solve. Use they evidently had, for some were many feet in diameter, and must have required work and hard work to make, as anyone who has attempted to shovel the snow off his own front walk must know. Inquiry at last revealed the fact that these strange circular figures were made by the boys for Snow Tag.

How to Play the Game

Count out for "It" as in I Spy or ordinary tag. While "It" takes his place at the hub of the wheel the other players scatter around the circumference or rim, and the word "ready" is given. "It" then darts out one of the "spoke" paths and endeavors to tag some one of the other boys, and the fun begins. Two cannot pass each other on the narrow paths, and the fleeing boys often step on each others' heels, trip and tumble head first into the deep snow, forming an easy prey for "It;" but again the lads will dance around in a most provoking manner, and as "It" darts up one spoke toward the rim, the players dart down the other toward the hub and show great skill in eluding "It."

The game can be played in perfection only in very deep snow, where the rule against going out of the bounds is enforced by the impossibility of running, or even walking with any speed through the snow heaped up on all sides. When "It" tags a playmate by holding him long enough to repeat

"Snow Wag,
Snow Rag,
Snow Tag!"

the boy thus tagged is "It," and takes his place at the "hub," and the game is started again when the boys announce themselves as ready at the rim.

THE BEGGAR CAT

Poor little beggar cat, hollow-eyed and gaunt,
Creeping down the alley-way like a ghost of want,
Kicked and beat by thoughtless boys, bent on cruel play,
What a sorry life you lead, whether night or day!

Hunting after crusts and crumbs, gnawing meatless bones,
Trembling at a human step, fearing bricks and stones.
Shrinking at an outstretched hand, knowing only blows,
Wretched little beggar cat, born to suffer woes.

Stealing to an open door, craving food and meat,
Frightened off with angry cries and broomed into the street,
Tortured, teased and chased by dogs through the lonely night,
Homeless little beggar cat, sorry is your plight.

Sleeping anywhere you can, in the rain or snow,
Waking in the cold, gray dawn, wondering where to go,
Dying in the street at last, starved to death at that,
Picked up by the scavenger—poor tramp cat!

Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Prince Oscar, fourth son of the ex-Kaiser, is now clerking in a Potsdam business office.

STAMPS

1000 Mixed 25c. 1,000 different 95c. War notes with each packet. Lists free. PEPPER, 347A Yonge St., Toronto.

Our New Serial

A Hero in Wolf-Skin

A Story of Pagan and Christian

By TOM BEVAN

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SUMMARY OF OPENING CHAPTERS

Balti, son of Balti, son of Odin, a youthful prince of the Goths, who dwelt on the shore of the Baltic, and Erdric, son of Smid, his aged Herculanean companion, (they stood to each other as pupil to master), impelled by national craving for roving, arrive as the sun is setting on the evening of a spring day on the banks of the Danube. They had moved summer after summer through the great German forests towards the northern confines of the Roman empire. They had come to spy out the land. The white-haired son of Smid had already hacked at Roman legions when in the service of other chiefs. His wilful pupil had come south with him because he was determined to behold the power of Rome and deal one blow at it before any of his youthful companions; he claimed so much as his princely prerogative. Descending a hill the two encounter a huge earthen wall. Surmounting this, they encounter a Roman soldier. The two hereditary foemen instinctively halted. The Goth went forward. In the encounter the Roman dexterity and experience soon put the inexperienced youth on the defence and toppled him over the wall. "The lad has had a good lesson," said his companion. "We shall meet again, Marcus Flavius. I am Erdric, son of Smid. The Roman looked up in astonishment. "I have heard of thee. I shall be proud to measure my weapon against thine. Balti and Erdric, son of Smid, are next seen at the winter home of the tribe, a flat, alluvial land round which the Elbe swept in a bold horseshoe wave. Here are Skulda, the Alruna-wife, wife of Erdric and their stripling son Atwulf. Skulda, who has the gift of second sight, foretells the death of her husband on a southern plain, a circle of Roman dead around and the golden eagle of a famous Roman legion in his hand. She also sees their son in strange places and among strange people, standing beside a strange maiden of wondrous form and feature who clasps a cross. There is the love look in her eye as his hand goes out to the cross while a great tumult drowns his voice as he speaks the name of the girl and of his mother. A week later at a council of war, summoned by the elder Balti, the time was deemed opportune for a raid by these sons of Odin, fierce wolves of the northland on the rich pastures of the south where a mighty empire lies rotting at the heart. The men have put off their armor and left their weapons to rust. They are marked for the prey of the sons of the north wind. "Let your watchword be Rome," cries Skulda, "and if not you, then your sons shall walk its golden streets as conquerors." The chiefs decided to start southward in three days' time. It is the year 250 A.D. and at the appointed time the hosts of Balti set out to attack the mighty Roman empire. In due time the Goths reach the green banks of the rolling Danube and before them lies the identical fort where the young Prince Balti had had the unpleasant experience with the Roman centurion. A midnight assault is determined on and led by Atwulf, son of Erdric. Two score chosen youths set forth, sweep over the forbidding walls and surprise the two lone watches. They find the fort in charge of Flavia, daughter of Marcus Flavius. The Centurion and his men are absent and a sense of mystery prevails with reference to that fact. To complicate matters, Flavia disappears, but is discovered later by Atwulf paddling desperately down stream a short distance from the fort. Leaping in, the young prince soon overtakes her, and seizing her small craft, gets possession of her and swims with her back to the fort. As he re-enters the fort sounds of strife from the direcion of he Gothic camp are plainly audible. The struggle is of short duration, however, and soon Flavius and his men are fleeing back to the fortress, where they are met by a fusilade of arrows and javelins. They stand for a moment in mute consternation, then turn wildly to flight again, but are rallied by the Centurion, their commander, but are beaten back after a short but lively attack, their leader among the fallen. Then the march is resumed toward the city of the seven hills. Atwulf carrying with him the lovely young daughter of the Centurion, his lawful captive, whose beauty has also attracted the attention of others in the camp, among them the younger Balti. Atwulf places her in his mother's keeping.

CHAPTER VII.

(Ccntinued)

One morning, as the army was leaving a village in which they had camped the previous night, the Danube being then many leagues behind them, young Prince Balti rode up and joined himself to Atwulf. The former had not been in the pleasantest of moods since the setting out of the expedition; the aching of his wounds had kept the memory of his defeat still rankling in his breast, and his inability to take that part in the night attack on the fort, which he considered due to his rank, stung him to the quick.

Despite the fact that he stood far above Atwulf in worldly station, he had always looked upon the latter as in many ways his equal and rival. Though Erdric, son of Smid, was no chieftain, yet he was well-descended, stood pre-eminent as counsellor and warrior, and was husband to the greatest and most revered Alruna-wife amongst the Western Goths. Skulda herself stood on a lofty pedestal, alone. Some of the glamor attached to her high station necessarily fell upon her son, and as he inherited much of what was best in both his parents, a place of honor was given to him without gainsaying. The Baltis, standing in the direct line of descent from Odin, were accounted second only to those bearing the patronymic Amal, this latter family standing chiefest among all the families of the Goths, and having honors almost divine accorded it.

The prince had been holding somewhat aloof from his friend and schoolfellow, and the latter was surprised to find him ambling along by his side.

"Thy horse is not worthy its rider, good Atwulf," said the Prince.

The young Goth gave a quick glance at the beast he bestrode.

"I agree that he is lacking in good looks," he replied, with a smile.

"A handsome warrior and an ugly steed are an ill-assorted couple."

Atwulf flushed. "As to that, Prince, 'handsome is that handsome does,' and the horse will outstay many a prettier animal."

"That I do not doubt. But speed and endurance go oftenest with finer lines than thy beast can show. Thou shouldest have ridden away mounted more becomingly." The Prince set his own magnificent charger curvetting and prancing, and Atwulf looked on with envious eyes.

"I came away mounted on the best I had," he said curtly.

Balti patted his steed. "What dost thou think of this one, my Atwulf?"

"That it is not mine, my Prince."

"His mother has a prettier colt running beside her in the mead at home."

"What of it?"

The Prince drew in a little closer and dropped his voice. "All three may be thine upon one condition," he said.

Atwulf started. "And the condition?" he asked eagerly.

His companion leant forward and placed his hand on his bridle rein. "That thou give up to me the dark-eyed daughter of Marcus Flavius."

Atwulf reined in his horse in sheer astonishment.

"And wherefore, Prince?"

"What does the 'wherefore' matter to thee! Thou dost not want her, and I will find thy mother a better slave. Let it be enough that I have need of her. What dost thou say? Bethink thee, three unmatched horses for a captive wench."

The young Balti's tone was eager even to fierceness. Atwulf rode on with set lips and answered nothing. It was plain that the offer had touched him nearly.

"Thy answer?"

"Thou canst not have her! Firstly, she is not mine to give; she is my mother's. Even were she mine—"

"She is thine!"

"Well, then, I should not barter her away to thee."

Balti lost his temper. "Thou art a fool!" he cried.

The son of Skulda went white to the lips, but he answered calmly enough.

"A Balti is privileged to say many things to a loyal Goth."

"If thy loyalty to my house will permit thee to swallow so distasteful a morsel, surely it is strong enough to make thee disgorge that which thou hast but scant liking for!" sneered Balti.

"We had better talk no more upon the matter. I have strong reasons—which I shall not tell to thee—for treating my captive as I have done. I do not seek to know why thou art so anxious to get her into thy power."

"I did not dream of offering thee any explanations."

"And I had no thought of asking for them."

"Well, the chances of war bring about many strange things. I have set my mind upon possessing yon maiden."

"Chances can be controlled by a wary man. And the gods do not grant all wishes, even when the wishers are princes."

"The gods are little likely to concern themselves about so small a matter as the possession of a slave."

"I think differently."

The angry young prince vouchsafed no further reply, but turned his horse's head and rode away. For some time Atwulf rode along, deep in thought. Then he, too, changed his course, went to the rear and joined his mother. After a brief consultation with her he turned to Flavia who was riding near—

"You are free!" he said bluntly. "I feel that it shames me to have held so brave a lady captive even for a moment. We shall reach a village at sunset. You can stay behind there, and send a message to your father."

Flavia blushed hotly. Then she looked up frankly into the young Goth's face—

"I knew you to be brave," she said; "now I know that you are good and generous also. I thank you from my heart. Perhaps I may repay you some day; who knows?"

The next morning, when the Goths went southwards once more, the Roman maiden was not of their company. Skulda kissed her at parting. And Flavia herself watched one figure in the disappearing army with a look in her eyes that showed that her brief captivity had not been wholly a bitter one.

CHAPTER VIII

Night Riders

"Wake up, Atwulf!"

The sleeper threw aside his bearskin rug, and sat up. The words had only been whispered in his ear, so, with instinctive caution, he asked no question of the one who had roused him. A cousin of his, called Smid after their common grandfather, was bending over him.

"There's mischief afoot!" he said.

"Who works it?"

"The young Prince."

"Against whom?"

"Listen. You set the Roman maiden free this morning. I know that for some reason or other Prince Balti desired to get possession of her. Half an hour ago —I was standing sentinel—he and his body-servant passed me, leading their horses. The name of the village we left this morning was mentioned; and they have ridden off by stealth in that direction."

Atwulf was on his feet in an instant. "You have just come off guard?"

"Not a moment ago."

"He's headstrong, and means mischief. But, prince or no prince, he shall not thwart me. I will ride after him."

"And I ride with thee."

"No; he is the son of Odin, and our chief. He forces the quarrel on me. Thou wilt be wise to keep out of it; 'tis ill work meddling with princes."

"Maybe. But thou art my cousin. The family bond hath its claims; and old Thorsen, who rides with the prince, is a stout warrior. We will ride together."

Atwulf thought for a moment. "So be it, then," he said. "Let us get our horses."

A few minutes later two more warriors stole from the camp in the pale starlight.

"Night riding is growing popular with our youths," said one grim old berserker to another as the pair rode off, deeming themselves unnoticed.

"Ay, and little good is likely to come of such doings," grunted his companion.

Atwulf and Smid led their horses quietly over the soft turf until the camp was lost to sight in the darkness; then they mounted and rode swiftly away, turning their eyes now and again to the Great Bear for guidance. They knew that the Prince and his companion had planned the journey, prepared carefully for it, and were better mounted than themselves; They therefore had no hope of overtaking them before they reached the place whither they were going; neither was it their policy to do so. At present they were acting on suspicion; truly, the suspicion was almost a certainty; yet they could do nothing without clear proof of evil doing. So, though they rode well, they rode circumspectly, planning their course of action as they went along.

They reached the northern extremity of the narrow plain by midnight. A low, pine-clad hill rose before them. The pathway over it was ill-defined, and the darkness filled it with dangers. They dismounted, and led their horses once more. After many a slip, and stumble, and blow, they reached the summit, from which by day the village they sought was easily discernible. Now the faint light hardly afforded them a view of objects a dozen yards ahead. Pausing for a moment to breathe their steeds and themselves, they slowly began the descent, fallen logs and branches tripping them, and loose stones rolling before them and crashing into the undergrowth.

Save for the noises they made themselves, the night was intensely still. The deep hush of a suspended animation pervaded the whole of surrounding nature. On such a night sounds are heard a great way off, and suddenly the silence was broken by the barking of dogs in the valley below them.

They stopped to listen.

"The Prince has reached the village," said Atwulf.

"Aye," said Smid; and he pulled his steed along once more.

"We are not far behind him."

"Less than than hour."

The horses were now led on at a pace that sometimes threw them on their haunches; but time was precious; the abductors might easily escape in the darkness. A little farther down riding once more became possible, and the two sprang to horseback and pushed rapidly on. The hubbub from the village had now ceased, and the cousins listened carefully for a fresh outbreak of it, which might betoken that Balti and Thorsen were leaving with their captive.

For a couple of miles or more they rode on through the unbroken silence; then, as suddenly as before, but with a fourfold intensity, a confused medley of shouting, barking, and cock-crowing surged into the air before them.

"Ride thy hardest," Smid," said Atwulf, "or they will slip us."

"Ay," responded Smid; and he shook his reins free and dug his heels into his horse's flanks.

With a muffled thundering they rattled along o'er the beaten turf, and the night flew by them. They reached the outermost margin of the village lands; they galloped across the cultivated portion; they gained the inner fields, and dashed amongst the outlying houses. There was confusion everywhere, and lights flashed on all sides.

A group of men, hearing their approach, wheeled round and faced them.

"Stop!" cried a voice, "or we shoot."

The riders reined in their steeds.

"Who are ye?" demanded the same voice in an angry tone. "Why do ye ride in here at night, unbidden and unheralded? 'Tis the way to meet with a quick death!"

Atwulf held up his right had for silence. "We are of the army of Balti," he cried, "and your guests of yesternight. I am Atwulf, son of Erdric, son of Smid; and my companion is the son of my father's brother. We are come in peace, hoping to prevent a foul wrong."

There was an instant buzz of whispering, and the torch-bearers crowded in from all quarters; the chief of the village came with them, and took a place in the centre of the throng.

"What wrong would you prevent?" he asked; "and to which of us is harm intended?"

"Answer me this question first," replied Atwulf. "Who rode out of the village but a little while since? And where is the Roman maiden ye took oath to safeguard but a day ago?"

The heads of the throng went together again, and the excited whispering broke out afresh. Atwulf sat, fuming and impatient, on his horse, and he had to make another and threatening demand before he got an answer. At length the chief spoke.

"'Twas Atwulf, son of Erdric, gave the maiden into my keeping, and he has a right to know what has becomeof her. Know, then, that a greater than the grandson of Smid came for her—and has got her!"

"Thou has broken thy trust, and shalt suffer for it!" cried the young Goth, angrily.

"Suffer!" echoed the chief. "A plague on my life! What can I do but suffer? Have I not sent to her father to fetch her? I shall be ground to powder between these Gothic and Roman millstones."

"Tell me which way went Prince Balti!" snapped Atwulf; "thy life is no concern of mine. If thou dost play the knave to both sides, thou must expect a brace of whippings."

"The Prince and his friend rode off northwards," growled the chief. "The gods forbid that I should prevent ye getting at one another's throats! 'Tis the easiest way to rid the world of ye!"

Smid spoke for the first time. "Show us the way, thou old dissembler," he shouted; "and if we do not ride in hither with the wench before noon, then I will burn this place over thy head before nightfall!"

"Oh, I will show thee," answered the chief, "and beseech Odin to give thee success; for if the maiden be not recovered, I am like enough to taste of Roman mercies, and they leave an ache in one's bones that even the Goths cannot improve upon. Come, I am all haste to start you anew on your journey."

So Atwulf and Smid left the village and went northward once more.

CHAPTER IX.

A Double Duel

The pursuers knew, if the chase were a long one, they could not hope that their horses would hold out against those of the Prince. If he became aware of the pursuit, he could easily force the pace and elude them; their main hope was to come up with him in the semi-darkness. Time was against them then, for, hardly had they cleared the village, when the stars in the eastern sky began to pale, and a faint band of yellow appeared along the edge of the horizon. The nearer objects grew more and more distinct, and their range of vision rapidly widened; they were glad when they left the plain and clearings and came to the trees once more. The track was easily visible, so they bent low over the horses' backs and kept them going at their best pace.

They had ridden for nearly an hour, when, just as they were emerging from the thicker woodland into a sparsely timbered glade, they caught sight of the ob-

jects of their search leisurely cantering across the space. Thorsen rode a little in advance, and behind him came the Prince and Flavia, the latter mounted on a stout steed evidently borrowed from the village.

"Well?" said Smid.

"Ride round and get across their path," replied Atwulf. They turned to right and left, and pushed on as noiselessly and rapidly as the way permitted.

The manoeuvre was accomplished most expeditiously, and Thorsen, who was not expecting to find a foe close at his heels, much less a couple confronting him, suddenly found his way barred by the well-known forms of Atwulf and Smid. He pulled up from sheer astonishment.

"By my father's bones! Atwulf and Smid!" he exclaimed.

"You did not expect us, Thorsen," said Atwulf, mockingly.

No!" replied Thorsen, quickly recovering his composure and seizing his axe; 'but I am ready for you all the same. Out of the way, friends; you bar the Prince's path."

The Goth rode forward, but the two younger men drew their axes from where they hung at the saddle and warned him that they should strike if he came within reach. Thorsen halted, and the Prince rode up.

"Ride on, Thorsen!" he cried angrily.

(To be continued)

"CAPTAIN OF HIS SOUL"

By Agnes Lent Hall

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CHAPTER IX.

Jimmy Jardine's Victory

The Dromore Inleters naturally enough concluded that Charles Osborne, alias Jimmy Jardine, had come to their village for his health, he looked as if he needed to breathe their bracing northern air.

The Blacksmith himself was of this opinion, until he overheard a conversation between him and Geordie which roused his suspicions, and made him feel that the old man was at the Inlet for more than physical restoration.

"Is this young Forsythe gentleman clever, did you say?" he heard Jimmy inquire this particular day, nonchalantly, as if merely to make talk.

"Clever? Well I should say! Why, he took a scholarship without even seeing the inside of a high school," replied Geordie.

"And what is he going to be?"

"Oh, I don't know that! He's away at Morven now, training for a teacher."

"Is he though? Are you sure?" Jimmy demanded with unconcealed eagerness, and at Geordie's affirmative reply and further disclosure of Kenneth's splendid progress, he went off into a series of delighted chuckles.

"So, he's getting on fine! He'll be likely to make a name and a place for himself in this new country, don't you think, Geordie?" he asked anxiously.

"Indeed he will! He's bound to come to the top! You would say so yourself if you were to see him."

Jimmy was silent for some time, then exclaimed suddenly, "You come to the top, too, Geordie, with such a teacher!" and in reply to Geordie's look of surprise, for to his knowledge the old man had never ever seen the Hermit, Jimmy added, "The Hermit's a fine scholar! A fine scholar, I'm told!" then going over close beside Geordie he said in intense tones:

"But you'll have to do right to be successful, to come to the top, Geordie. There are just two roads to travel in life," he whispered hoarsely, "one to happiness and success, the other to internal torment, nothing short of hell within. Start out in life 'to do right' and do it every time, Geordie, even though you think the heavens may fall.

"Don't ever delude yourself into doing a wrong thing, thinking you will get happiness and success by it,—you won't! You can't, Geordie! Do you believe that?"

Geordie was silent. This was not the first sermon the old man had preached. But Geordie never took part—and for a very good reason; Jimmy never waited for an answer, and as usual did not this time.

"Wrong doing never brings you anything but misery and torment, be sure of that, Geordie. . . . You may get what you sinned for, but you'll grow to hate it; sooner or later it will turn to ashes in your grasp. And when you begin to hate it, when it begins to burn your very life out, when you long to get rid of it, to be done with it, you will find, perhaps, that you can't, that you must hug the loathsome thing to your bosom, live with it forever. You can't always go back and undo your sin, Geordie; to do that might bring down shame on innocent heads, those you love dearer than life.

"Whatever temptation comes your way, Geordie, do the right. Nothing in this world is worth doing wrong for! Do you believe that, Geordie?" and to Geordie's surprise the old man waited for his reply, gazing into his face with piteous earnestness.

Now Jimmy's passionate intensity had burned his words so deep into Geordie's heart, that he could never forget them, but they sounded so like words of a confession, rather than words of warning, that the young fellow shrank silently back from the burning eyes fixed so entreatingly upon him.

Just then, to his great relief, the clicking of the office door announced the Blacksmith's coming. Jimmy heard it, too, and muttering, "It's an awful thing to fall into the clutches of your own conscience," walked without further words back to his seat. He never talked much in the presence of the Blacksmith.

After overhearing this conversation, the Blacksmith observed that although his neighbor in the cottage opposite spent much of his time out on his little porch, he was never in sight the afternoons the Hermit came to give Geordie his lesson.

But though Jimmy often sat all day on his porch he frequently did a big night's work for a frail old man.

Learning the way through the wood from Geordie, he tramped to the Hermitage night after night. After much patient effort, he succeeded in making friends with the Hermit's setter. Indeed Rex was at length so fully convinced that the old man was a friend of his household that, his first noisy greeting at the edge of the wood once over, he would follow silently, allowing him to take up his position on a garden seat opposite the wide window of the living-room.

There the conscience-tormented old man would sit for hours watching the sweet home scene within, and gloating over Hugh Forsythe's happiness. That the Hermit was happy was unmistakable. Jimmy needed only to see him look in the face of the fair, sweet woman who would have graced even his proud ancestral home, to know that.

Night after night from his coign of vantage, Jimmy watched the happy scene within till the lights disappeared. Then he would return to his cottage and write Isaac Moyer of Hugh Forsythe's ungainly Indian wife, and half-breed son. And so skilfully did he paint the scene, so natural did he make the story appear, that Isaac Moyer—his mind biased in favor of Jimmy's reports by rumors he had heard on his first blackmailing expedition to the Inlet—began to feel perfectly at ease concerning Hugh Forsythe's lazy ambitionless son, who got through that one examination, "Who knows how?" as Jimmy craftily put it.

But Hugh Forsythe's happiness, spied out and gloated over on those secret nightly excursions, did not satisfy Jimmy long. Soon that very happiness became the sharpest goad of all, lashing his conscience till life became almost intolerable.

One afternoon — not a mail day, of course,—Jimmy was sitting in the smithy, silently watching Geordie deftly working at the forge, ever and anon casting glances at an open page of "The Deserted Village."

"Hear me those four stanzas, Mr. Osborne, will you, please?" the young fellow asked pleasantly, more anxious to lift the heavy shadows that seemed to be settling down round the old man, than to receive help himself.

"Aye, that I will!" responded Jimmy with alacrity, delighted to be of service to his young friend, whose clear eyes and bright face seemed to have power to exercise the demon of despondency which had taken possession of him, making him at times fearful of himself.

"All ready?" inquired Geordie merrily as Jimmy adjusted his spectacles, "Now, mind you call a halt every time I make a slip."

"There'll be no halts," replied the old man with unbounded confidence, "go ahead!"

"Sweet Auburn loveliest village of the pl—" began Geordie, then a shadow fell across the shop floor, and Ellen Forsythe, her eyes shining like twin stars and her cheeks glowing from the long paddle down the Lake, stood in the doorway.

"Is Mr. Slocum in?" Jimmy heard a voice —lost to him through long, weary years —inquire, and looking up he saw one risen from the dead coming forward to accuse him. Cold beads of perspiration stood out on his forehead, he shook as one struck with palsy; but as the apparition coming eagerly forward was intercepted by the Blacksmith, his dazed senses realized that it was not his beloved mistress of old, Hugh Forsythe's mother, but Hugh Forsythe's daughter; and cowering down on the far side of the forge he bent over in an agony of bitter self-condemnation. The flood gates of memory were forced wide open and he must needs cover his face to hide his emotion.

"How air ye, Miss Forsythe!" exclaimed the Blacksmith heartily. "Air ye lookin' fer some un? Fer Mary er Harriet?" he continued, as Ellen in all her dainty freshness paused uncertainly.

"Oh, no! Not today, Mr. Slocum!" she replied with pretty decision. "I brought the mail down for Father,—and a note for Geordie," she added handing it to him with girlish frankness. "I was to wait for his reply if you were in. May I?" she asked, flashing upon the Blacksmith a bewitching smile.

Then, without waiting for the asked-for-permission, her bright eyes roved round the low-ceiled, smoke-begrimed room. The dark background of ceiling and walls hung thickly with shoes, old iron, rusty blades, and all kinds of forbidding-looking pieces of broken machinery, together with the fiery forge and the smiling face of the brawny Blacksmith, made up a picture very suggestive to Ellen's sensitive mind.

"It's not a bit like I thought it would be!" she exclaimed admiringly. "So much more threatening! More like the den of 'The Forty Thieves'; you know their captain was jolly-hearted at home among his men," she added with a mischievous laugh.

But the Blacksmith seldom attempted a reply to Ellen's racy remarks; being slow of speech he could hardly ever get steam up before she had flitted on to another subject. It was so today. But though he said nothing, he saw the smile fade from her lips, the merry flash die out of her eyes, and a look of tender compassion spread over her mobile features as her glance rested on Jimmy's bent form beyond the forge, his poor, thin hands only partially covering his anguish-stricken face.

"I hope your father is well?" inquired the Blacksmith somewhat anxiously, for Ellen had never come to the village alone, before.

"Oh, yes, perfectly well, Mr. Slocum," she replied softly, withdrawing her eyes slowly from Jimmy's dejected figure. "He has had some extra work sent in," she explained brightly, "that must be finished for the next mail, so he will not be able to give Geordie his lesson tomorrow."

"It is altogether too bad, Miss Forsythe, for you to be put to all this trouble for me," remonstrated Geordie, coming over to where Ellen and the Blacksmith stood.

"Oh, I enjoyed it! I brought the mail down to save Father's time, and he wanted me to bring the note. He is anxious your work shall not suffer. Is there anything—I—can help you with?" she asked, hesitatingly, for though her father had offered Geordie her assistance, she herself had grave doubts she could do anything he had failed at.

'I can manage the Latin; everything, I think, but the Algebra,—that new section," replied Geordie, and getting the book the two heads bent over the difficulty.

"This is it! I have it now!" exclaimed Ellen a few minutes later, with volumes of relief in her voice, and after a short explanation the book was closed and she was ready to go.

But as Geordie turned to go back to work, he caught sight of Jimmy huddled behind the forge, and, thinking to brighten up the old man he said;

"This is Miss Forsythe, my tutor's daughter, Mr. Osborne," at the same time explaining to Ellen that the old man was a great advocate of education, and an admirer of her father's scholarship.

"Oh, do you know my father?" interrupted Ellen eagerly, going toward the old man with extended hand.

"No! No!" he vehemently denied. "I do not know him! How should I know him!" he cried excitedly, he would rather any other fate befall him than that Hugh Forsythe should discover him and learn his perfidy. But he took the kindly extended hand, reverently, he would have grovelled at her feet instead had he dared, he felt so unworthy to touch the hem of the garment of one whom he had so deeply wronged.

"Mr. Osborne is here for his health," explained Geordie, disturbed by the old man's strange manner as well as his ghastly face.

"I am so sorry you are ill," said Ellen, to whom physical suffering was a new sight, "perhaps our sunshine and bracing air will do you good; I hope it may," she added with tremulous sympathy in her sweet voice, as she bade the old man good bye.

Neither Ellen nor the other two could make out Jimmy's inaudible reply,—but not a feature of the old man's strange behaviour since Ellen entered the shop, was lost on the Blacksmith. He noticed also that when the old man started for home a few minutes later, he tottered almost to falling as he made his way across the street.

That night as the Blacksmith stood on the post office steps in the dusk of the evening, Jimmy passed slowly and feebly up the street. The Blacksmith watched him musingly, idly curious till he saw him turn the corner of the road leading to the Hermitage; then the Blacksmith started forward, peering intently through the twilight gloom, for he was sure he saw Jimmy—the corner once turned—run swiftly forward.

All the old man's strange interest in the Hermit's family, and his odd behaviour that afternoon at Ellen's entrance, flashed through his mind. He hardly knew why, but he determined to follow Jimmy, and hurrying to the Lake he was soon paddling north towards the Hermitage. Reaching Pinnacle Rock, he ran his canoe noiselessly up on the sand at its base, just where he could command, unseen, a good view of the house. The cottage and grounds, flooded now with moonlight, lay in peaceful silence, and the Blacksmith was just beginning to think himself a silly fool to have paddled three miles upon such a slight suspicion, when he heard the crackling of twigs, then a footstep through the rustling leaves.

Stealthily, he saw Jimmy creep out of the wood and across the clearing. Then the Hermit's setter came bounding down to meet him, crouching silently at his feet while the old man petted and crooned to him. Followed by the dog, Jimmy then made his way round the back of the cottage to a comfortable seat in a clump of cedars, opposite a wide window through which the light from within streamed. Stealthily the Blacksmith, in turn, crept forward to watch the old man's movements at closest possible range. He dare not go very near because of the dog, but crept close enough, however, to see the piteous whiteness of the strained face gazing through the window, and to note him ever and anon bow his head on his hands and rock to and fro in deep mental anguish, the dog meanwhile rubbing his cold nose in sympathy against the bowed head.

When the lights disappeared, the old man rose slowly, tottered forward, making his way feebly across the clearing. When he reached the beach path which led to the wood, near which the Blacksmith had again hidden himself, he fell prone on his face moaning, "What have I done! God help me, what have I done!"

He lay there so long that the Blacksmith stirred to go to his assistance; but at that instant he suddenly rose, turned his face toward heaven and cried:

"God helping me I will undo the past! I will undo it! undo it at any cost!" then lifting his hands to the unseen Hearer, he cried piteously, "O God, if Thou wilt hear such as me, be merciful to my child! Poor Bella! O my God, poor Bella!" and before the Blacksmith could gather himself together, he had turned swiftly and was lost to sight in the dense shadow of the wood.

Hugh Forsythe, meanwhile, knew nothing of all these things.

When Ellen, on reaching home that afternoon, described with glistening eye and quivering lip the poor, friendless, old man she had met at the Blacksmith's, he determined to seek the poor lonely soul out and befriend him, for he knew as it is given few men to know, what it meant to be alone in the world and sick. Even as he sat in his own happy home that afternoon, he shuddered as he recalled his own bitter experience.

Hounded from city to city, from town to town, unable to retain any position even the most menial, because of the tale of crime his pursuer, Isaac Moyer skilfully circulated about him, he as last, in sheer desperation, fled to the great northern wilderness of woods, hoping in their vast solitudes to escape from the clutches of one whose appetite for revenge seemed insatiable.

After much wandering, he settled down in a deserted cabin. But the strain of persecution coupled with the exposure and hardships he had been forced to endure, had undermined his fine constitution; and he found himself, alone in his solitary cabin, in the grip of a slow fever. Day by day he felt his strength going, but he was indifferent, the battle was too fierce.

True, he had deliberately closed the door to the House of Life on himself, in the old land, but he had not expected to have that door slammed in his face in the land of his adoption.

Full of young life and conscious of ability, he had confidently anticipated making for himself a name in this, the land of the second chance. When that anticipation proved false, when the crime he had nobly assumed was flaunted in his face in every city and town where he essayed to begin life afresh, his very existence became a burden, and death seemed a welcome way out.

But even in his hour of greatest weakness, of indescribable loneliness and grim despair, his manhood asserted itself. Rousing one morning after hours of probable delirium, he murmured bitterly, "Even life pursues me! will not let me go!" But somehow this expressing in audible words his wish to die, revealed to him, like the flash of the searchlight, the cowardice of it.

"God forgive me! What am I doing?" he cried, raising himself up on his elbow. "What right have I to throw away life because it is hard! unbearable!" he

reasoned. And slipping off his pallet, he made his way, sometimes staggering, painfully forward, sometimes crawling on his hands and knees, to a cabin further down in the wilderness of woods, where another man lived apart from the world. Kind hearts there took him in, waited on him through his long delirium, and nursed him back to life.

Yes, Hugh Forsythe knew, as few men could, what it meant to be sick and heartbroken, and alone; and Ellen's story of poor old Mr. Osborne brought back that nightmare of his life afresh. "Sick and alone," he murmured as he turned back to his desk. "Sick and alone," he repeated, resolving as soon as his manuscript was ready for the mail, to hunt the old man up.

But had Ellen said Jardine instead of Osborne, he would have flung his work to the four winds and rushed to the old man's assistance, for the name of Jimmy Jardine was inseparably associated with the sweetest memories of his happy boyhood days.

But even as it was, even though Ellen's story had been about poor old Mr. Osborne, not Jardine, memories of Jimmy persistently crowded in between him and his work the remainder of the afternoon. Could it be that the agonies of remorse through which the poor old man back in the cottage was passing, exerted some influence over his victim's mind, diverting him from his work?

Be that as it may, this much is certain. That night after the rest had gone to their rooms, and Hugh Forsythe sat at his desk, his thoughts, notwithstanding the pressure of his work, persistently wandered, till, at length, flinging down his pen, he gave himself up to reminiscences of the days when Jimmy Jardine figured large in his life. Could it be that the love-torn heart hungrily watching him from the shadows beyond his window, compelled those memories of the past?

He recalled many a gay lark, many a mad prank of his twin-brother Kenneth and himself, and Jimmy was woven in them all, for he was their constant attendant; indeed Hugh Forsythe thought of him now as the valued friend of his sweet Italian mother. His father, immersed in politics, was necessarily much away from home; and his mother—he could see her now,—gloriously beautiful, winsomely sweet, was left almost alone to manage her boys. And she, trembling little mother, who wanted her boys to grow up brave and strong and fearless, was well content whether they were on the sea, or in the saddle, if only Jimmy were with them.

And when did fun-loving, daring boys ever have a kinder-hearted, jollier companion, or truer friend than Jimmy? But Hugh Forsythe could see now, as he recalled those happy bygone days, that the secret of Jimmy's patient, polly, companionship, the key to his loyal devotion to his twin-brother and himself, was his adoration of the bright-eyed, sweet-mannered little mother, who seemed to have bound him hand and foot to the service of herself and her mischievous boys.

"Jimmy Jardine would have laid down his life for us, I believe!" he murmured as he closed down his desk and picked up his lamp, feeling strangely out of humor for further work that night.

(To be Continued)

One hundred and seven candidates lost their deposits in the recent general election. As a result, Canada's expenses in conducting the election in October, estimated at slightly over $2,000,000, will be decreased by $21,400, through the forfeiture of deposits by candidates.

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS

One of the main differences between a cross word and a cross-word puzzle is that one of 'em tends to keep a man at home and the other doesn't.

The following is to the credit of an old colored church member in Alabama: "Folks make me tired representin' Satan as runnin' after dem to tempt dem. De truth is, my friend, dere is so many people pullin' at the debbil's coat tails dat he ain't got much time to chase anybody."

Mistress: "Why don't you light the fire?"

Maid: "Because there ain't no coal."

Mistress: "Why didn't you let me know before?"

Maid: "Because we 'ad some before."

DIVER (emerging from the deep): "Still raining!"
—The Passing Show.

Teacher—Use the right verb in this sentence, "The toast was drank in silence."

Pupil—The toast was ate in silence.

At a small country station a freight train pulled in and side-tracked for the passenger train. The passenger arrived and pulled out; then the freight started to do its switching. A placid well dressed woman had alighted from the passenger train and was passing close to one of the freight brakemen when he yelled to his buddy. "Jump on her when she comes by, Bill, run her down by the elevator, cut her in two and bring the head end up by the depot!" The lady picked up her skirts and ran for the station yelling loudly at every jump.—Everybody's Magazine.

An Englishman, who was far off his course and confused about his next directions, asked an Irishman, cutting peat in the wilds of Connemara, how to get to Letterfrack. The old Irishman labored over the directions, so intricate and roundabout were the roads, until, having done his best, he added this: "If it was meself that was going to Letterfrack, faith, I wouldn't start from here!"—New Outlook.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES BACKACHE
NUMBER 4087 THE PROPRIETORS

A STUDY IN GREEN

A very effective study in green is achieved above in this two-piece frock with high-collared overblouse and pleated skirt.

The overblouse is made to come well down over the hips, as are most of the new ones. It is piped with dark green velvet ribbon, which is used in combination with a touch of yellow velvet at the collar cuffs and pockets.

The hat is a green felt, which is dyed to match the tone of the green flannel exactly.

Street car service has been resumed in London, Ont., after a tie-up that has lasted since New Year's Eve. Suspension of the service occurred when the company put its cars in the barns because the City Council refused to cut off licenses of competing motor bus lines.

An order-in-council has been adopted at Ottawa providing that from the first of January, 1926, chartered banks would be allowed a discount of two per cent. on the total face value of all excise tax stamps sold by them.

Sir Henry Thornton has advised Premier E. N. Rhodes that the Canadian National Railways would take approximately 120,000 tons of banked coal in an endeavor to relieve the unemployment situation in Cape Breton mining districts.

It costs the Dominion about sixty-six cents to obtain the vote of each elector in Canada. Based on a rough estimate of the cost to Government of the last general election and taking the estimated popular vote, that is the figure arrived at. The estimate of cost is about $2,100,000.

Apply Minard's every day and rub it in well with the finger tips. It penetrates and heals. Removes inflammation.

A remedy for every pain.

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"KING OF PAIN"
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Internal and External Pains
are promptly relieved by
DR THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL
THAT IT HAS BEEN SOLD FOR NEARLY FIFTY YEARS AND IS TO-DAY A GREATER SELLER THAN EVER BEFORE IS A TESTIMONIAL THAT SPEAKS FOR ITS NUMEROUS CURATIVE QUALITIES.

Dr. Harcourt Anderson, a veteran of the Great War, died at the Montreal General Hospital on Wednesday after a long illness, at the age of 55 years. He had served in the Royal Army Medical Corps overseas and had also seen Russian service. He was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh.

The entire share capital of the Koholyt Aktiengezellschaft of Berlin, owning sulphite and pulp mills at Koenigsberg, and a paper mill and chemical works on the Rhine, has been purchased by a group of British financiers headed by William Harrison.

By a vote of 54 to 16, the United States Senate has refused to order an investigation of propaganda in favor of the World Court and the foreign debt settlements.

ASTHMA

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Healed His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of remedy was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly helped me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me. Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 179M Marcellus Avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

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

Ruptured people all over the country are amazed at the almost miraculous results of a simple Method for rupture that is being sent free to all who write for it. This remarkable Rupture System is one of the greatest blessings ever offered to ruptured men, women and children. It is being pronounced the most successful Method ever discovered, and makes the use of trusses or supports unnecessary.

No matter how bad the rupture, how long you have had it, or how hard to hold; no matter how many kinds of trusses you have worn, let nothing prevent you from getting this FREE TREATMENT. Whether you think you are past help or have a rupture as large as your fists, this marvelous System will so control it and keep it up inside as to surprise you with its magic influence. It will so help you restore the parts where the rupture comes through that soon you will be free to work at any occupation as though you had never been ruptured.

You can have a free trial of this wonderful strengthening preparation by merely sending your name and address to W. A. COLLINGS, Inc., 380-C Collings Building, Watertown, N.Y. Send no money. The trial is free. Write now—to-day. It may save the wearing of a truss the rest of your life.

WHEN YOUR RECEIVER WON'T WORK

A—See that your lead-in and antenna wires are securely and electrically connected;

B—See that your ground connection has perfect contact with the water pipe, radiator, or other grounding means;

C—See that your "A" battery wires are connected to a clean surface of the lead terminals; the negative terminal must go to the negative binding post of the set;

D—See if the filaments are lighted. If they are not—

1. See if your socket prongs make contact; if they do not, bend them up higher;
2. See if your "A" battery connections are poor;
3. See if the filament wiring in the set is unsoldered or broken;
4. See if a tube is bad; test it out in another socket to find out if only prongs need bending up;
5. See if the rheostat winding is making complete connection with its terminals.

E—See that your condenser plates are spaced equally and do not touch each other.

F—Change the phone tips of your loudspeaker terminals, to give best reception;

G—See that all the soldered connections of the grid and plate circuits are all right. If you are not sure that the connection is complete, test it by placing a pair of headphones across the connection with a "C" battery in series with the headphones; if there is a loud click the connection is perfect. (This test applies to all connections.)

H—Test the primaries and secondaries of the coils by the headphone-battery method;

I—Test your "B" batteries, which should measure at least 80 percent of original voltage. Your "A" battery should show no less than 1175 on the hydrometer before recharging.—Popular Radio.

COW HORN AS LOUD SPEAKER

Although nearly every possibility for the design of radio loudspeakers has been thought of, here is a new idea that has many merits besides originality.

The cow horn, because of its very substance, is clear-toned, and solid. The making of a good loudspeaker unit for radio use out of a pair of cow horns is simplicity itself.

First secure a pair of horns; this will not be difficult if you live on a farm. Cut the tips of the horns off with a hack saw and at a point where the opening thus provided will fit into the hole of a telephone earpiece. By means of sealing wax or cement, the horns are fastened to the earpieces.

If the horns are big, the effect when the set is turned on will be most pleasing.

To add a touch of artistry, the interiors of the horns may be gilded, and a decorative rim placed on each. The horns work very well on a five-tube set.—Louis Yassen, Chicago.

THE RADIO FREQUENCY PRINCIPLE

(By J. M. Jansky, Jr.)

The great majority of receiving sets on the market today may be classified as tuned radio frequency sets. This classification includes the "Neutrodynes" as well as most of the other "——dynes." One model which has recently been placed on the market uses nine tubes, four as radio frequency amplifiers, one as a detector, and four as audio frequency amplifiers. However, most models have only five tubes, two used as radio frequency amplifiers, one as a detector, and two as audio frequency amplifiers. A five-tube radio frequency set will have three tuned circuits and perhaps a tuning dial for each circuit. All three of these tuned circuits must be adjusted to the incoming signal. To the uninitiated the problem of correctly adjusting three tuning dials may seem rather difficult. This difficulty will be found to be more apparent than real as after the operator has found the correct adjustment for several stations and has recorded them no trouble will be experienced. Tuned radio frequency sets do not radiate and therefore will not cause interference with other listeners. They are easy to operate, selective, and will not produce the distressing squeals and howls so often heard with regenerative receivers.

The adjustment of a multi-stage radio frequency amplifier may be simplified by controlling one or more of the tuned circuits with a single dial. This will reduce a three dial control set to a two or one dial set. The mechanical precision necessary to design sets in which several circuits are simultaneously tuned by one dial has made this practice commercially impractical until recently.

Most sets of the type under discussion require outside antennas but some, like the nine-tube set first mentioned, will operate satisfactorily on short indoor antennas. It is well to bear in mind that a good outdoor antenna will deliver a much stronger signal to the set than a coil antenna. Consequently, sets designed to operate with coil antennas must have one or more additional stages of radio frequency amplification over and above the number which would be necessary if the set were designed to operate with a good outdoor antenna. Practically every farmer has excellent facilities for the installation of a good outdoor antenna. It is therefore not necessary for him to purchase a set designed to operate with a coil antenna unless he so desires.

Sometimes the number of tubes required for a tuned radio frequency set is reduced by so designing the circuits that one or several of the tubes serve both as audio and radio frequency amplifiers. This is called reflexing. The advantages are obvious. The number of tubes required is reduced and the "A" and "B" power requirements are not as great.

SENDING PICTURES BY RADIO

Flashing through the night, electric impulses which carry photographic impressions have been shot out over the Pacific in new efforts to harness science to practical ends.

The Radio Corporation of America, reversing previous tests, attempted to send news pictures from New York to Honolulu, relaying them from a high-powered Alexanderson alternator at the firm's 200 kilowatt station in San Francisco.

Pictures have been sent from Honolulu to the United States on two occasions, first when the United States Fleet was operating in Hawaiian waters and again when Commander John Rodgers and his crew of the Navy Seaplane PN 9-1 were saved after their dramatic voyage.

The Rodgers photographs came through fairly successfully but radio officials feel that better results can be obtained and arranged this new test.

A. J. Koenig, photo-radio engineer, was sent from New York to Honolulu to handle the reception, and R. E. Mathes was the engineer in charge of the experiment at San Francisco.

Pictures are sent through the air in much the same way as by closed circuit telegraph or telephone wires. An intense light is directed at a glass cylinder containing the film.

A hammer device, registering on a photo-electric cell, is controlled by the light as it passes through the film. The light and dark places cause different motions and the device records these currents, which then are amplified and sent into the air. The receiving station reverses the process and the light and dark spaces of the original photograph are recorded.

Naturally, transmission by air is more difficult than on closed circuits because of static and other atmospheric conditions.

Partition That Deadens Sound

Noise can be locked up with wonderful success. Every broadcasting studio can be made self-contained, in point of sound, save for that impressed on the carrier. Of course that means enjoyable sound, but the means applies to noise also.

The Bureau of Standards reports the successful imprisonment of sound.

"Noise can be kept out of a room just as well as a snowstorm can,' reported Dr. Paul S. Heyl, chief of the bureau's sound laboratory. "The main difference is that to keep out snow the stouter the wall, the better, while to ward off noise the flimsier the wall the better."

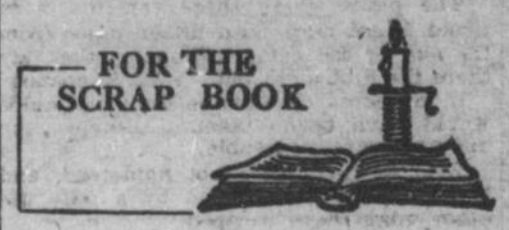
"The partition is made of hair felt, supported by thin boards of sugar cane fiber and the musical sounds became tangled and lost in this wilderness of hair and fiber. Hair, fiber and similar pliable substances, we have found, enmesh and deaden sound which would vibrate throcgh the strongest steel."

ESKIMOS STARTLED

Heard Radio for First Time and Were Speechless With Amazement

Eskimos of the lonely mission station of Makrovik, Labrador, have heard the radio. They were rendered speechless with amazement when they listened to the program of Daventry, says Captain J. C. Jackson, who has just returned from visiting the various stations along that desolate coast, as he does once a year.

Capt. Jackson took a wireless set to Labrador and it was set up in the local school. He invited the natives to come in and listen. They came, and later spread the news and the school-room now has become the favorite gathering place for people from miles around. Makrovik is the envy of all the other mission stations in Labrador, which are clamoring for radio sets in order that they may while away the time during the long dark Arctic night.



The use of a station log book is the most simple, accurate and rapid means of keeping a tuning record of all broadcast stations within reach of your receiver.

Bare copper wire of No. 18 gauge makes a good connector between instruments, and is sometimes preferable to the harder bus wire.

A loose contact or partly worn out "B" batteries frequently create disturbances that sound like static.

It is advisable to use a "C" battery with resistance amplification, in order to prevent the too rapid exhaustion of the "B" battery.

In addition to the increased life which a "C" battery gives to your "B" batteries, it will add considerably to the quality of reception.

If you want to make the first "B" battery last as long as your other batteries, reduce the extra drain on it as much as you can by using minimum voltage of the detector tube, consistent with good results.

If a home made regenerative set will not work, before trying anything else, reverse the two wires that come from the rotor. This little change sometimes works wonders.

There is no economy in buying "bootleg" tubes, or tube sockets of poor construction. Sooner or later they will give trouble and will have to be replaced. Jacks should also be the best that can be obtained. The solderless jack is growing in favor, as making sure connection, occupying small space, and being easily mounted.

When using two transformers for audio amplification, it is better, although not essential, to have them of the same make. The one of lower ratio should come first after the detector.

Soldered joints in a receiver are better than loops over binding posts because they insure better and more lasting contacts.

Do not leave the electric soldering iron connected for hours to the light socket when finished soldering, or at least turn off the current. Many good irons are ruined by neglect of this simple precaution.

Insulating varnish used with a solenoid coil does not appreciably increase the capacity of the coil if it is applied thinly.

The number of controls in the set may be reduced by using amperites in place of rheostats for the audio amplifying tubes, but rheostats are still preferred by many for the radio frequency and the detector tubes.

It has been established by experiment that super-power does not cure fading, and that the degree of interference on the high power is not noticeably greater than on the low.

Scratches accidentally made in a cabinet may be covered up by the use of a little mahogany or walnut stain covered with a thin coat of shellac and polished.

In connecting the loud speaker, it is sometimes found that the terminal binding posts are marked positive and negative, and the connection of the wires from the set should be watched in connecting it up. If the speaker is not marked, try reversing the leads and noting the quality and volume of sound. Some speakers will show from 100 to 300 percent. greater volume with the speaker terminals reversed.

Before a ground clamp is fastened preferably to the cold water supply pipes for the house, the pipes should be scraped or sandpapered so as to remove all corrosion or paint.

When building a set keep a single dry cell handy with phones for testing purposes. If a covered wire is permanently attached to one of the poles of the cell and a fahnestock clip to the other, in which to insert one of the phone tips, the other phone tip and the end of the first-mentioned wire are the testing poles.

This may very conveniently be used for determining whether there is a short circuit in a variable condenser or a flaw in a coil winding. When testing a condenser, however, be careful to have it disconnected from the other parts of the set, otherwise the rotor and stator, though working clear from each other, may seem by the click in the phones to be shorted.

RADIO IN THE WORLD

Broadcasting as a means of standardizing speech has been suggested by Poet Laureate Bridges in a tract of the Society for Pure English.

A good regenerative set plus the accessories can be purchased for as low as $25. Tuned radio frequency sets can be purchased complete at prices ranging from $75 up while a complete superhetrodyne installation will cost at least $140.

A radio service for guests has been started at one of New York's leading hotels. A six-tube portable receiver is placed in one's room on a reasonable renting basis. The sets are kept in the electrician's office and may be rented by notifying him.

BROADCASTING WITH A MINIATURE PIANO

The tiny piano in the picture, only three inches high, was used for broadcasting over the radio from London recently, in connection with the story of Titania's Palace, a miniature house which has been in the course of building for several years under Sir Neville Wilkinson, to incorporate all the characteristics of twentieth century home life.

RADIO
Free CATALOGUE Free
Write
WESLEY ELECTRIC and RADIO SUPPLY CO.
WINDSOR, ONT.

ASTHMA HEAD and BRONCHIAL COLDS
No Smoke—No Sprays—No Snuff
Just Swallow a RAZ-MAH Capsule
Restores normal breathing. Quickly stops all choking, gasping and mucus gatherings in bronchial tubes. Gives long nights of restful sleep. Contains no injurious or habit-forming drugs. $1.00 per box at drug stores. Send 5c. for generous trial. Templetons, Toronto.
RAZ-MAH
GUARANTEED RELIEF R24

The Canadian Castaways

A True story of Shipwreck and Adventure

Discovered By Robert Murray

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CHAPTER VI. (Continued)

Then one day a small vessel stood in toward our shore, dropped anchor, and lowered a boat which headed for our stream.

They were coming for water. We just hugged ourselves, for joy. We remained hidden till they were ashore, lest they should run at the sight of our rags. Our hair had not been combed for many months, we had singed each other's hair to keep it out of our eyes but our appearance was startling.

The fishermen gave a great welcome when they learned we had spent eight weary months on that lonely shore.

They had full fare, and immediately sailed for home, landing me at Pictou before sailing for the home port, Halifax.

I first called on Mr. Mortimer, who at once had a horse saddled for me, and I galloped up the River to see my parents. The nearer I came to the farm, the more excited I was and the more I longed to see my parents, who no doubt had long mourned me for dead.

The meeting, and the welcome I cannot describe; I would not if I could, it was too sacred. Nothing impressed me more than the great thanksgiving at family worship that night, after I told all my adventures. We sang the psalm.

"Who go to sea in ships and in great waters trading be
Within the deep, these men God's works, and His great wonders see.
The storm is changed into a calm at His command and will,
So that the waves that raged before now quiet are and still."

(The End.)

(Author's Note:—
Recently I spent a summer near the place where the camp was placed at West Cape. The forest has disappeared, to give place to cosy farms, with gardens and orchards. A clattering mill stands on the stream near the camp. The sandhills are there, but not nearly so extensive as described in the manuscript. Gulls and terns still swarm over it and nest there as of old. The shallow bay marked Wolf's Inlet on the map still abounds in quahaugs.

The Island spoken of toward the north is now worn down to the dimensions of a large rock, and is called Cape Wolf.

The traditions of wreck and camp still persist.

About forty years ago at Brae a farmer still living in clearing land, found two watches and what appeared to be the frame of an old carpet bag, and a few old coins.

A further search showed some fragments of bone, wasted by the sun and rain of many years, but fragments of two lower jaws proved conclusively that there were two skeletons there at one time.

It is believed they are the remains of the two sailors who so mysteriously disappeared.

The place where these remains were found is not more than fifteen miles from the site of the camp. Probably they lay there the first night out. What happened?

If murdered by Indians their valuables would have been taken. Besides, the Indians were peaceable.

Wild animals were not numerous, and had one man been killed by a bear the other might have escaped.

The old manuscript already quoted, seems to show the probable cause. It tells of a thunderstorm that appalled the boys left in camp. Probably Rube and Henry took shelter under a thick tree that was struck by lightning, and perished in the wilderness.)

RAREST BIBLE IN THE WORLD

Copy of Ulrich Zwingli Edition Discovered at Lancaster, Penn.

A copy of one of the rarest Bibles in the world—the Ulrich Zwingli Bible—the printing of which is said to have taken four years, has been discovered in the library of the Reformed Theological Seminary, at Lancaster, Pa.

The Bible, according to its title page, was printed by Christopher Froschauer in 1529. Four years before that time the first section of the volume, which is printed in six sections, was printed. The text was compiled by Zwingli and several other preachers of Zurich, who were associated with him, and a greater part of the German text was translated from the Latin by Martin Luther. The time of its publication corresponded to the popular-priced editions of today.

Two of the features of the book are the illustrations and the arrangement of the text. For example, the Book of Acts is placed after the Epistle of St. Paul, instead of before as is the case in printing in the present-day Bibles. The majority of the illustrations are wood cuts and the characters are depicted in the dress of knights and monks of the fifteenth century.

A copy of the second edition, published in 1531, also was found in the library.

That the last six Rhodes scholars appointed from Alberta were former Tuxis boys was the statement made at the opening session of the Maritime Tuxis Boys' Parliament, by Waldo C. Machum, Maritime Boys' Work Secretary.

One swallow, winging southward for the winter, kept right on going until it reached cold weather again. A bird, captured at Capetown, South Africa, had on its leg a ring which had been attached by an ornithologist in Northumberland county, England, 6,000 miles away.

"Illiteracy is a positive personal protection in view of the type of popular literature in circulation," President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbus University, told a New York audience in an address at the McMillan Academy Theatre. He denounced "trashy periodical literature."

MINISTER'S SON INVENTS INVISIBLE EAR DRUM

The Invisible Antiseptic Ear Drum invented by A. O. Leonard, a son of a widely known Methodist minister, for his own relief from extreme deafness and head noises, has so greatly improved his hearing that he can join in any ordinary conversation, go to theatre or church and hear without difficulty. Inexpensive and has proven a blessing to a multitude of people. Write for booklet to A. O. Leonard, Inc., suite 463, 70 Fifth avenue, New York City. Advt.

FROM THE CROW'S NEST

(Continued from page 10)

people a license meant intemperance and sin. It brought sorrow to many wives and mothers, and sin among men was its chief product. The duty of the voter was to see that this unquestionable source of sin among men was its chief product. The duty of the voter was to see that this unquestionable source of sin be avoided. "If you vote 'Yes, I want a license' next Thursday, some poor men, some poor laboring men, some young people may obtain drink, and who will be responsible? Not only themselves, not alone the hotelkeeper, but also you who have voted for this measure. Before voting, reflect upon your responsibility, and I think you will vote against license," said Father Denis.

The priest wondered with what sort of consistency any man, any Catholic man, any responsible man, any Christian man, could, when making his prayer on Thursday, say: "My God, for Your glory, for the salvation of souls, for the benefit of my neighbor, for the peace of many families, I will vote for establishing a place where we can sell beer and wine."

On the other hand, it seemed to the priest that a true Christian man might use these words: 'My God, for Your glory, in spite of my friendship for such or such a man, for the benefit of souls, for my own sake, I will vote against license," and that such a prayer would be heard in Heaven.

Best Birthday Present For Aged Bishop

Next Thursday, precisely would be the thirty-second anniversary of the Episcopal consecration of the Beloved Bishop, and the priest intimated that no other gift from his people of Rock Island would please him so much as a vote against license.

When the aged Bishop was sitting before the children here he had asked them to promise upon their honor that they would not take even a little glass of wine until they had attained their majority. "Could you give them occasion of breaking this promise to God, before their Bishop and before their parents?" the priest asked.

Sherbrooke was under license, and leaving that city the day before, Father Denis had seen three or four young men come out of a tavern and get on a train. They had apparently been drinking beer, and more beer, and it was a shame to see them on the train, in public, behaving like crazy men, singing ribald songs and so forth, and afterwards sleeping soundly in their seats under the influence of the beer they had drunk. This was certainly a disgrace.

"Are we going to keep that disgrace away from this locality?" asked the priest, "vote against that, for if you do not, disgraceful scenes will certainly be enacted before the people, before strangers, before foreigners who travel through Rock Island, and who would see drunken young men walking in the street—and who would be responsible for that?"

The address was brought to a fitting close with an appeal to all Catholics to unite and make a block, and vote in a block, against license. This, Father Denis said, would certainly be to the glory of God and a source of much happiness in many families, as well as to future generations. It also would be a great honor to the Roman Catholic citizens of this community.

THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM

It appears that John is the only one of the twelve apostles who survived the awful tragedy of the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans in the year 70. Our Lord had warned Israel that notwithstanding the form of religion which they had kept up, they were ripe for judgment; He predicted that Jerusalem should be destroyed (Luke 19:43.) After the Jews had decided against Jesus of Nazareth, things went from bad to worse. The Roman governor, Gessius Florus, was, moreover, a wicked tyrant who, in the words of Josephus, was placed as a hangman over evil-doers. A rebellion broke out in 66, but the Jews were not at peace among themselves, and soon a terrible civil war was raging in Palestine, the Zealots, or radicals, finally gaining the upper hand. The army which the Roman government sent against Jerusalem, the principal and well nigh only stronghold of the Jews, was found inadequate for an effectual siege, and was even forced to retreat. It was then that the Christians, remembering the warning of the Lord (Luke 21:20, 21), fled from the city. Herod Agrippa, the Tetrarch, assigned them the town of Pella on the east side of Jordan as a place of refuge.

The Roman general Vespasian finally undertook the prosecution of the Jewish war. He conquered Galilee, and when in 69 he had been elected Emperor, his son Titus, with eighty thousand trained soldiers, laid siege to Jerusalem. The siege began in April 70, immediately after the passover, when Jerusalem was filled with strangers. The Zealots threatened to strike down every one who spoke of surrender, some of them contending that the city and temple could never be taken by the enemy and that, at the greatest extremity, the Messiah would come to their rescue. Hunger soon began to rage in the over-crowded city. Thousands were swept away daily. So terrible became the famine that even human flesh was devoured, and one mother killed her infant son to prolong her own life. Civil war again broke out within the walls of the city. The castle of Antonia was finally surprised and taken by the Romans in the month of July. One part of the city after another was conquered, although the Jews fought with unprecedented desperation. The temple was burned by the infuriated soldiers, August 10, in spite of the efforts of Titus to save the building. On the seventh day of September the upper city was taken and the whole of the city was then burned and razed to the ground. The men were all killed in the horrible butchery which ensued, and 97,000 youths were sold into slavery; 1,000,000 persons are said to have perished during the siege. Josephus, the most learned Jew of the time, who, however, proved a traitor to his people, has recorded in detail the story of the great Jewish war in his famous work on that subject.—The Youth's Christian Companion.

Unofficial advices suggest that the case of the Cayuga Indians now resident in Canada, against New York State, claiming compensation for lands sold by the Indians to the State in 1795, will be decided against the Cayugas. The case is said to have been considered by the British-American Arbitral Tribunal of which Sir Charles Fitzpatrick of Montreal is the British member.

THE FLAPPER IN JAPAN

A cartoon from the Tokyo "Jiji" shows how the Japanese girl has succumbed to the "wicked influence of the foreigner," much to the consternation of the Japanese of the old school.

The Best Medicine She Ever Took

So Says Miss I. Charbonneau of Dodd's Kidney Pills

Ontario Lady is Very Enthusiastic and Gives Her Views About Dodd's Kidney Pills

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 13.—(Special).—"I was feeling very bad all over," says Miss L. Charbonneau, who lives at 304 Wilbrod Street.

"My head and back ached, my legs felt as though they were made of lead and my sight was bad. I felt tired all the time. A friend of mine who had used your Dodd's Kidney Pills told me to try them. I took three boxes and they have made a new person out of me. I felt better after taking the first box and have been perfectly well ever since. Dodd's Kidney Pills are certainly the best medicine I ever took and I highly recommend them to anyone suffering with their kidneys."

It is noticeable that people who have used Dodd's Kidney Pills are enthusiastic in recommending them to others. That is how Dodd's Kidney Pills have built up and maintained their world-wide reputation.

Superior Court.
Province of Quebec,
District of Montreal.
No. 4310.

DAME SARAH KOYROZINSKY, of the city and district of Montreal, wife common as to property of Abraham Cohen, of the city and district of Montreal, PLAINTIFF, against ABRAHAM COHEN, of the city and district of Montreal, DEFENDANT.

The Plaintiff has taken against the Defendant action for separation as to property.

Montreal, December 23rd, 1925.

SHULMAN, SHULMAN & SHULMAN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

As It Used To Be

Telling Graphically of the Struggles Common in many Parts of Ontario in the Old License Days

By Beecher Parkhouse

Charles August Wardell, or "Charlie," as he was popularly called, paced solemnly if somewhat nervously up and down the kitchen floor of the residence in which he as the probationer-pastor of Glen Claire Mission Field made his home. Plainly something of unusual gravity was on his mind.

"Affairs of State bothering you?"

Mrs. Liddle's tone was sympathetic, and Charlie never resented her questioning. He had boarded now nearly eight months in the Liddle home. The thoughtful, motherly manner of Mrs. Liddle, a woman of some sixty summers who had had an unusually large number of crosses to bear and who had increased in Christian sweetness with each succeeding trial, had been a true pillar of comfort to the young minister on more than one occasion. Twenty-two was indeed a rather tender age at which to be loaded with the responsibilities of a circuit of one hundred and thirty-three families, with the strenuous physical and mental labor that the spiritual care of these souls involved. Then, too, there are always problems of a community interest cropping up in which a true "prophet," however far his head may be from hoary, is vitally interested. And on this occasion a crisis of unusual significance and peril was imminent.

"Ay -hum-yes, I should say so," came his belated reply to Mrs. Liddle's query. "Napoleon is back from Elba in superstrength this time, and, as the story goes about Bismarck, I am debating in mind, whether or not to declare open war on him, and if I do, how best to line up for the fray. If I declare war I've got to be prepared to give him a terrific thrashing with no allowance made for failure."

The New Hotel Scheme

"Is it the new Sanders hotel project that's on your mind?" Mrs. Liddle's tone bespoke concern.

In the days before the Province-wide application of the O.T.A. any rumor of the starting up of a hotel, especially in a small country village, was a real "skeleton at the feast" in unnumbered homes. The arduous duty of preserving innocence among sons and avoiding such "entangling alliances" as drunken sons-in-law is a severe school of saintship and a keen developer of what someone has aptly termed "consecrated common sense."

"Yes," replied Wardell, "that new hotel scheme is the spectre that haunts me just now. Just when I begin to fancy that I have a constructive policy, like our new church library, in a fair way to being a success and to providing intellectual refreshment and social joys for the youth of this pastorate, as well as our labors to save their souls, an arm of this liquor octopus is thrust into our boat and I feel like Edgar Allan Poe's character:—

"Whom unmerciful disaster
Followed fast and followed faster."

"And just what are you going to do about it?" Plainly Mrs. Liddle was anxious, but her acquaintance with the pastor—boy though he seemed—convinced her that he could be trusted to do at least two things; first, to adopt such a course as promised to bring about the most thorough defeat of the enemy; and secondly, once he had begun, to wage terrific and relentless warfare, utterly regardless of the consequences to himself. Though he had not yet seen twenty-three summers, Charles Wardell was one of those persons who give the impression of possessing an untold reserve of power and a strength of intellect and will which made supporters of questionable projects tremble to meet him in the open.

Talking the Matter Over

"What am I going to do about it?" he repeated; "well, the conclusion I have come to is this; little as it deserves to be there—Jim Sander's name is on the church membership roll. Now, I'll go down tomorrow afternoon and quietly talk the matter over with him alone. You know what the Bible says, 'If thy brother trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between him and thee alone.' I think that the rule holds good in this case, for Mr. Sanders, though not perhaps trespassing against me personally, is certainly on the way to doing untold damage to his own soul. I shall discuss the matter alone with him and do my best to persuade him to leave off this iniquitous course—"

"And what if he won't be persuaded; he's not likely to stop for your entreating him," Mrs. Liddle broke in. "I have thought of that," replied Wardell slowly, "and he paused a moment, and when he spoke again there was a note in his voice that was not to be mistaken—"If he will not hear me, I'll find other means of persuading him. I'll carry the case to the halls of Parliament in Toronto before I'll let Jim Sanders plant a hotel with all its liquid damnation and attendant moral miasma here in Ruthaston. I'll fairly annihilate him without mercy so far as his tavern scheme goes, and I'll pray for his soul at the same time."

There was no misconstruing the minister's intentions. Mrs. Liddle breathed a sigh of relief.

"You'll find Mr. Sanders down at the barn," said Mrs. Sanders in response to the minister's query as to her husband's whereabouts the following afternoon. Wardell found Sanders as indicated, in the act of feeding the sheep just prior to leaving for the post-office and village centre of Ruthaston some two miles away.

Sanders is Obdurate

"Mr. Sanders," said he, as soon as they had each greeted the other, while Sanders paused to hear what was coming; "is it true that you are trying to get a license to start a hotel in the village." Sanders paused a moment. "Why yes, what's the matter with that?" "But," protested the other, "do you think it fitting for a man whose name is on the church membership roll to attempt to set up a place for the open sale of intoxicating liquors? What will be the effect on your reputation and on the church's? And think of the moral dangers to which the neighborhood, especially the young people, will be exposed."

Sanders was not aware that the minister knew that there had been a grim and disgraceful tragedy in the circle of Sanders' near kin through intoxicants. The memory of this ghastly circumstance alone, Wardell felt, should make Sanders hesitate. Being under bonds of confidence, the minister dare not mention the harrowing incident in his pleading with Sanders and the latter, though courteous, was obdurate.

"Well," he said: "The young people and the rest of them will have to take their chances. You know that other fellow Melford from the town of Nanton some thirty miles away, is also after license. And if he gets it, my daughter and son-in-law who are now in the premises will have to move out. And, as far as church goes, well if the officials think I am doing wrong, they can drop me and I can join the other church. My yearly subscription will be just as good to them."

Plainly there was no use of further argument or expostulation on the minister's part. "Very well, then, Mr. Sander's," he said courteously. "If you feel that way about it, I guess we need not discuss the matter further, but let me give you fair warning that I shall fight your proposition, or Melford's either, by every fair means known. Good-day," returned the other briefly, and resumed his sheep-tending.

No Time For Lamenting

The minister departed filled with mixed emotions. He was disgusted and heart sick at Sanders' statement that his money would be gladly accepted by the other church in the neighborhood. Truly the Judgment Day, the minister reflected, will furnish some painful surprises for church members and officials who fancy that their bank account alone constitutes their right to membership and office in the Church of Christ.

But it was no time for lamenting. Sanders was plainly going to secure a license if he could. Then Melford, a "poolroom-joint" proprietor from Nanton, was also attempting to obtain license. The truth of the matter was, each aspirant for license hoped to have as customers men who, they expected, would flock into Ruthaston upon the opening up of a nearby mine in the spring. Also there was an American tourist trade in the summer, the adjacent lake being a haven of rest and cool seclusion for those visitors. And back of all this, the preacher well knew, was the fact that the sales over the bar offered an easy living to the keeper of a licensed saloon even in that small constituency.

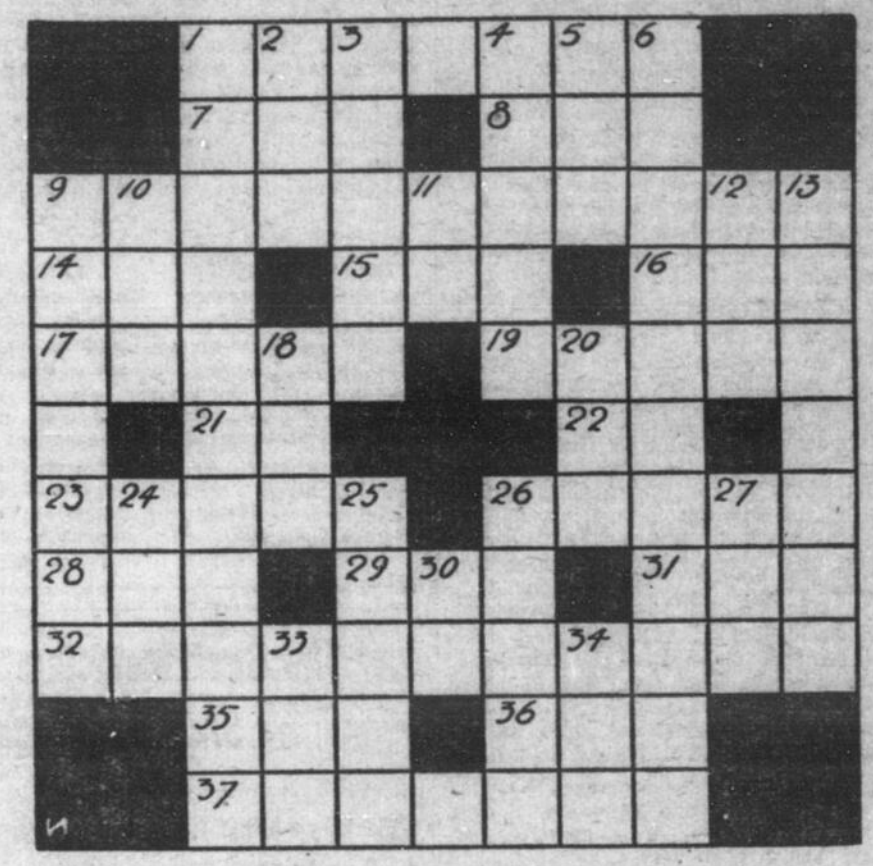
There had been in Ruthaston such a plague-spot for some years previous to 1906, when the minister of that time led a victorious charge against the powers of darkness carrying the fight even to Queen's Park in Toronto in a desperate and ultimately successful warfare on "the traffic." Wardell had learned something of the community's history, and something of the failings of its residents during his eight months' sojourn among them. "Well," he finally said to himself, "I shall write to the Government in Toronto for a copy of the License Act and any other bills or literature which may have a bearing on this case. Surely there is a way of beating this man."

War Declared

"A week later the 'war' was on in dead earnest. Opposition was even more widespread and subtle than the minister had at first supposed, though he never hoped for an easy victory. The number of people, professedly good "moral" individuals, some of them church members, who hesitated to sign his petition against the granting of a license, appalled Wardell. They declined for "business" reasons or because they did not want to be "bad neighbors" with Sanders, or for other equally flimsy excuses. They said it was alright for the preacher to make a fight and stir up wrath against himself. The Mission Board would move him in a few months anyway—but if they fell out with a neighbor—they had to continue living on in the same locality with him.

This contention might have carried some weight had not Wardell turned the tables by reminding them that, although the preacher moved in a few months, nevertheless by the itinerant system,

CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 58.



KEY TO CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 58.

Horizontal

1 Those who steal.
7 A rodent.
8 An intoxicant.
9 Directly adverse.
14 Age.
15 Three odd letters.
16 An association for the best nurses (ab.)
17 Small tubes filled with inflammable material.
19 Disposed of.
21 Musical note.
22 Pronoun.
23 A former chancellor of Germany.
26 A series of steps.
28 A French saint giving name to a town near Versailles.
29 A boy's nickname.
31 A sign of eminence for a Scottish artist.
32 Limited to a particular district.
35 Ever (poetic)
36 A common abbreviation for a city in Pennsylvania.
37 A kind of gramaphone record.

Vertical

1 One who changes from one street car to another.
2 A kind of meat.
3 Separate articles.
4 A variety of club foot (med.)
5 A biblical character.
6 A confidential position.
9 Bend.
10 What one gives in exchange for a loan.
11 Preposition.
12 A girl's name.
13 Pertaining to the side.
18 Part of the head.
20 Part of a theatre.
24 A term used in sporting schedules.
25 A numeral.
26 Incline.
27 A girl's name.
30 A preposition.
33 A Portuguese and Brazilian money of account.
34 Part of the British army (ab.)

ANSWER TO PUZZLE NO. 57.

THINNESS

Over-thinness is detrimental to a child's progress in growth and health.

Scott's Emulsion

of vitamin-rich cod-liver oil is a body-building food and tonic that overcomes thinness and helps build up a sturdy body.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 25-63

THE DUTY OF A WOMAN

Is to Tell Her Ailing Sister How New Health Can be Obtained

"The duty of one woman to another is to tell her. But the wrong advice is worse than no advice at all."

"That," says Mrs. Florence Glebe, 311 Royal Apts., Merrick Street, Hamilton, Ont., is why I feel it my duty to give women a little information concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. In the first place I may say that I am a graduate nurse of one of our Hamilton schools of nurses, having had a number of years' experience in nursing nervous and other cases of women.

"I may state that for the last three years I have not been feeling as I should. I have been under the care of our physician. He informed me that I would not improve until I took a change of climate. My symptoms were that I was tired out easily, pallid, short of breath. On going upstairs I had a rapid heart action and a weak feeling. If I entered a warm room I became hot and clammy. Black spots would float before my eyes, and I had sharp pains in my head. I did not sleep well at night and would toss around in bed. My appetite was fickle and poor. I tried a number of medicines that were advertised, with no good results. I began to feel despondent as when I met friends they would say, "My, you look terrible." I lost in weight and in spirits. My husband came home one evening asking, as he usually did, how I was feeling, and at my answer said, "Well, try these," and he handed me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He said try them anyhow, they may help you. I did try them and they surely gave me quick results. By the time I had taken four boxes I can honestly say I felt like a different person. I could hardly realize it myself. People I met would say, "Why, you look splendid. What have you been taking?" My reply would be that I had been taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and their answer usually was, "Well, they certainly have helped you." I now sleep well and eat well. The terrible sharp pain has left my head. I do my work and feel toned up. My color has returned, and the pills have given me new vitality. I am deeply thankful that my husband brought me the first box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I will gladly tell anyone what these pills did for me, and you have full permission to publish this statement in the hope that my experience may help someone else."

If you will send your name and address to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., a little book, "Building Up the Blood," will be mailed you postpaid. This little book contains many useful health hints.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LIVE STOCK PRICES

COMMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 7, 1926.

Live stock on sale at the two Montreal markets during the past week amounted to 729 cattle, 705 calves, 2,417 hogs 505 sheep and lambs and in addition 623 cattle were received on through billing for export. Good steers sold to $7.75, and just fairly good ones brought $7.25 and $7.50. Good veals were in keen demand and anything even of fairly good quality was picked up quickly at $11.50 and $12.00. Common suckers sold from $9.00 to $11.00 and grass calves $4.50. Hogs opened strong at $14.25 and $14.50 for straight lots and nearly all the Monday sales were at those prices. On Tuesday, a sharp break occurred and even under the very light offering $13.50 was the general price. The lamb market was quiet. There were no good lambs offered and $11.50 was paid for the best. Common lambs sold from $10.00 to $10.50 and sheep from $4.00 to $7.00.

At Toronto good heavy steers brought $8.00 to $8.85 on Monday with odd lots going between $7.25 and $8.00 for the balance of the week. A half-dozen loads of even quality steers went for export at $8.50 on Thursday. Choice butcher steers sold at a top of $7.50 with fair to good selling from $6.00 to $7.00 per hundred. Calf arrivals were 600 head lighter than for the corresponding week of 1925. Trade was fairly active with prices advancing 50c early in the week and losing the advance at the close. Hog receipts were about half the volume of the same a week ago. Prics droppd 50c per hundred during the first two days and remained steady at $13.50 off cars for thick smooths and at $14.81 for selects for the balance of the week. Lamb receipts were 600 head short of those for the same week of 1925 and prices about the same. The market was generally 50c higher than last week.

At Winnipeg butcher females in spots closed around 25c lower, plain and medium grades showing the loss, the better kind being moderately steady as were the beef heifers. Calves were firm. Good to choice made $6.00 to $9.00 and common $3.00 to $5.00. The hog run increased and the market was unsettled. Prices worked to lower levels. Thick smooths closed at $13.50. Sheep and lambs commanded strong prices under light receipts. Best lambs of suitable weights made $12.00 to $12.50, heavier $10.00 to $11.00 and sheep $5.00 to $7.50.

At Prince Albert good butcher heifers sold from $4.00 to $4.25 and fair to good butcher cows from $2.75 to $3.50. Fair stockers made $3.00 and good feeders $4.00 to $4.50. The hog market was unsettled at $11.75 to $12.00 off cars for thick smooths. Good heavy sheep made $6.00 to $7.00.

At Moose Jaw the market was active. Only a few good killers were offered and a few steers made $6.50 to $7.00. Good veal changed hands from $6.00 to $7.00 and $8.50. Choice feeders made $4.00 to $5.00. Hogs were weaker and closed at $11.75.

At Calgary choice steers made $6.25 to $7.00 and $7.25. Choice heifers changed hands from $4.50 to $5.25 with tops at $5.75. Cows made $4.00 to $4.50 and canners and cutters from $1.50 to $2.25. Good bulls made $2.50 to $3.00 and bolognas $1.50 to $2.25. Good veal calves changed hands from $5.00 to $6.00 and common heavy from $4.00 to $4.75. Good feeders made $5.00 to $5.50 and tops at $6.25. Good stockers sold from $4.25 to $5.00. The hog market was unsettled with prices moving downwards. Thick smooths opened at $12.75 and closed at $11.85 off cars. Sheep prices were steady. Lambs made $11.00 to $12.00, ewes $7.00 and yearlings $9.00 to $9.50.

At Edmonton steady prices were paid for a few export steers which made $7.00. Heifers topped at $6.00. Top vealer made $8.00 and most of the good $5.50 to $6.50. Hogs were unsettled from $11.75 to $12.75. Sheep were stronger. Lambs topped at $13.00 and handyweight ewes from $7.50 to $8.00.

British Cattle Market.—Glasgow sold 93 Canadian cattle all from Ontario points. Prices ranged from 9 1-2c to 11c per lb. alive. There were no western cattle offered. Sales of Irish amounted to 680 head, top quality, stall-fed cattle selling from 11c to 11 1-2c and the plainer variety from 9c to 10c. Demand for Canadian and Irish cattle was not very keen. Scotch baby beef 15c to 15 1-2c, prime Scotch 13 1-2c and heavies 12c to 13c. Scotch cattle were offered in larger numbers and prices were easier.

There were 1,070 Canadians offered at Birkenhead. Steers brought from 18 1-2c to 20 1-2c in sink, (dressed weight including offal) cows 14c to 16c, bulls from 13c to 15c. 3,800 Irish cattle sold from 18 1-2c to 20 1-2c.

London reports the sale of 178 Canadian dressed sides. Medium quality sold at 16 1-2c per lb. and choice up to 18c. There was a rather firmer tendency for the best quality.

British Bacon Market.—Canadian baled bacon 112s. to 122s. per 112 lbs. (24 1-4c to 26 1-2c), Boxes 108s. to 118s., (23 1-2c to 25 1-2c). Light and leanest bacon was in small supply, while prime and heavy sold at a heavy discount. American 106s. to 108s., (23c to 23 1-2c), Irish 118s. to 136s., (25 1-2c to 29 1-2c), Danish 120s. to 130s., (26c to 28 1-8c). Danish killings estimated at 50,000 head.

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preachers were continually thrust into moral crises, demanding decisions and often subsequent conflict thereby, that were sure to cause ill-feeling on the part of some—and the preacher had frequently to leave a charge while the heat of bitterness thus created was still burning against him. Whereas the regular residents would live on to see animus die away and harmony again restored.

Signing the Petition

Some agreed to sign the minister's petition provided that he would not disclose the fact of their signing. But on being informed that the License Act required the posting up for public scrutiny, of any such petition in the local License Inspector's office at least four days before the sitting of the local Board of Commissioners — they hesitated — and refused. After all the minister knew—those Gergesenes of Biblical fame who preferred hogs to salvation and sound-minded citizens have a numerous progeny. Some even signed all three petitions; the two circulated by Melford and Sanders "praying" for license, and the one put out by the pastor opposing it. This they did on the grounds that they "wanted to be good friends with everybody."

One man whose name appeared on an enemy's list, did have the courage to contend that it's appearance there was the result of a forgery, and he took an affidavit in the minister's presence to this effect. Yet despite the odds against him, the minister succeeded finally in securing upwards of seventy-five signatures. This was cause for thanksgiving inasmuch as the Act declared that the presence of ten names on an opposing petition was sufficient proof that there was objection raised to the granting of a license and the Board must give due consideration to same in arriving at a decision.

Before the District Board

The Provincial Commission of five men under the Chairmanship of Mr. D. Flavelle had not at that time been created. That body came into being in May of that year and it was as yet only March. It fell therefore to the minister's lot to carry his case before the District Board which met in April in the nearby town of Ashford.

Wardell, living up to all the privileges allowed by the License Act of that time made a thorough inspection of his opponent's petitions during the days in which these were open for examination. A perusal of them made interesting—yea (to the minister of the Gospel who had a real solicitude for souls)—painful reading.

Albeit it revealed the encouraging fact that Melford had only forty-six names on his petition and Sanders fifty-five. This was truly a cause for rejoicing for the Act plainly set forth that license-seekers must have the names at least of "a majority of the electors . . . in the polling subdivision in which the premises sought to be licensed are situate."

Wardell had been shrewd. Early in the fight he had secured a voters's list and he knew that a bare majority of the "electors" as specified by the Act would be eighty-five. Surely then the local Board of Commissioners would throw the case out at once. Moreover, the pastor pointed out to the Board at their meeting, there were no local requirements for a licensed tavern. Within a radius of half a mile from the "hotel" there were only seventeen families living. And these included the village postmaster and general storekeeper, the station agent and his family, the railway section men's house, and the "hotel" itself. The presence of the mine alone, inside the proscribed saloon area for mines as it was, should have sufficed to nullify the license-seekers' claims. And as for the American tourists requiring any accommodation that a licensed hotel professed to offer, they brought a special car with them and left it on a nearby railway siding during their holiday sojourn in the vicinity.

The Decision

But the local Board was crafty, not to say cowardly. Despite the minister's well grounded opposition, despite his production of the affidavit to show that a forgery had been perpetrated, despite the fact that neither Melford's nor Sanders' lists had anywhere near a bare majority of the electors' names as required, the local Board deferred judgment. The creation by the Ontario Government of the Provincial Board under Mr. James D. Flavelle to commence its functioning in May of that year, meant the automatic dissolution of the local Board after April the thirtieth. They therefore evaded the necessity for arriving at a hard and fast verdict by turning the case over for review and for ultimate settling to the newly-formed Provincial body. And, along with this act, they had the effrontery to recommend that Melford, though his petition bore the lesser number of names, be given the license. One of the Commissioners later intimated to Wardell that a mild form of bribery had secured this favor for Melford.

The minister, now determined to adopt new tactics, feeling that Sanders at least had been put out of the running, he endeavored to solicit Sanders' aid to defeat Melford, who was after all a comparative stranger. Sanders, however, determined not to die without a struggle and when, some five months later, the Provincial Board in its first itinerary of Ontario met in the County Town of Nanton, wonder of wonders, Melford failed to appear, while Sanders, together with Enis Duncan, his son-in-law, who was to run the "hotel," were present to plead their cause. They had worked hard throughout the summer to stir up local interest on their own behalf.

New Tactics Successful

But all to no avail. There was no favoritism, no capitulating, no dodging of the issue this time. The Provincial Board were in a position to settle the question once and for all without fear or partiality. The climax of the minister's exultation was reached, and his prayers and fighting faith vindicated when the Chairman in preparing Sanders and his son-in-law for an unfavorable verdict dryly remarked, "And you may be surprised to know, Sir, that I have communications from some of these same Americans urging me that a license be not granted."

Naturally enough, the anger of Sanders knew no bounds. The fierceness of his wrath, and his bitter hatred toward the minister, were still blazing hotly in his soul months later, when in the spring maple syrup season he remarked warmly to a neighbor on one occasion,' 'If it wasn't for that devil of a preacher I'd boil sap all day Sunday."

German nitrate interests are negotiating with the United States fertilizer manufacurers to establish a nitrate plant in the United States.

Her Majesty, the Queen, and the Prince of Wales, have each accepted a box of Canadian apples, according to a communication received from the High Commissioner's office in London. These apples were Ontario Northern Spies grown in western Ontario, and formed part of a shipment specially chosen by the department of agriculture for shipment to the High Commissioner for presentation purposes.

An army order names General Boichut to succeed General Naulin in command of the French troops in Morocco. General Boichut has been the commander of the 19th Army Corps, one of the star units of the Moroccan forces. General Naulin will take his place in that command.

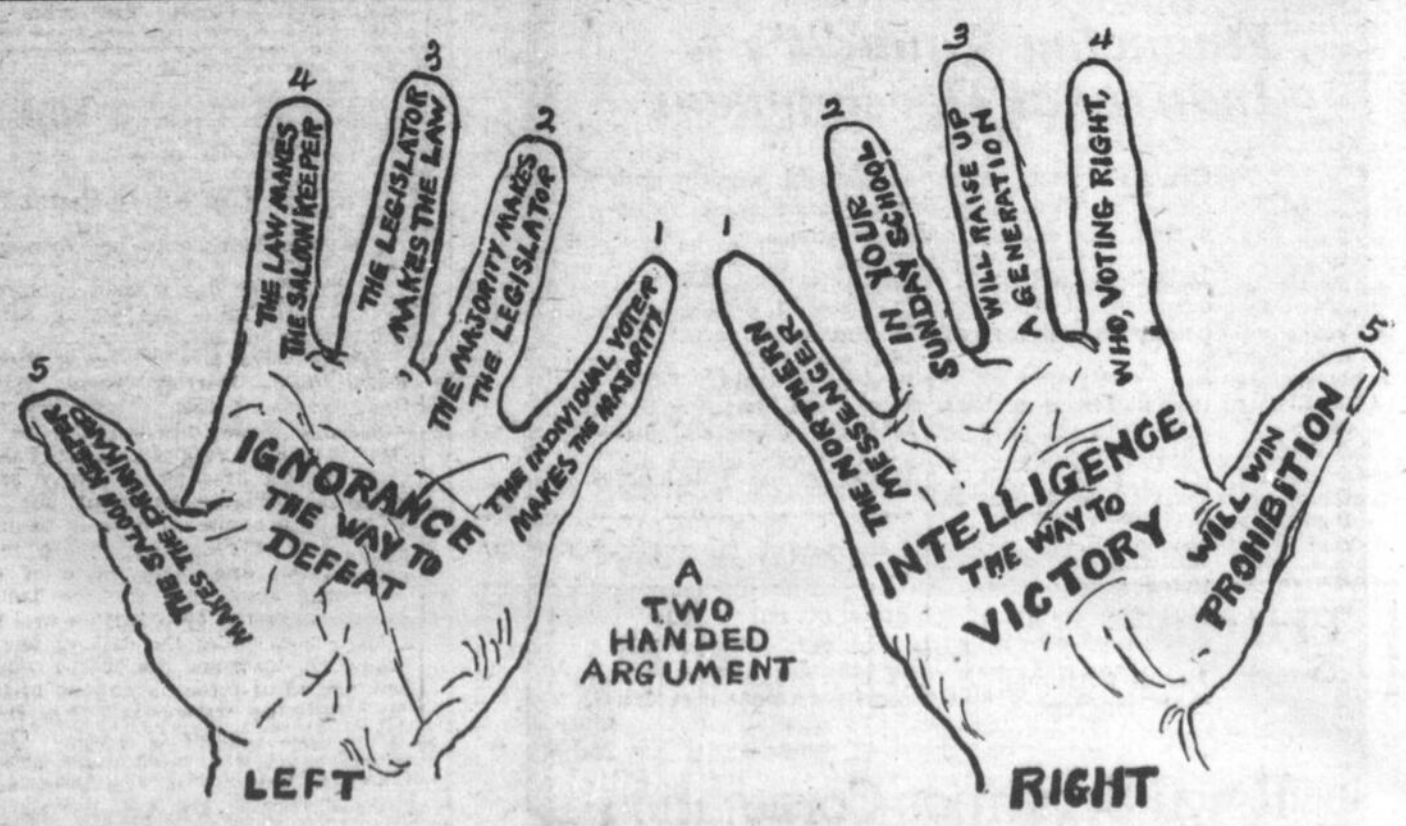
A gigantic skeleton, believed to be of a plesiosaurus, has been discovered near Arzipe, Sonora. The government is investigating the find, of which the uncovered portion measures 20 by 6 feet.

Denmark has signed the optional clause of The Hague Court articles by which she accepts compulsory jurisdiction of the court in all disputes with nations which accept the same obligation.

Dean William Wade of the Pacific School of Religion and Professor of Semitic Literature, will organize an expedition to excavate the site of the city of Mizpah in Palestine, in hopes of finding some key to the Hittite language, he declared at New York before sailing for Egypt.

Industry and commerce, as they affect war, are to be studied at an international conference in Geneva this year, and Dr. Adam Shortt, Canadian economist, has been invited by the Council of the League of Nations to participate in the preparatory committee meetings in March, which will decide on an agenda.

Authority to undertake perpetual care of the graves of twelve Canadian flying cadets near Fort Worth, Texas, is to be asked of Congress by the War Department. During the last year of the war, Canadian cadets were stationed at Fort Worth flying field and met their deaths there.



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FARMERS MARKETS

COUNTRY PRODUCE

There was no further change in the condition of the fresh eggs situation, but the undertone of the market continues easy owing to the liberal supplies coming forward for the season of the year. The tone of the market for storage eggs was also easy at the late decline in prices and the indications are that they will go still lower in the near future as holders in some cases are commencing to get anxious as the demand is now chiefly for fresh eggs with prices at their present level. Therefore the trade in the former grades was rather slow with extras selling at 44c to 45c, firsts at 40c and seconds a 33c to 34c per dozen.

The trade in all lines of dressed poultry was more active. Sales of turkeys were made at 35c to 38c per lb.; fresh-killed chickens weighing six pounds and up at 30c to 32c per lb.; frozen chickens weighing five to seven pounds at 27c to 29c per lb.; three to four pounds at 24c to 26c per lb.; two to three pounds a 18c to 22c per lb.; ducks at 21c to 23c per lb.; geese at 20c to 21c, heavy fowl at 23c to 25c per lb: and small fowl at 17c to 19c per lb.

The market for honey was quiet, and prices were unchanged with No. 1 white clover in comb selling at 24c per section, No. 2 grade at 20c per section, No. 1 amber in comb at 21c per section, No. 2 grade at 18c per section, white extract in 30lb. tins at 13c per lb.; 10 lb. tins at 14c per lb., 5 lb. tins at 14 1-2c per lb. and 2 1-2 lb. tins at 15c per lb.

A very firm feeling prevails in the market for potatoes, and prices were unchanged with car lots of New Brunswick Green Mountains quoted at $3.50 per bag, and Quebec varieties at $3 to $3.25 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track.

THE DAIRY MARKET

The condition of the butter market is unchanged, the undertone being firm, but the volume of business was not large, as the demand is chiefly for 50 and 100 package lots to meet actual wants and sales of No. 1 pasteurized creamery were made at 42 1-4c to 42 1-2c per lb., and No. 2 pasteurized at 41 1-4c to 41 1-2c per lb. In the wholesale jobbing trade there is a difference of opinion as to prices, some of them claiming that they are selling finest creamery at 45c per lb. in solid packages, and at 46c per lb. in 1 lb. blocks, while others say the general prices are 1c per lb. lower.

The market for cheese was reported quieter owing to the fact that there was less enquiry from over the cable for supplies, but the tone was about steady and spot prices for early makes were nominally quoted at 20 1-2c to 21c per lb. and current receipts at 17 1-2c to 18c per lb.

THE GRAIN MARKET

The export trade in grain here was reported quiet owing to the very limited demand from foreign buyers, and the only business traced was the sale of five loads of No. 2 northern wheat at 10 1-2c per bushel over the Winnipeg May option, c.i.f. Bay ports, in order to fill engagements of ocean freight, and advices from Winnipeg stated that the Canadian pool only sold a few loads overnight.

The domestic trade in cash grain was also slow, there being little demand from local or export buyers for supplies, but the tone of the market for oats was steady and prices were unchanged, with car lots of No. 2 Canadian western quoted at 64c, No. 3 C.W. at 61c, No. 1 feed at 58c, No. 2 feed at 56c; Ontario and Quebec No. 2 white at 53c, No. 3 white at 52c, and No. 4 white at 50 1-2c per bushel, ex-store.

Prices at Winnipeg:

Wheat: 1 nor. $1.57 1-2; 2 nor. $1.53; 3 nor. $1.48; No. 4 $1.40; No. 5 $1.33; No. 6 $1.14; feed 94c; track $1.56.

Oats: 2 C.W. 47 1-8c; 3 C.W. 43 3-8c, extra 1 feed 43 3-8c; 1 feed 41 3-8c; 2 feed 37 3-8c; rejected 35 7-8c; track 46 7-8c.

Barley: 3 C.W. 61 3-4c; 4 C.W. 56 3-4c; rejected 52 3-4c; feed 51 3-4c; track 61 3-4c.

Flax: 1 N.W.C. $2.16; 2 C.W. $2.12; 3 C.W. $1.99; rejected $1.89; track $2.16.

Rye. 2 C.W. $1.01 5-8.

Foreign exchange department, Bank of Montreal, shows sterling 4.86 1-8 (par value 4.86 2-3).

New York funds 5-32 premium.

Exports from Newfoundland to the United States during the last three months of 1925, amounted to $2,127,021 and the total for the year was $4,575,590. The year's total, it was stated, was the highest on record and exceeded last year's exports by $1,235,000. In the last quarter of 1925 paper exports amounted to over a million and a quarter dollars.

Four children of Mr. and Mrs. William Sharp, ranging in age from three to fifteen years, lost their lives on Wednesday morning when fire destroyed their home on the outskirts of Listowel, Ont. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp.

The Canadian National Railways is prepared to commence the movement at any time of the 6,000 or 7,000 tons of Alberta coal which is the balance of the 25,000 tons agreed upon in the summer at the $7.00 a ton freight rate, Sir Henry Thornton, president of the C.N.R., has informed the Ontario Government in replying to communications on the matter.

A report that there is a plot to restore the throne of Hungary is in circulation. On the one side it is asserted that the Fascisti purpose to endeavor to give the crown to Archduke Albrecht, while the legitimists are supporting Prince Otto, son of the late King Charles.

Appropriation of $50,000 to defray expenses of United States delegates to the preparatory disarmament conference to be held at Geneva, has been unanimously recommended to the House by its foreign affairs committee, in compliance with a request from President Coolidge.

Another European tour for university undergraduates will be organized for the coming summer by the Overseas Education League. The jaunt will include England, Belgium and France and last for a month.

The Montreal "Witness and Canadian Homestead" is printed and published at No. 322 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.

THE FRESH AIR ARGUMENT

(By Erwin Greer, President Greer College of Automotive and Electrical Trades, Chicago.)

"There isn't any argument about it," said a friend the other day, "For all-year round driving—facing rain and snow, well, there's nothing that can compete with the closed car."

My friend is perfectly right, and yet there are nearly as many open cars on the road as closed cars. Why? Because those driving open cars prefer the God given clean air that peps them up for the daily grind. No sir! These touring and roadster drivers have put two and two together. Not only do they ride their fresh-air hobby but actually save money in doing so. Here is their reason.

Jones has a certain sum of money to spend for a car. If he buys a closed car he will pay two-thirds of the amount for the engine and chassis and the other third for coach work. Whereas, if Jones buys an open car he will be able with the same amount of money to buy a car of a higher class, a more powerful motor, longer wheelbase, stronger chassis, heavier construction and possibly a more easy riding car. But particularly is Jones interested in a better motor. He concludes that after all the motor is the heart of the car and the most of his money should go into getting the best motor possible for the money he has to spend.

He figures this way: If his limit was a flivver roadster why he would buy that and feel satisfied. But if his financial range included a flivver sedan, he could purchase a better car in an open model for the same money. Henry might dispute this argument, but you get the general theory of the thing and that is all I am trying to put over.

But the ladies all want beautiful coach work and protection. And they figure that if a closed car is handsome, why naturally the motor that goes with such a machine is sufficient. And it is; there's no question about it. But, on the other hand, if you feel as I do, and you're not Henry the Fifth—and your wife not the other four fifths—a good motor, next to a good wife, is Nature's greatest gift to those who of you like to be outdoors.

A granite monument from the quarry at Peryn, Cornwall, has been sent to the Falkland Islands, where it will be raised to commemorate the victory of Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee's squadron over the ships of the German admiral Count Maximilian von Spee in the battle off the Falkland Islands, in December 1914, after von Spee had defeated a British flotilla off the coast of Chile.

A dyke on the Ysel River near Zalkin, in the Province of Over-Ysel, is reported to have burst, the water rushing over Olebroek, to the Polder (part of the Zuider Zee) and threatening several villages, including Wezep, Elburg and Kamperveen.

Many hundreds of British firms will send directors, export managers and other representatives to investigate conditions in Canada during 1926.

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