

MONTREAL WITNESS

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CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

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Make Canada A Land to Love

The Week's Outlook

A Date
in History

NO greater event could be chronicled than the signing of the Locarno treaties. The death of the Queen Mother necessarily curtailed the appropriate magnificence. But even that sad event did not entirely rob the occasion of its ceremonial recognition. King George himself greeted the representatives of the contracting nations. Mr. Briand signed for the French Republic, Herr Stresemann and Chancellor Luther for Germany, Count Scialoja was the Italian deputy. For Britain, both Mr. Baldwin and Austen Chamberlain had the honor of signing. On the eve of the occasion the latter has received the high honor of the Order of the Garter. That has heretofore been counted as a royal honor to be distributed chiefly among sovereigns. Only twice since the days of good Queen Elizabeth has the order been bestowed on a commoner and in both cases—those of Sir Edward Grey and of Mr. Arthur Balfour—the recipient was raised to the peerage. Such an elevation is not to be expected in the case of an active statesman like Mr. Chamberlain, as it means a withdrawal from the front line trenches—a step Mr. Austen Chamberlain will hardly covet for many years. Mrs. Chamberlain's services in the great achievement in smoothing ruffled feelings at Locarno by a timely tea-party have also been recognized by the award of the Order of the British Empire. To the world as a whole the evacuation of Cologne by the British troops will be a more tangible proof of the genuine greatness of the occasion. Seven years ago Britain occupied Cologne as a conqueror and British troops have continued there more for Germany's sake than for her own. Today they withdraw from a city of friends, one man in every ten taking with him a German wife. Truly time is a great healer.

Briand
Again

FOR the eighth time Aristide Briand becomes prime minister of France. Briand of the glad hand, Briand the good angel of Locarno. The last time Mr. Briand laid down that role he said it was not the usage in France for a government to last more than a year. His successor, Mr. Poincaré badly spoiled that record. Like a victim holding an electrified wire, France could not drop the Ruhr, and so held on to Poincaré. How long Mr. Briand will remain king of the castle this time we may know all too soon. Mr. Briand remains foreign secretary, a service at which he is apt. The most recent Premier, Mr. Painlevé and the great financial expert, Mr. Louis Loucheur, are included. On the latter as finance minister, everything rests, seeing that the whole dead-lock is due to France having at last come up against her war debt, grown enormously greater since the war. Mr. Lloyd George says the very reason why the French, the most frugal of people, who count the season a failure that does not add to their store in the stocking or in the bank, are so thriftless nationally is their extreme unwillingness to part with money by taxation. For long years their leaders fooled the people and themselves with the assurance that the Germans would pay. So the national expenditures, military, naval and for reparations, soared like their aircraft. The only person in France, says Mr. Lloyd George, who was not deceived by that hope was the franc. The franc had chills and fever; spells of high temperature became more and more frequent. His indisposition went straight to the stockings and the bank deposits of the simple people, who came to realize that their cherished stores were worth less year by year and that in this way they were paying a very heavy and universal capital levy. They are passionately anxious to put a stop to that reduction. But how? When borrowing becomes difficult or at least very expensive the natural resort is to printing more paper. That is a process of levying on all who have money, and becomes very distasteful to the people when they real-

COMMEMORATING CELEBRATING CONSECRATING

Will each and every reader of the WITNESS observe

TUESDAY, DECEMBER FIFTEENTH

the high birthday of the only paper of national scope without any narrowing or selfish interest of any kind—a paper so wholly devoted to the general welfare that, transcending sectarian, partizan or sectional interests, it seeks to magnify the good in all of these and to mobilize that for the welfare of all.

In CELEBRATING ITS EIGHTIETH BIRTHDAY THE WITNESS ENTERS UPON ITS EIGHTY-FIRST YEAR OF HIGH SERVICE. Having completed its four score years shall it round out a century of service—through your participation and co-operation?

No great banquet with the wise and great gathered around the board, no speeches, no fanfare of trumpets will acclaim the past achievements or speed your paper on to its new adventures. Fitting as such might be, it could not compare by way of celebration with the prayers and co-operation of its readers in thousands of homes scattered throughout the Dominions of Canada and Newfoundland.

Will not some one in every home mark the day—the fifteenth of December—as a high day in Canadian journalism, and so in a personal way join in a great nation-wide celebration?

ize what it means to themselves. Like the drummer boy who had to be whipped but protested every spot that the corporal applied the lash to, as being too high or too low, France seems to have come to the point where she must pay her debts, but to be utterly averse to every suggested way of doing it.

Loucheur

IT is this impracticable condition of things which makes it so interesting that Mr. Loucheur has been willing to accept the task of facing his country's debts; indeed, according to accounts, has eagerly sought it. He has thus advantage over the politicians, that he is not one of them, and does not need to mind whether he commits political suicide or not, if he can only pull his country through. Mr. Loucheur is reputed to be the richest man in France and the Left will perhaps suggest personal reasons should the new minister refuse to make a levy on capital. All France is awaiting Mr. Loucheur's budget with interest and trepidation. Possibly he hopes that the experience of the past few weeks may have taught the nation, and even the discordant and wilful blocs, that nothing is to be gained by making any result impossible. Like what Dean Swift called the Big-endians and the Little-endians, presumably of Ireland, each end of which is ready to die rather than yield one inch of its claims, there is the Left, determined

on a capital levy, neat, and there is the Right, which would apparently rather see its wealth melt away with the franc till it vanishes, as in Germany, than have it conscripted to release the nation from its perils. Can these be brought to tolerate any method of reducing the nation's enormous liabilities, or at least, of stopping the big annual deficit and thus "pegging" the debt against further inflation? It is certainly encouraging that Mr. Loucheur thinks there is a way to carry the country through. Not improbably, the country itself may take courage and submit, as one does to a great surgeon, not because one wants to, but because one has to.

The Liberal
Leadership

CONSERVATIVES are naturally spreading the report that Mr. King is going to retire from the Liberal leadership. One probable immediate result would be their own accession to power. Of course if he should fail of election he would be barred from parliamentary leadership. But, apart from that, some new alignment seems inevitable. Some reunion between the Progressives and Liberals is a matter of common-sense, and of necessity if the country is to make any progress—indeed if it is not to make progress backward. However little he may deserve it, Mr. King has to bear the shortcomings of his administration, especially on the trade matter. It is only a

month since Progressive leaders and editors were attacking Mr. King almost as vigorously as they did Mr. Meighen. To enlist openly under the Liberal banner under these conditions would be a trying ordeal for most Progressives. But the retirement of Mr. King and the selection of a new leader by a joint Liberal-Progressive gathering would stamp the amalgamation as a reunion rather than as a surrender. Mr. King has no present intention of retiring. He is supported in this by his chief French lieutenant Mr. Lapointe, and by Mr. Taschereau, the premier of Quebec. There is, however, little use in disguising the fact that Mr. King is not the ideal leader to bridge the present gap between Liberals and Progressives. It cannot be too clearly stated that the Premier has been the victim of circumstances rather than of his own deeds in creating a sentiment lukewarm or hostile to himself. The antipathy of the Globe and the Ontario Liberals seems to date from his election to the Liberal leadership. That antipathy is an aftermath to the bitterness of the conscription quarrel. Nor is it likely that any other leader, similarly placed, could have governed the country better in the past four years, considering the diverse nature of his following. It is no easy task to govern Canada at any time. Divided into four geographical areas with different economic interests, and into two distinct racial groups—a distinction aggravated by difference of creed—Canadian government must always be largely shaped by compromise and conciliation. With all the world troubled and politics in a state of flux it was natural that these influences should be intensified in the past few years. Yet the chief criticism of Mr. King is that he is given to compromise and to following rather than shaping public opinion. Whatever occurs in the next few months Mr. King has the satisfaction of knowing that identical criticisms were levelled at now canonized immortals like Mr. Gladstone and Laurier. Nor need Mr. King be ashamed of his record. He has given the Canadian National Railways management that is admired the world over. Alone of all statesmen at the last Imperial Conference he voiced the necessity for creating some constitutional body to handle common imperial affairs and to end the present hopeless situation. He has initiated a freer trade movement with our sister Dominions which cannot but be of incalculable mutual benefit. He has made the only important tariff reductions that have been made since Mr. Fielding's first budget. Surely not a record to be ashamed of!

Convention
Wanted

IF it were the Canadian custom to hold political party conventions regularly it is doubtful if the present distressing situation would have developed. In

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MAY WE COUNT ON YOU

Britain all the parties hold annual conventions. These are more or less flexible affairs which allow many delegates to have a voice in deciding party policies. In the United States state party conventions precede the federal gatherings which construct the party platform as well as choose the leaders. Usually the right to send delegates is confined to the local units of the party organization. But more than once a call has gone forth to all those favoring a general cause to assemble. The great advantage is that conventions allow the rank and file to express their views in public at a time when they are likely to be of some weight. The great difference between the caucus and the convention is that the caucus consists of the sitting members. It is secret and concerned with immediate tactics in parliament whereas the convention is public and concerned with larger policies. In Canada the great need is for clarification of the party policies and purging of the party ranks of dissentient elements. A party held together, not by principles, but by mere organization becomes too much of a one man machine. King Louis XIV. of France said: "I am the state." In like manner the party leader of today might say: "I am the party." The late election was too much of a single combat. One heard of hardly anybody but Mr. Meighen and Mr. King. They were the lion and the unicorn fighting for the crown though there was not wanting the little dog that barked to knock them both down. These were the men whose words were the party policies. Others were for the most part pawns. It would be more democratic, and in every way an advantage, if the people were more called into counsel by frequent conventions. These would almost of necessity, draw the true Liberals and Progressives together by making clear the issues and conditions. Mr. Crerar realized this when he issued his trumpet blast just before the election. He suggested a convention of all the truly Liberal and Progressive elements throughout the west. His call came too late to be of weight before the election. But the need is greater now than then. Faced with another election in the near future the only chance of preventing a Conservative victory is to present a united and harmonious opposition to that party. It would appear as if Mr. Crerar or some other national leader might sound a new call for a convention of all Canadian Progressives and true Liberals.

Mixed Motives

NOTHING could be more desolating to a national political leader than to find himself eternally rejected by one of the provinces. Mr. Meighen was reported as having denounced the Prime Minister to a Toronto audience for not having responded "Ready! aye ready!" to Mr. Churchill's enquiry whether Canada could be counted on in case of a war with Turkey resulting from a trespass on British lines. That "Ready! aye ready!" has rung through Quebec ever since, and will, apparently, till doomsday. It is associated in the minds of the French with the conscription law to which Mr. Meighen was a party, as meaning that the lads of the province would be torn from their mothers whenever some pragmatic minister in England called for them. The conscription order is no longer denounced in Quebec as an unnecessary measure, but as a breach of faith. It is true that in the beginning of affairs Mr. Borden said no conscription was intended, and that after a visit to the seat of war, and realizing the extreme peril of the civilized world, he decided it was a sad necessity. It is not for us to explain how this was any more a breach of faith with the French than with the English, or why they were any more absolved from the war in France than were their fellow countrymen. Suffice it to say that that conscription order has been unceasingly trumpeted through their country as an assault upon their liberties. The Quebec indictment against Mr. Meighen would have stood on much firmer ground if it rested on that "Ready! aye ready!" Supposing that to have been anything more than an ornamental oratoric flourish. It was a sort of cheap after-dinner jingoism on which French anti-imperialism has been fed ever since. Any way it resulted in Mr. Meighen taking extreme ground in an opposite direction.

A Democratic Advance

SPeaking at Hamilton, Mr. Meighen was under the conflicting emotions of uttering his impatience at his complete dis-

comfiture in Quebec and his realization that he must come to terms with that province. As a result he put his foot in it again. On the one hand, he offended the French province with opprobrious language with regard to the way the conscription issue and his old speeches had been raked up, and, on the other, he made concessions to Quebec's anti-war sentiment little appreciated by his jingo supporters. It was the people of his own party in Quebec who bade him stay out of it, and who put up a group of French protectionists to declare themselves independent of Meighen, and be thus free to appeal to the French on their favorite anti-imperial grievance. These kickers would of course have supported the protection party if elected. That trick for giving protection French support in parliament deserved all the opprobrium his words cast on the contest. It was well rebuked by the electors, not one of his would-be supporters except Mr. Cahan and Mr. Bell, in English-speaking constituencies, being elected. It was the other feature of Mr. Meighen's speech that may be chronicled as historic. Mr. King had at the time of the Churchill challenge replied that it was a question that could only be answered by parliament. Mr. Meighen goes much further than Mr. King did. In case of war he would refuse to send troops overseas until both parliament and the people at the polls approved such a course. In the days of the South African war troops were despatched on the authority, not of parliament, but of an order-in-council. In the great war the consent of parliament was obtained. Now Mr. Meighen would carry the process further and let the people themselves endorse or veto any war proposals the government of the day might make. He does not mean that preparations should not go on. The government of the day would have to take all responsibility with regard to these; but there would be time before an expeditionary force would be got ready to call a vote of the people.

Conciliation, Not Coercion

CREDIT is due Mr. Meighen for the motives underlying his declaration. Everyone must realize by this time that French Canada is as unanimously opposed to "imperialism" as the remainder is devoted to connection with and the welfare of the whole Empire. Only when the viewpoint of both is respected will the danger of racial friction be eliminated. French Canada cannot expect to kill the lusty British sentiment that flows through the very veins of the other race. Nor can we of British descent expect the French to regard the Empire with our own sentiments. What is even more certain is that neither race can force the other to accept its views. Mr. Meighen, a staunch Britisher, now realizes this truth. His suggestion that a vote of the people would be necessary before troops could be sent overseas is designed to remove the French Canadian fear of being plunged into new wars. Whether it would do so, or is advisable, is another question. In the case of a major European war in which vital interests or honor of the Empire was at stake there is little doubt that the people's verdict would be even more decided than that of parliament. But it might easily precipitate a lamentable cleavage between the French and English sections of the country, and thus aggravate what it was intended to preclude. What might be more to the point might be a constitutional safeguard against conscripting Quebec without her consent. It will be pointed out that Quebec is an integral part of Canada and that her people are Canadians like the rest of us and have no right to exemptions not enjoyed by the rest. All of which is true. But what is also true is that the attempt to enforce conscription in Quebec, however justified defeats itself and would tend that way even if not so bunglingly managed as in 1917. From a military point of view it was a failure and what is more important is that it left an aftermath of bitterness which has so cut across party lines as to make strong government almost impossible. However much English-speaking Canadians may dislike doing anything that has even the appearance of breaking up their country, or of falling the other members of the Commonwealth in an hour of need, unity is not going to be furthered by ignoring facts. French Canada cannot be coerced into whole-hearted membership in the British family of nations. But where coercion has always failed conciliation has generally succeeded.

Mr. Doherty's Defection

MR. MANNING DOHERTY'S resignation from the Ontario Progressive party and his open return to the Conservative ranks is not as disturbing as at first appears. Mr. Doherty was only one of thousands of Ontario Conservatives who joined the Farmer's party. This party was never as anti-protectionist as its western counterpart. Mr. Doherty made an excellent minister of agriculture in the Drury government. His activities were chiefly directed to organizing and improving cooperation among farmers. He also toured Britain speaking against the unfairness of the cattle embargo which was shortly afterward removed. Now that the Progressive party in Ontario has virtually disappeared, it is not surprising that Mr. Doherty and other protectionist Progressives should return to the protectionist party. As he says, the Conservatives will likely lend themselves to furthering cooperative schemes for farmers as readily as will the other parties. Everything considered, therefore, Mr. Doherty's defection should cause no gloom in the lower-tariff ranks. As a matter of fact the greatest political need of Canada today is a clear-cut division of the parties on the basis of economic beliefs. Liberals and Progressives need not lament the loss of any who might feel more at home with the Conservatives. This applies even where the persons in question are such highly respected and capable administrators as Mr. Doherty.

To Peg or Not to Peg

MR. HOWLAND, in his annual presidential speech to the shareholders of the Imperial Bank, suggests that Canada should dispose of the National Railways. The reason advanced, in bankers' parlance, is that such a move would "peg our loss." In English, it means that it would prevent us from losing more per year on the National Railways than we now lose. If the financial position of the publicly owned system was growing worse such advice however hopeless, would, at least, be eagerly listened to. But the deficits on operating the lines are constantly growing smaller. On the very day that Mr. Howland made his suggestion it was announced that the Canadian National revenues for the past eleven months are ninety per cent greater than for the same period of last year. Also the ratio of expenses to earnings has decreased. All of which is encouraging. The country, of course, cannot escape the burden of past mistakes. The system is mortgaged for about three times its present value. The Canadian people as mortgage holders, have taken possession of the railway. But there is little hope of ever getting anything in return for the worthless part of the mortgage. There is no way of fixing rates which would pay the full interest charges without unfairly penalizing shippers and allowing the Canadian Pacific Railway fabulous profits. But since Sir Henry Thornton's advent there has been a constant increase in the efficiency of the system. There is even greater promise for the future. The company's engineers have evolved an oil-burning diesel engine which generates its own electric energy right in the car. Recently one of those "oil-electric" cars made a transcontinental run in record time. The operating cost is claimed to be only a fraction of that with the steam locomotive. Best of all, it can be applied either to locomotives to draw whole trains or to single cars. This is thought to be an answer to motor bus competition as well as to solve the problem of giving service on the pioneer branches which do not pay under ordinary circumstances. In view of all this Canada cannot afford to take any precipitate step. The time to "peg losses", if that means to insure them against change, is when they are increasing, not when they are decreasing.

Rumors And Replies

RUMORS are usually unworthy of notice. But when one of the principals involved in these stories pays large sums to deny them some attention might seem justified. In Montreal a story had gained wide circulation during the past week. It was to the effect that "Bob" Rogers, wily treasurer of the Conservative party, had secured control of LaPatrie, an important French Canadian newspaper. The story ran that the move was to give Mr. Meighen a voice in French Canada. Now Mr. L. G. Tarte

the proprietor of the journal in question has seen fit to insert a costly advertisement in the daily press denying the rumors. So much so good. But the counter-part of the original rumor might now seem worthy of some notice. It was to the effect that "Bob" Rogers had also boasted that he had ten Progressive votes "in his pocket" and that the early defeat of the Liberal government was, therefore, certain. No one will doubt that if Progressive votes were obtainable that Mr. Rogers would be certain to make a bold bid to secure them. But it would be amazing indeed if any Progressive members allowed themselves to become the bridge by which the protectionists could cross the chasm to power. Important as the differences between Progressives and some elements in the Liberal party may be they are as nothing compared to those that really divide the Progressives from the Conservatives.

More Railway Troubles

MR. GREENFIELD'S resignation as Premier of Alberta seems to have been expected for some time. A sharp difference of opinion as to whether the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian National, or both railways were to work in cooperation with the provincial railway system is supposed to be the cause of the trouble. Mr. Greenfield has received less publicity in the Canadian press than have his fellow premiers on the prairies. It is known that he was called from the farm to the premiership. It is reported that, like his prototype Cincinnatus of old, he has no particular love for political life. Mr. Brownlee, who now assumes the premiership as well as retains his portfolio of attorney-general, is a leader of a different character. Being a lawyer, he is more at home in the whirl of politics than his late leader. In the solution of the railway problem he has a real task. For, with their vast appealing hinterland and their hopeful and daring enterprise, the people of Alberta have even more of a railway burden than have their fellow citizens further east. Besides carrying their share of the Canadian National deficits they have also to worry over the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway, now owned by the province. Even so, they are not so unfortunate as residents of British Columbia with the deficits of the Pacific and Great Eastern.

The British Columbia Budget

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S budget, introduced last week by the finance minister, Mr. McLean, contains nothing startling unless a comfortable surplus is startling. Taxation is to be somewhat reduced. It will interest the residents of some other provinces to know that British Columbians pay an income tax, which is one of the taxes to be reduced. Citizens of other provinces who pay income levies to both the Dominion government and to their own municipalities may congratulate themselves that their legislatures have not yet followed British Columbia's example. It will be remembered that a conference was held last year between the representatives of the federal and provincial governments in an effort to eliminate duplication of taxation. Nothing was accomplished. The invasion of the income tax field in the first place was looked upon as a trespass by the Dominion on the preserves of the provinces. Certainly where there has to be duplication it would seem sensible to have one agency collect for all taxing bodies instead of two, or sometimes three, organizations working at cross purposes. There would appear to be more hope of reductions in the federal field than in the provincial in the near future. The provinces have nearly all committed themselves to social welfare, education and public utility programmes which cannot be discarded. This condition is least marked on the Atlantic and most marked on the Pacific. Taxation rises proportionately, Prince Edward Island being lowest and British Columbia highest, the scale rising as it moves westward with almost perfect regularity.

Wanted a Government

LIKE many countries just now China needs a government. For almost a month the long-awaited Chinese customs conference has been in session. It met with an eager desire on the part of the Western powers to accord China complete fiscal and juridical autonomy, if they could find any China to leave so great and perilous responsibility

ties with. With reasonable Chinese they would easily have come to agreement. But we all know what happened. On the opening day of the conference student riots threatened to cause its postponement and possible collapse. The students all over China are obsessed, under Russian indoctrination, with a patriotic sense that the foreigners have been treating their country ignominiously; for which accusation there was, on the basis of human equality, great excuse. It is a splendid thing for China that a sense of national dignity has been born into her. With recent memory of the imbecilities that were bandied about our own cities in election time and the ignorant passions roused by them, we need not wonder if these youths were the victims of a passionate abhorrence of everything foreign, ignoring the fact that all their new sense of nationhood came from the west. Indeed, how would we like it ourselves if we had a number of representatives of foreign powers sitting at Ottawa to determine how far they would let us control our own courts or our own tariff? We have known gangs of student do far more foolish things than those Peking boys. Marshal Feng, the Christian General, is in military command of the city where the convention sits. Feng is China's Oliver Cromwell. He has imbibed the current hatred of the foreigners and especially of Britain as the bully with whose gunboats China is best acquainted. The Convention sits in the midst of a thunderstorm. A week ago we heard how Feng had come to terms with Chang whom he before regarded with horror because Chang was as friendly with the Japanese as Feng was with the Russian Soviet. All the same Chang is no pro-Japanese and Feng is no Bolshevik. Next we heard that Wu had notified the Peking government that he was about to take possession of that capital. Then we heard that Chang's lieutenants had revolted against him, and had arrested him, or else another of the family, and had cut him off at the end of the Great Wall from his own capital of Mukden. Now we hear that Feng has virtually declared war on Chang. Thus the thunders play continually all around the conference while it imagines itself coming to terms with a supposed government of China, which has no power at all; this in the hope that China will in some way come to its bearings. Japan and Siam have both achieved autonomy; why not China? She is only left behind in that race by the fact that she is a larger mass of more stable character. According to the despatches the conference itself got successfully together. An American tried to put down results in few words. A Chinese delegate made a like attempt. When these were presented they were so much alike that the American immediately withdrew his and the conference was in practical agreement with the least possible appearance of coercion.

Another Boundary Dispute

IRELAND and Iraq are not without company in their distressful boundary conditions. That sempiternal difference between Chili and Peru is again in a state of eruption. These two Spanish republics are practically two long splinters between the Andes range and the Pacific ocean and Chili is nearly three thousand miles long directly south from Quebec, by about a hundred broad. Peru is some twelve hundred and fifty miles long, but claiming a sea of mountains behind the coast range which closes her in. The trouble between the two is that they have never settled where the one ends and the other begins. It is intensified by the fact that the most valuable segment of the whole coast economically, is just at the debatable point. Chili (the official spelling is Chile but that misguides English pronunciation) could settle her boundary with Argentina by referring it to King Edward. It ran along the top of the mountains and it mattered little where that was. It was different with the provinces of Tacna and Arica, with their precious guano and gypsum beds. There was a sea fight over it in 1883, and Chili proved the stronger. So the district, which was once Peruvian, was temporarily awarded to Chili. At the end of ten years a plebiscite was to be held. But Chili being in possession, no vote has been taken. Last year the disputants authorized President Coolidge to settle the dispute. He appointed General Pershing to head a commission which was to conduct a plebiscite. Now on the eve of the voting the representatives of both Chili and Peru threaten to withdraw. It is some-

thing like Ireland, or like the croquet game in Alice in Wonderland. Where General Pershing would be left technically no one can tell; though most people would like to see him carry his job through and bring things to a conclusion. At all events he has succeeded in having practically all troops withdraw from the disputed area. The American newspaper correspondents declare that there is little national sentiment on the part of the inhabitants of the area. Their votes will be cast openly for the highest bidder.

Prohibition Education

AMONG all the offices in connection with the Prohibition Federation of Canada the most important is that one which will direct the educational campaigns of the Federation on behalf of total abstinence for the individual, the municipality, the province, the dominion. No reform wins its way without education. To this most important office the Rev. W. W. Peck, M.A., LL.B., formerly an effective leader of the movement in British Columbia has been appointed, with offices in the Confederation Building, Toronto. For many years Mr. Peck has gathered and filed everything that concerns prohibition, or the liquor traffic, and his effective indexing and cross indexing makes the vast accumulation of information readily accessible. But what is the use of knowledge unless it be disseminated and applied? With such a fund of information we can imagine Mr. Peck to be under such high steam pressure that the only safe alternative to explosion will be to apply the pressure to immediate advantage. We therefore congratulate Mr. Peck as well as the Federation on the appointment, and we bespeak for him the greatest possible cooperation and support. We assume that the Intelligence Bureau will be accessible to all who seek information. But it is as Educational Secretary that Mr. Peck will do his finest and most needed work. The columns of the Witness and of the Northern Messenger will be open to him and so give him an audience of some of the most right-minded and most effective people in practically every English-speaking district throughout the Dominion. Canada will only make headway against the traffic in alcoholic liquors to the extent to which the average citizen is kept informed as to the facts of the case, and particularly as to the great advantages of total abstinence. Practically all temperance people have acknowledged this and appropriate resolutions have been unanimously adopted at practically every temperance convention. But resolutions are often hardly worth the paper they are written on. Too often they are but a way of "letting off steam." Vexed by their futility, Moody, when a young man got up excitedly in a convention, saying: "Brethren! we hear of the Acts of the Apostles, not of the resolutions of the Apostles." An effective and comprehensive educational campaign calls for money in large quantities and, even more necessary and harder to mobilize, it calls for personal service; service, not merely of the appointed officers, but more particularly for unapplauded spade-work on the part of the rank and file. Let the good people we have referred to not let the Education Secretary use up his strength in pulling them into service. Rather see to it that he is multiplied by their eager cooperation, as he will be by that our publications.

The Colonel's Facts

COL. CURRIE'S forecast reveals the same reverence for truth that we look for from those who side with the promoter of evil on earth. He runs up against rocks of fact in the challenge of the Rev. Mr. Peck, the Educational Secretary of the Prohibition Federation. Our readers will find Mr. Peck's facts, figures and quotations—one of these an official and indisputable declaration authorized by Mr. Ferguson's own department of education—in the most succinct form on another page of this paper. That array of facts should be preserved against the day when they will be needed and the selections from public utterances should be got off by heart. To these we might add one by the largest liquor seller on the continent, one whom Col. Currie hopes to have his own faithful prime minister emulate in that high and holy business. Mr. Taschereau told the good people of Argenteuil that the time was coming when all the roads in the province would be paved with wreck and ruin, and every one who

travelled would travel over wasted wealth and broken homes. We hasten to say that the Quebec premier did not put it in these words. But he did say that the government sale of the liquor and the motor traffic would furnish means to pave all the roads. Just think of what floods of drink that would mean on the scale exposed by Mr. Peck! and think of what prosperity those rivers would bring to the province if the cost of them were turned upon the wheels of industry. On the basest ground, that of money interest, the miscalculation is egregious.

Drives And Dives

THERE has just been a "drive" in Montreal for five hundred thousand dollars for the majority of the Protestant charities, while other benevolences are seeking their own needs in their own way. The drive was remarkably well organized and reached its end. This merging of collections is like most cooperative work, a great saving of work, worry and expense. With many excellent works the obsession of every board meeting is the difficulty of keeping in funds. Money necessities thrust the high interests of the work aside. If the truth were known, the cost of collection is often too great. To most benevolent works the new system is a great boon. It relieves those responsible of the most unsatisfactory part of their task and sets their energies free for the intelligent prosecution of their joyous work, for with all its relationship with misfortune, what work is more joyous than that of serving one's fellow men? Whether this system, which is so much in keeping with the mass production spirit of the age, and which we may assume has come to stay, is not open to the objection of putting a certain control over pious services into wrong hands, is a question which experience will answer. It is serious, as if any organization should find the system working badly in its own case it would find it exceedingly difficult to withdraw from it. We know that some are shocked if they find people whose meriting talent is not always turned to beneficent results, or who are associated with destructive industries, in the financial forefront of benign and religious efforts. Indeed when it comes to drives "special names" are usually the first thought of, and the most respectfully considered. It would be a mistake to hold the individual societies responsible for either the method or the personnel of the Federated Charities. What is called in many cities by that name is separately organized. Capable men, including large givers, organize themselves for the purpose of applying business methods to collection and distribution, and they negotiate with the societies that have been in the habit of applying to them for help, offering to do the whole financing. The organization, or even the church, that takes the rich man's money, if it can get it, must expect to have wealth to the front in its temporalities; indeed, can hardly refuse to treat works of beneficence as a saving grace, whatever their background. There are good works that refuse aid from bridge parties, and from any source that openly condemns itself. But even the most conscientious cannot determine satisfactorily what money is "tainted" and what is not. Nor can the most independent altogether refuse to the man of means the prominence in effective service which his influence in society gives him.

Drives And Debts

WE hear spoken of as a "drive" the contemporaneous effort to raise a hundred and fifty thousand dollars for church expansion in Montreal. That also will probably reach its objective. The "expansion" seems to be rendered necessary partly by the dislocation of Presbyterian congregations, partly by the coordination of hitherto separated operations, partly by the new ambitions consequent on Church union—for all are conscious that a vast amount of service has lain undone, and one of the hopes of union has been to overtake it. This drive, if such it be, is independent of the "Every Member Causse" for the four million dollars to meet the existing missionary and educational needs of the United Church. Those connected with that movement rather deprecate calling it a drive. It is rather a statement to the membership of its accepted liabilities and an assumption that the amount will be forthcoming, every one giving according to his ability and counting it a claim that ranks with his legitimate debts. That the amount is not too

large is proved by the fact that it represents the liabilities of a going concern some of them special but most of them annual, such as have hitherto been met by the same people. And that the people are not overtaxed by it is made plain by the small average amount that falls on each.

Inexecutives

TOO often people are elected, or re-elected to office for other reasons than capacity for service and whole-hearted devotion. Too often eminently fit people are elected to more offices than they can do justice to. Too often organizations grow old that should not. If the average age of the members and executive is over fifty the society is apt to be out of touch with the times. The counsel of age and the reckless activity of youth are essential to the world's progress. They should go hand in hand in all religious and social movements. The young people should take their place in every such movement as by right. And who has more right than those who must shoulder the responsibility for the next generation? Many a good cause is lost by the inexecutive executives of its organizations. There are, of course, practical difficulties. The younger men who might renew the life of aging institutions are for the most part bound to hours in the daytime, while evening meetings do not suit the elders. It is too often noticed that, greatly as boards often seek the cooperation of younger men, these generally drop off after a very short experience of the work, possibly because they do not find an effective place in the organization. In some cases where there is a distinct place for it, a junior board works enthusiastically and effectively at some part of the work. But such activities are liable to clash, neither group sufficiently understanding or appreciating the other. The Scriptural rules for appointment of elders to office, based originally on the respect due to the heads of families, have not altogether held good in the history of the Church. The word priest means elder in etymology, but the professional priest, or pastor, has to begin young—indeed as young as possible. Yet, elders, deacons, stewards, church-wardens, sidesmen, by whatever name they go, are usually a literal eldership. Of late years the tendency to immobility, which is the necessary result of this condition, has been, in a manner, corrected by the developments of junior organizations.

Junior Movements

THE Young Men's Christian Association was a spontaneous un-denominational fellowship of young men, little encouraged at first by the clergy whose sentiments toward it at first were something like those of the hen which sees with bewilderment her young ducklings take to the water. That movement which has since become powerful and world-wide was a foretaste and a prophecy of the church union which could not but follow with measured strides, though at a distance, in its latest and most signal phase of exactly three-quarters of a century. But the Young Men's Christian Association, which, at the first was the natural recognition of kinship and the expression of unemployed youthful activity in all Christian directions, settled down into recognized functions, and itself grew old in its leadership as it could not help doing. Then came most naturally the great Christian Endeavor effort to enlist within the churches their youthful life. Later followed the Boy Scout movement, guaranteed by its very form against aging, which rapidly developed on lines of creedless beneficence in every country in the world; on the whole, an enormously beneficent movement, but, owing to the varied stages of civilization in which it took root and to the conditions of the period in which it developed, not everywhere dissociated from militarism, from which its gallant founder did his best to guard it. So it has come that in no age has the world been so young as the age in which we live. But what we are saying here is that the importance of youth in all human activities has hardly been discovered yet. Its untamed energies are showing themselves mischievously explosive and refuse to be ignored. Let us insist on the enlistment of young life in all high service, wherever possible, if only to keep things going, to say nothing of keeping the world to come—the world of the next decade or two—from running to waste, if not to harm.

LOCARNO

(By Raymond G. Carroll)

Locarno until 1881 shared with the larger Swiss towns of Lugano and Bellinzona the distinction of being a one-third capital of Ticino, or Tessin as the Canton is also known. Beautifully situated at the northern end of Lake Maggiore, with a mild climate and plenty of sunshine. Locarno is proud to be spoken of as the "Nice of Switzerland."

The first few days at Locarno may be disappointing to those who have expected to find a less sophisticated place. It is indeed a shock to see it quite so big, to hear the rattle of street cars and to discover a large colony of villas built upon the flowering hillside rich in the foliage of semi-tropical trees.

Here we are told the secret of the mystery of Zurich, where many of the silk manufacturers are unmistakably of Italian stock. They are descendants of the Protestants of Locarno who were expelled for religious reasons in the sixteenth century. Some have returned enormously wealthy to erect handsome villas, and occupy them during the spring and autumn seasons.

Another shock was the up-to-date funicular railway by which it is now possible to reach in ten minutes from the lake shore the famous Franciscan monastery and pilgrimage church of the Madonna del Sasso, which hangs from a precipitous rock above the town. It is seemingly more fitting to walk to any shrine, particularly one that contains such masterpieces as Bramantino's "Flight into Egypt," and Ciseri's "Entombment of Christ."

The open gallery on the south side of the church commands an enchanted view of the lake and the opening valley of the Ticino.

The chief thoroughfare of Locarno is the wide Piazza Grande, which extends almost the entire length of the town, with picturesque arcaded houses on one side and an attractive public garden on the other, in which are located the Teatro Kursaal, the Post Office and the former Government House, the last-named now occupied as a bank. The Piazza Grande ends at an old castle, once the seat of the Swiss bailiffs when Locarno, like Lugano, was ruled as a subject-state before the new Canton of Ticino was admitted to the Swiss Confederation in 1803.

The Federal railway station, where one arrives from Bellinzona, the main line town, is located in the suburb of Muraltio, where motor omnibuses take up distinguished visitors and transport them to the big hotels of Locarno, the Grand Palace, the Reber au Lac, the Du Parc and the Esplanade.

Language is no certain guide to nationality. Nor is risotto. Nor are palm trees. The popular mind has got itself into a habit of thinking that the St. Gothard and Simplon tunnels burrow through only to warm Italian skies, Italian risotto, and sun-kissed Italy, without appreciating that there are Swiss palm trees growing in the open, Swiss risotto and Italian that is spoken by intensely patriotic Swiss who can express themselves only in the mother tongue of Verdi.

In Switzerland, geography and language go to the winds as an indicator of nationality. The lemon and olive trees of Locarno, and Bressago on Lake Maggiore, and those of Lugano and Gandria on Lake Lugano with their agaves, pomegranates, vineyards and cypress trees, may look Italian to the stranger, but they are just as Swiss as the big-holed cheese of the northland.

ARE THE CLEVER WICKED?

In an article discussing the distinctions between "diplomacy," and naive honesty in statesmanship, the Minneapolis Journal says:

"We have it on the authority of so great an observer of human nature as Thackeray that the good are simple and the bad are clever. Yet to admit as much is to be cynical. Certainly a modicum of brains is required for this life. It isn't sufficient to be a good fool. One must become as wise as the serpent as well as remain as harmless as the dove, if one is to survive amidst the lively competition not merely for place and power, but even for a livelihood. But in addition, must the individual or the Nation, in order to succeed, be double-faced, treacherous, untruthful, in a word Machiavellian?"

"Prince Von Bulow, once German foreign minister, and once imperial chancellor, remarks in his book that English diplomats were somewhat naive. Some reviewers of Lord Grey's book, "Twenty-Five Years," discover in Grey the perfect Machiavellian, so subtle that no Continental diplomat could deal with him without coming off second best. German estimate of British diplomacy is one or the other of these two opinions: Either British craft is so complicated as to fool simple old Germany every time, or it is so childish that it cannot be affected by German super-reasoning.

"Maybe an instance of Grey's conduct of foreign affairs will settle the question by illustrating the truth. In 1895 Japan had defeated China thereby winning her

first foreign war. Grey, who was Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at the time, tells how London regarded Japan's pretensions. He and his superior felt that Japan was entitled to recognition as a Great Power and in fairness must be allowed to enjoy the fruits of victory. Therefore, when the Czar, the Kaiser, and the French Republic combined to deprive Japan of her gains, Britain refused to cooperate with them.

"Fair play was the whole intention of the British foreign office at that time. The consequences of Japan's gratitude for considerate treatment were not foreseen, yet out of that piece of fair dealing was born the now defunct Anglo-Japanese Alliance, with benefits to both countries and injury first to Russia and afterward to Germany.

"In modern history we have had two mighty Machiavellians, a man and a Nation. It might be said that Napoleon was snared in the net of his own too great duplicities. As for Germany, the degree of her humiliation marks the amount of exaltation required not only for her cruelties, but also for her unscrupulosities.

"As for Sir Edward Grey, he did not lack for intellect, but he did have character, and his character as much as his discretion greatly served his country. Throughout his career at the foreign office his word was taken anywhere upon the Continent; it was, to use the old expression, as good as his bond.

"To Germans of the Bismarckian school and to the over-subtle, Grey will look that typical Anglo-Saxon sort of hypocrite that certain temperaments are always discovering. Yet the book reveals Grey as honest, characteristically so,

both intellectually and morally. He did not lack for brains, but his brains were not compromised by dishonesties. Whereby he scored over his country's adversaries."

INTERNATIONALISM AND THE CHILD

(Foreign Affairs)

Among the less noticed activities of the League of Nations are some of the highest value. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation (one of the permanent committees of the League) has, after a somewhat wavering beginning, hit upon a subject which greatly needs development and in which we hope the general public in every country will take a keen and a continuing interest. The Fifth Assembly (1924) urged "the instruction of youth in the ideals of the League of Nations and the encouragement of contact between young people of different nationalities." The Sixth Assembly noted with satisfaction that most of the States Members had acted upon this recommendation and that the Secretary General had prepared a report on this subject; it invited the Council to consider the possibility of requesting all States to keep the Secretary General informed of the progress of these matters in their respective countries so that he might collect and communicate these facts. Further, a series of admirable suggestions from Chili, Haiti, Poland, and Uruguay were received and are to be considered. Chili suggested a conference of school teachers "to study the best means for creating a spirit of world fraternity in schools." (We should like to have also a conference of

school managers and parents, who need it even more.) Haiti proposed "the revision of their history manuals so as gradually to reduce the number of pages devoted to military events, and especially those passages in which wars of conquest are justified and held up for admiration." Poland desired the Committee "to consider the question of spreading universally the works of great literary and artistic value of all nations, the spirit of which corresponds to the principles and aims of the League of Nations." Uruguay's proposal related to instruction in the "organization, the aims, and the work of the League of Nations."

Now is not all this encouraging? And what is to prevent the humblest little groups of men and women anywhere from taking a lively interest in this work and furthering it in their own corner and according to their own means?

Twenty five years ago, an errand boy about a country grocery store in southern Sweden and today the most powerful political leader in the country, is the phenomenal record of Per Albin Hansson, Sweden's Minister of National Defense. At the age of 40 he has been elected head of the governmental Social Democratic party, as a successor to Hjalmar Branting, and Frederick V. Thorsson.

Gold valued at \$10,000,000 was withdrawn from New York Banks Wednesday for shipment to Canada. While no details were disclosed, it is assumed that the shipments represent foreign exchange transactions as the Canadian dollar is quoted at a premium of 5-32 of one cent in the New York market.

It is learned that Andrew McMaster, K. C., former M.P., for Brome, will be appointed Crown Prosecutor to replace Mr. Justice Walsh at the next meeting of the Cabinet.

According to information given out, the Mexican army consists of 54,000 officers and enlisted men and will not be reduced below this number.

Plans have been drawn for the establishment at Bordeaux near Montreal of a hospital for the criminally insane, capable of accommodating some 300 patients.

An old-fashioned Dickensian Christmas with a plum pudding instead of a jazz band as the centrepiece is likely in England for the first time in many years, partly because of the death of Queen Alexandra.

The first of a number of solid trainloads of Japanese oranges, scheduled to go east from Vancouver over the C.P.R. within the next few weeks, left Vancouver early Saturday morning for prairie points and Toronto.

Henry Mills, a member of the Labor party, who was widely known in the Midlands of England for his fiery pamphlets, is dead. He unsuccessfully contested seats for Parliament four times.

I CARE

GRENFELL LABRADOR MISSION NORTHERN MESSENGER LAUNCH FUND

Previous Contributions acknowledged	\$187.93
C. C. Hillman, Ont.	5.00
Eric Duncan, B.C.	5.00
A Friend, Ont.	1.66
Pearl St. Mission Hall Sunday School, Moncton, N.B.	20.00
John Park, B.C.	5.00
Zion Sunday School, N.S.	5.00
A. Segsworth, Ore.	.50
Miss J. H. Black, Man.	3.00
Mrs. N. Mackenzie, Ont.	1.00
Mrs. A. Wright, Ont.	1.00
A Friend, Dundas, Ont.	2.00
W. C. & Mrs. Ferrier, Alta.	15.00
Total to date	\$252.08

FUND 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.

Contributions Previously acknowledged	\$342.06
Eric Duncan, B.C.	5.00
Total to date	\$347.06

FRIENDLY HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR BABIES

Amounts acknowledged and paid over to Official Treasurer	\$989.24
Further Contributions	65.45
John Pye, B.C.	5.00
A Friend, Ont.	1.68
Mrs. N. Scott, Mont., U.S.A.	1.00
W. C. & Mrs. Ferrier, Alta.	5.00
Total to date	\$1,077.37

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

Total to date	\$35.00
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OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS
Belated contributions for funds now closed. These will of course be promptly forwarded to the official treasurer of the funds indicated.
Amount previously acknowledged and paid to official treasurer of British and Foreign Bible Society, Shanghai \$4,310.45
Further Contributions, \$195.91; A Friend, Ont., \$1.68; Mrs. M. A. Coughlan, \$2.00; Indies, \$2.80; N. Peiham, Ont., \$3.00; E. Lloyd Hatfield, N.S., \$5.00; One interested, N.S., \$18.00.

Col. Currie's Announcement

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—In the Toronto Star of November 24th appears "a statement made today by Col. Currie to The Star in which he predicts a local option measure of Government Control."

As Col. Currie is one of the Members representing Toronto in the Ontario Legislature. I feel that some of the inaccuracies in his statement should not go unchallenged.

Col. Currie states "for nearly four hundred years the regulation of the liquor traffic in Britain had always been carried on solely for revenue." Col. Currie's statement is not correct. The Act of the year 1551-1552 introduced licensing of the liquor traffic in England. The object of the Act was clearly stated in the preamble "forasmuch as intolerable hurts and troubles to the Commonwealth of this realm doth daily grow and increase through such abuses and disorders as are had and used in common ale-houses and other places called tippling houses, etc." The nature of the liquor traffic is such that it leads to "abuses and disorders." In the interests of law and order it had to be regulated; the matter of revenue was incidental and for regulating purposes.

But Col. Currie is distressed that "the Government (Ontario) has been unable to balance its budget since it came into office," and advocates Government Sale of liquor as a new source of revenue. He states "the Province of Quebec has been getting about \$5,000,000 a year out of its Government Control law and British Columbia about \$12,000,000 a year. It is quite reasonable to believe that if the Government of Ontario had a Government Control Act it would produce about \$10,000,000 per year." Col. Currie's statement is not correct.

The Third, and last, Annual Report of the Quebec Liquor Commission on Page 15a, states that for three years, 1921 to 1924 inclusive, the Government sale of hard liquor in Quebec amounted to \$54,724,355. Page 59 states that the amount of beer "imported from Ontario" or "manufactured and sold in Quebec" during this same period, amounted to \$44,245,971. Beer is not sold by the Liquor Commission but they receive a tax of 5 p.c. on sales. It will be noted that for three years the total sales of beer and hard liquor amounted to \$98,970,326. Page 15a also states that during the three years out of this amount there was "turned over to the Provincial Government an expenditure on Capital Account \$12,462,869."

It will be seen that Quebec has not received in revenue \$5,000,000 a year. To receive an average annual revenue of \$4,154,000 Quebec spent for liquor an annual average of \$33,000,000. Should Ontario, for revenue purposes, adopt Quebec's method of Government Sale and expect to raise \$10,000,000 a year, her citizens will have to contribute about \$80,000,000 per year for liquor.

Col. Currie, however, has excelled himself in stating that "British Columbia has been getting about \$12,000,000 a year." From the four Annual Reports of the B. C. Liquor Control Board I find that the sales for four years have amounted to \$45,450,160, and from Page 14 of the last Report I find that the total net profits have been \$9,824,565; and that out of this the Government's Consolidated Revenue fund received \$4,501,884. This is an average, not of \$12,000,000 a year, but of \$1,125,000. It will be noted that if the Ontario Government wants a revenue of \$10,000,000 a year from Government Sale of liquor and adopts British Columbia's method, it will require to sell about \$100,000,000 worth of liquor per year. What would the merchants think of the diversion of such a huge sum from regular channels of trade?

But Col. Currie states "the so-called 'drys' or Prohibitionists are asking for an added percentage to the quality of 4.4 beer." I am afraid that though charitably disposed I cannot term this statement a mere "inaccuracy." Col. Currie cannot mention one Prohibition organization or one recognized Prohibition leader who has made any such request of the Government.

The reasons why Prohibitionists are opposed to Government Sale of liquor for revenue purposes are quite clear. They endorse the statement on Page 105 of "Ontario Public School Health Book" authorized by the Minister of Education (Premier Ferguson)—"Since all agree that the excessive use of alcohol is the cause of much crime, disease and misery, and since the effect of even a small quantity is insidious in lessening self-control and will-power, it is surely foolish in the extreme to have anything to do with alcohol." They believe with Adam Smith, the Economist, that "all labor expended to produce strong drink is utterly unproductive: it adds nothing to the health of the individual." They believe with Hon. W. E. Gladstone—"show me a sober people and I will show you a sure revenue." They believe with Mr. Asquith, now Lord Oxford, "it is a business the owning and carrying on of which as a business the State should not touch with its finger tips." They believe that whenever a man puts himself in touch with modern knowledge upon this question he cannot escape from the conclusion that materially and morally, economically and socially, the drink traffic is an intolerable burden which ought to be suppressed.

(Rev.) W. W. PECK,
Educational Secretary,
Prohibition Federation of Canada.

422 Confederation Life Building,
Toronto, Nov. 27th.

The Irish Crisis

PROFESSOR MacNeill having resigned from the Boundary Commission and from the Free State Cabinet, proceeded to give an account of his stewardship to the Daily Eireann. He declared that as a member of the commission he had considered himself a plenipotentiary, and not simply as a representative of the Free State, and an advocate for a particular viewpoint. This seems a reasonable explanation for his conduct. During the protracted discussions of the Commission he has considered that it was his duty to do the best possible for the Free State, even though that best possible was not the best conceivable from a Free State standpoint. As other Irish leaders have done before him, he made shipwreck on the Celtic abhorrence of compromise. John Redmond and his colleagues were pressing for "full steam ahead," but when the War broke out they saw the impossibility of an immediate application of Home Rule, and agreed to its postponement.

Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins stood for an independent Ireland, but, finding this unattainable, accepted a generous measure of self-government. In each instance the extremists raised the flames of popular passion and stigmatized the responsible leaders as traitors. Students of Irish history record that the people never considered themselves bound by the action of their chiefs. This quality has been boasted of as evidence of the democratic character of native Irish civilization. It has certainly made dealings with the Irish people very difficult, and has always rendered the government of Ireland a problem full of uncertainty.

There has recently been a recrudescence of "Republicanism." Picture houses showing films of the Prince of Wales's tour have been raided by armed parties and several police barracks have been attacked. When Mr. MacNeill informed the Irish cabinet of the substance of the projected report of the Commission, he was most likely told that in the present uncertain temper of the people, it would be impossible for the government to persuade the country to accept it.

It is not the first time that Mr. MacNeill was suddenly called on to make a fateful decision. When in 1913 the Irish Volunteers were founded in opposition to the Ulster Volunteers, Mr. MacNeill, Eoin (John) MacNeill, Professor of Irish History in the National University, took an active part in the organization. In the following year when the Sinn Fein section broke away from the parent body, he became President of the militant secessionists. They were ordered out for "manoeuvres," with full fighting kit, for the Easter holidays in 1916. Then, at the last moment, came the capture of the ship "Aud," with her cargo of rifles and ammunition, and the dramatic arrest of Sir Roger Casement.

On Easter morning the Sunday papers contained a notice from President MacNeill that: "Owing to the very critical position . . . no parades, marches, or other movements of Irish Volunteers" were to take place, and that "Each individual volunteer should obey this order strictly in every particular." But the more reckless element had taken control. The Republic was proclaimed, and the country whirled into mad and hopeless rebellion. MacNeill was arrested with other Sinn Fein leaders, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. He was soon released, and finally became Minister of Education in the Free State, and one of the staunchest supporters of the Treaty.

Some of the Free State newspapers are highly excited over the reported decisions of the Commission. The Dublin Independent says: "The Irish people stand strongly by the Treaty of Rights. Great Britain may as well rejoice that MacNeill's action has saved her from a decision that would have dishonored her name, but that name is not free from danger until British statesmanship gives the world concrete proof that England's treaties will be kept and that the old wounds healed by the pact of 1924 will not again be opened by any shameful pandering to an intolerant minority in the North-East." This is not very logical. Over and over again Mr. Cosgrave and his friends have borne witness to the "scrupulous honor" with which Britain has held to all her agreements under the Treaty. Britain would have much preferred that Irishmen, North and South, should have come into accord without the medium of a Boundary Commission. Ulster certainly did not want it, and by refusing to appoint a representative, hoped to render the Commission project inoperative. It was the Free State, and especially the Free State Nationalist press, that demanded that the Commission be constituted and set to work. The "Independents" view is that of Balak that the Commission had been called to curse the Ulsterites and, instead, it had prepared to bless them altogether.

One despatch declares that in the view of political circles in Britain, "the Irish boundary crisis can only be solved by a generous gesture on the part of Ulster," "with an offer to meet the Free State in a spirit of compromise," and that: "It

is considered that Ulster has gained a "moral victory . . . and she can afford to be generous." It is to be feared that the good people of Ulster would consider a "generous gesture" which would give away the fruits of their "moral victory" as a sinful flying in the face of Providence.

Hope lies in the fact that there is still a considerable body of feeling friendly to Britain in the Free State. At the armistice celebration in Dublin, Republican disturbance was answered by "God Save the King," sung by perhaps a hundred thousand people. No one, except among the wildest spirits, really desires a new outbreak. Representatives of the Free State, of Ulster, and of the Boundary Commission are meeting in Dublin to see if by any means they can come to an agreement, or failing this whether it would not be better to hang up the Commission's report for the present and allow time for the matter to settle itself. —Jas. W. Roch.

AMERICA AND THE LEAGUE—

(The Christian Statesman)

Dr. John R. Ewers, a pastor in Pittsburgh, who has recently returned from Europe, remarks:—"After studying conditions in Europe I am in favor of the League of Nations. Two years ago I was not, but I have changed my mind. It is the one thing that will kill the hatred that now fills the world, and which, if not crushed, probably will cause another great war in ten years."

One of the greatest mistakes that our country ever made was our failure to enter the League of Nations. The League, whatever may be said as to its shortcomings, is presumably the most important political step which the nations have ever taken for the prevention of war and the settlement of international questions and disputes. The meeting at Geneva, even though our great nation is not officially represented there, are bright with promise for the world. Conference is infinitely better than ultimatums for adjusting difficulties.

With whatever reservations we thought proper our government should have become a member of the League. Chief among these should have been a recognition of the Prince of Peace whose guiding hand is necessary in all national councils. But we should have entered. A heavy burden of responsibility rests on those who have kept us out.

THE MINISTER AND THE DUKE

His Grace of Argyll Would Impose Penances

Argyll people are interested in a lively correspondence between the Duke of Argyll and Rev. Scouler Thomson, minister at Inverchaolain, which has just been revealed in the press. The correspondence arose over a little difference between the Duke and the minister respecting the whereabouts of a font which has been missing from the Cairndow Church, and statements made at a meeting of the Du-noon presbytery with regard thereto.

The Duke wrote to the minister taking the latter to task for a reference at the presbytery meeting to "aborigines" in connection with the matter, and said:

"The innate quarrelsomeness of Presbyterians is everywhere notorious. Even now they are setting all Canada by the ears with their foolish bickerings over union schemes. But what is more serious is Presbyterianism's lapse in many English and American districts into Unitarianism or other heresies. I intend to

have religious peace throughout the marches of my Lordship of Cowal, and I shall write setting you some penances."

After a period of silence, Rev. Mr. Thomson replied:

"Long and silently I have waited for the imposition of penances befitting my misdemeanor. I must now presume that your Grace is following illustrious family precedent by postponing valor to discretion. Gone, happily, are the days when a Campbell sheriff, a Campbell jury, a Campbell prosecutor and a Campbell hangman in a Campbell court could glut their vengeance on a Campbell chieftain." In the letter the minister makes a playful reference to the Duke as "one to whom Providence has not granted a humorous mind."

A PATHETIC INCIDENT

History does not have to be told in terms of great events. A small happening may have wide significance—as, for example, the death of Princess Ghika in Hungary. Of the old Russian royalty, she married an adjutant of former King Ferdinand of Bulgaria; and she is now dead from burns received when she tried to clean a pair of gloves with benzine. Is this unimportant? Then so is the tremendous change which it typifies—the overthrow of royal houses, the impoverishment of rich and noble families, the pitiful efforts at economy enforced on those who had known only luxury. The last decade—indeed, the last century—of Europe is included in the brief statement that Princess Ghika has died of burns. —Baltimore Sun.

FALLING OFF IN BIRTHS

Canadian Bureau of Statistics Reports Decline in Eight Out of Nine of the Provinces

In eight out of nine Canadian Provinces, the birth rate is declining. The rate last May of the eight Provinces outside Quebec, says a statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics was 22.8 per 1,000. In May, 1924, it was 24.3. In May, 1921, it was 27.5.

The rate per thousand population for the eight Provinces in May, 1925 and 1924, were:

	1925	1924
Prince Edward Island ..	14.2	21.3
Nova Scotia	21.7	23.6
New Brunswick	28.7	30.1
Ontario	23.6	24.3
Manitoba	23.6	23.9
Saskatchewan	24.4	26.3
British Columbia	16.9	18.8

Figures for Quebec are not available, Quebec not being included in the registration area.

"In comparing the figures for May, 1925, with those of the same month of the previous years," says the report, "it should be remembered that for the previous years the reports represent the final figures, while those for 1925 are provisional."

Mayor Ralph H. Webb was re-elected for a second term by the voters of Winnipeg on Friday and was given a large majority over F. G. Tipping, Labor, the only other candidate for the mayoralty.

A national study conference on churches and world peace, to be held at Washington the first three days in December, the Federal Council of Churches announces, will bring together representatives of 26 communions, including the Roman Catholic church and the National Council of Catholic Women, as well as the Protestant denominations.

CANADIAN FOREIGN TRADE

In the twelve months ending October, the United Kingdom bought more Canadian goods than did the United States. United Kingdom purchases were \$468,000,000, an increase of \$65,000,000 over the preceding twelve months. Canadian purchases in the United Kingdom were \$159,000,000 in the twelve months, or an increase of ten millions.

United States purchases in Canada, on the other hand were \$457,000,000, an increase of \$39,000,000. Canadian purchases in the United States were \$563,000,000, an increase of \$29,000,000.

A fund of \$300,000 has been pledged by Texans to defray the cost of a special session of the legislature to investigate the acts of Governor Miriam A. Ferguson, administration, with a view to possible impeachment proceedings.

Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States in a speech at the First Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, N.Y., accused Great Britain, France and Russia of exploiting and controlling the resources and markets of China.

Joint action by ministers and cemetery authorities, at Port Arthur, has resulted in a ban on Sunday funerals, except in case of extreme urgency.

Dr. Melbourne Rayner is dead at Victoria, B.C., from burns, suffered while fighting a fire in his kitchen stove, with gasoline, which he mistook for coal oil.

John Godfrey Saxe, for many years a resident of Montreal, and a graduate of McGill University class of 1897, has been appointed attorney of Columbia University, New York.

During the touring season of 1925, 250,000 automobiles entered the province of Quebec from the United States and other Canadian provinces.

Aberdeen Angus cattle from the famous Glencarnock Farms herd, owned by James D. McGregor, of Brandon, have been highly successful at the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City, and the Pacific International Livestock Exposition, Portland, Ore. The McGregor entries won many first awards.

The venerable Admiral von Tirpitz, who advocated submarine war against Germany's enemies and developed the U-boat to its highest war efficiency, favors abolition of the submarine as a war weapon.

Demands for the release of the twelve British Communists who were convicted and sentenced to prison last week on charges of sedition, provided material for much week-end oratory on the part of Labor leaders.

The Federation of British Industries has been informed that on and after April 1, 1926, the percentage of British material and workmanship which must be certified to in the invoices accompanying British goods entering New Zealand must be 50 per cent instead of 25 per cent as at present.

Negotiations are in progress between Spain and Mexico for a treaty calling for the payment by the Mexican government for lands owned by Spaniards which were sequestered for division among the agrarians. Spain is the first country to begin negotiations with Mexico on the question of land seizures.

Tielman Roos, Minister of Justice and leader of the Transvaal Nationalists, told a Wakkerstroom audience that the Government would tax Asiatics more and more, and, if necessary, compulsorily repatriate them, even if compensation had to be paid. They had to make a choice of evils in connection with the native problem.

With reference to the British Government's request for contributions to the Imperial funds from the Channel Islands, Guernsey reaffirms its decision not to contribute to the Imperial Exchequer the amount suggested, £275,000. But it is understood that Guernsey's previous offer of a lump sum of £220,000 remains good. It is noteworthy that the Guernsey budget this year has revealed an unexpectedly heavy deficit.

Total shipments of grain from the port of Vancouver for the season to date amounted to 11,839,995 bushels.

BOOKS

An old street changes;
An old tree dies,
And the gray kitten wanders aw'
Only the books on the shelf
Are the same.

An old house burns;
An old love dies,
And an old friend wanders away,
Only the books on the shelf
Remain.



THERE'S A GOOD TIME COMING

Reports from Great Britain indicate a reduction in unemployment in about six weeks of a hundred and four thousand.

LETTERS FROM READERS

THE QUESTION OF PROTECTION

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I have read twice that very long and labored article in your issue of Oct. 21st, "Canada's Peculiar Advantage," by G. W. Stanley, and with your permission I would like to criticize a little. Mr. Stanley says first: "A tariff, however small, on any import whatsoever, is a tax levied on exports of every kind and makes export of anything whatsoever more difficult." But the United States in their trade with Canada deny the truth of the above. Though their tariff is very high and ours low the balance of trade is nearly always heavily with them. Experience often contradicts theory. Again Mr. Stanley says: "Canada exports more goods than any other country;" and again, "The reason that we export more per caput than any other country is that we are intrinsically very rich, but rich chiefly because of products which can only be sold abroad." Mr. Stanley, the Conservative is just as anxious to sell abroad as you are, but his aim is to sell the finished article. For instance, if we sell flour instead of wheat we can use our own splendid water powers and give additional employment to our own people and greater inducement to immigration.

The Conservative statesman would encourage the manufacture of our rich natural products at home. In the case of nickel Canada has almost all the known supply of that mineral. How short-sighted we are not to take advantage of this, for the whole world must buy from us. Surely the export of the finished article would far outweigh in returns our present practice of exporting matte, and over and above give employment to many more tax-payers on our side of the line. The Conservative believes in keeping our water power at home, and using it to make business hum on our side of the line, thus giving employment to our own people and inducing many more to join them. Mr. Stanley cites Mr. Henry Ford, a very doubtful witness. He says: "Mr. Henry Ford may be a person of rather obtuse political vision, but he has had a belief in the necessity of free trade forced upon him by the fact that he is, personally, the greatest American exporter." But he exports the finished article; is he obtuse because he does not export the raw iron and coal, etc., before making them up into cars? Yes, the Conservative believes in export quite as much and a good deal more than you do, for he would export all that you do with much added value. And we can do it under a government with the necessary foresight and courage. For this legislation is necessary—some form of tariff. Our statesmen should see further than the "man in the street." The average man will not forego a present personal advantage for an ultimate national good. Only law can accomplish this. You prohibitionists act on that truth.

F. W. NASH.

Renata, B. C.

Note.—What makes the United States an exporting country is free trade. With the wealthiest, if not the largest open market in the world, it is able to produce on a scale that none can compete with. It is queer, when one thinks of it, that any one should even after a generous meal of the most captivating protectionist literature manage to think that forcing ten million struggling Canadians to pay more for their goods than their neighbors can either enable us to compete abroad with those neighbors, or make our own people richer. Mr. Stanley speaks the simple truth when he points out that every obstruction to importing is a tax on all exports; but it seems it is not every one who can see through that. As for our millers using our own water power to grind our own wheat, that is very true economy. So long as, with all our advantages, we are able to do it at a price which competes with British millers, it contributes to the wealth of the country. But if they have to be subsidized by a tax on the staff of life, they are simply laying a burden on the country and on their own industry in so far as it directly or indirectly employs labor. The way to encourage the production of our native wealth is to make production as cheap as possible and to free the export channels from obstruction of the imports that alone can pay for our exports. If the whole world "must buy from us" there should be no need of taxing ourselves to make it do so. The thing for Canada to do is to encourage those productions that pay for themselves, by giving these every chance to draw full pay—pay in goods at their cheapest, not in clipped money. What is the use of money anyway except to buy goods as cheaply as we can get them, not at taxed prices. We talk of keeping production at home; but it is a silly policy that practically keeps the market for our production, at home unless we are to sell abroad for less than we force our own people to pay. The question of an embargo or duty on exports which Mr. Nash may perhaps have in view is an entirely separate question, so new that there is little experience to

judge it by. It has been most persistently urged in the case of pulpwood with obvious disingenuousness. The object most alleged is the preservation of our forests which it would not do at all. Another object is to make the Americans move their factories over here. Paper factories employ very few hands. The wood-cutters and haulers are here anyway. That reason about saving the forest from being used up contradicts the first, as the timber would be cut at least as fast. The real object would seem to be to enable the home producers, not satisfied with getting their own price for their paper, to give their own price for their raw material without American competition, thus taking advantage of the Canadian people at both ends.

WHY THE DEBACLE?

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—Many of your readers for many moons yet will discuss the pros and cons of the Cause of the Debacle of the great Liberal Party of Canada, on Oct. 29th, under the leadership of Hon. Mackenzie King.

But, after all is said and done, the simple reason will be found in leader King's trying to beat the other fellow at his own game. It always ends just that way.

The Creed of the Conservative party is protection, but free trade is the fundamental principle of true Liberalism and toward that end true Liberalism always works.

Meighen proclaimed protection as right, and King did not say it was wrong. And right there is the cause of his downfall, personally, and the destruction of the Liberal Party. The Liberal Convention that met in Ottawa in 1919 adopted a tariff platform, giving people more and more freedom in trade, one of the natural, inherent, God-bestowed rights of human beings. King was chosen leader of the party, and he endorsed the tariff platform till he got the Premiership—and then after he got the people's votes, he repudiated it.

People expected a prompt implementing of that platform at the first session of his, King's Premiership, but he "handed them a frost," a real increase in the tariff by adding six per cent of a sales tax on to the already high tariff. Right there and then, he killed himself and the party. Thousands of Liberals were shocked at the "perfidy" of their leader. They hung their heads in shame. Their high hopes for tariff reductions were disappointments. They concluded that Premier King was not a man of his word; that no reliance could be put in him, that he had turned protectionist, had forsaken free trade principles and was trying to outdo Mr. Meighen in catering to the protected "interests." His fate should be a warning to others—that any man or party, must do what they give people to expect they will do, when they give them their votes—either that, or else they are sure to go to pieces as soon as people get a chance at them at the ballot box.

The Liberal Party will achieve true success as well as the respect of the people, just as soon as they denounce protection as a wrong, morally, socially, politically and founded upon injustice to the great mass of the people.

Premier King tried to beat Meighen at his own game—all know the result.

The Liberal Party needs a leader true to Liberal principles—not one who runs after strange gods.

W. D. LAMB.

Plumas, Manitoba,
Nov. 26, 1925.

Note: A free trader must be careful how he calls a sales tax an increase of the tariff. Nothing is more obvious than that, in so far as customs duties yield revenue, they cannot be abrogated without some other form of impost. As a matter of fact, it was not Mr. King's government but Mr. Meighen's that imposed the sales tax; it was Mr. King's government that reduced it. As for Mr. King's failure to bring in free trade, the above writer will, no doubt, remember that the bulk of the most convinced free traders seceded from the Liberal ranks before he came into power and opposed him in the elections, sometimes to the defeat of both.

A RAID ON ONTARIO

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—Your editorial under this heading in this week's issue is not a bit too strong. The prohibition cause in Ontario is in great danger and we need to be roused. However, every fair-minded person who reads your article will regret that you deemed it necessary to cast reflections upon Conservative people. Your judgment is: "There are people who will vote Conservative whatever that may be at any particular crisis he forced to mean." Why not have some semblance of fairness and say the same of Liberals? Anyone familiar with the progress of prohibition

in this province knows that it has been hindered by the partisan prejudices of the Liberals just as much as by blind adherence to party by the Conservatives. Surely the Witness is not so partisan as to think that all progress made by the prohibition cause in this province is the result of Liberal effort.

H. A. GRAHAM.

Guelph, Ont.

Note.—There are some Liberals who will vote Liberal whatever that word may be forced to mean at any particular crisis. This is certainly eminently true in the province of Quebec, and we have been in continuous denunciation of it. We did not say it in the article criticized because it did not seem to have any relation to the matter of supporting Mr. Ferguson in his evil ways. There are no doubt many party Liberals who, like Mr. Dewart, would support the Liquor cause. But they would not do it because they were of Mr. Ferguson's party.

THE TEMPERANCE VOTE IN ONTARIO

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—The editorial, "On Guard, Ontario," in Witness of No. 18th, should be read and carefully studied by every Canadian voter. Is it in vain that our fathers fought and bled for civil and religious liberty? Shall Ontario, the banner province of one of the most democratic nations of the world, be content to be blindly led by the party strings and governed by an autocrat, whose idea of responsible government is to legislate according to his own judgment whether the people like it or not. In every plebiscite or referendum on temperance, Ontario has given large, and often sweeping, majorities in favor of temperance reform or prohibition, but when a provincial or federal election is voted on, party leads before principle or patriotism. Speaking recently to a lady on the inconsistency of the Ontario voters on this line, she replied that prohibition was not an issue in this recent election. If it had been, and a temperance candidate out, it would likely have carried. She had worked and voted for the plebiscite, but for party in the Dominion election. Where were our Federated Prohibition Union workers, and the leaders who cried, "On to Ottawa?"

In spite of the lukewarmness and cold feet of so many we looked to lead, a little start has been made. A few members, and more candidates, chiefly Progressives, did come out and take a stand pledging themselves to prohibition. We trust there are many more. We keep hearing of another. One of the last is a member from B. C. We have at least one pledged Conservative, Duncan, of Owen Sound. His Progressive opponent was also pledged. This gives proof of the value of education and legislation. For over fifty years Owen Sound has had a W. C. T. U. educating on the wisest lines. Owen Sound was the first town over twenty years past to carry and hold Local Option. It was the only city to give a majority, and a large one, to retain the O. T. A. in 1924. May the women most interested in the home, and who have in the ballot the power of saving those homes, take note. Fear not, faint not, but in faith press on, and the victory is won.

ONTARIO CITIZEN.

SIGNED PROHIBITION PLEDGE

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I wish to inform you that Mr. Ketcheson, Progressive candidate in the Long Lake Constituency in this province, in the Federal Elections, signed the prohibition manifesto. He was nominated at a later convention than Mr. Johnston, who also ran as a Progressive, and who won the election.

M. R. TUTTLE.

Sask., November 21, 1925.

A WEE DRAPPIE

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I am a much interested reader of the "Letters from Readers" department in the Witness. I think it a splendid medium for the free exchange of opinion and the various topics of interest to the general reader.

I have just been reading the letter of Wm. Angus in your issue of the 18th inst., and I am wondering if that "wee drappie" that he seems to like so well has gone to his "held" and made him a "wee bit daft like." Surely he must "ken richt weel" that when the wine is in the wit is out.

I fancy that I have the same auld Bunk that he has, and he must have missed what Solomon says about the man that is foolish enough to indulge in his "drappie"—to put it in guid auld Scotch, he is just a plain "fule."

Now our good friend Mr. Angus says that he loves the Witness—he loves every page of it except one page that steps on his pet corn, and he is going to drop it because of that one page while there are 31 other perfectly good pages that he loves. "Hoots, man! Did ye ever see the like o' that?" But, Mr. Editor, I am wondering if our good friend acts on the same principle in other things. I suppose that he has a normal appetite and either

"eats to live," as most of us do. I fancy, also, that he will see articles of food on the table that he does not care to eat. I wonder if he refuses to eat what he does like because there is one thing that he dislikes and that he does not have to eat? I suppose that Mr. Angus wears clothes, most of us do, especially in winter. Does he go to his tailor and say, "I don't like your new-fangled fashions, I won't have any clothes?" And yet, Mr. Editor, this is no more absurd than is the attitude that Mr. Angus and many others take. The glory of the Witness is its sturdy independence. It is influenced by neither fear nor favor. I wonder what kind of a paper we would have if its editor heeded the oft repeated cry, "I don't like your stand on the liquor question"—"I don't like your editorials on Church Union"—"I don't like your politics"—that so often comes from irate subscribers.

The Witness is, and always has been, a powerful Witness for righteousness. Its constituency is small because it is still true that "Strait is the gate and narrow is the way that leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it." To me it seems inconceivably foolish for its friends and admirers to "Stop My Paper" just because they do not see eye to eye on every subject with its editor. Would God that we had a thousand publications like it in our fair land. Long live the Witness.

FRANKLIN RANKIN.

Greenlay, Que.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—Under this heading your correspondent, A. Stewart, who gives no address and no indication of sex, writes you a letter presumably in reply to mine, asking him, or her, to prove from Scripture that "Bible writers believed the earth to be flat." But no proof is given. The 23 references of the "concordance" to the "ends of the earth," no more prove it than the common expression "sunrise" or "sunset" proves that we also believe the same thing. One hears real up-to-date modern ministers use that very expression in their prayers, and I am quite sure "A. S." has heard it far more than "23 times," without ever for a moment suspecting that those who used the expression believed the earth was flat. I gave a number of Bible references proving that the writers did not so think and did not so write, but the very opposite. "A. S." has not as yet given any proof whatsoever that they did so think. Does one need to ask why?

"A. S." thinks that "truth needs no defence." What does that mean? If one hears a friend, a good man, being slandered, is it not his duty to correct the false statement and defend the character of his friend? Only a selfish time-server or despicable coward would refuse to do so.

I do not admit the correctness of the unproved statement that "even the Master criticised some things expressed by Bible writers." I challenge "A. S." to give proof, chapter and verse, and I am prepared to show that such is not the case. Jesus quoted frequently from the Old Testament Scriptures, all they had at that time, and set His seal to their absolute trustworthiness, declaring that they "cannot be broken."

"A. S." says, "If the fire and energy used over such questions as 'evolution' 'modernism' and 'Fundamentalism' were devoted to bringing into this world the Kingdom of Heaven, that glorious consummation of the Master's thought would be immeasurably nearer." This is very fine indeed and makes me wish he (or she) had thought of it sooner, and so refrained from making my "defence" of "Bible writers" necessary, by the gratuitous assumption that they "thought the earth was flat."

I wonder why professed Christian people write such things. What can be their object? What good does it do anybody? Do they really believe they are in that way helping to "bring in the kingdom of Heaven"? If they really do think so they are tremendously mistaken. Who began the controversy between what are usually called Modernists and Fundamentalists? Nobody would have felt called upon to "defend" the truth of the Bible had it not first been assailed. Trying to belittle "Bible writers" and shake people's faith in the absolute trustworthiness of Holy Scripture is poor business and never helps anyone to live a better life.

JAMES LAWSON

Ottawa, Nov. 25, 1925.

THE DISCOVERER

Mystical, sorrowful, stiff and still
A sparrow stood on a wintry sill.

The night wind laden with icy sleet
Ruffled his feathers and stung his feet,

But his right eye peered through a window pane
And visioned the warmth of a June-time lane.

He saw the lights from a fireplace fall
O'er the patterns on somebody's wall.

His heart was thrilled by a paper rose—
He had found at last where the summer goes.

—Nathalia Crane, in N. Y. Evening Post

IRISH BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Prof. MacNeill Resigns From Commission Precipitating Near Crisis

The Irish Free State ministry holds together, and rumors of its possible resignation are thus far unfounded. Dr. Eoin MacNeill, Minister of Education, however, resigned, and after his resignation from the Cabinet and his resignation from the boundary commission were accepted he gave a detailed recital in the Dail Eireann of his views of the work of the boundary commission.

Dr. MacNeill's retirement from this commission, which was created for the purpose of defining the boundary between North and South Ireland, has caused considerable surprise, particularly as the two other members of the commission in a public statement asserted that he had been in agreement with them on the principles set forth in their decision. His speech was listened to in grave silence, and at its close the government's position was not challenged from any quarter except the Labor benches, the general sentiment being that the least possible should be said, and the ministry supported in handling a difficult situation. The general line of Dr. MacNeill's explanation was that he differed from his colleagues on the commission less on the question of principles than on the coloring given to the draft award. The agreement that all three commissioners should sign the award for the sake of harmony was reached, he said, at a very early stage in the proceedings before the question arose of unanimity on the principles of interpretation, and before there was any formulation of the award in whole or in part. Its intention was simply that the award should not provide fuel for the renewal of an embittered controversy.

Dr. MacNeill insisted that his view was that the wishes of the inhabitants should be the dominant consideration, but Justice Feetham, chairman of the commission, held the view that political considerations should override the wishes of the inhabitants. Dr. MacNeill declared he had never consented to that view, nor did he agree with the chairman that in one part of the award economic considerations should be dominant, and in another the wishes of the inhabitants.

The labor leader, Tom Johnson, then tried to draw President Cosgrave into a statement of policy. The president refused to say more than that the government was considering the matter. Mr. Johnson moved adjournment and tried to fix responsibility on the executive.

Kevin O'Higgins, in behalf of the government, argued that the ministers were entitled to ask for time to weigh the situation fully, more especially as other agencies and claimants were concerned in the matter.

Mr. Johnson again pressing, President Cosgrave rather heatedly replied: "We must have as much time as we want. There is no need of tearing up the treaty and having another scrap."

Mr. Cosgrave went on to say that if the Dail were dissatisfied, there were means of overthrowing the Government. The greatest danger arose from scaremongers.

The subject was then dropped and the Dail adjourned without voting.

A statement on the situation was issued by Eamonn de Valera, the Republican leader, who said:—

"Stripped of its stage setting, the present situation clearly proves an intention to leave the boundary unaltered, although it was on the plea of saving the Catholics of Tyrone, Fermanagh and the other border districts now included in Ulster that the (Anglo-Irish) treaty was carried."

Official Communique
An official communique has been issued, in London, in behalf of the Irish Boundary Commission declaring that in its view Dr. MacNeill's resignation from the commission was not valid or effectual, and that the commission expects to deliver its award at an early date, to be fixed at another conference. The communique was issued after a conference between Judge Feetham and Joseph R. Fisher, the two remaining members of the commission, and Sir Wm. Joynton Hicks and L. C. M. Amery, representing the British Government.

EXTRACTS FROM IRISH LETTERS

I am sending you the papers about Armistice Day. The Commemoration was held in Stephen's Green. The Republicans are mad about the Union Jack being displayed. They say that it is an insult to Ireland. They had posters about it all over the city and letters in the papers. It was disgraceful to throw those smoke bombs at the beginning of the two-minutes' silence. I was listening at the window, and when I heard the loud reports I thought a military salute was being fired. A— was there with B— and Mrs. B—. Fortunately they were on the outside of the crowd, but they were swept along with the rush until they got on the steps of some house. A— and I went down to see the flowers next morning. They were beautiful. It is very sad to see so many mourners. There were two motors full of the poor fellows from the hospital in Black Rock. They waved their crutches and cheered when the National Anthem was sung. It was a wonderful

sight. It was the Republicans that caused all the row. The Loyalists and the Free State would get along all right as, of course, we have to live here. . . .

I suppose you read about that dreadful occurrence with the floods in Wales. The girls spent part of their holidays there this year and last year. They often told me about that wonderful lake on the top of the mountains and the queer-looking men that came down from the mountain on their pay night. . . . I see that there is another wreck on Lawbay. The German vessel, the Hamburg, is still on the bank. The salvage company is taking the grain out of her. Perhaps she will float at high tide, but I think she is too much injured.

WAR VETERANS REORGANIZE

Will Henceforth Be Known as Canadian Legion of British Service League

Lt.-General Sir Percy Lake, V.C., of Victoria, B.C., will be the active head of the newly-created organization to be known as "The Canadian Legion of the British Service League." He was elected by the National Unity Conference at its closing session at Winnipeg on Saturday night. Brig.-General F. S. Meighen, of Montreal, was chosen as vice-president.

The other officers so far appointed are:

Patron: Baron Byng of Vimy, Governor-General of Canada.

Grand president: Field Marshal Earl Haig.

Hon. presidents: Sir Arthur Currie and Lt.-General Sir Richard Turner.

Chairman: Sergt. A. E. Moore, Winnipeg.

Vice-chairman: Lt.-Col. Keiller Mackay, Ontario.

Treasurer: Lt.-Col. L. R. Lafleche, Ottawa.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I did not realize before reading "ONE THING WE CANNOT UNDERSTAND" in this week's issue that the Witness was in such desperate need of an immediate increase of circulation. True, you have been urging your readers to get new subscribers right along, but I for one did not understand it was such a matter of life and death for the Witness. And I think others have not understood it either. I cannot express in words my admiration of your fearless stand against all you consider wrong. And how many papers on this continent, in the world, champion a thankless cause. As you say "Letters of appreciation are not sufficient". I, for one, will try to send you some new subscribers, I would

have done so before but have all I can do to make ends meet, having lost over a thousand dollars worth of potatoes, and it seems to take all one's time and energy to keep going. I am often forced to turn a deaf ear to causes I am very sorry to be unable to help.

If it is true that the Witness enters many of the best homes in Canada, and I believe it is, most of them will appreciate your service, whether they tell you so or not, and will co-operate with you to keep the Witness going. Yours respectfully,

ALVANBY GARRETT.

Blyth, November 26.

Note.—It does a paper so much harm to declare its weakness that we naturally tried every other means to stimulate the necessary co-operation. But every farmer knows what disaster would result from missing the sowing season. To miss this subscription season would be equally disastrous to your paper.

"King of the Fairies," the star entry from the Prince of Wales' Alberta ranch, took first honors in the class for bulls, calved before June 1, 1922, at the 26th International Livestock Exposition at Chicago on Monday morning.

If fortune favors you, do not be elated; if she frowns do not despond.—Anonius.

Special Subscription Offer
Good only for SIX DAYS
following receipt of this announcement

IT HAS taken longer than we had expected to introduce our Partnership Policy of Publication in which each reader of the Witness was constituted a publisher of the Witness, so far as his particular environment is concerned. So it happens that while the renewal subscriptions are coming in splendidly there are very few new subscribers being secured to take the places of many dear old friends removed by death, by difference of opinion or for other reasons. And since the strategic time of the year is passing, we feel compelled to stimulate immediate action by cutting the rate for a six-day drive for NEW subscribers to HALF PRICE, \$1 NET. This will make it easy for our friends to get NEW subscribers. These new subscriptions may be sent any time within the six days immediately following your reading of this announcement.

Be sure of this: that it is not additional financial aid we need. We see our way safely through next year as far as dollars and cents are concerned. Our only need is circulation. But that need is acute. With a falling circulation no paper can live long.

As a Christmas Gift the WITNESS is always appropriate. And so long as the dollar is sent within the next six days after you get this notice, you may instruct that the paper be started just in time for Christmas. A neat card will be sent from the office with the greetings of the donor, so that the friend will know to whom he is indebted—if the courtesy is requested.

A new story will start shortly. That is always an additional attraction as well as a stimulation to quick action.

We trust that every reader will cooperate in this SIX DAY DRIVE FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS AT \$1 NET.

SIX DAY DRIVE!

John Dougall & Son,
Witness Bldg., Montreal,

COUPON

December, 1925.

Dear Friends,—

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

Names	Addresses
.....	NEW
.....	NEW
.....	NEW
.....	NEW
My name and	RENTL.
Address	

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

Total Amount Enclosed \$.....

Queen Alexandra Laid To Rest Beside King Edward

Last Sad Rites in London and Windsor-Touching Scenes

Queen Mother Alexandra rests within the hallowed death-chambers of Windsor.

Near where her husband, King Edward VII, lay and where half a dozen other kings of England were buried, the beloved "Sea king's daughter" was committed to the dust on Saturday.

King George, Queen Mary and other kinsfolk of the Queen Mother participated in the simple private services in the seclusion of Albert Memorial chapel on Saturday forenoon. The simplicity of the final rites stood in contrast to the pomp of London, where her body had lain in state in Westminster Abbey while thousands passed in mournful silence to look upon her face.

The dean of Windsor officiated at Saturday's rites. The Anglican committal service, omitted from Westminster's impressive ceremonies, was said over her casket; two hymns, "How Blest Are They" and "Now the Laborer's Task is O'er," were sung; and then the Royal Family took its sad farewell.

The casket had been removed from Westminster at 7 a.m. and taken by motor hearse to Windsor. At midnight, they had closed the Abbey doors while a queue two miles long, shivering in the trail of a storm, waited for a chance to pay their tribute at her bier. Murmurs of disappointment arose, for the throngs had anticipated that the abbey would be open the entire night to admit more than the 60,000 who had passed already at midnight.

Great heaps of flowers were sent to Windsor and these the public were permitted to view after the committal service. Included were offerings from far-off corners of the world. The Emperor and Empress of Japan's wreath was there, and others were from the Khan of Bhopal and Marshal Tuan, of China.

But it was not only the titled who honored the beloved Queen Mother with their floral offerings, for in the great mass of lavish flowers were some wisps sent from poorer folk. There was, for instance, a single rose which bore the card.

"For our devoted Queen Mother—sweet rose of Britain. (Signed) Loyal Subject," and it epitomized the spirit of the Empire at the Queen Mother's death.

REMAINS LEAVE CAPITAL

Trundled on Gun Carriage to Westminster Abbey

Winter, reaching out an icy hand, laid a tribute on the bier of the gentle Alexandra, Britain's Queen Mother on Friday, covering her casket with a fleecy blanket of snow, as it was trundled on a gun carriage from the Chapel Royal, in St. James Palace, to Westminster Abbey, where the simplest of funeral services were held.

Thus the Sea King's daughter departed from the capital of her adopted Empire as she had entered it, for the snow was also falling on that distant day, 62 years ago, when she came from Denmark to be the bride of Edward VII.

Close behind the casket, walking alone and with bowed head, came her son, the King of England, muffled in the greatcoat and wearing the plumed hat of Field Marshal, which also received a coating of white flakes before the procession had gone far.

Abreast, behind this solitary figure, came the monarchs of Belgium, Norway, and Denmark, and back of them, the Prince of Wales and his brothers, and the Crown Princes of Rumania, Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Belgium, with Lord Lascelles and other nobles who have married into the Royal Family.

At the boom of the gun marking 11 o'clock, the casket was brought from the Chapel Royal, and placed on the same gun carriage used at the funerals of Queen Victoria and Edward VII. The equeries of Her Majesty took their places on the carriage, and then at a word of command the escorting companies of guards, fell into step; King George emerged from the Palace, and the procession began its measured march through the Mall, Trafalgar Square and Whitehall.

Handkerchiefs found the eyes of many and sobs were heard in the ranks of the thousands who had waited for hours, in the cold and wet, for among them were some who had seen Alexandra pass up and down the same streets under clearer skies and in happier circumstances.

The soft, slow music to the cadence of which the procession moved was stopped as the gun carriage reached the entrance of the Abbey and the coffin was

carried into the darkened building on the broad shoulders of eight guardsmen, who placed it upon a catafalque before the high altar.

Royal Mourners

In the Abbey, waiting for the arrival of the procession, was Queen Mary, dressed in deep black, her face covered with a heavy veil and around her were the Queens of Spain, Norway and Belgium, Princess Mary, the Duchess of York and several scores of relatives. The Queen and her party had driven directly from the Palace, arriving more than a half hour before the funeral procession.

Queen Mary was visibly affected throughout the service. She raised her handkerchief to her eyes when the casket was brought into the Abbey and several times found it impossible to continue in the singing of the hymns.

The Archbishop of Canterbury read the service, the lessons and the collect, between which the hymns were sung. A short blessing, as the whole congregation knelt, followed the last hymn and the quiet funeral rites were ended with "God Save the King."

The King left his place, followed by the Queen and other royalties to the strains of Chopin's Funeral March, and after their withdrawal the congregation departed silently, leaving the casket on the catafalque alone before the altar of the great church. As the building was emptied the sun suddenly shone forth, its rays streaming through the windows and playing over the bier.

At one o'clock in the afternoon, the doors of the Abbey were again opened, and a long procession began, of those of the general public desirous of paying tribute to the dead Queen for the last time.

Canada voiced her sorrow by special services in different Protestant churches and by firing a military salute at 11 a.m. to synchronize with the world-wide salvo fired throughout the empire.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

Russian Foreign Minister Pays Visit to Paris to Arrange Debt Settlement

The visit to Paris of the Soviet foreign minister, M. Tchitcherin, was made the occasion of informal conversation with leading French statesmen on the questions pending between the two countries, notably that of the Russian debts.

M. Tchitcherin left Friday morning for the Riviera. It had been announced that he was coming to France for his health,



EDOUARD HERRIOT

Former President of France.

but he found time in his short stay in the capital to interview the Premier-designate Aristide Briand, Premier Painlevé, former Premier Herriot and others.

Upon his return from the south in ten days or so, by which time the French Cabinet crisis will presumably have been settled, it is hoped the conversations may be resumed in a more formal manner, with the prospect of definite results.

The Petit Parisien declares the talk will blossom into full dress official negotiations. There are indications, it adds, that the Moscow Government is genuinely desirous of an early debt settlement, realizing that it has an important bearing on the Soviet's international relations.

GERMANY TO SIGN LOCARNO TREATY

Reichstag Passes Third Reading of Bill by Vote of Two to One

The German Reichstag on Friday took two far-reaching steps toward what is expected to help insure peace in Europe when the Government was authorized to sign the Locarno security treaties and to apply for membership in the League of Nations.

The Locarno Pact was brought up in the Reichstag for third and final reading and, by a vote of 300 to 174 the Government was authorized to sign.

Then by a vote of 278 to 183 the Government was authorized to apply for League of Nations membership.

Motions for lack of confidence by both the Nationalists and the Communists were defeated.

The Reichstag had defeated previously a Nationalist motion demanding a special law for entry into the League.

A Communist motion of lack of confidence in the Government was defeated by a rising vote.

A similar Nationalist motion met a similar fate.

On the third reading of the bill permitting the Government to sign the treaties in London, the Parliament passed the resolution.

This was the up-shot of a fight, regarded as sure to fail, engineered by Nationalists and Communists against the mission on the fact that the pact did not give sufficient reciprocity to Germany while they allegedly voluntarily confirmed Germany's previous acceptance of the Versailles Treaty.

The Reichstag also approved the concomitant measure providing for Germany's entry into the League of Nations.

German President Signs the Bill.

By affixing his executive signature to the Locarno bill on Saturday night before the German delegation proceeded to London, President von Hindenburg dealt a staggering blow to the German reactionaries, after the defeat in the Reichstag, banked on the President as the last barrier to formal ratification of the treaties. The newspapers of the Right parties will make illogical reports of their wrath over the chauvinistic Deutschland going so far as to demand that the flags which once fluttered in honor of a patriotic president now be hung at half-mast. The paper sees in the "signature" of the peace treaties "a betrayal of the patriotic elements which made his election possible," and asserts that von Hindenburg had placed himself in opposition to the better portion of the German people.

BRIAND IS PREMIER

Man of the Hour Succeeds in Forming Cabinet on Second Attempt

Aristide Briand, the "man of the hour" has succeeded in forming a Cabinet to replace the fallen Painlevé Ministry.

At noon on Saturday he reached the Elysee Palace to inform President Doumergue that his second mandate had been successful and that he had succeeded in constructing the Cabinet. It is the eighth time in his political career that this extraordinary statesman has successfully completed a Government.

The official Cabinet list is as follows:

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Aristide Briand.

Minister of Interior, Camille Chauvets, who was Minister of Justice in the last Painlevé regime.

Minister of Justice, René Renoult.

Minister of Finance, Louis Loucheur.

Minister of War, Paul P. Painlevé.

Minister of Marine, George Leygues.

Minister of Public Instruction, Edouard Daladier.

Minister of Commerce, Daniel Vincent.

Minister of Public Works, Anatole de Monzie.

Minister of Labor, Louis Durafour.

Minister of Colonies, Leon Perrier.

Minister of Agriculture, Jean Durand.

Minister of Pensions, Paul Jourdain.

IRISH BARRACKS ATTACKED

The civic barracks at Phillipstown and Tullamore, about ten miles apart in King's County, were attacked from the streets at 2.30 o'clock Friday morning. There was intermittent rifle firing for twenty minutes, but no one in either of the barracks was injured. Before the attacks the assailants cut the telegraph wires.

Subscribe under the special rates offered for one week only—See page 7.



ZAGHLOUL PASHA

The Egyptian Government has not yet reached a decision, notwithstanding long cabinet meetings, as to how to meet the awkward situation which has arisen through the success of Zaghoul Pasha, Nationalist leader, who early last week secretly assembled most of the Egyptian parliament in a hotel and had himself elected president of the chamber while troops surrounded the House of Parliament to prevent the meeting. The Egyptian Parliament was dissolved last March, but, contending that dissolution was illegal, Zaghoul secured the adherence of the Liberals and the Independent party, and this united opposition has constituted itself into a parliament with Zaghoul at its head.

THE MOSUL DISPUTE

Turkey to Refuse League; Compulsory Arbitration to Take Effect

The Exchange Telegraph reports that the Turkish Council of Ministers, under Mustapha Kemal Pasha, has decided to refuse compulsory arbitration by the League of Nations in the dispute with Great Britain over the Mosul territory, in northern Mesopotamia.

Instructions to that effect were given to the Turkish foreign minister, who is leaving for Geneva, the despatch adds.

The permanent court of international justice at The Hague recently ruled that the decision of the League of Nations council in the Mosul dispute should be should constitute definite determination of the frontier between Turkey and Mosul.

Agreement Reached with Sultan of Nedj.

A satisfactory agreement between the British Government and Ibn Saoud, Sultan of Nedj and leader of the Wahabi tribesmen, has been concluded, it is announced by Sir Gilbert Clayton, who conducted the negotiations on behalf of Great Britain.

Sir Gilbert stated that the frontiers between Nedj, Transjordan and Irak (Mesopotamia) were definitely settled. On the basis of the agreement, Transjordan is to include the Red Sea port of Akaba.

Sir Gilbert is proceeding to Amman, the capital of Transjordan, and Bagdad, the seat of the Irak Government, to persuade Emir Abdullah and Emir Feisal, the respective rulers of those territories, to accept the agreement; they are sons of the former King Hussein, of the Hedjaz.

Ibn Saoud plans to convoke an all-Moslem congress with the object of establishing a Moslem mandate over Mecca and Medina, the Moslem holy cities, superseding the rule of the Hedjaz state under the Hashimite dynasty.

Special courses of instruction on the Dawes reparations plan, the Treaty of Versailles and war guilt may be introduced in the public and high schools of Prussia in the near future. The German Nationalists are behind the movement to have these courses adopted, and have introduced a motion in the Prussian Diet suggesting that they be added to the curriculum.

Royal household budgets these days are subject to the same economic laws as those of humbler persons, and Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, has found it necessary to notify all her employes that their salaries will be cut by 10 per cent. from Jan. 1, next.

Parliament to Meet January 7th

Premier States that it is Impossible to Receive All Election Returns by December 10

Parliament will meet on January 7, Premier King announced on Monday night at the conclusion of a meeting of the Cabinet. The Prime Minister stated that it had been the hope of the Government to meet Parliament on December 10, which was the first tentative date announced, but the report of the chief electoral returning officer, which was placed before the Cabinet, showed that it was clearly impracticable to summon Parliament at the early date.

In his statement the Premier said:

"The Government has received today the following memorandum from the chief electoral officer with respect to the possibility of Parliament meeting on December 10.

"1. It now appears extremely improbable that by December 10th all the members elected on October 29th last will have been returned.

"2. The returns of 215 out of the 241 writs have been gazetted, and since the special issue of the Canadian Gazette on November 28th, regular returns have been received from 11 additional electoral districts, making a total of 226, leaving 15 outstanding.

"3. For all but two of these, the writs

are in the mails, some having already been returned, but having been sent back on account of irregularity. The writ for Yukon, mailed at Dawson on November 21st, cannot reach here until December 11th, and may quite possibly not arrive until December 21st.

"4. Moreover, the arrival in time of the two writs not yet mailed (Bruce North and Peace River) is problematical. In the former the final addition of the votes takes place only today, and in the latter a recount commences tomorrow at Edmonton. If this recount were prolonged, or if a recount were required in Bruce North, neither of these electoral districts would be represented on December 10th.

"5. Finally, a contest in the by-election in Bagot appears probable, and if there is a contest the return from that district cannot be regularly made until December 16th at the earliest."

"Having regard for the necessary adjournment of Parliament at Christmas and New Year's, the Government has decided to ask His Excellency to summon Parliament for the first Thursday in the new year, as being in the circumstances the earliest practicable date. His Excellency has approved of a proclamation summoning Parliament to meet on January 7."

FRANCO-SYRIAN ENTENTE

Syria Prepared to Conclude Treaty of Alliance if Terms Agreed To

The Mohammedan newspaper Tribune Oriente, which is published in Switzerland, says that pourparlers were recently begun in Switzerland for a Franco-Syrian entente. The Syrian demand suppression of the mandate, recognition of Syria in unity and the entrance of Syria into the League of Nations. The future form of Government will be decided by a constituent assembly with immediate elections.

In return, the Syrians are said to be ready to conclude a treaty of alliance with France for from 20 to 30 years, whereby France will have a naval base at Beirut and a garrison at Lebanon, if Lebanon is agreed. Furthermore Syria in the event of war would furnish France with Syrian contingents, with the understanding that France assume the defense of Syria in case of aggression. Unified Syria, it is declared, should include Syria proper, Djebel-Druse, and also Beirut and Tripoli, if the inhabitants of the latter consented.

British Woman Held Prisoner

The only white woman in the area of the present trouble in Syria, South Lebanon, Miss Lillian Cave, a member of the British Syrian mission, is held prisoner by the Druses at Rasheya, their headquarters, according to advices received by the mission's headquarters in London.

Miss Cave is reported to be well treated and allowed to walk about the town freely. Officials of the mission are at a loss to understand the reasons for her capture, as she has worked as a missionary in this region for 25 years and always has been treated with affection and respect by the Druses.

FENG MASTER OF PEKIN

Instructs Once All-Powerful Chang to Quit Politics or Fight

The "Christian General," Feng Yu-Hsiang, has served public notice on Marshal Tso-Lin, once all-powerful ruler of Manchuria, to quit politics or fight. Feng sent the Mukden leader a message urging him to retire. Otherwise, he declared, he would attack immediately.

Pekin remained outwardly calm in spite of this culmination of the spectacular march of events which has made the anti-foreign Feng practically master of Peking and threatens to eliminate Chang from the political arena.

While dispatches from Mukden said Chang Tso-Lin was determined to fight to the last, other defections among his followers were reported, making his stand seem like a forlorn hope. Meanwhile an additional division and other troops of the Christian general's forces were taking their places in the garrison of Peking, tightening the grip of Feng on the capital. His early arrival in Peking from his headquarters at Kalgan is considered probable.

The chief executive, Marshal Tuan Chi-Jui, still remains in Peking, in spite of his desire, expressed to the Cabinet, to resign and free himself of the imbroglione into which northern China has been thrown. He is understood to have received assurances from Feng Yu-Hsiang and Li Ching-Ling, civil governor of Pechili, in which Peking is located, that the peace will not be disturbed.

Li, formerly a henchman of Chang Tso-Lin, has declared himself free of that connection.

PREDICTS SEVERE WINTER

It is going to be a cold winter in Canada as well as all around the 41st parallel of latitude, as cold as the winter of 1740 in England, when the Thames froze over. This prediction is made by Abbe Gabriel, France's most distinguished meteorologist and professor in the University of Caen.

"All of Canada and the whole of the northern part of the United States will have a bitterly cold winter, which ought to set in about the middle of December or early in January," the priest-meteorologist said.

Abbe Gabriel's prediction is based on the supposed existence of astronomic cycles.

EUROPE STORM SWEEP

One of the worst storms of recent years raged all day on Thursday in the English Channel and all along the French coast to the port of Marseilles, virtually holding up the greater part of shipping.

A small French freighter which attempted to put out from Calais broke in two when forced upon the coast by the 90-mile gale. The captain and one sailor were drowned.

Numerous calls for aid were received along the French coast and a general warning was issued to all shipping to remain in ports.

Sea captains arriving at London on ships caked with frozen spray to their funnel tops, described a storm which raged in the North Sea Thursday as the worst in their experience.

Reports from the northern European countries indicate widespread damage. Three high wireless towers at Norddeich, near Bremen, collapsed, while in Denmark the storm disorganized traffic generally and severed communications.

Along the North Sea coasts of England and the Continent numerous fishing boats and small craft were wrecked, with a score of lives lost."

Central Europe Under Snow

From south Italy and Spain to Scandinavia and from Poland to the Bay of Biscay, violent storms raged during the week end. Snow lies virtually throughout central Europe and everywhere low temperatures are recorded. For the first time in many years snow fell along the French Riviera.

There was much destruction of property and the loss of many lives in the storm areas. Italy, however, appears to have been the worst sufferer. The reports received show that there were storms over the whole of the peninsula, from Naples to southern Sicily.

Deep snow falls are reported from Austria, Germany and Switzerland. Violent storms of rain and wind visited Spain and Portugal. Portugal suffered particularly in the destruction of railway tracks, telephone and telegraph wires and the demolition of some houses. Even as far east as Greece the storms raged.

Prince Aage of Denmark, cousin to the King and a nephew of the late Dowager Queen Alexandra of England, arrived in New York on Friday on the Aquitania to spend three months in this country, during which he said he would lecture on Morocco and the Riff war. The Prince is an elder brother of Prince Viggo, who married Miss Eleanor Green, of New York, and Prince Erik, who married a Canadian heiress, Miss Booth of Ottawa.

"Heaven does with us as we with torches do, not light them for themselves"—Shakespeare, in Measure for Measure



HON. ANDRE FAUTEUX

Conservative candidate in the bye-election in the constituency of Bagot.

BAGOT BY-ELECTION

Campaigning in the Bagot by-election opened in earnest on Monday with both candidates speaking from the same open-air platform. Nominations were formally presented on behalf of G. D. Morin, notary of St. Pie, Bagot county, Liberal, and Hon. Andre Fauteux, Montreal, Conservative. Mr. Fauteux was the Conservative candidate in Bagot in the recent general elections. Following the nominations the two candidates presented their views.

DOHERTY JOINS MEIGHEN

Manning Doherty, M.L.A. for east Kent, announces that he has resigned from the Ontario Legislature. Mr. Doherty was Minister of Agriculture in the Drury Farmer-Labor Government, and after its defeat led the United Farmers at Queen's Park for one session. In giving his reasons for retiring Mr. Doherty stated: "The main purpose of the Farmers' Party having been accomplished, I feel duty bound to give my support in federal politics to the party whose pronouncements most nearly coincide with my ideal." This, the statement set forth, was the Conservative party.

Mr. Crerar Denies Parley With Premier

Mr. T. A. Crerar, president of the United Grain Growers, Limited, has issued the following statement:

"The news in eastern Conservative newspapers that I have been recently in eastern Canada in conference with Premier King, or any one representing him, is incorrect in every particular. I have not been in eastern Canada since the close of the last session of Parliament in June last, nor have I seen Mr. King or had any communication with him direct or indirectly."

PRISON FOR LONDON "REDS"

A verdict of guilty was returned against the 12 London Communist leaders, tried in Old Bailey, on charges of conspiring to publish seditious libels and violation of the Incitement to Mutiny Act.

Albert Inkpin, secretary of the Communist party, was sentenced to 12 months in prison. The same sentence was given to Harry Pollitt, W. Rust, William Gallacher and Walter Hannington.

Sentences of six months' imprisonment were given the seven other defendants:—Ernest Cant, J. Ross Campbell, T. W. Wintringham, Thomas Bell, Arthur McManus, John T. Murphy, and Walter P. Arnot.

The judge said that he would bind over the seven given six months' imprisonment if they would undertake to have nothing more to do with the Communist organization, but all of them refused.

The imprisonment of virtually the whole executive of the Communist organization for sedition and incitement to mutiny in the British Forces as the outcome of the trial and conviction of the 12 Communists may possibly not end the Communist Party's discomfiture since justification of further proceedings against the party may be regarded as embodied in a significant phrase used by Judge Swift in sentencing the 12 men. He said: "You are members of an illegal party, carrying on illegal work."

The conviction of the 12 Communists is the leading topic of all the newspapers. Many of the papers applaud the prosecution of the "Reds" as providing a healthy warning and none of them question the legality of the conviction, though some of them doubt as to the wisdom of driving the subversive activities of the Communists underground.

The twelve Communists were arrested on October 14 and 15 in raids on Communist headquarters and other centres in London. It was charged that they had been preparing a campaign of violence with a view to terrorizing the public and undermining confidence in the Government.

PROHIBITION FEDERATION OF CANADA

A Bureau of Information

At a meeting of the executive of the Prohibition Federation of Canada, held in Wesley Building, Toronto, 17 members, representing various provincial and Dominion organizations were in attendance. It was reported that the nine provincial organizations and practically all of the Dominion Temperance Association are now affiliated.

The recently appointed educational secretary, Rev. W. W. Peck, M.A., L.L.B., was introduced to the meeting and reported that an office had been opened at 622 Confederation Life Building. In addition to giving attention to educational literature, Mr. Peck's duty will be to establish a bureau of information regarding the liquor situation in Canada and the laws relating to the same in the provinces and the Dominion.

During the sessions consideration was given to the Dominion situation and to the economic and social results that have followed the varied attempts to control the liquor traffic in Canada. Action was taken to secure an organization from the temperance forces and through such organization and other channels conduct an energetic educational campaign.

Practical plans were outlined and introduced and an attempt will be made to coordinate all temperance forces in a well balanced, carefully considered campaign to secure the elimination in Canada of the traffic in intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes.

MINERS MAY SETTLE

Suggestion Put Forth by Gov. Pinchot Agreeable to the Mine Workers

Representatives of the United Mine Workers on Saturday accepted as "a basis of settlement" the plan submitted to them on Friday by Governor Pinchot for ending the present suspension of the hard coal mining. They agreed to meet the operators' representatives in joint conference at any time to negotiate an agreement covering the proposals submitted by Mr. Pinchot and announced that promptly after such an agreement on the part of the operators they will arrange to resume mining at the earliest possible date.

The action of the miners was taken at a meeting at Harrisburg, Pa., on Saturday afternoon of union officials and members of the tri-district scale committee which gathered to receive the governor's proposition.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, who with other union officials attended the meeting immediately afterward sent a letter to Governor Pinchot announcing the action taken. Although the operators' negotiating committee had been invited to attend the conference at which the governor presented his plan, only the miners were present.

Major W. Inglis, chairman of the operators' committee, wired Mr. Pinchot that it was impossible to get his committee together in time.

The governor, however, held that the suggestions must be made public and went ahead. The proposals contained eleven points covering the main issues which caused a deadlock in the negotiations last August.

The principal features of his plan are: Creation of a "board of investigation and award" to be chosen by the operators and miners with authority to determine whether costs justify increased wages and to make an award within six months if an increase is warranted; a five-year agreement with no increase in coal prices beyond those scheduled for 1925, a modified form of "check off" under which operators would honor voluntary assignments of wages for union dues up to \$14, without full recognition of the union; equalization of wages by the existing anthracite conciliation board and termination of the present suspension and immediate resumption of mining.

KING OF SIAM DEAD

Rama VI., King of Siam for 14 years, died on Thursday about a month after he had divorced his queen and taken another wife in the hope of having an heir to the throne. His hopes were not realized and his younger brother, Prince Praja Dhupok succeeds to the throne.

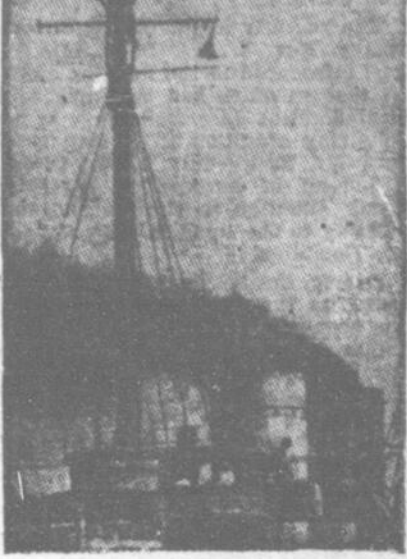
A daughter born to the King and the new Queen, Chao Chom Suvadana as the first child to be born to a King of Siam for thirty-two years, the last being Prince Praja Dhupok, who now succeeds to the throne.

Measures for the stabilization of the Belgian currency involving the aid of a large United States loan are being discussed by Governor Hautain of the Bank of Belgium and M. Vandereviere, Minister of Agriculture, with New York bankers.

Special subscription offer, good only for one week from receipt of this copy, see page 7.

From the Crows Nest

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



Challenging "Wet" Statements

The Montreal Gazette seems to take particular delight in introducing into its editorial page anything and everything that it believes will injure the cause of prohibition in the United States and other parts of the world.

This is its privilege, of course, and its necessity too—when we consider the number of liquor advertisements that it carries. Great will be its responsibility at the bar of Humanity if it helps by its attitude on this question to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment and to fix upon Canadian people as well as American people the habit of drink with all its attendant domestic and social horrors.

We believe it to be the duty of well-informed temperance workers to challenge all important wet statements that may appear in the public press. Somebody in every section of the country should be ready to make reply when the matter is fresh in the minds of the people, in fact, in many papers it is the only way by which counter propaganda or information can be given. This duty of being well-informed and of being in a state of readiness to challenge wet statements should not devolve upon a few official representatives of the temperance cause. One of the pressing demands of our work is the raising up of a large unofficial staff of men and women who are prepared to speak and to write upon a subject which is more and more commanding the interest of the world. One of the reasons why Islam has such a tremendous hold upon the countries where it is found is that every follower of that religion feels under obligation to be a missionary. Something of that spirit must be infused into the temperance ranks of Canada.

Was Prohibition "Put Over" The United States?

But, to return to the Montreal Gazette. We felt under compulsion, though we are, honestly, getting tired of seeing our name in print, to reply to an attack made upon prohibition in the United States in the editorial columns of the Gazette a few days ago.

Some of those who have read the reply have expressed a desire that it should be given wider currency, so we are incorporating it in this week's issue of the Crow's Nest.

(To the Editor of The Gazette)

Sir,—In an editorial on "Anti-Prohibition Moves" which appeared in The Gazette a few days ago, there are some statements made to which I should appreciate the privilege of a reply.

The editorial speaks of prohibition in the United States as being "the immediate result of an organized effort of a vigorous minority of the population copiously supplied with funds." To use a modern colloquialism, the majority of the people of the United States had it put over them.

In that majority which was so easily beguiled by the Prohibitionists were the ever-alert, ever-unscrupulous and ever-resourceful liquor interests. By no stretch of my imagination can I conceive of the brewers, distillers and hordes of saloon-keepers of the United States, together with their political satellites, having anything put over them. If that really was the case, then it was the first time in the history of liquorism that its representatives have been caught napping.

A Long Nap

It must have been a long nap that these men took, for prohibition did not spring

up like a mushroom overnight, as your editorial suggests. It is the result of long years of earnest, patient, persevering seed-sowing and legislative effort in every state of the Union. Those who have studied the movement know that it was a live issue more than half a century ago, before the Civil War. As war is always reactionary, prohibition broke down during the Civil War, and several of the states that had adopted it repealed it. Few are aware of the fact that in 1861 no less than eighteen states were under prohibition laws. It was in 1893 that the great effort which resulted in nation-wide prohibition for the United States began. That was the year of the birth of the Anti-Saloon League of America. The League rapidly grew in influence and numbers, spreading to every state, winning victory after victory. In 1913 the Anti-Saloon League workers, at their great national convention in Columbus, Ohio, determined, with characteristic American deliberateness, that in seven years they would make the whole Republic "dry." They concentrated their efforts upon the Presidential and other elections, supporting only those who pledged themselves to national prohibition. By 1917 there were thirty-two states under the prohibition banner. After repeated failures, year after year, to secure the acceptance by Congress of an amendment to the Constitution providing for national prohibition, the League finally succeeded in 1917. Congress gave the League seven years within which to secure the ratification of three-fourths of the states of the Union to the 18th Amendment. By 1918 ten states more than the required number had ratified it, or 46 out of 48. Eighty per cent of the membership of the State Assemblies and eighty-six per cent of the State Senates voted in favor of ratification.

You see, Mr. Editor, how complete and how thorough was the victory achieved by the Prohibition forces of the United States when prohibition became the law of the land. The 18th Amendment represents the deliberate will of the people, and was adopted by the largest majority ever given to any amendment to the Constitution.

Absurdity of Wet Contention

In view of these facts, how senseless and absurd is the repeated statement of liquor champions that prohibition in the United States was "put over" by an "energetic" or "fanatical" minority!

If prohibition was "put over" in 1918 by an "energetic" minority there has been sufficient time since for an "energetic" majority to have repealed the Amendment and the Volstead enforcement act. The truth is that several attempts have been made by the Wets in Congress to nullify the prohibition law, but each attempt has been met with a still more decisive defeat. It is interesting, too, to note, Mr. Editor, that each Congress elected since the adoption of the 18th Amendment has been drier than its predecessor.

Is Prohibition "A Joke"

The Gazette editorial, under discussion, further says, that "from the first prohibition has been treated as a joke."

It is a fact that certain selfish, bibulous folk, whose philosophy seems to be "Let us eat, drink and be merry" have treated prohibition as a joke, but to the thoughtful American citizen who ever puts the welfare of the people as a whole before his own personal indulgence, it is something far from a joke—it is the most daring and the most successful social experiment ever tried in any land.

If prohibition is "a joke" then it is one that should be played upon every nation in the world, for it has brought happiness and the comforts of life to thousands of homes that were before joyless and impoverished by drink, it has enabled multitudes of men who used to waste much, if not all, of their earnings over the bar to invest them now in Savings Banks. It has helped, in marvellous way, to increase the efficiency of labor, the accumulation of capital, the productivity of the people, the attendance at school, and the membership of the Christian Church.

Roger W. Babson

Roger W. Babson, the well-known statistician, wired the following message to the recent Convention of the Anti-Saloon League in Chicago:

"I believe that conditions in New England since prohibition went into effect are very much better than before. Statistics show clearly that there is much less drinking among the great mass of wage workers. In fact, nothing else could account for the increase in savings and greater prosperity on the part of these

people. Prohibition is probably more responsible for the good business conditions existing today than any other one thing."

In 1918 the majority of the American people were determined to have a National Prohibitory Law—they got it. In 1925 these same people are determined that this law, the fruit of years of hard and self-sacrificing toil, which has been flouted by the thoughtless and the corrupt, will be vigorously enforced.—It will be.

Montreal's Illicit Drink-Selling Problem

It is encouraging to notice that the daily press of Montreal is becoming seriously concerned about the growing and vexing problem of the illicit sale of alcoholic beverages in "Government Control" Quebec.

In the issue of the Montreal Herald of November 25th last appears a "skit" on the front page which gives some idea of the ever-widening ramifications of the uncontrollable drink evil.

Here is the "skit":

"ON WITH THE DANCE"

On with the dance!!

Slipped feet, keeping time with brogue-clad feet, Charlestoning to the tune of the Collegiate.

Under the dimmed lights, with remnants of the Halloween decorations still clinging to them, the clientele of "Dreamland" was enjoying itself.

Over the very boards where, four short months ago, one of their number had fallen mortally wounded, glided the dancers and—

In the grim death cell, at Bordeaux jail, watched continually by two guards, sat another former member of the gay crowd. Donald Carragher, young American musician, is in his grave.

Joe Moro, dope fiend and erstwhile hold-up man, is waiting to follow him. But Dreamland carries on!!

"Dreamland," which has its place and being on St. Lawrence boulevard not far from Ontario street, is a resilient sort of place. Last night the lights were brighter than ever; the girls more vivacious.

Not so very far away in Bordeaux jail, a boy sat on his cot, his hands between his knees and his head bowed over them; just the day before yesterday, he had stood in the dock, with a fine show of bravado, while the clerk asked him in conventional language if he knew any reason why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him.

He had clutched the rail of the dock with hands that showed white at the knuckles and from his bloodless lips the word was gusted, "No," he said.

Dreamland Forgets

"Dreamland" last night apparently knew nothing of that, but still there is a connection. On the twenty-second of July last, Joe Moro, who now awaits death on the gallows, stalked into the Dreamland with an automatic pistol in his hand and turned that place of light revelry and comedy, into tragedy.

When Moro, apparently bolstered up by drugs, left the place, Donald Carragher, drummer in the Belmont Park Orchestra, lay on the floor, coughing up his life blood. But in such a place as Dreamland, memory is short; last night the very few who remembered Joe, of other days, to wit—four months ago, only casually mentioned the fact that sensation-hunting reporters had said that he sneered at the verdict and sentence.

"He might at that," said Mimi, as she puffed complacently at her cigarette. "He always was a hard guy."

Private Club

The Dreamland, you understand, is a private club, to which none but members are admitted, but by some lapse or inadvertence, on the part of officials, two representatives of the Herald were admitted without question—possibly they looked "right."

Being exceedingly exhausted, after a strenuous day's labor, they asked meekly for a glass of beer apiece. The waiter shook his head regretfully—he was a nice waiter—and suggested that Scotch might assuage their thirst. So the reporters, with resigned sighs, ordered that.

It was served at about twenty minutes past eleven.

Witnesses There

With stimulant well put away, the reporters perked up and took notice. The place was full, and at a table near the right wall in front of the orchestra, sat the principal witnesses of the prosecution, in the matter of the King against Moro; there was Duffy, there was Fay, both of whom had vindicated their Americanism, in an effete Canada, by hurling chairs at the bold bandit—after being fairly convinced that his automatic was no longer loaded.

They were dancing, drinking, yes, drinking at a time and at a place where the Commission says there shall be no drinking. They, upon being reminded of the lad, who was sitting on his cot in Bordeaux, with his hands between his knees, looked for a moment thoughtful and sighed a pity for him; they had no hard feel-

ing; rather would they see him go free than pay the full penalty for his offense—

"But," said the waiter, "I did not get your order."

"I told you twice, a Collins."

"Mine's a Scotch."

"Haven't you any beer at all?"

"I am sorry, madame, but we don't serve it here."

"Well then, make mine a Collins."

And all the drinks were served and gusterously enjoyed at the Dreamland, which is on St. Lawrence not far from Ontario street.

The hour of the last conversation was not far from two-thirty in the morning of Wednesday, the 25th of November in the year of Our Lord, 1925.

A Brief Comment

In reading the story of the Montreal Herald, there are three or four things to remember: (1) Hard liquors such as whiskey, brandy, etc., are only legally sold in the Liquor Commission's stores, in Quebec. (2) Hard liquors, in spite of the law, are being sold outside of Government stores. (3) Beer and wine fail to satisfy those who are connected with the multiplying number of illicit and illicit drinking "clubs" of Quebec.

On page 60 of the last report of the Quebec Liquor Commission are these significant words which amount to an official confession of the futility of the Quebec Liquor Act:

"Our operations against illicit resorts (blind pigs) in Montreal have by no means come to an end. As will be seen in Appendix C cases of sale without permits are still numerous, amounting to 963. 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."

President Foster of the Montreal Trade and Labor Council stated last February, in his appeal to the Government for the extension of the hours of sale for taverns, licensed groceries, etc., that to his knowledge there were 1,000 blind pigs in Montreal alone.

THE DUTY OF INFORMING

The Editor of the Crow's Nest who is also the Secretary of the Quebec Prohibition Federation, would greatly appreciate it if those who know of violations of the liquor laws of the province or of the Dominion in their neighborhood would give him the particulars. He would immediately communicate with the proper authorities and do his best to have the evils removed. This is the least that can be asked of self-respecting and loyal Canadian citizens.

Last September we reported to the Quebec Liquor Commission the fact that there were seven flourishing bootlegging establishments in and about a little village in the Townships, not far from the American border, that was under the Quebec Liquor Act, but had voted "no license". Conditions were most disgraceful.

In justice to the Commission we will say that our report was investigated, and we have just been informed by them that our report was found correct, and cases have been made against all the offenders. What we cannot understand in connection with this particular case is that, where bootlegging was rife, the knowledge of it had not come before to the Commission through their inspectors and police without the interjection of an outsider—Young Canada.

PROHIBITION FOR CHINA

So greatly impressed is General S. T. Hsu of China with the effects of prohibition and woman suffrage in America that he declares he will recommend immediately prohibition of all alcoholic liquors in China and equal suffrage as soon as the Chinese women can be educated to it. This declaration General Hsu, former Governor General of Mongolia and Chief of the Staff of the Chinese army during the World War, made in Washington, October 23.

"YOUNG CANADA"

The October number of Young Canada, a quarterly for the use of teachers, is now ready. It contains the latest scientific temperance facts, stories, etc., which will be of help in giving temperance instruction in classes.

Single copies 5 cents. 20 cents a year. In large quantities of 25 and more a special reduction in price is given when sent to one address.

Address Quebec Prohibition Federation, Room 228, No. 222 Craig St., W., Montreal.

Only for One Week Subscription Offer

See Page Seven

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Mrs. P. W. Manitoba.—We do not have the book you ask for. Try your nearest bookstore.

Mrs. A. C. E. Kenora.—Write Copp-Clark Company, Toronto.

M. P. K., Ont.—Perhaps some readers of the Witness could give the proportions of grated cheese and quicklime mixed with white of egg, to form a waterproof and fire-proof cement.

A. M., Port Hill.—Write Rev. Robert Laird, Confederation Building, Toronto, for the information you seek.

WORDS WANTED

Mrs. P. W., Manitoba, wants the words of the poem entitled "Two babes were born in the self-same town." Will some one please send it in?

Mrs. J. D. S., Nova Scotia, wants the words of the poem "I stood and watched my ships go out" and says: I should like very much to get it. There are several verses. One ship is Joy, another Hope, another Love, another Faith, and Faith was the only one that returned.

An Iroquois, Ont., subscriber asks for the song, and title of same, containing the following:

John Bull lives in England,
Taffy lives in Wales,
Sandy lives in Scotland
And weathers all the gales.
Paddy fights for Ireland,
As everybody knows,
Then give to me old Ireland
Where the Shamrock grows."

Jessie S., Saskatchewan.—Would you please let me have through your Weekly Witness the words of the poem "The Weavers". Some of the words are:

"Let us take to our heart the lesson
No lesson could braver be
From the lives of the tapestry weavers."

Mrs. F. W., Sundridge.—Can you, or one of the Witness readers, supply the words of "De watermelon hangin' on de vine," and a little missionary song, the last two lines of which are "He came to save poor Indian me, To save poor Indian me." I would also like a humorous recitation called "Jimmie Butler and the Owl." We value the Witness very highly. We have taken it all our married life and my father took it as far back as I can remember.

M. P. K., Ont.—Again I come to you for aid in your "Question and Answer" page. I should like a poem entitled "Carcassonne" (which I have mislaid, and cannot recall). It is about an old man, who all his life longed to leave his humble home to visit this (to him) wondrous place, but died with his longing unfulfilled. Each stanza ends with the words:

"I've never seen fair Carcassonne,"
(or) "I've never been to Carcassonne."

Also, I should like the whole of a poem beginning thus:

"A little soul scarce fledged for earth
Takes wing with heaven again for goal,
E'en while we hailed as fresh from birth,
A little soul."

The little feet that never trod
Earth, never played in field and street,
What hand leads upward, back to God,
The little feet?"
(And who is the author?)

WORDS SUPPLIED

We are grateful to Mr. C. M. Tate, Victoria, B.C., for the words of the hymn asked for by Mrs. D. R. H., British Columbia. Here they are:

RING OUT THE BELLS FOR CHRISTMAS

Ring out the bells for Christmas,
The happy, happy day;
In winter wild, the holy Child
Within the cradle lay.
Oh, wonderful! the Saviour
Is in a manger lone;
His palace is a stable,
And Mary's arm His throne.

Refrain:
Ring out the bells for Christmas,
The happy, happy day.

On Bethlehem's quiet hillside,
In ages long gone by,
In angel notes the glory floats,
Glory to God on high.
Yet wakes the sun as joyous
As when the Lord was born,
And still He comes to greet you
On every Christmas morn.

Where'er His sweet lambs gather
Within His gentle fold,
The Saviour dear is waiting near,
As in the days of old.
In each young heart you see Him,
In every guileless face,
You see the Holy Jesus,
Who grew in truth and grace.

Then sing your glad some carols,
And hail the new-born Sun;
For Christmas light is passing bright,
It smiles on every one.
And feast Christ's little children,
His poor, His orphan call;
For He who chose the manger,
He loveth one and all.

Mrs. S. S. S., New Brunswick.—Please publish again the words of the poem, "The House by the Side of the Road."

THE HOUSE BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD

(By Sam Walter Foss)

There are hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the place of their self-content;
There are souls like stars that dwell apart,
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highways never ran—
But let me live by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road
Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good and the men who
Are bad,
As good and as bad as I.

I would not sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurt the cynic's ban—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,

The men who are faint with the strife,
But I turn not away from their smiles nor
Their tears,

Both parts of an infinite plan—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows
Ahead,
And mountains of wearisome height;
That the road passes on through the long
afternoon,
And stretches away to the night.

And still I rejoice when the travellers rejoice
And weep with the strangers that moan,
Nor live in my house by the side of the road,
Like a man who dwells alone.
Let me live in my house by the side of the road

Where the race of men go by—
They are good, they are bad, they are weak,
They are strong,

Wise, foolish—so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurt the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of the road
And be a friend to man.

MONTREAL ELEVATORS

Mr. Franklin Rankin, of Saskatoon, writes from Greenlay, Que., as follows: My home is in Saskatoon, but I am spending a few weeks in the East, and am meeting a lot of what I consider ignorance of Western trade and conditions generally. What is the total capacity of the Montreal grain elevators, and about what amount of wheat passes through them annually? What percentage of this wheat comes from the Canadian north west and the United States, respectively? What would be the effect on the port of Montreal if the Canadian grain was diverted to other channels?

Ans.—Montreal total elevator accommodation at the present time is 12,162,000 bushels. In 1924 a total of nearly 118,000,000 bushels of wheat was handled through the port. The total of 165,139,499 bushels exported placed the port for the fourth year in the leading place among the ports of the world. In 1921 of a total yield of 352,000,000 bushels, 113,000,000 bushels arrived at Montreal; 54,000,000 bushels of Canadian grain were exported through American ports. Total of United States wheat exports to Canada 601,000 bushels. There is no possibility of total diversion of Canadian wheat from Canadian channels.

CHRISTMAS LITERATURE FOR S. S.

Writing from Little Britain, Miss Maria Davidson has this to say in reply to a recent request by a lady for Christmas literature for Sunday Schools: The Montreal Witness, Dec. 19, 1923, contains several pieces which are very suitable. (1) "The Xmas Alphabet" by Blanche E. Wade; (2) Books of the Bible, by Fanny Crosley, and there are several others in that paper. "The Master is Coming" was printed last year and also again a few weeks ago, and it is beautiful. In other numbers of the Witness "Is it Nothing to You?", also "Do Missions Pay?" are to be found. The United Church Mission Rooms, 299 Queen St. West, Toronto, are putting out some specials for Xmas and the Methodist Book Room has this year put out splendid ones; also.

A friend of the Witness has forwarded the following poem for publication, and says: I am enclosing a quaint bit of verse I clipped from an American magazine many years ago. Possibly some of your readers might welcome its publication.

GO SLOW

I planted trees at twenty,
And gave them time to grow,
And now good fruit in plenty
I pluck from every row.
Enough for you, boys,
Enough for me, boys,
There'll always be, boys,
If we let it have time to grow.

There's neighbor Hale, the rich man's son,
He could not wait till fall;
He ate his apples green, poor chap,
And now he has none at all.
Ha, ha, my boys, ho, ho!
I'll tell you what I know:
'Tis fortune's waste when fools make haste;
You'd better go it slow.

I got my wealth by saving;
I always worked my way;
And I never cared a shoving
For "luck" in trade or play.
I never drank, boys,
Nor lived too high, boys,
And that's just why, boys,
I'm a hearty old man to-day.

There's rapid Ned, who sowed wild oats,
(As most young fellows can)—
Now tramps, a beggar, on the street
Where once he drove a span.
Ha, ha, my boys, ho, ho!
I tell you what I know:
'Tis fortune's waste when fools make haste,
You'd better go it slow.

N.B.—A reply to this appeared, beginning:
"Go fast, my friend, go fast;
For life is short at best."
I wonder if any reader remembers the rest of it?

Only

for One Week

Subscription Offer

See Page Seven

The next total eclipse of the sun occurs on Jan. 14, 1926. The next total eclipse of the sun visible to New Englanders, will occur on Aug. 31, 1932. The central line of totality will cut across the Province of Quebec, near Montreal, Canada, diagonally through northwestern Vermont, and central New Hampshire, and pass off into the Atlantic just south of Portland, Maine, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon. This will be the last chance to see a total solar eclipse in this section of the country until 1970.

SOME FAMOUS SONGS AND HOW THEY WERE WRITTEN

(By J. H. Young.)

Strange how far-reaching are the results of a simple phrase! When that phrase, of course, is a "catchy" one it makes all the difference in the world, as the joint authors of "Show Me the Way to Go Home" will doubtless corroborate.

The young Londoners, Mr. Jimmy Campbell and Mr. Reg. Connelly, who have made quite a hit, and a fortune as well, with their famous song, have recently been telling us how a few words gave them the inspiration for the ditty which is heard everywhere. One dreary night in January last—and even London can be very dismal at times—was the source of inspiration. "Fed up," Campbell said to Connelly, and Connelly to Campbell, "Boy, I'm that tired—show me the way to go home." That was all, but it was enough, and the popular song was the result.

"Two Eyes of Grey"

Remarkable, indeed, has been the origin of some favorite melodies. Take the beautiful song, "Two Eyes of Grey," of which the author, Miss Daisy McGeoch, tells the following story. "One day," she says, "when I was fishing alone some distance from the shore of Arran, I suddenly heard a melody, very sweet and sad. Where it came from I do not know. All I know is that I felt compelled to write it down; and, hurrying to my hotel, I discovered that the air that had come so strangely to me exactly fitted some words I had written the day before, which ended with the line, 'It breaks my heart to see your dear grey eyes so sad.'"

Equally strange and romantic were the conditions under which that widely-popular song, "The Heart of a Rose," were written. It was a cold, moonlight night, in war-time, and Mr. Horatio Nicholls, the composer, was standing by his anti-aircraft gun, listening for the drone of Gothas. It was at this moment, tense with possible tragedy, that, he says, "There came to me a vision of country roads flooded with sunshine, of flowers in fair fields, and of roses. The last vision brought to my memory a lyric about a rose which a friend had sent me that morning to set to music; and with this memory came the melody as the shells began to crash. The moment the drone of the last Gotha had died away, and our last shell had been fired, I drew out my notebook, and hastily jotted down the bars of the refrain that was ringing through my head. It was the right melody, I knew; and I also realised that it was a good one."

Bells of St. Mary's

Songs that have been sung the world over have been written under the oddest conditions imaginable. Mr. Emmet Adams, the composer of many song successes, says that he jotted down the air for his "Bells of St. Mary's" as it came to him through the torrent of traffic while riding in a bus from Baker Street to Oxford Street, London. Another melody, scarcely less popular, he wrote at his dressing table, the music keeping time to the rhythmic strokes of his razor; while what he regards as his best song, "God send you back to me," came to him during that most uninspiring quarter of an hour that precedes dinner.

"The dinner was delayed," he says, "and growing impatient, I said to my friend, Douglas Furber, who was to share the meal with me, 'Here, this is a bit too slow! Let's do something to pass the time away.' So we sat down; Douglas scribbled down the words of the song; I put them to music as he produced them; and by the time the dinner was ready, the whole thing was finished."

Lightning Compositions

Rapid and unconventional methods characterise the work of M. Trotere, the composer of such renowned songs as "In Old Madrid," "The Deathless Army," "Asthore," "Go to Sea," and "My Old Shako." "Asthore" was composed and written in forty minutes in Blanchard's restaurant, while Mr. Clifton Bingham waited for his luncheon. The melody of "In Old Madrid" came to him while he was returning home from the Aquarium, and was pencilled in a few minutes on a biscuit-bag provided for the purpose by the proprietor of a public-house, into which he rushed to beg for a sheet of paper. Another lightning melody was "The Brow of the Hill," which Trotere composed, wrote a letter, and ran 400 yards to catch the post, all inside twenty minutes!

Inspiration in Strange Places

Inspiration appears to be such an elusive jade that the composer or writer who is unable to capture it when first it flashes upon his inward being may lose it forever. So that the man who jots down the air or words of a song on his shirt cuff,

a scrap of paper—anything—anywhere—scores every time!

Thus, like so many of his compeers, we have Signor Mattel, the composer of many fine songs, telling us that he composes everywhere—while travelling by rail, on the top of a bus, or walking along the street—anywhere except in the neighborhood of anyone whistling!

His song, "Hear the Wild Winds Blow," was written in the hall by the sea at Margate where the composer was having an oyster supper; while "Bianca," was composed with his score book on his knee, what time his train was rushing southwards from Hull through a snow-covered landscape. An interesting story is told of how Signor Mattel came to write the music of "Dear Heart." When calling on his publisher one day, Mattel was handed a poem with the request, "Can you make anything of these pretty verses?" The composer walked over to a piano and played four lines of an air. In less than one hour the song was complete!

It would be more than passing strange if the world's most famous song-writer, Mr. F. E. Weatherly, had not something peculiarly interesting to say concerning some of the celebrated songs that have made his name a household word. He has written hundreds of songs, many of which have attained world-wide popularity, such as his "Holy City," "Nancy Lee," "Angus Macdonald," "The Midshipmite," "Friend o' Mine," "Douglas Gordon," "To-morrow Will Be Friday," "Roses in Picardy," and "Danny Boy," set to the famous "Londonderry Air."

"The Midshipmite"

The origin of "The Midshipmite" dates back to a day in 1855, when, only a little boy, he and his mother were sitting on Battery Point, at Portishead, a small town on the Bristol Channel. There was a great warship lying in King Road, and his mother told him it was bringing home for burial the body of Lord Raglan, Commander-in-Chief of the Crimean Expedition. She also told him of Alma and Inkerman, and the Charge of Balaclava, and the story of the midshipmite who went ashore and spiked the Russian guns.

Young Weatherly was only seven and not at all precocious, so he did not write "The Midshipmite" then. But the memory of the story remained with him, and eventually he could not help writing the song which Stephen Adams set to music.

Mr. Weatherly is a barrister by profession, and like other busy men, he has written his songs at all kinds of moments. "Nancy Lee" was written one morning at Oxford, whilst he was waiting for an absent pupil. He was teaching at Oxford for some years before being called to the Bar.

Ideas for "To-morrow Will Be Friday" and "London Bridge" came from a drive with Molloy in a hansom cab. "Derby and Joan" was a joint effort of these two, Molloy sitting at the piano composing the melody, while Weatherly sat in the same room scribbling the words. "Deathless Army" was written for a gathering of Crimean veterans in 1901.—Weekly Scotsman.

Those who are introducing the Witness to new homes will please be sure to print the letters E. P. after their signatures when forwarding subscriptions. E. P. stands for Environment Publisher, which, by the way, is the publisher-in-chief so far as your environment is concerned.

Owing to the combined effects of London's smoky atmosphere and the crystallization of the stone work the Parliament building is in a state of extreme mutilation. Hundreds of tons of loose material have been removed and there are still innumerable masses at great heights easily removable by hand. Sir Frank Baines, the distinguished architect, estimates that it would cost £12,000,000 to erect the buildings today, and that the repair would cost about £1,000,000.

Following negotiations between representatives of a large syndicate in which many interests are represented and the Toronto Harbor Commission extending over several months it is announced that arrangements are practically complete for the erection of water and rail terminal warehouse costing in the neighborhood of \$8,000,000 and covering between 12 and 15 acres on the harbor front, to handle American and European products.

During a debate on the unemployment question in the British House of Commons, Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, former Labor premier, declared nothing had done the British business reputation and political intelligence more damage in the United States than the widespread belief there that the unemployment dole in this country is a state charity instead of a state insurance as is the case.

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Sunday Home Reading

THE FORGIVENESS OF SINS

What keeps me singing all the time
Of One who died so long ago?
What has He done that I must hymn
The praises of this Jesus so?

'Tis true His touch made lepers clean,
Gave power to palsied arm and limb,
And sight to eyes that blind had been,
But not for these sing I of Him.

He stilled the strife of wind and wave,
For hungry hosts created bread,
To lips long dumb a voice He gave,
And with His own called back the dead!

Such marvels may and do supply
Seraphic genius with a theme,
But there's a deeper wonder I
Must now and ever hold supreme:

The wonder that He ever left
The bosom of eternal bliss—

That Bosom aching and bereft—
To save a scornful world like this,

The wonder of repentance wrought
My dark, deceitful heart within,
The wonder of His death that bought
A just forgiveness for my sin.

Forgiveness! that's my theme sublime,
The root that feeds each fruitful bough,
Forgiveness is the deathless chime
That sets my thoughts to music now.

It is a mine of wealth unguessed
Where germs of inspiration shine
To deck the robe in which I'm dressed—
His robe of righteousness divine.

And raptures, song hath never told,
Shall thrill me in His home above
While the eternities unfold
His riches of forgiving love.

—Kate McNeill.

he keeps his own. One of the questions facing the young Christian as he goes out into life to try his new faith, is "How am I to be kept from doing anything that would bring dishonor on Christ?" And he is directed to that passage: "He will not suffer thy foot to be moved; He that keepeth thee will not slumber; behold He that keepeth Israel neither slumbers nor sleeps. The Lord is thy keeper; the Lord shall keep thee from all evil, He shall keep thy soul; The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth even for evermore."

Jacob was the very poorest specimen of a saint; but listen to what God said to him on one occasion: "Behold, I am with thee, and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest; for I will not leave thee until I have done that which I spoke to thee of." How many promises are there in those sentences? A lady who had been a faithful follower of Christ had come to old age and weakness. Her memory had begun to fail, and her strength was gradually giving way, but one text she tried to keep in her memory: "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep—" She forgot part of the text; and as the days went past, most of it slipped from her. But one word she kept repeating till the end: "Him, Him, Him."

And He is lovely in the vision He gives and in the hopes He inspires. Paul was a man that saw more suffering than most men, yet he always kept an open way heavenward. He enjoyed life with all its hardships for the sake of Christ whom he loved. And the man who sees farthest, and best, is he who is in fellowship with Christ.

THE SECRET OF HAPPINESS

Canon Hay Aitken, preaching in St. Andrew's Church, Norwich, at the age of 85, said that in the course of his long career as an evangelist he had found that a great number of people, strangely enough, refused to make the great decision because they thought it would rob them of happiness. If they closely examined the lives of truly consecrated Christians, surely they would make no such mistake. Not long ago, the Canon said, he was staying with an earnest Christian merchant in Liverpool. The merchant showed him a photograph of a group of 80 employees, and challenged him to pick out of it those who were known to be thorough Christians. The Canon, in a few minutes, picked out a dozen of the happiest faces he saw, and the merchant said he was right in every instance. The tragedy of the time, the Canon said, was that so many people came to wretchedness and misery through a violent pursuit of happiness, and that so many had no definite object in life.

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See Page Seven

THE WINGS OF GOD

Boaz uses this expression in Ruth 2:12. The wings of God! What a wonderful thought is that! Five times David, that immortal bard of Israel, uses it, and here it is found on the lips of his great-grandfather. Did the boy singer of Bethlehem get it thus? Perhaps it was passed from lip to lip down that pious line, and so, enshrined at first in the psalmody of Israel, it at length became a common heritage of mankind. Observe that we are never exhorted to take the wings of God and fly away. We perhaps would get to ourselves the wings of a dove and fly away and be at rest, or angelic wings we might sometimes seek, or the wings of the morning, but never the wings of God. Jesus said that He would have taken the children of Jerusalem under His protecting care as a hen gathers her flock under her wings, and that is always the idea under the words "the wings of God." Not instruments by which we might escape, but refuges to which we might flee. My head grows dizzy, my whole body is sick, I stagger beneath the appalling heat of the world. Oh, to find the shadow of those sheltering wings!

"In the covert of Thy wings!" God's wings are my hiding place. Scarcely will you find in David a single passage in which these words are used where the idea of refuge is not present. What better security, what place of more perfect peace! Hidden, shadowed, covered, may we not then break forth into singing, "In the shadow of Thy wings will I rejoice." —Rev. James H. Thayer.

BUILDING FOR ETERNITY

All are architects of Fate;
Working in these walls of Time;
Some with massive deeds and great,
Some with ornaments of rhyme.
Nothing useless is or low;
Each thing in its place is best;
And what seems but idle show
Strengthens and supports the rest.
For the structure that we raise,
Time is with materials filled;
Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build.

Truly shape and fashion these,
Leave no yawning gaps between;
Think not, because no man sees,
Such things will remain unseen.

Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the house where God may dwell
Beautiful, entire and clean.

Else our lives are incomplete.
Standing in these walls of Time;
Broken stairways where the feet
Stumble as they seek to climb.

Build to-day then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall to-morrow find its place.

—Longfellow.

A Gipsy's Testimony

A while ago we were introduced to one, Mrs. B., whose story—sufficiently long to fill a book—may be told in a few words. "I can't read books but I know I'm saved. Walking with God for a long time, I've learnt a few things. Before I knew Him I was as ignorant as a post. I never preach, and don't mean to try, although I've recently done a fortnight's mission, where I told the folks what God did for me, a drunkard and a vile sinner! As a result, twenty souls were saved to the credit of Jesus' name. You see, brother," she continued, "mine was no ordinary case. No man could help me; I was too self-willed. The blessed Lord did the whole business Himself; if He hadn't, I should have been like the sow in the mire. As to what followed my conversion, ask my sons and daughters. There's no mistake about it, God is Love whichever way the wind blows! He loved me, brother, a drunken gipsy chit, and, believe me, He'll never hear the last of it!"

The trek of bushmen to the woods has commenced and already a large number are at work. Operators are expecting a busy winter, and so far have had no trouble in recruiting labor. Already supplies to the value of \$10,000 have been forwarded to the camps of the various pulp and paper concerns, and private operators in the Thunder Bay district.

The Grammar of the Holy Spirit

By Rev. J. Lyall, Riverhurst, Sask.

"I am black."—Song 1:6.
"Thou art fair."—Song 4:7.
"He is altogether lovely."—Song 5:16.

These passages are taken from an Old Testament book, that has rarely had a sympathetic interpreter; and it is only one in a thousand, a dweller in the secret places of the Lord. Who can helpfully set before us things new and old out of this treasury?

Saints such as Samuel Rutherford, Murray McCheyne, Hudson Taylor, and Chas. H. Spurgeon, have carried for us refreshing draughts from the great fountain of spiritual truth, and many have drunk and been refreshed. Those three verses put together may serve as a suitable vehicle to express a message that may help some.

The first sentence describes every son of man whatever the shade of his skin may be—black; and black because the sun has revealed the blackness. The first discovery men make on coming near to Jesus is their own defect and sin. Zaccheus made haste and came down; but when he had come down, and come into contact with the great Searcher of hearts, he began to see the blackness of the past, and his lack of resemblance to the spotless character of his guest. When the man with the palsy was brought in and laid before Christ, he felt the kind but searching glances of the great Teacher. The diseased man was thinking of his past, his sin, his blackness, more than of his physical malady. He had come within range of the light, and all the past of sin and shame in its conscience smiting power was present. But He who had the power to forgive spoke the comforting word: "Thy sins be forgiven thee."

It is not without meaning that heaven, the abode of bliss, is pictured as a white commonwealth white-robed angels; saints who have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb; and a great white throne; while the abode of the lost and the angels who kept not their first estate is spoken of as a territory swathed in blackness of darkness, and evil men are spoken of as wandering stars that disappear in blackness of darkness.

The heart of the unrenewed man is blind towards good; and he has no desire to come to the light; lest his deeds should be reproved. If he venture toward Christ, it is by night, and most of his doings have about them a tinge of the night-shade. We live in a world where darkness and light make their appeal to us, and we approximate towards one or the other, and must, during our stay here, become a citizen of one of these. The one is the republic of light, the other is the abode of darkness. There can be no doubt that we in this hurried and palpitating age have lost the sense of sin that has characterized serious minded people fifty years ago.

"Thou art all fair, my love." To the man who has discovered his own sin and guilt, what more welcome word could he hear than that: "thou art all fair." He can scarcely credit it, that all his past is clean covered, and forgotten, and he is able to start afresh by the mercy of God. This is just the New Testament word of the Apostle where he says: "There is therefore now no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus." We are apt to make too little of forgiveness these days. Religion with most seems such an ethereal and unreal thing. It is at the point where we recognize our internal depravity that the divine heart is nearest. When the prodigal said, "I am no more worthy," the father said "Bring forth the best robe and clothe him."

And we are not to think, this is a case of love being blind to the defects and faults of the lover; it is love of the highest order, taking up the poor and the wretched one, and putting the beauty of

the Lord upon them. He sanctifies and cleanses the church with the washing of water by the word, until he presents her to himself a glorious creature not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing, but holy and without blemish.

In the Scotland from which some of us hail they made much in a past day of the imputed righteousness of Christ, and perhaps too little of the imparted righteousness of Christ. If the one is a salutary message, the other is none the less a great cordial. The very essence of the Christian Gospel in the words of Rutherford: "To bring a poor vile sinner into his house of wine":

"He found me the lost and the wandering,
The simple, the sad, and the lone;
He said, 'I have bought thee, beloved;
For ever now; thou art mine own'.

"O soul, I will shew thee the wonder,
The worth of my priceless blood,
Thou art white as the snow on the mountain
Thou art fair in the eyes of God."

May it not be true, as one of our great preachers remarked years ago, we have so few high saints to-day because we have so few low sinners. The tendency to ignore sin has seeped into all our thinking under the guise of charity; hence so few ever come to the place where they hear

Prayer

O LORD, may grace be given unto us that we may detach ourselves from the things that are trivial and settle our minds and our affections upon the things which are vital and eternal. Teach us to live with eternity's values in view, remembering whose we are, and at what price Thou hast redeemed us. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

the sweet words of the Master: "Thou art all fair, my love: there is no spot in thee."

Now we come to the saint's exaltation of Christ. He is "altogether lovely." Commentators have had difficulty in translating this sentence. One version, perhaps one of the most exact, renders it: "As to Himself the concentration of all loveliness." Here we are on safer ground. In the former sentences we were occupied with ourselves, but here with our Lord.

There are good men whom we all admire; and we have heard them spoken of with a pardonable pride as lovely characters; but of none of them could we dare say what we say about our Lord, that they are altogether lovely. And then we have the great men of every age laying their meed of wonder and appreciation at the feet of the altogether lovely One.

He is altogether lovely in His redeeming work. Any man who can devise great schemes, and carry them through to a successful finish, will be considered a wonderful man. Redemption was a colossal task. It demanded one well equipped, it needed one mighty to save. It asked for one willing to undertake it: not power alone, but love and sacrifice could accomplish it. He carried out the contract. He finished transgression and made an end of sin.

And He is altogether lovely in the way

WORST KIND OF BREAD

When Fuller desired to enforce the lesson of commercial honesty, the wrongness and bitterness of being chronically in debt, he asked the question, "What is the worst kind of bread which is eaten?" One replied, "Bread made of acorns." Another replied, "Bread made of beans." But a third said truly, "Bread taken out of other men's mouths who are the true proprietors thereof." Then Fuller observed, "Such bread may be sweet in the mouth to taste, but it is not wholesome in the stomach to digest." And then he prayed: "Lord, grant that though my means be never so small they be my means nor wrongfully detained from others having a truer title to them." There is great need that men should both pray and practice this prayer. To make debts one has no prospect of paying or to continue in debt when one has the ability to pay, even though it compels a more economical life, is dishonest. Paul says, "Owe no man anything, but to love one another." And it has been observed that we cannot love our brother just as well if we owe him money.—Christian Observer.

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MAN PROPOSES, GOD DISPOSES

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS FOR SUNDAY, DEC. 13

Paul had preached the Gospel and established churches in many lands, "from Jerusalem round about unto Illyricum" as he phrased it, and had longed for a chance to preach Christ in Rome also. (See Rom. 15: 19 and 1:9-15.) It is easy to understand how earnestly he must have desired to go to Rome, for Rome was the hub of the civilized world, and any force that could change in any degree the character of Rome would radiate from it in all directions; but Paul was under orders, and the Holy Spirit had kept him fully occupied in other places until the time of his imprisonment.

Paul's epistle to the Romans proves that Christianity had obtained a good foothold in "the Eternal City," as it was called; before he went there, and it may well be that when it was first introduced there was rioting on the part of the Jews, as there was in other cities, and that may have been the reason why the emperor Claudius had commanded all the Jews to leave Rome. (Acts 18:2.) The Jews must have been giving trouble in some way and it is quite possible that it would not have been safe for Paul to go there when he wanted to. But the world had been moving on during the two years and six months which had elapsed between his arrest and his arrival at Rome. The decree issued by Claudius may have been repealed or it may have fallen into innocuous desuetude. At all events, there were Jews living peaceably in Rome when Paul arrived and there was not then any friction between Jews and Christians.

Paul intended to go to Rome as a missionary and from Rome to Spain. God sent Paul to Rome as a prisoner, and kept him there for two years. Spain would have to wait, or to hear the Gospel from other preachers. And Paul found that God's way had been a good way. Writing to the church at Philippi, he said, "I would ye should understand that the things which happened unto me have fallen out rather unto the furtherance of the Gospel; so that my bonds in Christ are manifest throughout the whole praetorian guard, and to all the rest, and that most of the brethren in the Lord, being confident through my bonds are more abundantly bold to speak the word of God without fear." (Phil. 1:12-14.) Because Paul, while under the immediate control and supervision of the officers of the emperor's bodyguard was allowed to preach the gospel freely, other Christians in Rome felt safe in doing the same thing.

Paul was kept at Malta three months (Chap. 28:11.) From Nov. 11 till March 5 navigation was usually suspended, and there was nothing for it but to wait. But three months was not too long to give the inhabitants a chance to learn a new religion, which most of them would not have had any chance to learn, perhaps, if Paul had not been shipwrecked there. And Paul was enabled to work a number of miracles there as evidence of the authority of his message. It should not be forgotten that in speaking of miracles the inspired writers generally call them signs. God's chief purpose in the miracles was to authenticate His servants and their message. (John 14:11.)

Luke calls the inhabitants of Malta barbarians, but that only means that they were neither Romans nor Greeks nor Jews. They were superstitious, of course. Man is by nature religious and peoples who did not know anything about the true God have always invented religions for themselves. When a viper fastened on Paul's hand these people argued that some god must want to destroy him and not having succeeded in drowning him had sent the viper to kill him. And when that failed they thought Paul himself must be a god. Ignorant people are usually far too ready to form opinions, or to change their opinions without sufficient reason. The people of Lystra wanted to worship Paul and Barnabas at first, and yet before very long they dragged Paul out of the city and stoned him. The people of Jerusalem shouted "Hosanna" on Sunday, and on Friday they yelled "Crucify Him!"

On the opening of navigation the centurion put his prisoners on board another ship from Alexandria which had got as far as Malta safely in the fall, but had been compelled to remain there over the winter. Luke notes that the figure-head of this ship was the "Heavenly Twins," as they were called, "Castor and Pol-

lux," the sons of Jupiter, who were the special guardians of sailors. The bright twin stars which are now visible north east of the giant Orion were named after Castor and Pollux.

From Malta they sailed to Syracuse in Sicily, about 100 miles, and after a short stop there, they crossed over to Rhegium on the south coast of Italy. Then they passed through the straits, and sailed north to Puteoli, on the Bay of Naples, about 180 miles. There they found brethren and were allowed to remain with them seven days before beginning their land journey to Rome, a distance of about 150 miles, which the prisoners would presumably be compelled to make on foot. In this journey Paul traveled over the Applan Way, the most famous of all the great Roman roads. It was commenced by the censor Appius Claudius about B. C. 312, and now, after 2200 years, the part of it which has not been submerged is still in good condition. Slave labor cost very little in these old days and they could afford to expend any amount of it in making a perfect road. The road was repaired several times however.

The Christians in Rome having heard of Paul's arrival in Italy, some of them went as far as the forum, or market, of Appius, 43 miles, to meet him. Others met him at the Three Taverns which was nearer Rome and the meeting with these friends cheered Paul very much. Some of the persons to whom Paul had sent special greetings in his letter to the Romans would, no doubt, be among those who came to meet him. (See Rom. 16:1-16.) It seems not unlikely that his old friends Aquila and Priscilla, with whom he had lived in Corinth (Acts 18:2, 3), may have been the leaders in this effort to give Paul a hearty welcome.

It was, no doubt, by some of these friends that Paul was able to send word to the chief of the Jews that he wanted to see them. He always wanted to meet the Jews first, wherever he went, and to make the first offer of salvation through Christ to them, but when they refused, he turned to the gentiles. This course had been clearly prefigured in our Lord's parables of the Great Supper and of the Wedding Feast. (See Mat. 22:1-13 and Luke 14:16-24.) In each case the persons who had been first invited and who refused to come signified the Jews, and the teaching of the parables was that the opportunity which they scorned would be given to others—to persons whom they scorned, as being beyond the range of God's mercy.

"Paul was suffered to remain in his own hired house with the soldier that guarded him." Where did Paul get the money to pay the rent of a house? We are not told. While we know that Paul knew what it was to suffer from hunger and from thirst and from cold and lack of clothing (2-Cor. 11:27), yet he seems always to have had money to travel or to do whatever he felt called to do. There is never any suggestion that he was hindered by lack of money. We know that in some cases he earned his own living while engaged in Missionary work, and we may perhaps assume that he made a practice of doing so. And as he could not go about while in Rome he would have the more time to work at his trade. One can imagine that his friend Aquila, who was of the same trade, may have brought him the necessary materials and may have sold for him the product of his labor. It may be that the Christians in Rome paid the rent for him; but the other explanation seems more likely.

The sudden change in Paul's tone from persuasion to sharp rebuke and warning, when speaking to the Jews, seems harsh, and scarcely warranted by the fact that some of them did not accept his teaching. But we have only the briefest possible outline of his conversation with them. He certainly would not have talked so sharply to them without having strong reason for doing so.

And with this sharp reproof of the Jews, Luke closes his account of Paul's labors. He tells us nothing about Paul's appearance before the emperor or about the outcome of his trial. And that proves that this book of Acts was written before Paul was brought to trial, because it is impossible to suppose that Luke would have left the story in this unfinished condition if he had known the rest of it. And as Luke wrote his Gospel before the book of Acts (see Acts 1:1), that record of the life of Jesus must have been written within thirty years of His crucifixion,

while many of those who had known Him and had seen Him after His resurrection were still alive. For the end of the two years of Paul's residence in his own hired house cannot have been later than A. D. 63.

It is generally believed that Paul was acquitted at his first trial and was able to travel a good deal after that, but was arrested again and put to death.

Paul himself was confident that he would be spared. Writing to Philemon during this first imprisonment at Rome, he promised to pay him what his slave Onesimus had stolen, when he ran away, and he asked Philemon to prepare a lodging for him, "for I trust that through your prayers I shall be given to you." And when writing to the Philippians he

gave expression to the same assurance that he had not yet come to the end of his labors (see Phil. 19-22 and Phil 1:22-25.) And St. Jerome, the greatest scholar in the early church who was careful to get his facts straight, says that Paul and Peter were put to death on the same day in the 37th year after the crucifixion of Christ. If that statement is correct, Paul must have lived three or four years after the end of Luke's record concerning him.

SCRIPTURE READINGS

Monday, Dec. 7—Acts 28:1-10; Tuesday—Acts 28:11-16; Wednesday—Acts 28:17-23; Thursday—Acts 28:24-31; Friday—Rom. 1:1-12; Saturday—Rom. 13:8-14; Sunday—Rom. 12:1-8.

ALEXANDRIA

Now unto thee has come the beckoning hand

To lay thy works of love and mercy down,

And meet The Bridegroom in the Summer Land,

And change an earthly for a heavenly crown.

Though with becoming grace and dignity

Thou didst the world's one highest honor share,

Now, brighter image of the heavenly

Shalt thou, enrapt, before The Bridegroom bear.

A Queen and queenly—yet were ne'er forgot

The tender promptings of thy woman's heart:

The poorest orphan on his fevered cot

Felt, at thy touch, his anguish all depart.

Welcome art thou at Heaven's highest throne,

But Britons grieve, nor do they grieve alone.

—Lyman C. Smith.

WHY DID Jael Kill Sisera?

(By Anis Ch. Haddad, in The Youth's Christian Companion.)

Have you ever come across a satisfactory answer to the question? It is a very great difficulty to Occidentals, and yet, the solution could have been easily found if people had done the simplest thing in the world—gone to an encampment of Bedouins, as I did on March 27th, 1925, when in Galilee, and seen something of their strange life. To a Bedouin nothing would be more natural than Jael's action.

The encampment of the Bedouin is made of thick, coarse material of goats' or camels' hair, dyed black. Tents are always black. Hence Solomon may well have compared them to black eyes in his Song 1:5. The cloth is made by "tent-makers." St. Paul, Aquila and Priscilla were weavers of the cloth from which tents are made (Acts 18:3) The tents are raised on poles of various sizes of the roughest kind and are held up by ropes stretched on all sides and fastened to the ground with long tent pegs, called nails in Judges 4:21. These tents are generally put up and taken down by women, who do most of the menial work, and from constant practice are well accustomed to the huge wooden hammer or mallet and hammering the "nails" deep in the ground. It was with such a nail that Jael killed Sisera.

Tents are always divided into two parts. The front part is for public use, while the women's portion of the tent is curtained off as in the days of Sarah and Jael. No strange man is allowed to enter the female part of the tent. When men therefore are entertained, women pass within and cannot be seen. Yet they can hear and even join in the conversation (Gen. 18:9-15). The various pieces of coarse cloth are often not sewn together, but pinned with small wood pins called "taches" in Exodus 36:18.

In a large encampment the chief's tent is always placed in the very centre, while all the other tents resembling a little village are arranged in rows facing each other; the flocks, unless they are out at pasture, are in the middle. This was done all through the Wanderings of the Israelites in the Wilderness. The tent of their Chief—God's Tent, the Tabernacle, always occupied the centre of the encampment (Numbers 2). The chief's tent is further distinguished by a long spear about 15 to 18 feet in length, fixed in the ground in an upright position. This was done when King Saul sought to kill David (1 Sam. 26). David took Saul's spear and the Israelites thus learned that he must have been quite close to Saul, and near enough to kill him.

To understand the reason of Jael's action, two facts must be borne in mind.

First: The duty of entertaining strangers in the East is an unwritten law, which even the most unprincipled would not dare to violate. Bedouins are most hospitable to strangers. Never in my wanderings have I passed an encampment of

Bedouins without being at once invited to enter and rest. The words they use are somewhat similar to those used by Jael, "Come in, my lord, come in and rest" (Judges 4:18).

The guest will be received with the same hospitality as Abraham showed to his guests of old. Cakes will be baked upon the hearth, a lamb will be slaughtered, the delicious soured milk or leb-ben will be given him to drink. Even if the guest be known to be fleeing from justice, or to be a refugee from some alien tribe he has only to hold on to the tent cords of his host and he is safe and will not be given up, for the laws of hospitality are sacred.

Secondly: No strange man is permitted to enter the female part of the tent. Another unwritten law declares such an one to be guilty of death, and any relative of the camp is bound to carry this law into execution. If a woman allows a strange man to enter her part of the tent she is guilty of death. Now, bearing this in mind turn to Judges 4. Sisera was escaping when he passed Jael's tent. She at once, with true Eastern hospitality, invited him to enter and rest. This she would do with double cordiality, for in the war her people no doubt sided with Sisera and against the Israelites (Judges 4:17). She of course wanted him to enter the public part only. But he wished a good hiding place, and no place could be safer than the female part of the tent, for no Israelite would intrude. So he pushed his way and entered of course, contrary to the wishes of Jael. But she had now been insulted. What was she to do? If she protested, her own instinct told her, the intruder was in despair and would kill her. If she allowed him to stay there, her husband would believe her to be faithless and kill her himself. She therefore took the law into her own hands and while he had fallen asleep she pinned him to the ground.

We are told too in Chapter 4:19 that she gave him milk to drink when he asked for water. The same milk is called butter in Judges 5:26. It was no doubt the butter-milk much used all over the East. This is considered by some as an aggravation of treachery, but it is more likely that she gave him milk, because she had no water. Every traveler to the East knows it is sometimes easier to procure milk than water. Shepherds are found everywhere on the mountains, hills, and meadows and they are always ready to milk their goats and quench the thirst of the weary travelers.

She is therefore called "blessed" in Chapter 5:24, not because she committed a treacherous murder, but because, while trying to defend her character and honor, she had unknowingly rid the Israelites of a great and cruel tyrant.

(Near Syrian Orphanage, Jerusalem, Palestine.)

CHRISTMAS SONG BOOK

A volume of Christmas songs with staff music, compiled by Adolf T. Hanser, and published under the above title by the Sotarian Publishing Co., 105 Florida Street, Buffalo, N.Y., (price 35c.) should be in demand for the approaching festive season. The collection is largely made up of new songs, but many of the best of the old carols are included to the enrichment of the whole. The book can be obtained in quantities at a much reduced rate for the use of churches and Sunday Schools.

After a visit of eight weeks in the United States, Byram Chicejee, a wealthy merchant of Bombay, gave it as his judgment that Western civilization does not deserve the name of civilization, because of its lack of spirituality, which is the basis of all civilization. As to the boasted progress of America, he declared that there is nothing to it if the "spirit" is eliminated. He was shocked by the conduct of American young people, that he would not permit his daughters who accompanied him, to associate with them. But he admitted that these same daughters liked the New York theatres, and attended two performances every day.

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CELLAR VEGETABLE GARDENS

vegetable garden in the cellar is a possibility for every farmer or garden-maker who has a heating plant. It is pleasant to have a nice rhubarb pie in January or February, and even pleasant to enjoy fresh asparagus when the ground outside is covered with deep snow. These are very easy vegetables to force, and give excellent returns for the small amount of time needed to care for them. A considerable amount of rhubarb is forced commercially in the vicinity of our larger towns and cities.

The plants are dug late in the season and made into long piles, where they are allowed to freeze, after which they are stored under cover. The freezing process is deemed necessary, and the plan should be practiced by even the amateur who is forcing only half a dozen plants. The roots are set close together in boxes of earth in the cellar, or even on the cellar bottom, with earth heaped up over them. When the latter plan is followed, it is well to make a little bed by the use of upright boards to keep the earth in place. For quick results a little fresh horse manure is placed under the roots, but this is not necessary, and hardly advisable in the average house cellar. The earth should be sprinkled occasionally with warm water, but not kept soaked.

Rhubarb makes the best stalks only when grown in partial darkness, for which reason it is wise to partition off a portion of the cellar with a blanket, or in some other way if much light enters. It isn't necessary to pay much attention to temperature. The warmer the cellar is, the quicker the rhubarb will grow, of course, but good results are obtained in any cellar which is fairly warm. Grown in darkness the stalks take on a fine, creamy white color, and have very little leaf growth. The best results come when rhubarb is forced after the first of the year, but asparagus can be forced at any time, and some garden-makers enjoy this delicious vegetable almost the whole year round, although, of course, they have to keep sowing asparagus seed in order to have a continuous supply of plants coming along, for the forced plants are too exhausted to be of any use. It isn't necessary to have the asparagus in a dark place, and the few men who force it commercially grow it in a greenhouse, with steam pipes underneath to furnish the heat.

Winter Salads

If you are fond of salads, you will like witloof chicory, which poses as French endive in high-class restaurants and hotels, and brings a long price under that name. In former days large quantities of this French endive were brought over from Belgium in curious little grass baskets, but this trade was largely interrupted by the war, although possibly it has been begun again. Many amateurs have started growing witloof chicory in their own back yards, and find it perfectly easy to handle. The roots should be taken up before the ground freezes hard, several inches of the lower end cut off, if they are very long, and set in boxes of earth in the cellar near the heater. The cellar can be darkened or a ventilated box inverted over the plants to keep out the light, so that the heads will be white and tender. Although not always done, it is a very good plan to place about five inches of fine sand in the box over the roots. The chicory will grow right up through this sand, which will serve to make the heads tight, like those purchased in the stores. Of course, the cutting must be done just where the sand rests on the earth. Don't throw away your roots after they have been cut once. If kept reasonably moist they will make another good growth. If you are fond of French endive and haven't grown any plants in your own garden, you can purchase a few roots for forcing. For that matter, you can also buy rhubarb and asparagus roots, so that even people living in the cities, if they have available cellars, can have a midwinter vegetable garden, and help to cut the cost of living in this way.

Brussels Sprouts and Endive

Many people do not realize, apparently, that they can save their Brussels sprouts when cold weather comes. Oftentimes there are plants containing a considerable number of sprouts which would be destroyed if left out of doors. These plants may be dug up, roots and all, and set in boxes of earth in the cellar or banked with earth on the cellar bottom, with full assurance that the sprouts will remain in good condition, and even grow a little if the earth is kept moist until they are used. Endive may also be taken into the cellar, although it is all the better for a little touch of frost. Endive growing out of doors needs to be tied up to blanch it, but this is not necessary in the cellar, at least if the cellar is ra-

ther dark. The flavor of endive blanched in a darkened cellar is especially good, and this plant often makes a greater appeal when it comes from the cellar than when it is brought from the garden.

FLOWERS FOR FLAT-DWELLERS

A window box takes up little room, and when planted and properly cared for will furnish blooms to gladden the eye, perfume the atmosphere, and recall memories of the blessed land, "the country." Think how little space a box will take up on the window-sill in living-room or dining-room, and then wonder on why you haven't had one, or more there long before this. A flat-dweller may be a landed proprietor in flower-pots or window-boxes at a trifling cost. And the ground isn't taxed.

Boxes should be made, preferably, not more than 12 inches wide and 6 inches in depth, the length being regulated by the sill on which the box is to be placed. As to choice of plants it is sufficiently wide to admit of a great variety. With a root at command, the choice is still greater.

Having obtained your box go to the nearest florist and buy sufficient prepared soil to nearly fill it. First put in the bottom of the box a layer of broken earthen pots. This will permit the water to run off freely, and prevent the soil from getting soggy, or, as the florists say, sour. Then put in the soil from the florist and see that it is well broken up. As to the composition of the soil, it might be best to leave that to the florist, but if you are ambitious to do all the work yourself and take a trip to outlying districts for your own soil, let it be a rich loam mixed with, say, a light fertilizer, but be careful about the fertilizer. The same directions hold good for flower-pots.

In planting seeds in your boxes be careful to have the soil thoroughly mixed and almost pulverized, and it would be best, too, to use shallow boxes for this purpose. When the plants are about two inches high, they may be transplanted to the places they are to occupy permanently.

Of all indoor flowers the geranium is perhaps the most popular. Almost everybody who has a flower-pot, or box, has geraniums. Other flowers that may be grown indoors are the azalea, ardisia, camellias, cyclamen, oxalis, dailanthus, and violets. These are hardy plants. Others of more tender nature are begonia, bouvardias, calla, cineraria, heliotrope, and primrose.

For hardy plants a temperature of from 45 to 55 degrees in the day time and 10 degrees less at night is about right. For the tender plants from 55 to 75 degrees will be required during the day, and they will stand some 10 degrees less at night. By all means get a window-box.—N. Y. Evening Post.

GARDEN NOTES

Chicory and dandelion roots planted in pots will produce a fine crop of leaves for greens in about three weeks in heat. Several roots can be placed in an 8 or 10 inch pot. Set the crowns of the roots even with the surface. The roots can be cut off at the bottom if too long for the pots. Place an upturned pot of the same size over the pot in which the plants are growing and cork up the drainage hole in the cover pot to exclude all light. This will blanch the leaves and make them tender. Otherwise dandelion leaves especially are apt to have a bitter taste.

Now is a good time to make a thorough search for borers in fruit or ornamental trees. Borers can be easily located by the telltale sawdust showing at the entrance of their hole.

Use a wire sufficiently flexible to follow the hole and work it in until the borer is located at the end of the hole, and that will also be the end of the borer.

Leaning trees should be straightened and tied up in place at once. Wrap a piece of old carpet or burlap around the tree and fasten a cord around it; tie the other end of the cord to a stake driven in the ground.

Yuccas in the open should be tied to a point. Collecting the foliage in this manner preserves the heart against inclement weather.

English gardeners place ashes and leaves over hollyhocks to carry them through severe weather. Leaves are good for covering bulbs, but they mat down too hard over perennials, besides holding water that has a tendency to rot the crowns of the plants.

Ploughing under green crops raised for that purpose is one of the oldest

means of improving the fertility of the soil. It was recommended by Roman writers more than 2,000 years ago, and it is a common practice among progressive farmers to-day.

Winter flowers should be forced gently and not rushed into strong heat, as this will mean poor, weak flowers that will fall from the moment they come out of the heat.

Do not delay pruning grape vines. Finish this job at once, as late pruning will surely cause the vines to "bleed," which weakens the plants.

THE SPRING GARDEN

This is the description given to a special form of garden decoration carried out in many large establishments, and there is no reason why it should not be adopted where there are only a single bed or two seen from the house windows. It consists of plantings made during the autumn of bulbs and young things either raised from seeds or cuttings. Those who have not had the space or opportunity to grow these can procure them by the dozen or hundred from nurserymen who make a feature of supplying them. In the pleasure grounds surrounding a mansion a special garden is generally retained for this annual display, and the beds are arranged in some more or less formal design, and planted somewhat in accordance with the lists I suggest lower down. Notable gardens of this description have long been famous at Belvoir Castle and Cliveden.

Perhaps the most widely-grown spring flowering plant is the double snow-white arabis, while the variegated types are much used for edgings; then follow the polyanthus primroses, the showy aubrietias, the alyssums, forget-me-nots, silene, wallflowers, and violas, all more or less forward according to the season. Intermingled with these may be planted certain tulips, which stand up and enhance the value of the lower-growing things which form a sort of groundwork or carpet, and in some cases are very lasting; at any rate, the beauty is there until, as in small gardens, they have to be removed to make way for the summer decorations. As regards bulbous plants, I have only mentioned tulips in the lists, but in gardens where space is confined there seems no reason why the most forward of the other winter bloomers should not be added in reasonable numbers, such as the yellow winter aconite, which often blooms in January, and the snow-drop in February, and the crocus in March, the yellow one sometimes peeping up a month earlier. Anyway, such additions must be left to the inclinations of those who are anxious to enjoy a long feast of bloom.

Bulbs and Plants

The following combinations are very effective in an average season, when they may be expected to display their best favors about the same time.

Tulipa elegans, with a base of double white arabis, edged with myosotis, Royal blue, or dwarf pink silene.

Tulip Duchess of Parma, mixed with yellow wallflower or yellow polyanthus, edged with aubrietia or a ground work of aubrietia Dr. Mules alone.

Tulipa gesneriana rosea, mixed with yellow wallflowers and white arabis.

Tulipa retroflexa, mixed with dark red wallflowers, edged with a band of double arabis. This tulip is conspicuous topping a carpet of phlox divaricata, edged with saxifraga compositi when the situation is a sheltered one.

Tulip Couleur Cardinal, with a base of double white arabis and an edging of red daisies.

Tulip Vermilion Brilliant, mixed among yellow and white polyanthus primroses, or edged or carpeted with double white arabis.

Tulip Golden Crown, mixed with yellow polyanthus and Cliveden blue viola, edged with variegated arabis.

Tulip White Swan, carpeted with Royal blue myosotis or aubrietia leitchlini.

Tulip Cottage Maid, carpeted with aubrietia graeca.

Tulip Artus, violet and La Reine white mixed; tulip Murillo, double silvery pink; and tulip Keizers Kroon, scarlet and yellow. These make pretty beds alone; they bloom rather too early for most of the dwarf things named, although the double arabis often blooms in March and makes an attractive carpet.

A terrific cyclone hit southern India, and according to early reports, 800 persons are believed to have been killed and much property damage done.

ROTATION IN GARDEN CROPS

As you clear up and dig or plough your garden, be sure to keep a clear idea of where each different vegetable has been grown this past season.

In a small garden it is not uncommon to grow two or three kinds of vegetables and no more. The practice has serious disadvantages, for it generally means growing the same kind in the same plot year after year. This crop, whatever it may be, always requires the same food materials and in the same proportions, and it necessarily draws them from the same stratum of soil, which sooner or later becomes exhausted of them. It is quite true that they may be replaced by means of manure, natural or artificial, but even if that were done there would still remain another objection.

Each crop has its own special diseases, whether of insect or fungoid origin, and if it is repeated year after year it has no chance of escaping them, for they become permanently established in the ground. It is because the Irish peasant has, as a rule, only one crop, the potato, that the potato-disease is so widespread and so persistent in Ireland. To get rid of a disease, it is important to change the crop and not to repeat it, if possible, for a considerable time, some kinds of germs being able to exist in the soil for years while waiting for their natural prey. The change should be to a totally different kind of crop. No immunity is gained by following cabbages with cauliflowers or broccoli or kale or even turnips, for all these belong to the same family and are liable to the same diseases. Nor should the change be from one kind to another of similar habit, even though they belong to different families—for instance, from turnips to beet. For if we are safe from infection here, both these crops draw their food materials from the same stratum and continue to impoverish it without utilizing any other, obviously not an economical arrangement. Hence deep-rooting crops should follow shallow-rooting, and vice versa.

The mixed border offers an excellent object-lesson. In it vast numbers of different kinds of plants, packed closely together and rarely supplied with any food but what they can find in the ground, grow well for many years simply because they are different. If plants of the same kind were grown under the same conditions, they would soon be miserable objects.

GARDEN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Lily of The Valley

O. S.—This lily-of-the-valley does not make a true bulb. The buds form at intervals on a rootstock. In planting, we separate the rootstocks somewhat, for they often form a dense mat, but we do not separate the individual pips. They are best reset soon after flowering is over; with us usually in June or July. They make a strong root growth before the ground freezes, and usually there is no interruption in blooming. A sheltered nook, with little sun and a rich moist soil, affords most congenial conditions, but we have this charming plant growing luxuriantly in the shade of large trees, where the ground is rather dry. Along the wall on the north side of a house is another desirable place, and the plant also makes a desirable ground cover under trees. Sometimes it seems hard to establish lily-of-the-valley, but the usual trouble is spring planting of dry roots that have been too long out of the ground. Grass is likely to get into any perennial beds but if lily-of-the-valley does well it will choke any sort of grass for it will grow as thickly as a sod. In separating the rootstocks, for planting pull out any grass roots that may be there.

Tuberose in Greenhouse

Reader.—The tuberose is a beautiful flower, but the habit of the plant is not shapely. As soon as the bulbs are obtained, pot them singly in pots measuring 5 in. across. Smaller sizes than this, unless specially fed, do not give sufficient room for proper growth to produce a strong spike of blossoms. Use good turfy loam, with a fourth sifted stuff from an old cucumber or mushroom bed, and add a little sand. Drain well and pot firmly, particularly round the bulb, as you would a hyacinth. Take some of the strongest bulbs, and stand the pots on bottom heat if possible to flower early. The others can be kept in a cool house to grow on slowly. The first batch, when a few inches high, may be taken to a fairly warm house near the glass, taking care the temperature does not go below 60 deg. at night; if in too dry a spot, red spider will probably attack the underside of the leaves, and give them a sickly color. When too tall for the position they may stand on the floor, as the growth may go up three or four feet. As soon as these are at their best, bring the other lot along in a similar manner. Be careful they do not run up weakly, as it entirely depends upon a good bold growth what sort of flower head follows. The tuberose is one of the most fragrant of flowers, and also among the most decorative.

Only
for One Week
Subscription Offer
See Page Seven

Honeysuckle Screen

D. S. C.—It is difficult to keep a honeysuckle flowering well, and at the same time thick enough for a screen. It is naturally a rover. Cut out annually a few bits of old stuff, and prune generally after flowering, or trim lightly two or three times during summer. Preserve all new wood, and train this as well as possible. It takes a long time to grow a thick screen of anything worth growing.

SAVING FUEL

Whatever fuel you use, make it go as far as possible. Money saved on fuel can well be spent on better foods to cook, and if you cut down your use of fuel, you can help make the supply go around.

To have a fire you must have, besides fuel, air to make it burn. In gas and oil stoves the air supply is regulated by the makers. In coal or wood ranges or cook stoves you must regulate it by means of dampers.

To make a fire in a range, whether coal or wood, close all dampers of the stove and shake the firebox to free it from ashes, dust, and clinkers. Take off the lids over the fire-box, place crumpled paper in the fire-box, arrange kindlings over and around it so that air can pass freely between them, and put on a small shovelful of coal. Light the paper, open dampers Nos. 1, 3, and 5, and put on lids. When the coal glows red, a little more coal should be added, and when the fire is burning well, the fire-box may be filled. If wood is used as fuel, put on a few sticks at a time.

Learn to Manage the Fire

By the proper use of the dampers the fire can be controlled and the heat regulated.

The damper in the ash pit should always be kept open when the fire is burning as it is the best source of air for the fire. Close it only when you dump the grate and when the fire is banked to keep it for some time. However, if there is no stovepipe damper, the damper in the ash pit must be closed to check the draft when the fire burns too hard.

The damper over the fire should be closed when you are starting a fire. If the fire burns too rapidly so that the flames are long enough to reach the back row of lids, open this damper a little bit. This will shorten the length of the flame and give you more heat. If you open this too much it may cool the oven.

When the oven damper is closed the flames and smoke and hot air are forced to pass around the oven to heat it and then afterwards they escape up the chimney. When this damper is open they pass directly up the chimney. As soon as the fire is burning well, close this damper so that the oven will be heated. This will keep the oven so that you can make it very hot quickly by adding extra fuel and will warm your room if the oven door is left open. With this damper closed you will use much less fuel than by allowing the heated air to take the shorter path up the chimney.

The check draft damper in the stovepipe should be kept closed except when the fire is banked.

The stovepipe damper is a most important damper. It can control the amount of fuel burned, as the more slowly the hot air passes up the pipe, the more slowly the fire burns. A great deal of the fuel sometimes merely furnishes heat that escapes up the chimney. Check this escape of heat and burn less fuel by using the pipe damper. If your fire is burning too hard, instead of closing the damper in the ash pit, close the one in the pipe, for it checks the fire much more effectively than the other damper.

If your oven does not heat even with the oven damper closed, it is probably because the air carried around the oven has been pulled through the fire so fast that it has not been thoroughly heated itself and can not heat the oven. Close the pipe damper.

Keep the Range Clean

If the fire-box is clogged with ashes, air can not pass through the fuel to make it burn. If soot hangs on the stove lids, less heat can come through it. A layer of ashes over the top and under the oven keeps it from heating quickly, therefore, keep your range well cleaned out. It is an economy to keep a hard-coal fire over from day to day, especially if the range is used as a source of heat for the room. As a rule a wood fire is hard to keep over but the hard-coal fire can be easily kept. In the evening rake out the ashes, put coal on, and open the dampers until the fresh fuel is burning well. Put on coal until the fire-box is almost full and close all the dampers except the check draft damper in the stovepipe.

Consider the fire when you select food. If you keep a slow fire in your range all day to supply heat for the room, select foods that require slow cooking. Baked beans or peas, roasts, and puddings can be baked in the oven and cereals cooked in a double boiler on the back of the stove. Avoid foods that require a very hot fire for a long time.

Gas, kerosene or coal oil, and gasoline are economical for cooking if carefully used. Never mix two liquid fuels and

never use gasoline in an oil stove, for each requires a special burner. Use all with care.

Ways to Save Gas and Oil

Reduce the number of burners used. You can cook more than one kind of food over the same burner. If you have a colander or a wire basket that fits over an ordinary kettle, you can steam such vegetables as carrots or squash in the colander at the same time that you boil potatoes in the kettle. The under part of the double boiler can be used to boil eggs or small vegetables, while cereal cooks in the upper part. Compartment vessels that have two or three separate divisions fitting together over one burner may be purchased.

Turn the flame down after the boiling point is reached, for water that is boiling fast is no hotter than water that is boiling slowly. When the flame spreads up around the vessel you are wasting fuel. Don't be afraid of relighting the gas, turn it out when you remove the vessel from the burner. Matches are cheaper than gas.

Have a regular bake day. If you bake bread, bake as much as one time as will be eaten before it dries out. Don't light the oven to bake a single dish. If you have a roast for dinner that requires the use of the oven, plan a baked dinner. Beef roast with brown potatoes, scalloped tomatoes, and Apply Betty all could be baked at one time. Or, if you light the oven to bake quick breads or cake, bake fruit or a dessert for another meal. Small ovens that fit over one burner save fuel.

Select foods that can be quickly cooked. Cook in larger quantities such foods as cereals and soups that require long cooking. They will keep in the refrigerator and you will save much fuel.

THE HONEST INDIAN

The honesty of the woods Indian—that is, the Indian of northern Canada—is of a very high order. The sense of mine and thine, says Mr. Stewart Edward White in the Outlook, is strongly forced by the exigencies of the North Woods life. A man is always on the move. It is impossible for him to transport all his goods. The implements of winter are a burden in summer. The return journey from distant shores must be provided for by food stations. The solution of these needs is the cache.

And the cache is not a literal term at all. It conceals nothing. Rather does it hold aloft in long-legged prominence, for the inspection of all who pass, what the owner has seen fit to leave behind. A heavy platform high enough from the ground to frustrate the investigations of animals is all that is required. Visual concealment is unnecessary, because in the North Country a cache is sacred. On it may depend the life of a man. He who leaves provisions must find them on his return, for he may reach them starving, and the length of his out-journey may depend on his certainty of relief at this point on his in-journey. So men passing touch not his hoard, for some day they may be in the same case, and a precedent is a bad thing.

Thus in parts of the wildest countries of northern Canada I have unexpectedly come upon a birch canoe hanging upside down between two trees; or a whole bunch of snow-shoes depending beneath the fans of a spruce; or a tangle of steel traps thrust into the crevice of a tree root; or a supply of pork and flour swathed like an Egyptian mummy lying in state on a high birch. These things we have passed by reverently as symbols of a people's trust in its kind.

The same sort of honesty holds in regard to smaller things. I have never hesitated to leave in my camp firearms, fishingrods, utensils valuable from a woods point of view, even a watch or money. Not only have I never lost anything in that manner, but once an Indian lad followed me some miles after the morning's start to restore to me a half-dozen trout flies I had accidentally left behind.

Mr. MacDonald, of Brunswick House, once discussed with me the system of credits carried on by the Hudson Bay Company with the trappers. Each family receives an advance of goods to the value of two hundred dollars, with the understanding that the debt is to be paid from the season's catch.

"I should think you would lose a good deal," I said. "Nothing could be easier than for an Indian to take his two hundred dollars' worth and disappear in the woods. You'd never be able to find him."

Mr. MacDonald's reply struck me, for the man had twenty years trading experience.

"I have never," said he, "in a long woods life, known but one Indian liar."

THE VERB "TO PUBLISH"

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MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IS TURKISH PASTIME

(By J. N. Essary, Baghdad)

Former occasions have seen the Turks at their grim pastimes of deportation and massacre and a pen picture of one's conception of the events which have recently been reported to the League of Nations from Mosul may be of interest.

Deportation, in fact, is often merely a prelude to massacre for the Turks have found that massacre saves a lot of trouble. In this practice of deportation the victims commonly are first decreed outlawed. This deprives them of every right of citizenship. An even more drastic term is "assi," which places those to whom it applies on the level of wild beasts, to destroy whom it is the duty of every loyal man. Turkish functionaries may be wrong-headed, but they are thoroughgoing, and in this business of deportation, whether called upon to deal with Greeks and Armenians in Asia Minor, or Nestorians and Chaldeans on the Irak border, there has been little variation in practice.

Despair Pervades Villages

For days before the decree is enforced an apathy of despair pervades the threatened community. Neighbors over the hill have been dealt with and even the children know what impends. The little booths remain open and stray Turks and Kurds enter and seize what they will. Then one morning, in the chill of the dawn, soldiers surround the village. An officer orders all into the street and the first duty of the victims is to supply the troops with food and water.

If the village is prosperous the soldiers may stay there until they have eaten all the available food and ransacked every house, collecting property at will. And then the order is given to the deportees to sort themselves for the march. The men are separated from the women and the young children from their mothers. The grown girls are in a group apart—to be seen no more when once on the road.

Tells of Women Buried Alive

Often there are "incidents" even before the start. Monsignor Berre (Archbishop of Baghdad) was witness of many when in Mosul in the last months of the war. In one Christian village he saw a group of women and children thrown alive into a deep pit, which was then filled in. Their friends performed this last task at the bayonet point. Then came the command "Iller!"—forward. Soldiers on either flank urged them on, others behind used the bayonets on the old and the ailing. The outcasts took nothing away—not even food—and the last sight of their homesteads showed them ablaze with all they contained.

For these hapless outcasts there is generally but one fate and the weak among them are, perhaps, the happiest, for they die quickly, while the hale and strong drag on in agony until at length a bullet or a bayonet deals with them. The Christian regions of Turkey in Asia has witnessed many such scenes—and even more horrible—in the past; and to-day, with 50,000 Turkish troops massed along the Irak border, there is a dreadful prospect of the last remnant of the Christian races of Turkey being utterly destroyed.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Quebec won all the grand championships in the cattle classes awarded at the Ottawa Winter Fair. The feature win was made by Alexander MacLaren of Buckingham, Que., who won all first prizes in the ten classes for Shorthorn cattle, including champion and reserve bull champion and reserve females. D. Raymond, of Vaudreuil, Que., won the champion bull and champion female red ribbons with his Holstein entries and R. Ness and sons, Howick, Que., won the main championships in the Ayrshire entries.

Since the opening of navigation—last April—1,094 trans-Atlantic and coasting vessels have entered the port of Montreal, as compared with 1,036 last year. The amount of tonnage represented by these boats is 4,600,287 this year, as against 3,662,210 last year for the same period. There is a very noticeable increase in the number of trans-Atlantic vessels entering the port, while there has been a decrease in the number of coasting ships entering the port.

Canadian oysters are now being used to re-stock the oyster beds of Europe. The wave of popularity that has swept the Malpeque oysters on to the tables of the epicures of the old countries has resulted in a determined attempt to induce their breeding in the oyster beds of France and England. Two shipments have already been despatched from here to England, and France, and further consignments are expected shortly.

Canada is developing a splendid market in Scotland for draft horses of the better class, according to word received from the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Glasgow. Twenty horses were recently despatched from Seaforth, Ont., to Glasgow, and another batch of twenty percherons were lately sent forward to the same Scotch importing firm. Further shipments will consist of Clydesdales for carrier firms.

A LETTER TO SANTA CLAUS

Dear Santa Claus: I know a boy
 Who's trying to be good,
 To help his mother all he can
 And bring in lots of wood.
 He washes, too, behind his ears
 And is prompt at school each day,
 He helps to dry the dishes, too,
 And put them all away.
 He'd love to have some roller skates
 And a fishing rod and line.
 And his address? Oh, well—you see,
 It's just the same as mine.

TELEPHONE POLES

(A Parable of the Day)

As Telegraph wires must be supported by poles, so journalism must be supported by columns of advertising. Each added column of such support may be likened to an additional series of poles to the phone system—carrying the lines of communication and influence so much further.

The average advertiser is a very matter of fact being and loses much through lack of realizing that there is what may be called a "spiritual factor" in everything. He knows something about figures but though he talks much of the quality of his own goods it is only one here and one there who realize that the character of the Witness readers is any different to that of some popular weather-cock paper. Those who do use the Witness regularly know that its readers are, on an average, above the crowd and therefore better worth talking to. Some new advertisers are "trying it out" this week and some did so last week. If they find by enquiries that Witness readers are interested in such commodities, contracts for further advertising will result. But if there is any lack of interest not only will these particular advertisers drop out but they will tell their advertising agencies that "the Witness is no good" with the result that much other business will be lost to your paper. It is so hard to get new advertisers to try the Witness that we hope they will meet with unexpected results. Be sure that in enquiring for catalogues or information you say you are a reader of the Montreal Witness.

If the advertiser withdraws his support from the Witness he may give it to some paper whose publisher is openly or covertly working against the general welfare. Think of that.

Gladioli and Begonias BULBS
 125 Best varieties Gladioli
 100 Best varieties Begonias
 Special Prices for fall delivery
 Catalogue free.
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Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

CUT MACHINERY COST

(By E. A. Kirkpatrick)

It is essential to keep machinery under cover when not in use. A machine shed need not be elaborate or expensive, so as to keep down overhead expenses. A single story building, with shed roof, built either as a lean-to or a separate building, is the most economical type.

You can stow more tools away in the barns or other buildings by removing parts of the machine. For instance, you can remove shafts and wheels of a hay rake and stow in a much more compact space. The time spent in dismantling and setting up again may be well spent.

When put away after a season's use, see to it that a machine is thoroughly cleaned. Dirt and grease should be scraped from all parts which are difficult of access, as they are usually neglected in the field. Kerosene is the cheapest to use to clean off the grease.

The machines should be overhauled in the slack season, and note taken of all parts which should be replaced or repaired. Repairs are apt to be incomplete and hurried if they are not made until spring. Worn gears and bearings should be replaced, and adjustments made to take up the wear. Loose bolts are tightened, and if any are worn, they are removed and new ones put in.

After repairing, give the machine a coat of paint, as this helps to prevent decay of wood, and stops rusting of iron parts. Do the cleaning before painting. Rust may be removed with coarse sandpaper or emery cloth.

These are inexpensive things which any person can do, yet they add tremendously to the life of the machinery, and go far in reducing the farmer's overhead.—The Michigan Farmer.

WHITEWASHING BARN

(Hoard's Dairyman)

Clean out the barn thoroughly, sweeping dust and cobwebs from the ceiling and the walls. All decayed and rotten boards should be removed. If tuberculosis or other infectious diseases are present, soak with water the hardened particles of filth and manure so they can be removed. Scrub all surfaces with a solution of one can of lye to ten gallons of water, using a long-handled stiff brush so the solution does not come in contact with the hands. The barn should then be sprayed with a good disinfectant at the rate of one gallon to thirty gallons of whitewash.

Last summer we observed one of the best methods of disinfection and whitewashing we have ever seen. The power sprayer used by the first spray ring was filled with a solution consisting of 4 cans of lye and 13 quarts of cresol disinfectant in 100 gallons of water. This was sprayed over the interior of the stable and into every crack. Men with stiff brooms, brushes, and shovels cleaned up the manure and dirt that had been loosened by the lye and water. Following this the sprayer was again filled with a solution of 125 pounds Lime (hydrated lime), 5 gallons of buttermilk, and 60 gallons of water. The total cost of all materials was less than eight dollars, and the barn was really clean, well disinfected by the lye and the cresol, and whitewash covered everything. There were some six men on the job, and they did it all in less than four hours.

We give below some other formulas for whitewash:—

1. Mix 50 lbs. hydrated lime with 8 gallons boiling water. Add 10 lbs. common salt and one pound alum dissolved in 6 gallons boiling water. Stir mixture well, adding five pounds cement.

2. Mix 1 1-2 pecks hydrated lime, 2 lbs. salt, 4 gallons commercial lime-sulphur, and 40 gallons water. An ounce of alum to the gallon will lend adhesiveness. A bar of soap dissolved in a gallon of water and added to 5 gallons of whitewash will give a gloss-like paint.

3. Slake 10 lbs. quicklime in 2 gallons water, cover and let stand for an hour. Then add sufficient water to bring mixture to thickness of thin cream.

4. Factory whitewash: A—Beat up a half pound rye flour in a pint of cold water, then add 1 gallon of boiling water. B—Dissolve half pound of common salt in 2 quarts of hot water. Mix A and B, then stir this into a solution of 10 lbs. quicklime slaked in 2 gallons of water.

5. Weatherproof whitewash for exteriors: Slake 62 lbs. quicklime in 12 gallons of hot water, and add 2 lbs. salt and 1 lb. sulphate of zinc dissolved in 2 gallons of boiling water. To this mixture add 2 gallons of skim milk and stir well.

6. Take 20 lbs. of quicklime, 3 lbs of

common salt, and 1 lb of alum. Slake the lime with boiling water until of the consistency of thin cream. To increase the antiseptic properties of the wash, add one-half pint of crude carbolic acid or other disinfectant to each bucketful.

7. To half a bucketful of quicklime add two handfuls of common salt, and soft soap at the rate of 1 lb. to 15 gallons of the wash. Slake slowly, stirring all the time. This quantity makes two bucketfuls of very adhesive wash, which is not affected by rain.

8. Slake quicklime with water, and add sufficient skim milk to bring to the consistency of thin cream. To each gallon add 1 oz. of salt and 2 ozs. of brown sugar dissolved in water. The germicidal value may be increased by adding one-fourth pound of chloride of lime to every 30 gallons of wash.

9. Slake quicklime with enough water to make a thick paste. While it is slaking add a pint of melted lard or other grease and a cupful of salt to a bushel of lime. Add enough water to bring the solution to the consistency of thin cream and strain through a piece of burlap. For chicken house or barn where milk is not made it is advisable to add four ounces of some coal tar disinfectant to every gallon of mixture.

10. An ounce of alum to a gallon of whitewash will prevent its rubbing off. A pint of molasses to five gallons of whitewash makes the lime more soluble and causes the whitewash to penetrate further into wood. A pound of cheap bar soap dissolved in a gallon of water and added to 5 gallons of thick whitewash will give it a gloss like oil paint. A pint of disinfectant is frequently added to each 4 gallons of whitewash.

11. There are on the market preparations that make excellent whitewash and that are not expensive. In many cases these are better than the poorly prepared, home-made mixture.

Wintering Idle Work Horses

When a farmer has efficient work horses he does not care to sell in the autumn the surplus above his winter requirements, because he is not sure of getting equally good animals in the spring. This means that many idle work horses must be kept for a number of months at as low a cost as possible. An experiment conducted at Cap Rouge for five winters with mares and geldings from five to eighteen years of age, showed that the animals did well on one pound of mixed hay, one pound of oat straw, and one pound of carrots or swede turnips for each hundred pounds of their weight. Horses worked hard in the autumn must be brought up to their normal weight before changing the feed, and this should be done gradually over two weeks. In the spring, the same gradual change of feed must be made as work is slowly increased. Two meals a day are sufficient during winter, and if the horses are turned out for a short while on fine days, or every day when protected from the wind, they will be all the better.

THE USEFUL COW

The cow and her kind have contributed more to man's welfare than any other domestic animal. She gives us milk, our most important food, to drink; she provides us with butter and cheese, both wholesome and rich in food nutrients and vitamins; her flesh enters largely into our dietaries; the leather made of her hide covers our feet and provides us with necessities and luxuries in other directions; and finally her bones, blood and offal fertilize our gardens and fields.

But the cow has done still more. In addition to food and protection, her labor has made the earth to yield forth generous harvests. The first crooked stick used as a plough was fastened to the horn of a bull and not to the leather thong attached to the shoulder of a horse. Horses when first domesticated were used to ride, not to work. The cow labored in the field to raise vegetable products for human food, yielded up her milk at night time to give drink and when needed submitted her carcass as flesh for human sustenance. Truly the cow has been and is today our most helpful domesticated animal. We should be kind to her and treat her with good will and respect.—Farm and Home.

The lumber industries of British Columbia are now sending spruce to Boston and New York, fir to Florida and Cuba, all new markets created within the last few months. Demand of lumber from regular fir markets at New York and other Atlantic ports, Great Britain, Asia, Australia and South Africa continues a little better than normal.

WOOD ASHES AS A FERTILIZER

(By Frank T. Shutt)

The ashes of wood have long been recognized as a fertilizer of very considerable value, indeed their use in agriculture is historic. In all countries, including Canada, practising agriculture, they have been highly prized, especially for clover, grapes and fruit trees and leafy crops generally, on sandy and light loams and it was only with advent of the high grade potash salts that their use fell off, though of course, their production in decreasing quantities of late years, owing to the disappearance of our forests, has been an important factor in making it more and more difficult for the farmer in the older settled districts to obtain them.

They are essentially a potassic fertilizer, ashes of good quality, that is, dry, un-mixed with sand, etc., and unleached containing between 4 per cent. and 6 1-2 per cent. potash—the average potash content being about 5 1-2 per cent. This potash is in a soluble form and hence immediately available for crop use; moreover, it exists in these ashes in a condition (the carbonate) much more favorable for the nutrition of plants than in more commonly used compounds and should be worth at least 1 cent per pound more than in the latter. There is in fact no better potassic fertilizer.

In addition to their potash wood ashes contain some 2 per cent. phosphoric acid and from 20 to 30 per cent. carbonate of lime, enhancing their fertilizing value and making them, in a sense, an all-round fertilizer for supplying the mineral elements required by crops. And, further, they correct acidity, a condition detrimental to the thrift of most farm crops. Muriate and sulphate of potash are of no value for neutralizing acidity.

Naturally, genuine wood ashes are somewhat variable in composition, depending partly on the nature of the wood producing them and partly on the care with which they have been collected and stored. Wilful adulteration of a gross character has been occasionally detected in commercial samples, addition of sand and other inert matter and leaching being the most common forms of adulteration.

There is a general belief that ashes from hard woods, as a class, are richer in potash than those from soft woods but our analyses scarcely confirm this impression. As might be expected, woods differ very considerably in their potash content and the ashes of twigs and boughs are much richer than those of trunk woods. Pine and other soft woods as a rule contain less ash than the hard woods and are much lighter in character and it is this latter quality or property we think that has given rise to the common belief referred to. According to our results we cannot find that "weight for weight," the ashes of soft wood are much, if any, poorer than those from hard woods.

Our advice must therefore be to conserve more carefully this home source of potash, not merely collecting the ashes from the house stoves but burning such brush piles, old roots, etc., as may result from the clearing of land, pruning or orchards, etc., and saving the resulting ashes. Storage in a shed or receptacle protected from the weather is essential to prevent deterioration.

From 25 to 50 bushels of wood ashes per acre will furnish from 60 to 120 pounds of potash, the latter an ample dressing for even very light soils. They are not needed on heavy clay loams, indeed their use on such may destroy good tilth and do more harm than good. Their application is best deferred till spring, broadcasting, preferably on a quiet damp day, on the ploughed land and incorporating with a thorough harrowing.

For clover, corn and mangels, they will be found very valuable. Especially are they beneficial for orchards and for grapes on sandy loams. For turnips, mixed with one-third to one-half their weight of bone meal, they have similarly proved advantageous. But indeed there are few crops on light and gravelly soils, as also on vegetable loams inclined to be sour, for which wood ashes cannot be employed with profit.

Canadian Butter at Bristol

According to reports made by Mr. Douglas S. Cole, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at Bristol, satisfaction with this year's quality and improved grading of Canadian butter is expressed by prominent importers in Bristol, one of the most important distributing centres of Canadian butter in the United Kingdom. The Trade Commissioner adds that if Canada keeps on shipping fresh butter, in time it will have an effect on the English market to the detriment of other sources of supply. Mr. Cole states that "increased

quantities of Western Canadian butter are coming into that market, and this new source of supply upholds the high reputation the Canadian product has won in the trade." The Irish exporters were formerly the chief competitors of the Canadian produce in the West of England.

CONDITIONING BROOD SOWS

Getting a good-sized litter of pigs is not all luck. Neither is it all in heredity and the number of places set at the lunch counter. A very important attribute to success in this regard, is management. Swine breeders and students of swine husbandry are quite universally agreed that the care given to the sow at, and for a few days or weeks previous to, mating time, has a good deal to do with the number of pigs she will farrow.

The practice of putting the sow into the pink of condition, what is commonly spoken of as "flushing the sow," in preparation for mating, is coming to be a common practice among swine raisers the country over. This means that the sow is so handled as to bring her up to mating time in a vigorous, healthy, well-nourished condition. She should have plenty of exercise and good forage, and all the requirements of her body should be met by feeding liberally of a well balanced ration.

A coat of grease on those plough shares and mould board, cultivator shovels and other farm machinery of similar nature comes off a great deal easier than a rust coating. It's still not too late to prevent a lot of rust from forming before next spring. Do it now.

Boxes of leaf mould, rich garden loam soil and sand should be placed in the basement now for use next spring when planting seeds in flats and boxes.

One of the best ways to get dairying started in your district is to get an organized movement for dairy calf club work started among your farm boys and girls.

If the ease and inexpensiveness of storing ice and the comfort and handiness of having ice were realized, every farmer would be prepared to put up a supply of ice during the coming winter.

Mr. J. G. Robertson, Live Stock Commissioner, Saskatchewan, points out that while it is advisable to build up a flock of grade sheep they should be purchased with care, not only regarding price, but regarding age and quality, and after they have been purchased, they should be skillfully handled and carefully fed. "There is no branch of farming today that pays as good profits as the keeping of a good flock of sheep," states Mr. Robertson.

The cost of erecting extensive stabling is high nowadays and the subsequent yearly charges for interest, depreciation and insurance are heavy. This is why, since 1915, a number of dairy cattle have been wintered each year at Cap Rouge under single-boarded open-front sheds. Six bulls and sixty-nine heifers thus housed have done very well, and there seems little doubt that the exercise and pure air have been great factors in keeping them in perfect health, as the herd is fully accredited. Care must, however, be taken that the sheds face south, that there are no cracks for draughts, that no weaning calf less than six months old, nor cow in milk be thus wintered. Bulls, dry cows, and all young stock over six months of age will do very well during the coldest weather in these cheap sheds.

Applications are now being received for the Winter Short Course which will open at Macdonald College, January 5th, and close March 19th, giving twelve weeks' instruction in various household science subjects. These include practical classes in cookery, dressmaking and millinery, laundry, housewifery and house furnishings; as well as lectures in nutrition, home nursing and household administration. Classes in either poultry management or horticulture are also included.

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See Page Seven

NEW ZEALAND DAIRY FARMS

(By H. L. Russell.)

American farmers can scarcely realize what pastures mean to New Zealand dairy-men without first hand evidence of their luxuriance. Abundant sunshine and a well distributed rainfall combine to make such favorable conditions for the growth of grasses that the Dominion dairyman has come to rely almost solely on his pastures for the maintenance of his stock. The nearest approach to this degree of luxuriance is probably found in the British Isles where also insular rather than continental climatic conditions prevail. Certainly no extensive region in America begins to approach the quality and character of permanent pastures as have now been developed in many parts of the Island Dominion. But it has not always been thus.

When the English first settled this region the rolling hills and downs of the un-timbered, drier sections were covered with native grasses very similar to those found in Australia. Much of this was of the tussock type (clumps or bunches) of grasses that were of very low nutritive value. These lands were originally put into sheep and beef cattle ranges. Much of the land that is now most productive from dairying has been reclaimed from heavy forest, bracken fern growth, or low shrub. Lands which a few years ago were regarded as quite worthless swamps, in fact, are now under the pasturage system, supporting large herds of dairy stock.

English Pasture Grasses Widely Used

Doubtless the settlement of this country by the English, and the similarity of climatic conditions to that of their home islands, led to the rapid introduction of those grasses that had been found to be so valuable in the production of permanent pastures in the old country. The extent to which this has developed is indicated by the fact that at present nearly 16,500,000 acres are sown to English grasses, while 14,800,000 acres still remain in the native and tussock vegetation, which in the main is still used for sheep. Australia in her history has only sown as yet 3,500,000 acres to these English grasses. The drier climate and the quite frequent disastrous droughts of that continent militate greatly against the possibility of duplicating in that commonwealth what New Zealand has done in her more humid regions. When it is recognized that often nine times as much feed can be derived from fields sown to these English grasses as from similar areas of the native vegetation, it is no wonder that the country is rapidly being laid down to permanent pastures of this English type.

Building Permanent Pastures

Much care is therefore bestowed on the development of the pasture. As it takes years to bring a paddock to its highest state of development, it is of the utmost importance that the right combination of grasses be used in seeding, as well as that the management of the field should be such as to maintain unimpaired its productivity.

The association of different types of forage plants growing simultaneously in the same field is the secret of success in these pastures. Every farmer knows that some soils are better adapted to promote the growth of one plant species over another; that if he plants a combination of different varieties, it will only be a few years before some of the kinds used will have gained the upper hand. It is his desire to handle the field so as to produce a successive growth of the valuable forage-producing varieties. If any of the species die out, weeds are quite likely to come in. These may have some nutritive value, but generally they are much inferior to the definitely selected forage-producing grasses.

The dry period for dairy stock is naturally in the winter time, the animals calving in the spring so as to get the full benefit of the lush pasturage for the flush of production. During the winter season cattle graze out of doors, although, of course, growth of grass is greatly reduced under the lower temperature conditions. Hay and root crops, especially turnips, are then used.—Hoard's Dairyman.

CANADIAN BUSINESS CONDITIONS

(Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Letter)

The upward trend of business activity has continued during the past month and become more widespread with the effective increase in agricultural purchasing power. Tangible figures of production and transportation for October show general gains.

The total yield of wheat in Canada is now provisionally estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 422,327,000 bus., an upward revision of 30,508,000 bus. from the preliminary estimates, due chiefly to better returns from Saskatchewan. This is the second largest Canadian crop on record. While inclement weather in the Prairie Provinces interfered seriously with threshing operations during October, lowering in some districts the quality of the grain conditions became more favorable in November, and threshing was resumed.

The movement of the crop has proceed-

ed with almost unprecedented rapidity. From August 1st to November 5th, 86,856 cars of wheat have been inspected at Winnipeg. Of these 81.9 per cent have been Contract Grades. This compares with 51,644 cars inspected from August 1st to November 6th, 1924, of which 63.7 per cent were Contract Grades.

Western loadings of grain have been the largest on record, and the heavier movement of merchandise and miscellaneous freight both east and west indicates that the process of general merchandise distribution has gone on much more actively than it did in the corresponding weeks of last year. The commercial situation in the west appears to be one of steady improvement. The early advent of colder weather stimulated the demand for seasonal goods, and reports of better business in both productive and distributive lines are general. Collections also have improved.

Eastern Canada has rarely known better average crops. Provisional estimates place the yield of wheat at 24,345,000 bus., and oats at 111,509,000 bus., as compared with 21,397,000 bus., and 114,249,000 bus. respectively last year. Tobacco production is estimated to exceed 15,000,000 pounds, and current prices are remunerative. The grape crop, though lighter than in the previous year, was of excellent quality and satisfactorily marketed. Unseasonal weather, however, inflicted severe damage on the apple crop in the Georgian Bay district, and the loss is estimated to exceed 30,000 barrels. The potato crop is average in yield, but owing to short crops in the United States, ruling prices are substantially higher. General improvement is reported in retail trade, and broadening demands for actual consumption are reflected in increased turnovers in jobbing and wholesale lines and growing activity among the industries.

The iron and steel industry is expanding. Production of pig iron in Canada for October, amounting to 74,013 tons, was more than double that of September, and marked the maximum output in any month since 1924; while the increased tonnage of steel ingots and castings almost trebled that of September. Newsprint production in Canada for the same month reached the record total of 137,506 tons, and for the first ten months of 1925 aggregates 11 per cent more than last year.

The volume of building, as indicated by construction awards, is increasing steadily both in industrial and residential construction, instead of falling off as is usual at this season of the year. The total awards for the month of October were \$29,647,500 as compared with \$21,606,800 for the same month last year.

Production figures of British Columbia fisheries for the current season are particularly gratifying. The total salmon pack of all grades as at September 26th, amounts to 1,459,986 cases, which compares favorably with 1,341,677 cases for the same period last year. Market conditions are better with larger demand from the United Kingdom for first class grades. The halibut fishing also had a successful year. The catch for the eight months of 1925, February to September inclusive, totalled 261,564 cwt., with a landed value of \$2,425,573.

The dairy industry in the west has made remarkable progress during the last few years. Pasturage conditions during the past season have been favorable to large butter production and so far this year the output has increased. Domestic consumption continues strong, while export demand, especially from the United Kingdom, has increased. On November 1st, according to Government figures, there were only 16,811,099 pounds of creamery butter in storage as compared with 33,107,984 pounds on that date last year, a decrease of 49 per cent.

ALBERTA FARMERS CONFERENCE

The Basis of Co-operation With Liberal Government

The basis upon which the Farmer members from Alberta could co-operate with the Liberal government was discussed at a conference of the newly elected U. F. A. federal members of Parliament held in Calgary.

Mr. Robert Cameron, member for Acadia, was appointed by the gathering to present the views of the Alberta members to Premier King. Mr. J. E. Brownlee, the new premier of Alberta, was present. A conference was arranged between the Alberta cabinet and the Progressive federal members to be held in Edmonton. The object of this conference will be the establishment of a co-operative understanding between the federal members and the provincial government. Those in attendance were: Alfred Speakman, Red Deer; W. T. Lucas, Camrose; Mr. Boutillier, Vegreville; Robert Gardiner, Acadia; E. J. Garland, Bow River; H. E. Spencer, Battle River, and G. G. Coote, MacLeod.

In connection with the meeting of the U. F. A. federal members of Parliament, the Albertan said: "Discussing the possibility of co-operating with Mr. McPherson the members came to the conclusion that the Conservative leader's attitude on the

tariff and upon western freight rates made joining with his party an impossibility. As far as the Liberal stand on the tariff was concerned they were inclined to the opinion that little could be expected in the way of immediate tariff changes.

"There were three points upon which the U. F. A. members felt that they could seek to co-operate with Premier King and the Liberal party with some hope of success. These were the establishment of a system of rural credits; the introduction of the single transferable vote; and the transference of the control of national resources to the provincial governments, a move which would place the right to develop the Spray Lakes power project under the control of the Alberta government."

Ralph Connor Urges Sinking of Political Differences

The suggestion that the leaders of the three political parties in Canada sink their differences of policy and form an agreement for the carrying on of the government to the best interests of the country was thrown out by Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor) of Winnipeg, at Toronto. Dr. Gordon stated his belief that a deadlock existed at present, and that unless the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen and Robert Forke place country before party, the welfare of the Dominion would be impaired. He did not advocate the formation of a coalition, but so long as there were three groups, none of which was able to dominate its fellows, the leaders should make an arrangement to give essential business its proper attention.

BANK OF MONTREAL ANNUAL REPORT

The outstanding features of the annual report of the Bank of Montreal for the fiscal year to October 31st are certain to engender confidence in the general situation. The total assets, which now stand at \$755,147,876, show a gain of \$36,953,076 as compared with the end of the first six months, when they amounted to \$718,194,797; and there is a marked gain in current loans in Canada, indicating that manufacturing interests, due to larger orders, have been seeking increased accommodation. The features of strength are provided by liquid assets of \$450,459,068, equal to 66.37 per cent of total liabilities to the public, and cash holdings of \$103,829,406, equal to 15.30 per cent of public liabilities.

Included in liquid assets are total call loans and balances with other banks of \$152,262,528, as compared with \$159,444,531, at the end of the half year.

Total current loans are \$270,087,143, as compared with \$260,535,065, and of this, total current loans and discounts in Canada have increased to \$225,219,598, from \$211,096,703.

The last half of the year has also shown considerable growth in deposits, the total now standing at \$631,454,427, as compared with \$604,851,114.

The profits of the year, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, have permitted of the payment of the regular dividends and usual bonus on the larger capital, and of an addition to Rest Account. Profits amounted to \$4,604,962, as compared with \$4,454,504 for the previous year, and, added to the balance of Profit and Loss, brought the amount available for distribution up to \$5,266,548. This was distributed as follows: Dividends and bonus \$4,161,671, and provision for taxes, Dominion Government, \$291,359, leaving a balance of \$913,488. From this amount there was transferred to Rest Account \$316,700, leaving a balance to be carried forward of \$596,788.

Following the acquisition of the Molsons Bank, the Capital has been increased to \$29,916,700. At the end of the previous year Capital and Rest Accounts stood at \$27,250,000.

The Boston and Maine railroad has removed the embargo on the loading of potatoes for the Boston market.

FOX PUPS

Farm for profit and ease with some of my high-grade pure P. E. I. silver-black foxes—Dalton and Tuplin strain—registered and tattooed by Canadian National Live Stock Records, Ottawa. Every pair of foxes in my ranch breed and saved their litter this spring, with an average of four pups per pair. This is 200 per cent on investment, and still have the breeders. What other line of farming can compare to it? There is no secret or trouble for any careful person to raise them. Price \$500.00 per pair.

I will give instructions how to build ranch, care for and feed foxes, and if instructions are followed, where two or more pairs of foxes are together, I will guarantee every pair of foxes I sell to breed and save their litter, or I will refund one-third the purchase price July 1, 1926. This leaves them below pet value, so you are taking no risk. Will also ranch your foxes if you wish. Order quick as this offer will not appear again.

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10 Dorset Horn Ram Lambs fit for service.
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For rest or play, winter in Canada's own land of equable climate. In Vancouver and Victoria you may play golf on splendid courses, motor on smooth highways, revel in the luxuriant foliage and charming vistas of mountain and sea.

Or holiday amid the romance and beauty of California, region of perpetual summer, where palm-bordered highways and leaf-bordered bridge paths are fanned by balmy breezes, laden with the perfume of growing fruit in the orange groves. Here velvet-smooth golf courses, shaded tennis courts, flowered boulevards and warm, sandy beaches combine their appeal in a land of incomparable loveliness.

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Gay and sparkling land of tropical flowers, bathed in glorious sunshine; where one may play or rest in a well-nigh perfect environment. Golden beaches, fringed by stately and exotic palms, look out on the broad blue ocean. Golf courses, excellent beyond criticism, broad motor highways, historic landmarks, and charming resort hotels make Florida truly a heaven for the world-weary.

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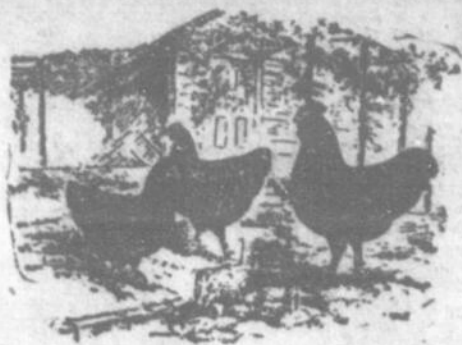
130 to Select From—Six of our 1923 females, in 1924, produced and raised to maturity 33 pups and this year again produced 29, while another five females of this strain (last year's pups) gave us 26 pups this year—55 pups from 11 females. One of our females gave six pups when but a year old in 1923; in 1924 she repeated with another six; while their daughters, last year's pups, are this year raising six pups. That is the kind to start with. Write now for particulars, prices, etc., of the 74 pups we have on offer. Canadian National registration.

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SOME POPULAR VARIETIES

(By a Scottish Expert)

The poultry industry has advanced by leaps and bounds during the last seven years, and during that time, fashions have changed a good deal as far as breeds of poultry are concerned. Variety adds savor to any industry, and it is not surprising that poultry men make an endeavor to boost their special favorites, though very often this is done at the expense of others.

All the later varieties that have gained popularity to any degree are what are known as lightbreeds, built for egg production, except perhaps the Barnevelder, which, however, is very nearly a light breed, except for its pedigree. The modern breeds that have made most progress recently are the Barnevelder, the Buttercup, the Campine, and the La Bresse.

Economic Properties

All these breeds have been boomed on account of their economic qualities. They have been specially bred to lay, and when scientifically handled, they have readily responded. These fowls are excellent foragers, and are not heavy eaters, two points of great importance to the commercial egg farmer. Fowls that have to lay aside a big portion of the food consumed for their own frames, can never compete with the small, lithe egg machines that seem to turn 90 per cent. of their daily ration into edible eggs.

Buttercups, Campines, and Bresse are all built on similar lines to the ubiquitous Leghorn, a variety that can never be crowded out. They, however, supply a different outward aspect, and their pleasing coloring seems to ease the eye of the poultry man, which is certainly in their favor.

When specially selected and a strain gradually built up, their output of eggs compares favorably even with the best of the Leghorns. They all lay a fair-sized marketable egg, and some of the Campines lay specially large eggs. It is, however, generally conceded that there is nothing better than the two-ounce egg, and the consumer demands no more for his money.

Backyarders and those who keep small flocks for their own use are specially delighted if they can produce eggs a trifle above the average size. Campines are specially suited for this purpose, although care must be taken that the birds purchased are from the proper strain.

Dual Purpose Fowls

The Barnevelder is designed, both for table and egg producing purposes. It is seldom that the heavy breeds score as egg producers, if exception is made of the Wyandotte. The Barnevelder has, however, lived up to its Dutch reputation. On the Continent special laying tests are being carried out for Barnevelders alone, and the results have been very gratifying.

The variety has thoroughly "caught on" in Britain, which was clearly demonstrated at the great London Dairy Show last month, when an entry of just on one hundred was secured in the two classes provided. It is, however, what may be classed as a medium-sized table fowl, as those who are handling it now, do not desire a big bird. Increased size, they calculate, would mean a diminished egg output.

This Dutch variety has supplied the London markets for many years, with a beautiful, shapely, dark brown egg of capital size. Such eggs have a very handsome and tempting appearance, which goes a long way in keeping them in constant demand.

Strange to say, this color factor must not be lost sight of when selecting birds for the breeding pen, otherwise the great depth of color will disappear. It has also been found that at the end of a heavy laying session, the color of the eggs produced becomes very much paler, and it does not improve until the hens have had a rest.

The Barnevelder has a big future before it. It has one drawback—viz., its somewhat sombre coloring. It will never become a popular exhibition bird, but will always remain a prime favorite with the utilitarian breeder.

There is only one method of getting a profitable flow of eggs during the winter season. The house must, of course, be high, light, and dry. A ration possessing all the essential elements of maintaining the flock and egg production must be abundantly supplied. Do not neglect succulent feed; it is very important.—Leo. C. Reynold

SMALL EGGS AND LARGE EGGS

The small egg problem is becoming more and more pronounced the longer the breeding for high egg production is continued. Such is the testimony of the Dominion Poultry Husbandman in his Report for 1924. A bird that does not lay eggs that average 24 ounces to the dozen cannot be registered, no matter how many eggs she lays. Official records do not show that because a hen lays a large number of eggs she must necessarily lay a small egg, but they do show that unless careful selection is followed there is a decided tendency for the size of eggs to decrease as production increases. Where breeding for increased production, even from birds that show a number of generations of large egg birds back of them, there is, says the report, a constant cropping out of individuals that lay small eggs. These birds should be discarded, as liable to produce their like. The importance of using the greatest care in selecting a male to head a flock to see that he is from large egg stock cannot be well over-estimated, concludes the Poultry Husbandman.

SIMPLE REMEDIES

Well cared for and well regulated flocks sometimes get off feed. The birds appear drowsy, sit around the poultry house, and do not care to eat. Such birds should be starved for a half day and then given a moist, warm feed of mash containing a simple, easily mixed—home-made tonic. This tonic mixture is made up as follows: Pulverized gentian, 16 oz.; pulverized ginger, 4 oz.; pulverized salt peter, 4 oz.; pulverized iron sulphate, 8 oz.

Use only 3-4 to 1 1-2 table-spoonful of the tonic to 4 qts. of dry mash moisten-

ed which will be enough for 100 hens. The ingredients of this tonic may be purchased at any drug store.

This same treatment often is of great help in the treatment of flocks with indigestion. For the first week after the trouble has been discovered, add one teaspoonful of Epsom salts to each quart of drinking water.

Epsom salts are probably the poultryman's greatest ally in the care of poultry. During the winter months when the fowls are very likely not to get enough exercise and when their supply of green stuff is insufficient, it is a very satisfactory method to give Epsom salts in the moist mash once each week at the rate of 1 lb. of salts to 100 birds. Dissolve the salts in the water and then mix the mash with this water. In this way the salts will be distributed throughout the mash.—O. A. Hanke.

TURKEYS FOR CHRISTMAS

Mr. W. Waldron, of the Co-operation and Markets Branch, in Saskatchewan, is notifying poultry raisers that they should without delay take steps to ascertain whether they can make up a car lot of dressed turkeys, and outlying the assistance to voluntary turkey pools which the department is prepared to render.

Forms of agreement for delivery, to be filled in by individual shippers and returned to the local association, will be sent on application, and arrangements may be made for demonstrations in killing and plucking, at points where no previous shipments have been made.

The department will supply posters free of charge, but other advertising expenses, and local charges against each car will be met by each shipper.

In order to establish pool prices for

each grade and weight, it is necessary for the proceeds of cars sold to be paid in to a central office, and the Provincial Treasury has agreed to receive all payments. The only deduction to be made by the department will be half the salary and expenses of the inspectors employed on the work and this will be pooled and equalized against each car. Last year this worked out at approximately half a cent. per pound. Immediately a pool selling price has been arrived at, a cheque will be dispatched to each local association by the Provincial Treasury covering their shipment and the association, after making provision for the local charges, will then distribute to the shippers so that the entire pool, including both shippers and those furnishing supplies, will be paid by Christmas. It is on the distinct understanding that this will be done that the department is able to arrange for paper and boxes to be supplied on credit. Freight is usually paid by the purchasers and deducted from the amount sent forward.

FATTENING TURKEYS

Don't confine your turkeys closely in the fattening period. When the time arrives for the process, which should be four weeks before they are required for table use, start feeding gradually with mashes and whole grain. Feed the mashes in the morning and at midday and the whole grain in the evenings. The reason for feeding the latter late in the day is that if mash formed the evening meal the birds would become very hungry before morning. In giving this counsel Mr. A. G. Taylor, Poultry Husbandman at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, says that the mash should be made of equal parts of ground oats, barley

From the same hatch - but what a difference in growth!



Both these Brahma chicks were 5 weeks old when photo was taken, and both were hatched artificially from the same hen's eggs, in the same tray of the same incubator. The larger one was fed from his fifth day on rations containing Chickadee Yeast Food. The smaller one was given the same rations identically with the exception of Chickadee Yeast Food. Vitamines made the difference!

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Proper feeding makes all the difference in the world with poultry. And, in recent years, it has become established that there is no substance that is so reliable a source of essential vitamins as Pure Dry Yeast. And that's what gives Chickadee Yeast Food its marvellous power to promote growth, prevent disease and increase production—its richness in vitamins. It is a yeast product made by the makers of the famous Royal Yeast Cakes. You feed it in the growing or laying mash—wet or dry. And you begin at once to get the results you want—healthier, stronger, more productively profitable poultry.

Just Try It!

The cost is low—results are quick and sure—cut off the coupon below, pin a dollar bill to it and send to us. By return mail you will receive a 1½ lb. Can—and a trial will convince you.

Poultry Dept.,
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TORONTO, CANADA

meal, cornmeal and wheat bran. Ground buckwheat can be used instead of the ground barley if desired. The ground grains should be mixed thoroughly before moistening and the mash fed in a moist condition, but only enough water or skim-milk being used to make the meal stick together and not to become sticky or sloppy. Moistening the mash about two hours before feeding. Whole corn is about the best grain for fattening, but only sufficient should be given that the birds will clean up nicely before going to roost and if the weather is not cold extra care should be taken. Provide fresh water and grit in abundance, concludes Mr. Taylor in his remarks on the subject.

The keys to success in managing the farm flock are cleanliness in and about the poultry house; sunshine in the building, which means lots of south windows; fresh air without drafts; and plenty of good, wholesome feed.—O. A. Hanke.

A common cold is the cause of much disease in the farm flock at this time of year. Whenever a bird is found wheezing or with a running nostril, it should be removed from the remainder of the flock to a warm, well ventilated room. Some birds will rapidly recover from colds if attention is given soon enough.

The only way to prevent the deadly inroads of cold and roup is by means of a fowl with a strong constitution. Those flocks which have been poorly fed and cared for during the past summer and fall are most likely to have colds and roup now.

When roup in virulent form attacks the flock it is best to kill the infected birds and bury them deep. Potassium permanganate crystals should be placed in the drinking water, in clean vessels, making it wine-colored. This serves to prevent the further spread of the disease.

DIVERSION OF GREAT LAKES

Right Requested by Mississippi Valley Association

The right to divert water from Lake Michigan at Chicago for navigation purposes in the Illinois and Mississippi rivers was asked of Congress in a resolution passed by the Mississippi Valley Association. The association did not specify how much water would be needed and the resolution as reported did not take into account the international ramifications which would accrue to the request.

Other resolutions passed requested President Coolidge to aid the association in obtaining prompt adoption of the inland waterway program now before Congress, and asked Congress to authorize preliminary survey of all the streams in the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio river valleys.

The attitude of Canada toward the diversion of water at Chicago has been that the terms of the international agreement permitting the diversion of 4,000 cubic feet of water per second should be strictly adhered to. The Dominion Government has frequently placed its view before the Government of the United States through the British ambassador at Washington, and at the hearings before the Supreme Court of the United States last year of an application for increased diversion, the Government of Canada was represented. In the matter of the St. Lawrence, Canada has always acknowledged certain general equal rights of navigation and power development with the United States. These two phases of the St. Lawrence River development scheme are at present under examination by an engineering board appointed by the two governments.

More Alberta Coal for Ontario

Hon. Charles McCrea, Ontario Minister of Mines, announces that the Ontario Government would make a further effort to secure additional coal from the Alberta fields in view of the expected shortage as a result of the United States strike. Not only will the Government urge on the Canadian National Railways the necessity of receiving the remaining tonnage of the original 25,000-ton trial order, but they will also ask for additional coal under the old rate of \$7 a ton.

German Goods Declined

"I want to say here and now that if any advisory committee buys German goods and charges them up to the board, they will not be paid for," declared Mr. M. C. McBrien, chairman of the Toronto board of education, referring to the stand taken by the advisory industrial committee in refusing to exclude entirely the use of German goods in the technical schools. The matter was brought to the notice of the management committee.

With an unusually heavy list of passengers, the Canada, of the White Star-Dominion line, left port at daybreak on Friday morning. This is the last passenger liner to leave Montreal this season.

CHICAGO WINTER FAIR

The Farmers of Canada are largely represented at the International Livestock Exposition and Hay and Grain Show, Chicago, in competition with the best that exhibitors from the United States can produce. Last year Canadian exhibitors swept the boards in the hay and grain show and also won some of the most coveted prize ribbons for horses, cattle and sheep.

Advices received from Argentina say that heavy damage to the wheat and oats crops has been done by violent hail storms in sections of the provinces of Santa Fe and Cordoba and the northwest portion of the province of Buenos Aires.

The British Board of Trade committee's report upon applications for protective tariffs under the Safeguarding of Industries Act recommends duties on packing and wrapping paper, cutlery and various classes of gloves other than those made of silk or artificial silk.

"I have never been convinced that the advantages of a deep waterway from Montreal to the Lakes would outweigh the disadvantages of demurrage," said E.W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in an interview with the Toronto Star. "I am not satisfied that oceangoing boats could afford to make their terminus at the head of the Lakes instead of at a Canadian seaport owing to the delays involved in long trips through the canals."

Signs of improving business continue to appear in the reports published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Out of six indicators of basic conditions recently published by that office five show an upward trend. The single exception is building. The indexes that show upward movement are railway loadings, employment, pig iron, exports and imports.

Subscribe under the special rates offered for one week only—See page 7.

LOVE LETTERS

A Wonderful Influence Alta., Oct. 26th, 1925.

Dear Sirs: I am enclosing two dollars to extend my subscription to the Witness for a year. The Witness is surely a wonderful influence for righteousness in Canada. We find it as ever a necessity in our home and family. Yours sincerely, Rev. Fred Miller.

250-S Only One Objection Sask., Oct. 24, 1925. John Dougall & Son, Montreal, Que.

Dear Sirs: I do not want to be without your paper—especially do I appreciate the stand you take on the temperance question. My only objection is that you are on the wrong track politically. Yours sincerely, W. T. Bishop.

Gananoque Public School (J. C. Linklater, Principal) Gananoque, Ont. Nov. 6, 1925.

John Dougall & Son, Montreal. Dear Sirs: Enclosed herewith please find Express Order for \$2.00 to renew my subscription for the Montreal Witness and Canadian Homestead for one year. Even the loss of one copy would be a real disappointment. During my one year's reading of the Witness I have learned to value it very highly. Yours truly, J. C. Linklater. Ingersol, Ont., Nov. 8, 1925.

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

FARMERS' WANTS & SALES

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-order rate of two cents per word per insertion (minimum charge 10c. per insertion). SIX consecutive insertions will be given for the price of FOUR (minimum rate for six insertions one dollar). A number or a single letter is counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made. Copy for insertion in these columns should be in the "Witness" Office not later than Friday morning to secure proper classification in following Weekly Edition.

POULTRY

POULTRY, EGGS, FEATHERS WANTED. Highest Prices Paid. Write for price list. We loan crates. A. STORK & SON, 17 St. Patrick's Market, Toronto. Live Poultry of all kinds. Newlaid Eggs, Dairy Butter, etc. Write for price circular. GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO., Ltd., Montreal. 47-6

DUCKS

White Pekin Ducks. May hatched. \$2.75 pair or \$3.75 trio. Cash with order. W.M. GODDARD, Manotick, Ontario.

GEESSE

Large Toulouse Geese from prize winners Barred Rock pullets bred-to-lay. April May hatched. FRED. ROSS, Kinburn, Ont. 45-6 Pure Bred Toulouse Geese old and young. Extra Large. Priced reasonable. ARTHUR McJINCHIEY, Varna, Ont.

GIANTS

Jersey Black Giant Cockerels, pure Wilburthan strain. Beautiful large, healthy birds, from good laying stock, \$3. W. RUDSDALE, Glen Tay, Ont.

LEGHORNS

Quality Bred-to-Lay S.C. White Leghorns. May hatched pullets \$1.75 each. Choice yearling hens ready to lay \$1.50 each. Large vigorous, unrelated cockerels weight 4-12 lbs. \$3.00 each. EDWARD DOOPY, De-Lux Poultry Plant, Cobourg, Ont. 48-2

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Barred Rocks, laying strain, April pullets, \$1.75; cockerels, \$2.00. WILLIAM LOUCH, Bolton, Ont. 48-6

TURKEYS

Pure Bred Mammoth Bronze turkeys. Toms \$8.00, Hens \$7.00. Early May hatched. (Quality Guaranteed). Mrs. JAS. HUDSON, Morton, Ont. 47-2 Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Prize Winning Strain. (Miss) W. E. CUMMING, Mountain, Ont. 47-9

MISCELLANEOUS

Black Rosecombs, one trio and three pairs. Prize Stock. Apply J. KNAPMAN, 196 Balsam Ave., South Hamilton, Ontario.

WYANDOTTES

For Sale. A Few Choice, Bred-to-Lay White Wyandotte pullets, ready to lay, \$2.50 each, also choice Breeding Cockerels, \$3.00 each. F. FEVEZ, R. R. 5, Hamilton, Ont.

LIVESTOCK

DOGS

Trained and Untrained Fox Hounds for sale. JOS. SURPRENANT, Adamsville, Brome Co., Que. 39-13

For Sale—A litter of Pure-Bred Scotch Collies, bred from the very best cattle dogs obtainable; with splendid markings. Male 8, female 4. DANIEL GREIN, Ayton, Ont. 47-6

GOATS

Registered Saanen Does, bred to "Columbia Bonore" of unexcelled milking lineage, fifty dollars up. HENRY R. DUKE, Walker's Point, Ontario. 47-6

Surplus Sale, Pedigree Anglo Nubian Milk Goats. Prize Winners at Canadian National. Prices moderate. Write EDWARD BLAQUIER, Route 9, London, Ont.

RABBITS

Chinchillas.—Booking orders for large importation of pedigreed youngsters and breeders. Order now. ENTERPRISE RABBITRY, Summerside, P.E.I. 43-6

Pedigreed imported chinchilla rabbits, young stock \$20 per pair. Trio \$30, proven breeders \$40 per pair. ARTHUR STRANCH, New Hamburg, Ont. 43-6

Chinchilla Rabbits, 4 and 6 months old, from true to color breeders. \$20 and \$25 per pair. Geo. W. Wilson, Heyden, via Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Ferrets, finest strain, hundreds to select from. Get my price list and literature before buying. SUNNYSIDE FUR FARM, Elmwood, Ont. 46-7

FOXES

Silver Black, and Alaska Blue Foxes. REID BROS., Bothwell, Ont. 25-24

4 Pair Proven Breeders (Registered) Silver Black Foxes. 2 Pairs pups. Registered. At bargain prices. F. B. ARMOUR, Middleton, N.S. 43-6

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, Quebec. 46-6

Registered Leicesters for sale.. Ram and Ewe lambs, yearlings and aged ewes. Clarkson and Whitelaws breeding. Reasonable prices, also large Berkshire pigs both sex of breeding age. DOUGALL CUMMING, Russell. 47-2

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE

Hulbert's Story of the Bible. Hulbert's Life of Christ. Kraft Leather Bound. Make handsome Xmas Gifts. Order H.M.A.H., 398 Huron St., Toronto. 48-3

One Dozen Mantles and one generator for your gasoline lamp or lantern for \$1.60 (postpaid). Bailey's Hardware, Lanfane, Alberta. 45-6

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.

12 High Class Booklet Christmas Cards with Envelopes 75 cents postpaid. VICTORY CARD CO., P.O. Box 931, Montreal. 43-8

Wool Comforter Batts—Pure white, fluffy, incomparably delightful; large sample, \$1.25. Georgetown Woolen Mills, Ontario. 45-6

Choice Christmas Cards, 10c., 20c., 30c., 50c., dozen; 20 folders 25c. Crescent Co. 401 Yonge, Toronto. 46-6

HEAVEN AND HELL Swedenborg's, great work on the life after death and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25c. postpaid. W. B. LAW, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto. 47-6

FARMS FOR SALE

PROPERTY FOR SALE

General Business and Meat Market For Sale—Border cities; stock small; large turnover; 3-year lease; splendid store; dissolving partnership. J. WHITNEY, Sandwich, Ont. 44-6

Cheese Factory—Well located in Eastern Ontario. New boiler, all machineries in good condition. This year 35 patrons. A real opportunity, cash or terms. Can be seen in operation. Write for particulars and reasons for selling, to P. A. L., Post Office Drawer 120, Alexandria, Ont. 44-6

Cheese and whey butter factory For Sale 250,000 lbs. cheese, \$1,200 butter, at Ernestown Station.—J. W. Metzler, Napanee, Ont. 45-7

200 Acre Farm—Unexcelled—sacrifice; rare opportunity. Write for particulars, A. L. SHANTZ, Kitchener, Ont. 47-6

100 Acres, all tillable, clay loam, situated quarter mile from Bishop's Mills, near school and cheese factory. Stone house, good frame outbuildings, 600 strawberry plants, twenty tons of hay included. Price \$3,700. One thousand John. ROBERT CROZIER, Oxford Station, Ont. R.R. No 2. 47-2

\$8.00 an Acre. To wind up an estate. Quarter section. Virgin soil. Chocolate loam, in central Saskatchewan. All arable. For particulars apply to J. A. LEITCH, 11425, 95th Street, Edmonton, Alta. 48-3

100 Acres—One of Huron County's choice productive farms; level, well drained; red brick house, basement, barn and shed, silo, garage, sugar bush; handy to schools, town, station, highway; also 75 acres pasture. WM. PEARCE, Hensall, Ontario.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

For Sale. Beautiful old country home, adjoining Village Scotland, Brant Co. 87 acres very best soil, splendid brick house, surrounded beautiful maples. Large barn good condition, never failing supply of pure water. Orchard 4 acres. Unexcelled location, five minutes High and Public Schools, churches, stores, railway, etc. 11 miles Prov. Highway excellent market Brantford. Apply B. M. MALCOLM, 20 McRae St. Niagara Falls, Ont. 47-6

MISCELLANEOUS

Hand Painted Xmas Gifts — Cushion tops, centre pieces, table runners, dresser scarves, buffet sets, etc. Beautifully painted floral designs. Price, delivered, \$1.75 each. Designs painted on goods sent to me. \$1 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. MRS. L. DENHAM, Gilbert Plains, Manitoba.

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, Oshawa, Man. 44-13

Buckwheat Honey—Finest quality I have ever produced; equal to Clover Honey; 9 1-2 cents per pound. Sample on request. C. A. ERVIN, Dunnville, Ont.

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

For Sale—Manitoba Honey of Finest Quality. Prices on application. Rev. W. BELL & SON, Roland, Man. 47-6

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High Grade hand-made piano and chromatic accordion. Save duty by buying Canadian products. E. C. SYLVESTRE, 597 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg. 47-6

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Highest prices paid for postage stamps used before 1887. Single or on envelopes. J. W. ROSS, 719 Parade St., Erie, Pa. 44-6

Old and Rare Canadian coins for sale. Apply to Dr. COURTEAU, St. Jacques, Que. 43-6

Good Stamps only. Send any amount and receive 7 times catalogue value. SPIEGLER, Box 967, City Hall Sta., New York City. 46-6

Canadian Revenue stamps offered. Alberta Laws; Electric Light; others. Exchange for Canadian Postage Stamps on old envelopes. STAMPERIES, Edmonton, Alberta. 47-6

MISSING RELATIVES

Cowey—William, James, John and Thomas, formerly of Co. Tyrone, Ireland. Last heard of in Montreal. Niece enquires, Sarah Cowey, Kerrobert, Sask. 45-6

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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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"Fixit" Rubber Repair vulcanizes itself cold in three minutes on any rubber article. Saves 800 per cent. vulcanizing costs. Best seller in Canada. Money back guarantee. Write for territory now. Sample free. A. C. DOUGLAS & CO., Manning Chambers, Toronto.

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Artist Brushes, colors, papers, pastels and canvas, also everything that an artist would require. Send for catalogue. ART EMPORIUM, LIMITED, 23 McGill College Ave., Montreal. 48-52

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The De Brisay Method in the Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail course.—ACADEMIE DeBRISAY, Ottawa. 6-52

Fractions a angles made easy for children by new method. Send \$1.00. R. LAIDLAW, 1926 Seventh West, Vancouver, B.C. 47-6

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME WORKERS

HOW TO ENAMEL SUCCESSFULLY

Paint dealers assure us that anyone can apply enamel with splendid results. After making several attempts, writes Mrs. John Bauman in the Rural New-Yorker. I have reached the conclusion that enameling should not be attempted by an amateur unless he first studies up just how it is done, and then follows carefully the directions given with the special brand he is using. That is the way I finally became successful at enameling.

Enamel can be used any place where a sanitary, glossy, porcelain-like finish is desired, whether on walls, woodwork or furniture. It is especially appropriate for use on kitchen and bathroom walls and woodwork. Every year it becomes more popular as a finish for bedroom woodwork. The breakfast sets and painted bedroom furniture now in vogue are invariably finished with enamel. Enamel can be easily washed with warm water and mild soap without destroying the luster or fading the color.

A smooth finish demands a smooth surface, so all wood must be thoroughly sandpapered and dusted off before commencing to finish. Knots should then be covered with shellac. Next give a coat of white lead mixed with turpentine and linseed oil in equal parts. Two or three coats of flat finish wall paint or special undercoat, the same shade as the enamel, should then be applied. When the last coat is dry go over the surface lightly with steel wool, and then dust carefully. Surfaces so treated are in ideal condition to receive enamel.

When old work is treated, first wash surface clean with soap and water. Dry thoroughly. Then apply two or three coats of flat finish wall paint or special undercoat of the desired color. When the last coat is dry, go over the surface lightly with steel wool. Dust thoroughly and it is then ready to be enameled.

Stir the enamel thoroughly with a stick or paddle, as the heavy pigment settles to the bottom of the can, and this must be stirred up and thoroughly mixed with the oil. Then apply an even coat with a good enameling brush. For enameling woodwork a high-grade varnish brush is ideal. A flat paint or wall brush will answer the purpose for plastered walls. Hold the brush nearly flat when applying the enamel, as good enameling cannot be done with the tip of the brush. Enamel should be applied the same as varnish, and not be brushed out as with paint. Professional painters speak of "laying the enamel" on with the brush. Apply one or two coats according to the finish desired. Allow 24 hours for each coat to dry. Rub the surface lightly with steel wool before applying a second coat; this is a very necessary step, and must not be omitted, as enamel that is applied over a glossy surface will "crawl." In other words it will not adhere well, but will run downward, causing an unsightly streaked appearance.

Cleanliness is one of the chief precautions to be observed in enameling. A little dust will ruin the appearance of an enameled surface, so be careful not only to go over the surface with steel wool between coats, but dust the surface well.

If the enamel becomes too thick thin it with a little turpentine. Too much thinning should be avoided and the enamel used as received if possible, as thinning has a tendency to reduce the gloss. If the can stands uncovered between applications of enamel, evaporation will take place. To prevent evaporation when not painting, keep the can covered tightly. If there is any enamel left when the job is completed, cover it with melted paraffin as if it were jelly. Then put the lid on tight and it will stay in good condition indefinitely.

Rickets and Sunshine

The close parallel between the increase of rickets and the decrease of sun's rays as the days grow shorter is startling, say the specialists who have studied the question of helping turn rickety babies into strong children. Incidentally, too, the

particular rays that are effective against rickets do not penetrate the usual glass window, so that the coming of cold weather shuts off these rays from contact with the skin.

The moral is—keep children out of doors when the sun is warmest, from 11 to 2, as much as possible. Sun and play (or for babies, sun and sleep) are much more pleasant to take than cod liver oil as a preventive of rickets.

PRETTY PACKINGS FOR GIFTS

"Another Christmas gift finished," Helen Brooks said, exhibiting a sheer, hand-wrought handkerchief.

"Oh, and it is so lovely," cried her Cousin Eunice sincerely.

"It is pretty," Helen admitted, "and it has required lots of time to make. Yet I know I shall feel horrid and ashamed when I get Leta's present."

"Why, dear?" her cousin questioned.

"Leta's gift may be no nicer than this, but it will be wrapped so daintily—and I almost never get to the city shops at holiday time, where I can get holly and pretty boxes and Christmas ribbons and gay paper, even if I could afford them."

"Don't you believe," said Cousin Eunice thoughtfully, "that Leta and most of your friends would prefer to have your gifts bring them a real breath of the country and the woods? Why not gather lovely autumn leaves and sprigs of balsam and pine to use instead of holly in wrapping your gifts? Why not make lovely little boxes of birch bark and baskets of braided corn husks to hold your gifts? I am certain your friends will enjoy them as much as you do the holly and the gay Christmas pasters and the red ribbons."

"I believe I could," Helen decided. "It is worth trying, anyway."

So Helen went that very day to the woods, where, in sheltered corners, leaves still clung to the lower trees and bushes. She returned laden with lovely branches. With a cake of paraffin and a warm iron she pressed the leaves and laid them away between thick pads of paper under a weight. A hot iron ruins the lovely colors and makes the leaves brittle; just a moderately warm iron is best. Next she gathered sheets of birch bark, which she formed into quaint little boxes and receptacles.

The making of corn husk baskets proved really enticing. Fine, long husks were chosen and dipped into a lovely dark green dye. These were braided and sewed into desired form with gay-colored raffia; the work went rapidly and the results were really artistic.

Even plebian little quart berry baskets were lovely after being dipped in the green dye, lined neatly with oiled paper and filled with shelled nuts.

Perhaps Helen's "surprise pumpkins" were as popular as anything. For these she chose small, well-formed pumpkins having a stout stem. At one side she cut out a small, square opening, doing the work as neatly as possible so as to make the opening inconspicuous.

The pumpkin was then hollowed out, lined with oiled paper and a gift concealed within.

The gorgeous autumn leaves were as beautiful as any holly. The fragrant balsam and cedar boughs were redolent of the snowy woods.

"It seemed as if you really sent us a part of your lovely country," her friends wrote Helen. "We enjoyed our Christmas remembrances so much."

"And I learned a lesson," Helen added to herself sagely; "next year I'll utilize more farm products for gifts as well."
—New England Homestead.

TO CLEAN OIL PAINTINGS

(By An Expert)

"How fine your pictures are looking!" exclaimed Vera, entering the dining-room of her friend. "Whoever cleaned them for you?"

"I cleaned them myself. Don't they look simply top hole now all the dirt and dust have disappeared?"

All of us can make our oil paintings look "simply top hole" if the following hints are followed and reasonable discretion used when cleaning.

Most paintings are varnished, and the process used for cleaning varies according to the nature of the varnish.

Some varnishes, such as sugar, glue, gum arabic, isinglass, white of an egg and dirt, etc., may be removed with the application of hot water. To know when a painting is varnished with these materials moisten part with water and it will become clammy to the touch.

Lay the picture horizontally upon a table or some convenient place and go over with a sponge dipped in boiling water, which should be used freely until the varnish begins to soften. The water must be cooling gradually while the varnish is being removed. Should it not come away easily, gentle friction with stale bread-crumbs and a damp linen cloth or the end of the forefinger will generally assist.

Coated dirt is best removed by washing with warm water, then covering with spirits of wine for ten minutes and washing off with water, but without rubbing. Repeat this several times, until the whole of the dirt is removed.

Spots should be washed with warm water, dried with a soft rag, and covered with warm olive oil. After ten minutes rub very gently with the finger until the oil becomes dirty. Then foul oil should be rubbed off and more clean applied, and this process repeated four to eight times. Should this fail, use spirits of wine or oil of turpentine—but be most careful to apply only on the dirty parts. Clean these off with warm water, and then lightly rub over with olive oil. Always employ the milder measure first.

Insoluble varnishes should not be removed by an amateur, or even with scrupulous care by an experienced person some of the fine touches and delicate tints are damaged.

Varnishes of long standing which have got very hard may be removed with one ounce of pearl ash mixed in one pint of water. Rub very gently, and with a circular motion until the coating is removed. Well wash afterwards with several changes of clean water.

Glasses To Match Frocks

In Paris, Europe's "City of Fashions," the latest vagary of Dame Fashion is causing all women to wear spectacles. It is not that the pretty eyes over there are weaker this year than they have been in the past, as one might first suppose. The real reason for so many Paris women wearing glasses is that the celluloid frames, done in various colors, are novel and thought to be chic when they match one's frock. The opticians have a large variety of celluloid frames and some of them are said to sell as many as 100 pairs a day, with nothing but plain glasses in them through which anyone can see.

Early marriages are permanent moralities, and deferred marriages are temptations to wickedness. The battle of life is almost always at the beginning; then it is a man needs wedlock. Society is bad where two cannot live cheaper than one.—Henry Ward Beecher.



ATTRACTIVE RAIN COAT

Time was when the raincoat was an unlovely garment, made to be worn only in cases of necessity.

Times have changed and anyone would wish for rain if she possessed such an attractive rain-proof coat as the one above.

The material is rubberized crepe de Chine and the color is red. The coat is made with raglan sleeves, and the pockets and cuffs add a touch of white. The coat may be lined for extra warmth on chilly Fall days.

THE BRIGHT, BRIGHT SKIES

"Keep on looking for the bright, bright skies,
Keep on hoping that the sun will rise,
Keep on smiling when the whole world sighs,
And you'll get there in the morning."

"Keep on sowing when you've missed the crops,
Keep on dancing when the fiddle stops,
Keep on faithful till the curtain drops,
And you'll get there in the morning."

The Return of a Friend

Were you a devotee of the muff, and have your hands been stylishly frozen for the last—well, how many winter seasons? It would be hard to count. Here, then, is delightful news. That comfortable adjunct of the costume, rounded and carried out in fox, has actually had an important introduction with street frocks, in a certain recent Paris showing.

Mental Cobwebs



When you need to concentrate, a cup of delicious CAMP COFFEE will quickly banish the cobwebs from your brain.

CAMP COFFEE

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THE DUCHESS OF YORK OPENS A CHILD WELFARE CENTRE AT HACKNEY

"The Little Duchess," as she is called in the United Kingdom, caught by the photographer in an unusually pensive mood, at the ceremonies in connection with the opening. She is much in demand for such events everywhere.

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HOME COOKING

Christmas Fruit Cakes
And Others

A Choice Christmas Cake:—One pound butter, 1 pound brown sugar, 2½ pounds Sultana raisins, 2½ pounds currants, 1 pound orange and citron peel (mixed), 2½ pounds flour, ½ pound shelled and split almonds, ½ ounce mace, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 small teaspoon cloves, 1 grated nutmeg, 1 tablespoon rosewater, ½ small teaspoon soda, ½ cup Demerara molasses, ½ cup fruit juice or milk, 12 eggs. Cream the butter and sugar, add the eggs, two at a time, well beaten, and stir well each time, then molasses with soda dissolved in it. Mix flour with balance of ingredients and add to mixture. Stir thoroughly and bake in a very slow oven for 4 hours. All good fruit cakes improve by keeping. Ice when ready to use.

Raised Christmas Cake:—Make a sponge of 2 cupfuls of warm milk, 1 fresh yeast cake, ¼ pound of butter and 2 cupfuls of flour. Beat thoroughly and set to rise overnight. Early next morning add: ¼ pound of butter 1 level tablespoonful of salt, 4 eggs, 1 pound of raisins, 1-2 pound of citron, ½ pound of currants, ½ pound of almonds, blanched and chopped fine, grated rind of one lemon, a little nutmeg, 2 cupfuls of sugar, 2 raw apples, chopped fine, and as much flour as can be stirred in. Set to rise again in two pans. When raised to twice its size, bake in a moderate oven one hour. This cake may be made and kept two weeks.

Extra Large Fruit Cake:—1¼ lbs. butter or butter substitute, 1¼ lbs. flour, 1 cup molasses, 3½ lbs. raisins, ½ lb. citron, 1 lb. dates, 1 lb. almonds, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 teaspoon nutmeg, 1 teaspoon soda, 1¼ lbs. brown sugar, 12 eggs, 1 cup strawberry preserves, 2 lbs. currants, 1 lb. prunes, 1 lb. figs, ½ lb. candied peel, 1 teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Cream the butter, add the sugar, the eggs and molasses, strawberry preserve, flour and spices. Mix the fruit, flour them slightly, add to the batter and stir well. The prunes should be soaked over night and cooked until tender. Steam five hours bake one hour in a slow oven. This makes two very large cakes and will keep for a year or more.

Christmas or Wedding Cake:—This is a recipe that has passed down through so many generations that the family has lost trace of its origin: Take one cupful of butter, two cupfuls of sugar, three cupfuls of flour, four eggs, three large spoonfuls of molasses, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one small teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls each of ground cloves and cassia, one nutmeg (grated) and one pound of raisins, one pound of currants and one pound of citron. Cream the butter and sugar and add the molasses with the soda. Cut the seeded raisins in two or three pieces, but do not chop fine. Rub them in flour so that each piece will be separated. Also rub the currants in the flour. Do not use quite half a pound of citron, as it will make the cake too heavy, but slice it very thin. Beat the cake well before putting in the fruit. Heap the cups of flour a little. Use extra flour for the fruit. Line tins with buttered paper and bake in a moderate oven for two or three hours, according to the size of the loaves of cake you make. If they get too brown, and you are not using a gas oven so that you can turn off most of the heat, cover the cake with brown paper. Make the cake three or four weeks before you wish to use it, if you want it moist and rich. The above quantity will give you one good-sized loaf or two small cakes.

Fruit Cake That Will Keep Indefinitely:—Four cups diced sweet apples (sour will do, but sweet ones preferable), one cup molasses, one cup brown or white sugar, one cup shortening (lard compound preferred), one teaspoon cinnamon, one teaspoon nutmeg, pinch of salt. Place all the above ingredients in a granite basin on stove and cook until apples commence to get soft. When cold add cup sour milk, two tablespoons soda and flour enough to hold spoon up quite firmly, or until the dough mixture will stay in a little rift for a couple of minutes or so after removing the spoon. This recipe will make two ordinary cakes in bread tins.

Pork Cake Without Boiling Water:—The following recipe will make two large loaves which will keep moist for a long time: Take half a pound of fat, salt pork and chop very fine. Then cream it as you would cream butter. Add one and a half cups of sugar, one and a half cups of molasses, three eggs, one cup of milk, six cups of flour, one pound of raisins, half a pound of citron, a teaspoon of soda, one nutmeg, grated, one teaspoon of cinnamon, half a teaspoon of cloves, and three-quarters of a teaspoon of allspice. Chop the raisins and citron, sift a little flour over the fruit and put the fruit in at the very last.

Almond Cake:—One cup sugar, 1-3 cup butter, ¼ cup sweet milk, 4 egg whites, 2 level teaspoon baking powder, 1½ cups flour, ½ teaspoon almond extract or 1-3 cup of finely chopped almonds. Cream the sugar and butter, add milk and flavoring (if flavoring is used). Sift the flour and baking powder and a pinch of salt several times. Add to the other mixture and beat, also the nuts if they are used. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites. Bake in a moderate oven. Frost with white frosting, flavored with a little almond or use nuts in the frosting instead of in the cake.

Nut Loaf Cake:—One cup sugar, butter the size of a large egg, creamed with the sugar, one cup sweet milk, two rounding teaspoons baking powder, one and one-half cups flour; flavor with one teaspoon lemon or vanilla; add two-thirds cup of nut meats of any kind, broken in small pieces. Beat the mixture very hard for one minute before putting in tin. A thorough beating is very important.

Famous Sponge Cake:—Beat six eggs for two minutes, add three cups of powdered white sugar and beat for five minutes longer. Stir two teaspoons of cream of tartar into two cups of flour, add it to the eggs and sugar and beat for one minute. Dissolve one teaspoon of soda in one cup of cold water and add this also. Wash one lemon, dry it, and add both the juice and the rind grated. Finally add two cups of flour and beat all the ingredients together for one minute, put the dough into two deep tins and bake in a moderate oven.

Marble Cake:—Take the whites of four eggs, one cup of granulated sugar, one-half cup of butter, two cups of flour, in which one and a half teaspoons of baking powder have been mixed; one-half cup of sweet milk. Cream butter and sugar, add flour and baking powder and milk alternately. Next fold the well beaten whites in slowly, add one-half teaspoon of vanilla. For the dark part take the yolks of four eggs, beaten; one cup of brown sugar, one-half cup of New Orleans molasses, one-half cup of butter, two cups of flour, one and a half teaspoons baking powder, one-fourth teaspoon salt (small), one teaspoon each of ground cloves, cinnamon, and a few gratings of nutmeg.

Mix butter, sugar, beaten yolks, and molasses together. Add flour and baking powder and milk alternately. Add spices. Place a piece of buttered paper on the bottom of the cake tin, butter the sides, and put a layer of dark (three tablespoons) in the bottom; then add a layer of light, etc. Always have a white layer on top. Bake slowly.

Black Chocolate Cake:—This is not only very nice and fresh, but is good when several days old. In a small saucepan melt one square grated chocolate and one tablespoon sugar. Let cool. Cream one rounding tablespoon butter with one cupful sugar, add yolks of two eggs and stir thoroughly, then add one cupful sour milk, two cupfuls flour and one teaspoon soda dissolved in one-third cup water, flavor with a little vanilla. The best icing for this cake is a twice-cooked icing. Make a boiled frosting with the whites or the two eggs, one cup sugar, one-half cup water. Beat the egg whites in the upper pan of a double boiler, and add the syrup as usual, stirring until creamy. Put the double boiler on the stove over a brisk fire, and cook the icing over the hot water, stirring constantly, until the mixture is light and rises in the centre. Remove from fire as soon as a slight grating sound is heard or it will grain. This is a very delicious icing and well repays

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one for the extra work necessary to make it.

Silver and Gold Fig Cake:—Use for this preserved figs drained from their syrup and dried a few minutes in the oven. Make two batters, one a "silver" and the other a "gold." To make the "silver" batter, beat to a cream two-thirds of a cup of butter and two cups of granulated sugar, add two-thirds of a cup of sweet milk and three cups of flour sifted with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Lastly, fold in the stiffly beaten whites of eight eggs. Bake in two square cake tins of equal size in a quick oven. To make the "gold" batter, beat to a cream three-fourths of a cup of butter and one cup of sugar. Add one-half cup of sweet milk, two lightly measured cups of flour sifted with a teaspoonful and a half of baking powder, the yolks of seven eggs and one whole egg thoroughly beaten together. Flavor with one teaspoonful of allspice and two teaspoonfuls of powdered cinnamon. Put one-half of this "gold" batter in a cake tin of the same size as that the "silver" batter was baked in and spread over the top one pound of halved preserved figs, sifted with flour, arranging them so that they just touch each other. Add the remainder of the "gold" batter, spreading evenly over the layer of figs and bake. Put the "gold" and "silver" cakes together while still warm, fill with more figs and cover the whole cake with a boiled icing, using candied figs, cherries and halved English walnuts for the top. This cake is delicious and will keep for months if wrapped carefully and packed in tin boxes.

Molasses Coconut Fruit Cake:—This makes a good sized cake. Boil 1 cup molasses, 1 cup water, ¼ cup brown sugar or maple sugar, ½ cup shortening, 2 teaspoons cinnamon, 1 teaspoon ginger and ½ teaspoon salt in a good sized saucepan five minutes. Add, when cool, 1 egg, beaten, and ½ cup coconut. Sift 3 cups of sifted flour with 1 teaspoon soda and add last. Fill a large sheet pan half-full and bake in a slow oven. When cool if desired frost with ½ cup coconut and 1 cup powdered sugar moistened with cream and flavored with vanilla.

Spiced Cake:—Place in a bowl one and one-quarter cups of brown sugar,

two-thirds cup of shortening, yolks of three eggs. Cream well and then add two-thirds cup of molasses, four cups of flour, two level tablespoons of baking powder, one teaspoon of cinnamon, one teaspoon of nutmeg, one-half teaspoon of allspice, one cup of coffee, one teaspoon of vanilla. Beat hard to mix; then add one cup of chopped nuts, one cup of seedless raisins. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the three eggs, turn in a well-greased and floured pan and bake in a moderate oven for 55 minutes. Cover with chocolate icing. This is the famous Brunswick spice pound cake.

Southern Coconut Cake:—1 lb. coconut, 1 lb. sugar, 2 eggs, 1 lb. butter, 1 lb. flour. Cream the butter and sugar, and add the yolks well beaten. Beat the whites. Add these and the flour alternately, a small portion at a time. Add the coconut last and beat all together until light. This cake requires baking for three hours in a slow oven to be at its best.

Butter Frosting

Reader:—Butter frosting is not difficult to prepare and it is very easy to mold into ornamental shapes. It must be used while fresh. To each cup of confectioner's sugar use two tablespoons of butter and one of milk. Cream the butter and add the sugar gradually, continuing the beating; then add the milk slowly until the mixture is of the right consistency to spread. Mocha frosting is made by adding one tablespoon of breakfast cocoa and using strong coffee in place of milk. You can make a deep yellow frosting by using egg yolk. Two egg yolks, thickened with sufficient powdered sugar to give the right consistency, and flavored with a little grated orange peel or lemon or any other desired flavoring, will make enough frosting to cover one medium-sized loaf, or layer cake. Add a very little water to the egg yolk and stir it well before adding sugar. One egg yolk if of deep color will be sufficient. With too much it is difficult to disguise the flavor.

"Those having torches will pass them on to others"—Plato's Republic.

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Our Needlework Corner.

A PRETTY KNITTED SCARF SHAWL

If wool is used, the shawl may be made of 3-fold Saxony for the ribbed parts, with pearl crochet cotton No. 5, for the plain knitting between. Yet a very handsome effect is secured when wool is discarded altogether, using two contrasting colors of pearl crochet cotton No. 5, or two contrasting colors of six-ply knitting floss. These threads have an effect closely resembling silk. Do the work with No. 1 bone or celluloid knitting needles.

Cast on 148 stitches and knit plain for six rows (three ridges). Change to the contrasting color. Seventh row—Over, knit two together, over, and repeat to end of row. Eighth row—Knit two, purl two, and repeat to end of row. Repeat eighth row eight times, working it nine times in all. Repeat the seventh row, once more make a row like the eighth row, then repeat from the beginning of the first row, until the shawl is about one and a half yards long, ending with the six knitted rows. Bind off and finish the ends with a short fringe of the contrasting colors.

Inexpensive Gifts

For The Wee Girl:—When cutting out clothes and fancy articles, it is easy to fashion a set of dolls' clothes from the scraps, or the scraps of cloth may be saved in a pretty box and with a pair of blunt scissors, several spools of thread, and whatever more one cares to add, gladden the heart of some little girl who loves to sew, one such box held besides the usual sewing basket set, a set of paper patterns, for dolls' clothes, a yard of rose sprigged muslin, also a yard of plain white, with pieces of various other colors. If you could have seen the child who received this, leave all other presents to begin her dolls' wardrobe, you would not have doubted her appreciation. This lasted her throughout the year and the clothes she fashioned were marvelous for a six year old.

My Christmas Tray:—One discarded picture, medium size, one piece cretonne, same size, one piece felt same size and two handles made this pretty tray. To make one, remove picture and place cretonne under glass. Replace back and fasten to frame with small tacks. Screw small brass handles to each end of frame. Finish by tacking felt to back.

Homemade Calendars:—Buy either red or green cardboard and some calendar pads. Then take a picture of "Son," "Daughter," the family or perhaps the man of the house would like to show a pair of horses, cows or any nice animal. If you haven't a camera, perhaps a friend will take a few snapshots for you. For a 2 1/4 by 3 1/4 picture, use a piece of cardboard 4 1/4 inches wide by 6 1/2 inches long. Paste on picture and pad, tie ribbon to match board at top to hang up by.

Bureau Pocket:—A strip of cloth 27 inches long by 10 inches wide is used for the pocket. Hem lower edge on the right side of goods, turn up 4 inches and stitch each end turning in a seam. Hem top on wrong side and stitch to make four pockets. Crochet eyelets to slip heads of tacks through to hold pocket on side of drawer. Use this inside of bureau drawer to hold hair pins, hair nets, handkerchiefs and such articles that are always a trouble to know what to do with.

Money Bags:—I made several little money bags for friends who travel. The size was about 3 by 4 inches. They were made of linen, and shaped like a deep, narrow envelope, with a tiny bit of embroidery on outside. These bags are nice to pin inside your clothes with extra money or small jewelry which you like to keep in your pocketbook when traveling.

French Knots

Miss D.P.L.:—French knots are largely a matter of practice but perhaps yours were less successful because you omitted the back stitch which makes them firm. Bring your needle up through the material, then take an ordinary short back stitch but do not pull the needle through, instead wind the thread twice or more times around the needle, and then draw it through, holding the coils down with the left thumb. Then insert the needle over the edge of the coils, in the same hole and pull it through, thus making the knot secure. Do not break off the thread but carry it on to the next knot.

Problems of Homemakers.

A Tarvia Stain

A. E. S.—Either turpentine or chloroform is a solvent for this sort of a stain. Try it first on a sample of the goods in the dress, however, so that it might not injure the color in taking out the tarvia. The chemists use unusual compounds in

making dyes at the present time and one has to do trail work first to be sure that a stain remover will not affect the color. If you use turpentine, sponge the stain or immerse it in the turpentine and rub. Chloroform may be applied in the same way but great care must be taken in using it.

How to Loosen a Glass Stopper

Reader.—When one is in a hurry there are few more annoying things than the refractory stopper. Sometimes by attempting to rock the stopper backwards and forwards it can be loosened. This should be done carefully, as with a violent wrench the neck of the bottle may break away. If this is not effective, tap the side of the neck rather smartly on the edge of the dressing table.

Should the stopper still refuse to come out, put one or two drops of oil of any kind between the stopper and the mouth of the bottle. Then place the bottle up to the neck in a bowl of warm (not hot) water. Try rocking the stopper again, and it will be very likely to come out. If this plan does not succeed at first, repeat, seeing that as soon as the warmed oil really works down in between the stopper and the side of the bottle the former is sure to be loosened.

Yet another plan is to wrap a piece of cloth wrung from boiling water just round the neck of the bottle. This causes it to expand, and the stopper is then easily removed.

Bright's Disease

Anxious.—There are several forms of so-called Bright's disease. Acute disease of this sort, especially in young persons, can virtually always be cured by proper treatment. Even the chronic types, which cannot be brought back entirely to normal, can usually be checked and the patient made relatively comfortable. Proper diet is absolutely essential in all cases. There is no other disease in which a man can more certainly "dig his grave with his teeth" than in this. On the other hand, there is no one diet which must be followed. Each case is a law to itself. We have to find out just how the metabolism is, and then adjust the diet to the patient, not the patient to a diet.

To Stop Thumb Sucking

Mother.—Try fastening a pasteboard tube to the sleeve of the child's night-drawers. If he cannot crook his elbow he cannot get his thumb to his mouth. Apart from the introduction of dirt and germs into the child's mouth, this habit promotes deformities of jaw, teeth and thumbs and favors mouth breathing and adenoids.

Stucco

A. H. H.—Stucco is cement and sand, one to two, to which one part of thoroughly slaked lime to ten parts cement has been added. The use of hydrated lime is advised, as this has been mechanically slaked. Stucco work had perhaps be best left to a skilled mason.

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ENCOURAGE SIMPLICITY

(By Edith Lochridge Reid)

Children, naturally, have very simple tastes and inclinations.

How is it then that many of them even before the age of five become spoiled and petulant and demanding? This is the reason: their natural tendency toward simplicity has not been fostered and developed.

Since a mother is the strongest influence in a child's life in his early years, surely it is Mother, then, who must hold the simple standard if the beautiful artlessness of childhood is to be preserved.

"Give Baby his other rattle box, he's tired of this one," a mother said to her little daughter in my presence. So the rubber rattle was picked up and put away because Baby had thrown it down a number of times, and a pink celluloid was substituted.

Without entering into a discussion of whether rattles are ever suitable things for babies—this mother was destroying the ability of her child to find pleasure in simplicity. The baby was barely old enough to grasp anything in his hand. As yet his own fingers and fists were a perfect marvel to him. He would have played with them contentedly until he dropped off to sleep, and when he awoke and was once more fed and comfortable those same fingers would have been as attractive and novel as if he had never seen them before.

Yet in the space of half an hour of his waking time, he had been entertained with two different rattles, a bright balloon tied to the foot of his bed and one or another of several toy animals which aroused very little interest in him.

Giving the baby toys too early and in too great a variety creates unnatural inclinations and desires. He is being forced ahead, and like a hothouse bulb, he may grow more quickly but he will be less sturdy in character than if permitted to develop naturally.

Drawing attention to the baby's accomplishments repeatedly and exploiting his achievements before visitors or relatives are sure ways to make him self-centered and artificial in manner. How can he remain unconscious when folks continually exclaim over his abilities, and direct attention to him?



NEW WOOLLEN COAT

The fur collar which encircles the neck and extends down the closing side of the coat is a smart new development of the present season.

This brown woollen coat sketched above strikes a note of difference in its use of the fur collar, which ends part way down the front. The fur is met here by rows of stitching which extend around the bottom of the coat.

Notice the smart use of stitching on the upper part of the sleeves. The small hat is brown felt and velvet.

I have a friend with a cunning three-year-old boy. Occasionally I drop in to call on her, but never do we have an opportunity for a good old-time chat on little personal affairs or any sort of consecutive conversation for Billy always interrupts: "Mother, see what I'm doing," and if Mother doesn't look immediately he screeches louder than ever, "Watch me now! Watch me!"

And more often than not the mother says to me, "Look at him—don't you think he's quite wonderful to be able to do that at his age?"

Another mother stresses clothes until Anabel is vain. Each time this mother embroiders a new frock she sends Anabel around the neighborhood among her friends to show how cute she looks dressed up in her new togs. Alas! Simplicity will soon be a lost art with Anabel.

Surely we cannot blame our boys and girls for their sophistication and false attitudes toward life when they grow older if we do not cherish as beautiful and precious traits their unconsciousness and simplicity. Mothers will do well to remember that it is in babyhood and during the early pre-school years that a child is "spoiled" in the sense of losing his native innocence of thought and manner. To cultivate simplicity means to add a rare charm to any personality.—From a series of articles issued by the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

Milk is the best food because it gives proteins for tissue building; minerals for bone, teeth and other uses; energy fuel for work and play; and vitamins for health and growth.

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The 'Witness' Pattern Service



A POPULAR SUIT STYLE FOR GROWING BOYS

4600. Tweed, cheviot, serge, khaki and jinen are good materials for this model. The ample pockets will please the boy who has such good use for them. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 3, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 4 1/4 yards of 36 inch material.

A NEW AND STYLISH DESIGN

5269. "Joy" blue satin with a decoration of embroidery in metal threads was used for this model. It has the new flare at sides and back and is more fitted than models of the past season.

The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 3 3/4 yards of 40 inch material. To face the collar and cuffs with contrasting material will require 1-4 yard. The width of the dress at lower edge is 23-8 yards.

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

A SIMPLE APRON STYLE

5273. Percale, gingham and unbleached muslin are good materials for this model. The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large. A Medium size requires 2 yards of 36 inch material.

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

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give age only in years.)

A GOOD STYLE FOR A SCHOOL DRESS

5286. Flannel, wool rep or wool crepe could be used for this design. It is also good for velveteen or crepe de chine.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 14 year size requires 2 1/4 yards of 64 inch material and 1-8 yard of contrasting material for the collar. The collar may be turned up or rolled over.

For Young People

A True Ghost Story

It was Christmas Eve, and the little Cliffords sat round a blazing fire. It was long past their usual bed-time but Uncle Harry had come, and Uncle Harry meant all sorts of fun and jollity.

Romping had given place to the quieter entertainment of story-telling; but presently Mrs. Clifford's gentle voice suggested that it was time for bed.

A perfect chorus of dissents greeted her, and the bairns cried eagerly for "Just one more story."

"Well," said Uncle Harry, "one more, then, and this time it shall be a ghost story."

"Oh!" cried the children, delighted, and their eyes brightened as they prepared to listen.

"My ghost story," Uncle Harry announced, solemnly looking round on the little group, "is a true one."

"More than two hundred years ago there was living in a town in Prussia, called Halle, a small family consisting of four—a father and mother, a little boy of seven named George, and a baby.

"They were not well off; in fact, they were very poor indeed, and little seven-year-old George used to run his mother's errands, or keep the baby quiet, or rock the cradle when she went to market. When he was left alone at those times, his delight was to climb on a chair, to get down his mother's guitar that hung on the wall of their parlor, and run his tiny fingers over its strings.

"But the child had few of these happy hours. His father could not bear the idea of his son becoming a musician. George, he had long ago decided, should be a lawyer, and so he was kept busily at school and lessons and Latin declensions, and his beloved guitar was almost entirely forbidden.

"Did he fag at his lessons and grumble that he had no time for music? Oh, no. His father must be right, he thought with a little sigh; and his mother who secretly sympathized with her boy, would stroke his fair hair tenderly and feel for him though she said nothing.

"The houses in Prussia are not quite like ours. Some of them are divided into flats, and it was in one of these little George and his father and mother lived.

"The other half of the house was occupied by a retired captain and his family. This captain had a servant who had come from the Low Country and was full of superstitions. One night Lore alarmed the family by rushing into the parlor and declaring she had seen a ghost.

"She had been going up to the attic to look out the washing, and in the darkening a figure all in white rushed past her, blowing out the lantern by the draught it made.

"Of course her story was pooh-poohed, but Lore herself remained firm. She was positively convinced she had seen a ghost. In fear and trembling she went about, and several of the neighbours took up her story and believed it.

"Some days after, George's mother was sitting one evening in the parlor, waiting for her husband. The clock had just struck nine, when she was roused by the sound of voices on the stairs. She went to the door, and found her husband and the captain's family talking together earnestly. The ghost had been seen again!

"The terrified servant who had seen it could hardly tell her story for fear. The ghost, she knew, had rushed up the attic steps. It had been dressed in white as before.

"Those who disbelieved her story made their minds to go at once to the attic and show her how foolish her fears were. So they trooped up the stairs. When they got to the top they came to a large open space used to stow lumber, and here they paused to decide what to do next.

"Suddenly they were startled by sounds close at hand. They held their breath. It was a sound of music, proceeding from a room hard by. They pushed the door gently open, someone holding a lantern to shed light on the matter.

"It was a moment of intensest interest. Surely they would know now what had been puzzling and frightening them so long. All the heads crowded eagerly to the open door. All the hearts beat quickly. After all, Lore was right. Here indeed was the ghost—dressed in white as she had said. But what a ghost! One that had flesh and blood, and who in the meantime was producing very sweet music from an old piano stowed away among the lumber. In fact, the real, live ghost was none other than little George!

"At sight of his father the child started up and came forward, saying in a pleading voice of entreaty, 'Don't be angry, father dear, I only wanted to play a little.' The spell that had fallen on the little company was broken. So this was their ghost! In a few seconds the small figure was cradled in his mother's caressing arms, and in a few more safely tucked into bed. The little incident seemed to be the first thing to break the father's hard resolution about his son, and to induce him to allow

the boy to develop his talent. With the child's soul so wrapt up in music was it right so sternly to thwart him?"

Uncle Harry paused and looked at his watch. "If I had time," he said, "I could tell you something of the rest of little George's life. How he gave up all idea of law and became a great musician—one of the greatest the world has ever seen; how the name of Handel became of worldwide fame; how people flocked from all parts to hear his music; and how after his death he was buried among our great and good in Westminster Abbey."—"The Alliance Reformer."

ONE REAL CHRISTMAS

Once on a gusty winter day, going to Boston by boat, we talked with a fellow traveler who told us he was coming-home for Christmas after ten years in Australia. During all that time he had never written one line to his parents, nor they, ignorant of his whereabouts, to him. He was simply one of those careless adventurers who live for the moment, for the immediate hour; and it had never crossed his mind that his people would like to hear from him. A sheep-herder, he found it difficult, he said, to compose a sentimental letter. So he let it go; he allowed things to drift. Some day, rich and prosperous, he would go back. And now, a decade older, with the gold in his purse, he was on his way to the old and best-loved spot. He had determined to surprise his tired parents. We became so interested that we gave him our name and address and asked him to be sure to write us of his reception. We could not help watching the mails at first; then we gave up expecting to hear from him until, one day—

"It was wonderful!" came in the only letter he had written for many years. "I wouldn't take all the glory and fame and wealth in the world for that moment of reunion. After I went in, and saw those weary faces by the fire; after I had seen the serene home had been undisturbed all those years—save for my selfish absence—I heard my old dog barking plaintively at the door. Somehow I had thought him dead and gone, long ago. Yet there he was, faithful too—old and faithful! Oh, I tell you it sent a thrill down my spine when I let him in! Home, my beloved, uncomplaining parents, and my old dog, and Christmas—a snowy, blowy, just-right Christmas morning!—what more did I need on this earth to make me supremely happy!"

He needed nothing. And the man who could write like that to us, a stranger, had dared to remain silent all those long, heart-breaking years!—Designer.

LOGOMACHY

A Good Game

Each player is given a number of letters which are turned face down on the table. You can buy the cards with letters, or yourself mark small squares of cardboard with capital letters. Each person in turn places a letter face up in the centre of the table and if he can form a word of not less than three letters from those collected, he takes them. He may do this either before or after he has turned up his letter. He continues to draw new letters so long as he can add them to the words already made by himself or any other person. The person who turned up the last letter is allowed about twenty seconds to claim the word, after which anybody can take it who first names it. Each player takes from another player any word, if by adding another letter, he can make a radically different word of it. Changing words into their own participles, or nouns to adverbs or adjectives, is not counted. Proper nouns and abbreviations are barred. Some standard dictionary should be previously chosen as authority to settle disputes.

If a player has a word which can be transposed into another word he must name this transposition, for if he does not do so, another player, upon announcing it, may take the word for himself. When any one player has ten words, all must count ten, the number of syllables their words contain and the person having the greatest number of syllables wins the game. Sometimes the one who first has ten words is considered the winner, but the counting by syllables is a fairer test.

Not Genius But Hard Study

Men give me credit for some genius. All the genius I have lies in this: when I have a subject in hand, I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I have made is what people are pleased to call the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought.—Alexander Hamilton.

ALWAYS CHRISTMAS

(A Good Recitation)

Used to think that Christmas was nothin' but a day
To get a lot of presents and to give a lot away;
Shouted "Merry Christmas" and helped to trim the tree;
Just a day of Christmas was all that I could see,
Since I found that Christmas is more than any day.
Christmas came to our house—an' never went away.

Struck of a sudden that Friendliness and Cheer
Was meant to be on duty more than one day in the year;
If we're happy Christmas, why not the day before?
An' the day that follows, and so on, evermore?
Got to thinkin' of it—an' that is why I say
Christmas came to our house—an' never went away.

Lots of us go ploddin' along the road of life,
An' think one day of gladness will make up for all the strife;
But the Christmas spirit can show you how you need
To make each day a Christmas in thought an' word and deed.
Used to pack the kindness in camphor balls next day,
Till Christmas came to our house—an' never went away.

We just keep on givin' to strangers and to kin,
An' find that what is going out is always comin' in;
Makes the sunshine brighter where we've got to live,
To learn that givin's keepin'; what you have you give.
Holly in December and violets in May—
And Christmas came to our house—an' never went away.

Used to think that Christmas was nothin' but a date,
Till I learned that truly you would never have to wait;
But that it's the spirit that never stays apart
If you let it find you and keep it in your heart,
Since I found that Christmas is more than just a day,
Christmas came to our house—an' never went away.

—William D. Nesbit.

The Parson's favorite Christmas poem. Who will cut it out and speak it this year?

HOW THE BLUE JAYS GOT THE BEST OF ME

(By Roscoe S. West)

Two blue jays built their nest low in a pine tree near my home. When the little jays were hatched, I foolishly decided to mount a step-ladder and look at them. The parent birds were away at the time and I had a childish curiosity to see the young ones.

I stood on the ladder gazing at the young as they opened their ugly mouths, when suddenly the father and mother jays appeared on the scene, swooping upon me with raucous cries. They flew into my face with great ferocity. It seemed as if my eyes would be pecked out in spite of all I could do. They showed not the slightest fear of me, although I tried to ward off their blows. They filled my ears with the din of screaming.

I tried to descend the ladder but found that I could not see how to do so—with the birds in my face and the fact that I kept my eyes closed part of the time, to protect my eyesight. I did not wish to jump, for I was about twelve feet from the ground and there was no suitable place to land.

Then one of the mad jays tweaked my nose! This was too much. I lost my balance, overturned the ladder and fell heavily to the ground. Fortunately I sustained no injury. But the jays kept after me, giving forth loud "jay-jays" all the while.

In desperation I got up, seized the ladder and beat a hasty retreat, acknowledging that I had been whipped by a pair of jay birds.

Since then I have been more careful.—Our Dumb Animals.

NEW ICELAND STAMPS

The stamps of Iceland, writes Fred J. Melville, writing in the London Telegraph, have hitherto been of simple numerical design, or with portraits of the Danish Sovereign, save for the interesting special issue in 1911 to commemorate the centenary of the Icelandic poet, Jon Sigurdsson. A new set just issued to meet the revised postal tariff departs from all precedent in giving a series of views. They are large transverse oblong stamps in five values. The 7 aurar green shows fishermen landing in the surf on the har-



COSY BED JACKET

The flattering loveliness of a dainty wool bed jacket is something every woman appreciates. If she hasn't one, she covets it and cherishes the hope that someone will give her one some fine day. A pretty little knitted coat which belongs to the genre of bed and house jackets may be knitted in a garter stitch with long sleeves, trimmed above the wrist with a band of brushed wool with the same on the collar, two ties of ribbon make a pretty finish.

More elaborate bed jackets are crocheted in a pretty fancy stitch, say the star stitch, threaded with ribbon about the neck and sleeves and caught together over the breast with ribbon bows.

The star stitch is exceedingly pretty but very easily forgotten, so a description is therefore given below.

Star Stitch

Draw a loop in each of four chains or stitches. Wool over hook, draw through all five loops on needle. Make one chain to bind stitch. Draw a loop through loop of chain, just made, a loop through back thread of stitch, a loop through same stitch as previous stitch or chain, a loop through each of next two stitches. Six loops in all on needle, wool over hook, draw through all stitches, make one chain to bind and repeat to end of row. Turn one chain. Two single crochet in every other stitch, all across the row and repeat star again. In starting row always chain three.

borless coast of South Iceland. This design is repeated for the bi-colored 50 aurar stamp, with frame in green and centre in brown. The 10 aurar blue and brown and the 35 aurar blue show a street and lake at Reykjavik, with the mountain Esja in the background. The 20 aurar red presents a view of the National Museum at Reykjavik. The stamps are surface-printed by Messrs. Thiele and Co., of Copenhagen, who have printed the Danish stamps from early times. They are on the Danish paper watermarked with crosses, and perforated 14 by 14 1-2.

The latest addition to the current German series is a large oblong 5 marks printed in green with a view of Speyer Cathedral, in Bavaria, an imposing Romanesque edifice that contains the tombs of many of the German Emperors.

Another Biblical association is promised on a forthcoming 1s. 6d. stamp from Malta, which will bear a picture of Publius, the "chief man of the island," who received St. Paul after the shipwreck described in Acts 28. The shipwreck of St. Paul already forms the subject of the design of a 10s. stamp of Malta first issued in 1899.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

ACROSTIC

All of the words described contain the same number of letters. When rightly guessed and placed one below another in the order given here, the first row of letters will spell to own; the third row, to fasten; connected, a garment named after an English general.

Crosswords:—1. A time devoted to amusement; 2. Sums; 3. A king's substitute; 4. A river of Nebraska.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

Numerical Enigma: What is all our knowledge? We do not know what weather it will be tomorrow.

Special subscription offer, good only for one week from receipt of this copy, see page 7.

NEED FOR THREE KINDS OF CANADIAN MEN

The nation cannot carry on successfully the fight against crime, disease, and poverty without men who keep in training. William E. Gladstone was a man who trained and kept fit thus enabling himself to serve his country in times of great need. Gladstone as a boy played cricket and football. His favorite recreation was boating. He was also a great walker, which he continued to be through life. In later life, pressed with the responsibilities of high office, in order to keep himself fit he gave a whole hour daily to exercise. As a man he was about middle height, broad-shouldered, and muscular. He had great physical strength and enjoyed remarkably good health. He was a man of brilliant intellect and wonderful capacity for work; he rendered great service to his country, and lived to the age of eighty-nine.

Lincoln, by keeping himself in condition, was able to meet tremendous demands upon his strength, and, by the power of his virility, met dangers and solved problems which would have downed a weaker man.

So the youth must train not only for the sake of winning honors for his school, but in order that later he may be fit to take up the fight in one capacity or another against the dangers which threaten his nation. As football games and other athletics of our colleges and high schools may be said to have developed in large degree the grit and tenacity that enabled our troops to win victory in the great war, so may vigorous athletics and conscientious training in times of peace serve our youth well in later years as they take up the battles of citizenship.

Various Types of Service

There are numerous ways in which men may carry on the fight against the nation's internal enemies. First men are needed in the professions. In the days before the value of fresh air was recognized in the cure and prevention of tuberculosis Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau, in the face of criticism and ridicule, established in the Adirondacks a fresh air sanitarium. His success in treating tuberculosis by the open-air and rest method soon attracted wide-spread attention, other sanitariums sprang up, and today there are fully five hundred in the United States and Canada. Edward Trudeau taught the world the value of fresh air.

Lord Lister discovered the value of antiseptics. By keeping secret his discovery he might have made himself wealthy, but he gave it to the world. His discovery has been a greater agency in saving life than anything else in the treatment of surgical disease. In the medical profession no man is considered in good repute who patents any instrument, device, or drug. He is expected to give what he discovers, as soon as its value is demonstrated, freely to the world.

Jacob A. Riis became one of New York's most useful citizens as a newspaper reporter. He exposed the conditions of New York City's water supply, which might have caused a serious epidemic of typhoid fever, and brought about the installation of a new system. He threw his life into a fight against the slum with all its evils, and a dozen blocks of the foulest tenements in the city were destroyed. One of the worst of these blocks was turned into a park. He worked against the use of police stations as lodging houses and against child labor. Riis believed in the power of fact and in the goodness of the people. As a newspaper reporter he brought the facts before the people and reform resulted. Much of the time he fought almost single-handed, but he was right, and because he fought faithfully and would not give up, he won out.

Service Before Self

Secondly, men are needed in the world of business, not to get rich at any cost, but to render definite service. He who employs men and women under wholesome and cheerful surroundings to manufacture a useful product, who pays them fair wages and sells the product of their labor to the public at a fair profit, without adulteration or short weight, renders such a service. He who will not pay a living wage, who provides quarters for his employees not fit for live stock, who sells at exorbitant profits products grossly misrepresented and detrimental to health and life, is much worse than a bad citizen. He is a robber, perhaps a murderer, and should be so regarded by the law.

George Peabody was a successful business man who devoted his money to the common good. He became a big wholesale merchant in America, and in 1837, at the age of forty-two, established himself as a banker in London. There he made a great fortune. A large proportion of it he gave to colleges and churches in America and to improve the condition of the poor in London. He tore down blocks of miserable tenements and built model homes in which people could live decently at reasonable expense.

Charles M. Cox, a grain dealer, directed his business on the basis of the Golden Rule. After a severe illness he went back to business with ideals considered by

MIND
BODY

BOYS' PAGE

SOUL
SERVICE



THE FEAST OF AUTUMN AT MADRID

One of the remarkable decorated figures made of flowers and representing Sport, seen in the pageant of the Feast of Autumn in Madrid this month. Notice the two girls on top of the float.

some men revolutionary. He called his employees together in his office, divided the business among them, and organized a cooperative company in which every man held some stock. The business became more efficient. Cox, himself, made money and used much of it for the community. He built for the children of his home town a swimming pool. He supplied the ground for a playfield. He became the friend of everyone in the town. "If you want efficiency," he says, "make your men happy. Give them what you want yourself."

The Third Need

In the third place, men are needed in agriculture and industry. The producer, artisan, and laborer have essential functions in the great field of commerce and trade. Men are needed on the farm to produce the world's food, in the mines and forests to take other forms of wealth from the earth; artisans and merchants are needed in shop and factory, in city and country, as we strive for national progress.

All honor is due the man who creates and produces wealth by the sweat of his brow.

WAITS FOR SATURDAYS

Nova Scotia, Nov. 14, '25.

Dear Sir:

Just a few lines to let you know that I am renewing my subscription. I am glad to say that I looked forward to every Saturday when the Witness came to me because I liked to read your two serials which were entitled "A Maid of the Isles," and "The King's Jester" as far as it has gone but I am sure I shall like the rest of it. Well, sir, I am sure that your paper should be amongst the leading papers in Canada, I certainly would not like to do without a single copy and as my last year's subscription ends this month I am taking the privilege of sending my renewal in early and the first copy of next year's I should like to get on the second of December. Well, I will now close, thanking you in advance.

Yours sincerely,
Louis Reynolds.

300-21.

Manitoba, Nov. 15, '25.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find money for the Witness to be sent to myself for 1926. I am a S. A. lad and I am proud to think that such a good movement brought me to Canada. I can truly say that I have thoroughly enjoyed reading the Witness week by week and so I hope to have it again for next year. Trusting to receive good influence from it.

Yours truly,
William Willmott.

301-21

WHY ANIMALS HIBERNATE

(By George Ballard Bowers)

It would be difficult to find a boy of school age unable to define hibernation, that word meaning the dormancy of animals in winter, or a state of inactivity resembling sleep. Bats, hedgehogs, the dormouse and many other creatures hibernate in winter. It seems that nobody knows the exact cause of hibernation. Sometimes animals begin to hibernate days before the real cold sets in. As we do not know the cause of hibernation, we say it is instinct and let it go at that. The little animals with that instinct-just feel, somehow, that winter is near. 'Hiberno' is the Latin term for winter.

Last July I crossed the blistering sands of the Colorado Desert. The only life I saw during two days was a pair of ravens that croaked nearby whenever I stopped to rest. I suppose they were hoping each time that I would camp that they might secure some scraps of food. The heat of the desert was intense, but notwithstanding the heat I expected to see more animal life. I had crossed the same desert last November and found it teeming with life. There were ground-squirrels, mice, rats and gophers, the prey of hundreds of hawks and owls that constantly fluttered across my path.

But July was summer, 'aestas' in Latin. The animals I had seen in November were estivating, or in estivation, a term meaning the dormancy of animals in summer. Here, again, no one knows just why desert animals estivate. We shall have to fall back on instinct as before.

Some animals estivate as well as hibernate. The ground-squirrel of the north Pacific Coast spends almost two-thirds of its life estivating and hibernating. In July this little creature retires to its burrow to remain dormant till late February.

Again, why do animals become dormant? It is thought that the original cause of dormancy was a scarcity of food, water, or intense cold or heat, or any other condition that made life precarious; but now instinct is the reason given. Any animal with the instinct to estivate or hibernate, as the case may be, becomes dormant regardless of food, water, cold or heat. The exact cause is one of nature's secrets. Perhaps, sometime, scientists may be able to explain.

Scientists agree that it is not best for the dormant animal that it be molested during the season naturally spent either in hibernation or estivation. The awakening should be left to nature. This is a thought to be kept in mind by those who own pets with the dormancy instinct. —"Our Dumb Animals."

Subscribe under the special rates offered for one week only—See page 7.

PLAYING THE GAME

(By "Scoutmaster")

Everybody admires a good sportsman. All of us like to be considered good sportsmen. And we like to believe that Canadians as a whole are all round good sportsmen.

But have we reason to be sure of that? The criticism has been made that we have lost much of the spirit of true sportsmanship through the influence of baseball, particularly the established baseball habit of attempting to "rattle" the visiting pitchers, the "razzing" of home players who make errors, the baiting of umpires, etc. As an extreme example of this you may recall the newspaper story, a month ago, of a prominent Brooklyn National League player who announced that he and several others of the team were seriously considering giving up the game, because of the extremely unpleasant remarks continuously thrown at them from the grand stands and bleachers.

What has been your own experience at baseball games? Have you not many times heard the crowd howl mockingly when some player, doing his best, fumbled a ball, or at some exciting moment made a misplay? And have you not infrequently heard a crowd, when a home pitcher, previously heroized, has lost control, yell angrily and derisively, "Take him out! Take him out!"...? Did you ever hear anyone call out, when a pitcher was knocked from the box, and walked despondently from the field, "Never mind, old chap, you'll get them over next time"? Very seldom—although it has been recorded.

As to Canadian athletes themselves, their present day standard of sportsmanship is as high as one could find anywhere. While such things as "marking" good men, and "putting them out of business," has not been unknown, this has greatly diminished during recent years, and today our boys generally play the game straight, accept the rulings of the referee, and take their knocks in good temper.

Some three or four years ago during the annual cross country run between McGill and Toronto University, held at Montreal, Wiggins the McGill long distance star, was running in second place some little distance behind a Toronto runner. Wiggins knew every inch of the course. On arriving at a certain point, he discovered that the 'Varsity man had taken the wrong turn. Wiggins halted, shouted, and brought the 'Varsity runner back, set him on the right road, and allowed him to regain his previous lead before following. And the Toronto man won the race. In other words, although certain victory was offered through his opponent's error, Wiggins refused to take advantage of it—he would win or lose only on a fair test of speed.

Here is another Canadian college story, an incident of the kind you would like to have taken part in:

Last year Queens and 'Varsity were playing the deciding game of the rugby championship, at Toronto, Queens was two points in the lead, 'Varsity apparently had a chance of scoring. Batstone of Queens, one of the most brilliant rugby players of recent years, had the sole torn from his shoe. According to the rules this did not stop the game; Batstone would go off, and a substitute be sent in. Immediately, however, Captain Snider of 'Varsity ordered the game halted, and waited until Batstone could replace the torn shoe and return to the line-up. And Queens won the game and the championship.

The test of sportsmanship at games is not always confined to those out on the field. Some eight years ago during the Maritime Intercollegiate rugby final between the University of New Brunswick and Mount Allison, the deciding moment and apparent victory for N.B. came with a run and touchdown during the last few minutes of play. There was a question, however, whether the runner had not stepped over the side line. The linesman, Greg Feeney, of N.B., was appealed to—and declared that the runner had stepped over. This meant the nullifying of the score, and "down" opposite the point of running out. In the tension of the moment the N.B. team and its supporters gathered excitedly about the linesman. "He stepped over. What else could I say?" Feeney insisted. The ball was brought back, and N.B. lost the match and championship. But that fact, and the score of the game, will be forgotten long before Greg Feeney's example of courageous good sportsmanship in a trying situation.

That is the kind of good sportsmanship that is expected of Scouts. Let us make sure that we always play the game that way—and even if the fellows we are up against don't "play the game."

And let us set that kind of example of good sportsmanship when we are among the onlookers. Of course you will want to see your school or home team win—that is perfectly natural—but never allow yourself to wish to see it win except on its merits, and when playing the game fair and square.—From "The Scout Leader."

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Our New Serial

"CAPTAIN OF HIS SOUL"

By Agnes Lent Hall

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SUMMARY OF OPENING CHAPTERS

Hugh Forsythe settled in the vicinity of Dromore Lake, Northern Ontario, twenty years before the story opens. Where he came from no one knew, and the villagers are interested in only one thing, the arrival occasionally of a mysterious iron-clamped box. They term him the Hermit. Angus Cameron, missionary, hears of him through the postmaster and the blacksmith, and pays a visit to the hermit's home where to his surprise he meets a refined family in anything but affluent surroundings. Angus, quick to size up the situation, recognizes that the family have seen better days, and as he bids Forsythe adieu, impetuously offers his friendship and faith, notwithstanding the hidden past. And thus is born a lasting friendship. The Forsythe family included Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe, a son Kenneth and a daughter, Ellen. Kenneth was on the verge of manhood and was already troubling as to his future; Ellen, kind and sympathetic "standing with reluctant feet where the brook and river meet" welcomed Angus Cameron's frequent visits and was lonely for his return from College. He saw in the youth a promise of a great career, did the opportunity present itself, and he thought Ellen the most lovable lass of his acquaintance. "I'm going to be a surgeon," said Kenneth to his sister as they sat one day watching the Narrows, a point two miles down Crescent Lake, watching for the missionary's return. Kenneth reveals his dream to be a surgeon to his father, who is delighted. Angus Cameron now back from college term has plans all arranged and soon Kenneth is hard at work preparing for the coming exams and aspiring to the schoolmaster's desk, as a beginning.

CHAPTER III (Continued)

But it was no easy task Ellen had set herself. She soon found that plodding along till she scraped the bottom was not as interesting as skimming the surface of things. Sometimes it took all the will-power she possessed, to hold herself down to doing her work thoroughly, she even backslid a few times. But she was convinced that it was the right way—the history examination proved that conclusively—and to Ellen Forsythe, to know what was right, and not try to do it, was to be what she would never be, cowardly.

There were substantial crumbs of comfort, too, to cheer her along the hard path she had set out to climb. The result of the geography examination showed her just eleven marks behind Kenneth, and as the weeks of preparation sped quickly by, she crept closer and closer to him, till an examination in Latin prose revealed them neck and neck.

The night before Kenneth was to start for Lumsden, where the examination was to be held, Angus Cameron came up from the Inlet. Ellen, who had hoped all along that she might be allowed to go up with Kenneth and write also, was just marshalling all her forces for a final assault upon her father's heart, when Angus entered.

"You are going to let me go, aren't you, Daddy dear?" coaxingly beseeched Ellen, looking up wistfully into her father's face, and pressing his hand lovingly.

"I think not, Ellen," he replied decidedly.

"Don't you think I am well enough prepared?" she asked anxiously.

"Yes!" he replied decisively, "I believe you would stand almost equal chances with Kenneth."

"Then why am I not allowed to go?" she asked in such an imperious tone that Hugh Forsythe gave a perceptible start, realizing, for the first time, that his "little girl" as he fondly called her, was fast growing into womanhood.

"I hardly know why," he answered gently, "but it is out of the question. Isn't it, Angus?"

"Yes!" replied that young gentleman, so shortly and decidedly that Ellen's wrath burst.

"Of what use, then, was all my preparation?" she demanded angrily, dropping her father's hands and turning to fly.

But Hugh Forsythe was quicker than his little daughter. Seizing her unwilling hands, he bent tenderly over her, saying in that voice which always compelled attention—

"Look up at me, Ellen!"

Very reluctantly Ellen raised her shining, rebellious eyes, but they fell quickly before the love in her father's face, and his sober question—

"You care for your father's opinion, Ellen, do you not?"

The girl was silent.

"I know you do," he continued. "You ask, of what use is all your preparation? Listen, child! The District Council has offered a gold medal—so Angus tells me—to the one who stands highest in the matriculation examination. Well, if Kenneth should obtain a teacher's certificate and should take the District's gold medal in addition, even if Kenneth should do all this, I would still say that you have gotten far more out of this work of preparation than he. Kenneth has gained a certain amount of knowledge, and may gain some honor, but you have gained something infinitely more valuable, some-

thing in character, the habit of thoroughness.

Ellen was silent and irresponsive. Hugh Forsythe lifted one of her limp hands, and pressed it to his lips with the same courtliness and reverence he would have shown a queen, then allowed her to withdraw them. She turned silently away. But her father could wait, he well knew the loyalty and love of her honest little heart, and so was not surprised as he sat at his desk that night, to feel a warm arm steal round his neck, and hear the whisper—

"Daddy, I would not go up with you now, if you were to ask me; it was nothing but glory I was after."

"And I am not going up either!" He exclaimed, pausing to enjoy the look of amazement on her expressive face, "Angus has been called to Lumsden to see his Superintendent, so Kenneth will go up with him."

CHAPTER IV.

Mrs. Harvey, the Postmaster's wife at Dromore Inlet, was in a flutter of excitement, indeed she had been in that state the whole the past week.

Until the time of the Harvey's, the parents of Dromore Inlet had contented themselves with the education the village school afforded their children. But the Harveys developed ambitions for their only son Gladstone, unheard-of before in that remote village.

Perhaps it was the constant handling of letters and papers, perhaps the boarding of successive teachers and missionaries, perhaps the sudden springing into life of literary tendencies, that had slumbered for generations, it might have been any one, or a combination of all these things, that induced Postmaster Harvey to launch out into hitherto unknown educational seas. Whatever the cause might have been, the fact was this,—the summer before Angus Cameron came to Dromore Inlet, Gladstone Harvey entered Lumsden High School.

And Postmaster Harvey could afford to launch out, if he wished—for the general store at the Inlet, under the able management of himself and his wife, was a paying concern. He was rapidly becoming a man of substance. But mark you! he expected good returns for his money. And he certainly got them, for the quarterly reports which came regularly from the Lumsden High School, spoke plainly—as figures only can—of Gladstone's steady progress. And Postmaster Harvey was content.

But Mrs. Harvey developed even higher ambitions for her son than scholastic distinction. From the day Gladstone entered high school, she was possessed with the desire to be "ladyfied" herself, and have Gladstone acquire the manners of 'the quality'.

Even now, to her secret delight, there were courtesies practised in her own household that had not become common among the villagers. She, herself, had been at first fairly overwhelmed with some of Mr. Cameron's marks of respect; but he stood so manly in his six-foot-two, and his acts of courtesy flowed so spontaneously from his big heart, that even Postmaster Harvey, antagonistic as he was to anything that savored of "puttin' on airs" took to following his good lady through doors, and down stairs. Indeed he had actually been seen more than once, by the villagers, to rise when she came into the room and get her a chair, instead of crossing his legs more comfortably in his own seat, as was the custom of the married men at Dromore Inlet.

In spite, however, of all these pleasant courtesies that were establishing themselves in the Harvey household, and the growing encouragement of the quarterly reports, the Postmaster carried his honors very humbly, putting on no airs, so far as the villagers could see.

Not so Mrs. Harvey. Not only did the pride of her motherly heart glow brighter with each successive report, but the growth of her own self-importance kept pace with her son's progress. Was she not the only mother with a son at the Lumsden High School? Moreover, did not that son stand high in his class? He would write, so she informed her customers throughout the year, for a teacher's certificate the coming summer, on the matric. also; but she never gave her customers a chance to press her as to the meaning of the "matric.", skilfully drawing their attention from its mysterious sound to the gold medal offered by the District to the one who had scored the highest mark.

Lumsden High School had been closed for a week now, and Gladstone had spent the time at home "plugging" for the exam. which began on the sixth.

"Writin' on the matric. will make Glad-

stone the best educated man 'round, barrin' the minister," and to board the best educated man, and he mother of the next best, was a distinction not to be lightly borne. Such was the substance of Mrs. Harvey's ruminations, the morning of the fifth, as standing in the store door, her heart swelling with pride, she watched Gladstone off down the hill to the Inlet wharf.

Turning to re-enter the store, she saw a young man approaching from the opposite direction, travelling bag in hand. She paused wonderingly.

"Land sake alive! It's young Mr. Forsythe!—travellin' too. Where can he be goin'?" she wondered.

"Good morning!" he said pleasantly as he passed, lifting his hat with that easy grace she had so often admired in the Hermit; but she was so filled with curiosity and astonishment as hardly to be able to return his greeting.

Re-entering the store, she had scarcely recovered from her surprise, when the door opened, and Mrs. Solmes, the Lumberman's wife, entered, ostensibly for some corn meal.

Now Mrs. Solmes had, for some time, inwardly resented Mrs. Harvey's growing airs of superiority. Lumberman Solmes was accumulating fast also, was in fact ranked by the villagers, next to the Postmaster, in point of wealth. "We could give our chuldurn ferra schoolin' as well as the Harvey's, if we wished," Mrs. Solmes had frequently told her neighbors; and she, anxious not to be outdone by Mrs. Harvey, did wish, but the Lumberman refused, preferring to bank his shining dollars.

For these reasons, Mrs. Harvey's growing pride in Gladstone was fast becoming simply unbearable to poor Mrs. Solmes. Small wonder was it then, considering the nature of her budget of news that morning, that there was a malicious twinkle in her black eyes, when, clapping the door shut behind her, she espied Mrs. Harvey herself—and not the postmaster—behind the counter. It was just what she had been wishing for all the way up the street.

"Good morning, Mrs. Harvey! Ten cents' worth of corn meal, please . . . Ahem!" clearing her throat, but not waiting to catch her breath after her climb up the street, "I see that the young gentleman from The Hermitage,"—with a very marked emphasis on the word "gentleman"—"is off on the Resolute this morning."

"Yes, I was just speaking to him," nonchalantly assented Mrs. Harvey, just as if it were an every day occurrence to see young Mr. Forsythe making for the Inlet wharf, travelling bag in hand. But she was uncomfortably conscious, as she picked out a suitable bag for the corn meal, that Mrs. Solmes had something on her mind that she was fairly bursting to tell.

Now Mrs. Solmes had confidently expected Mrs. Harvey to reply to her astonishing news, by wondering where Mr. Forsythe was going. When she did not, Mrs. Solmes was disappointed. But she was not going to be deprived of this unequalled opportunity of witnessing the humiliation of her rival, so she fired her bomb right into her enemy's face without a note of warning—

"Young Mr. Forsythe's off to Lumsden to write on the same examination as your Gladstone," she declared triumphantly. "Matric and all," she added glibly, for Mrs. Harvey had familiarized the Inleters with the term.

Mrs. Harvey sank on the chair behind the counter perfectly speechless, hardly able indeed to fan herself with the bag destined for her customer's corn meal. Her pride had never received such a blow. Gladstone had reigned supreme so long in the field of higher education that it seemed almost incredible to her at first that anyone from Dromore Inlet should infringe on his monopoly, by aspiring to similar honors.

Mrs. Solmes was enjoying herself hugely, and when Mrs. Harvey recovered herself sufficiently to inquire, "Bo you sure he's goin' up to Lumsden to write?" replied with asperity—

"Yes, I'm dead sure! I heard Mr. Cameron interduce 'im to your Gladstone when I was standin' in my own door. These were 'is very words after the interduction, 'Mr. Forsythe's goin' up fer the same examination ez yerself?'"

Then Mrs. Solmes picked up her corn meal, but she turned at the door to deliver a well-considered parting thrust:—

"He's the handsomest young man about these parts, is young Mr. Forsythe,—looks es if he could do ennything he set 'is heart on! . . . I believe he'll get that gold meddul!" she concluded, her wicked black eyes fairly snapping with malicious pleasure.

Poor Mrs. Harvey sank back in her chair, as the door closed on her customer, utterly crushed in feelings, her heart heavy with dim forebodings that the parting prophecy of her envious neighbor might prove true.

The news that a rival to Gladstone had appeared in the person of the Hermit's son spread through the village like wildfire. As a consequence there were more than usual down to the wharf to see the Resolute out, that morning, Mrs. Solmes, hurrying from the store, being among the number. But if she had hoped to see young Harvey stunned like his mother, because of the appearance of Kenneth Forsythe, she was completely disappointed.

Gladstone Harvey was always a good youngster, at heart. His position at the Inlet, as only son of the Postmaster, and richest man, together with his mother's fond pride in him, made him while at home somewhat bumptious and priggish. But a few months of polish at the Lumsden High School, "as school boys only know how to polish each other," removed all such excrescent growths as priggishness and bumptiousness from such a sound-hearted nature as his.

When, therefore, Mr. Cameron introduced him to Kenneth, he gripped the hand extended to him with genuine boyish pleasure, delighted to discover a fellow student in his own village. Kenneth, on his part, had been prepared by Angus to like Gladstone; so before they reached the wharf, the three were frankly and eagerly discussing the coming examinations, Kenneth, at least, totally unconscious that he was the cynosure of the assembled villagers.

"They're ez two likely young chaps ez ye'll find in a day's travl! They'll do the Inlet proud some day, I'll warrant!" remarked Blacksmith Slocum to the shoemaker, as the Resolute pushed out from the wharf. "I hope they'll walk right through that 'matric.' whatever the animal is." But the shoemaker could not enlighten him as to what kind of a beast the "matric." was, so the Blacksmith made up his mind, that since the Inlet was beginning to take a hand in "eddicashun," he would find out what the "matric" meant, just as soon as the young chaps got home again.

Before they reached Middleton, from which point they took the train to Lumsden, Gladstone had shrewdly sized up his fellow traveller. He had no doubt but that Kenneth with his manly air and grace of manner, would make a hit among the high school fellows, and he had a strong suspicion that he would show up strong on the exams,—though of that, of course, he could not be sure. "There are no flies on him, at any rate," was the sum of his conclusions in the matter, and before they reached Lumsden that night, it was decided that Kenneth should go directly to Gladstone's boarding house—"plenty of room, and splendid grub," the latter assured him—so they would be ready for business in the morning.

Going up to the school early the next morning, Gladstone was pleasantly conscious that he had "an elephant of parts" to chaperone and consequently took great pleasure in showing him about, and introducing him to "the lions" of the school.

Kenneth was so interested in the gymnasium, ball grounds, and the fellows they met, that many of the candidates had secured their seat in the room set apart for the examination when Gladstone and he entered. Going over to the far side of the room, where there were still a number of unoccupied seats, Gladstone purposely seated himself three to the right, and one ahead of Kenneth. He had primed him thoroughly the preceding night, as to the procedure in high school exams but he wanted to be where Kenneth could signal him if necessary.

Kenneth had just laid his glasses—he used them when working—on the desk in front of him, when Gladstone, who had gone to the window, called, "Forsythe."

When Kenneth turned from the window a few minutes later, to go back to his seat, he noticed that some of the fellows had been changing seats, while he was gone. He had just seated himself, when a heavily built fellow, coming back down the aisle, said to him with an insolent laugh:—

"Come! Vamoose quick! That's my seat."

"I think you are mistaken," replied Kenneth quietly, lining himself with Gladstone, to make sure.

"Give it to him anyway, Stranger, that's a good fellow," a voice from behind whispered, and Kenneth would have moved to oblige the man behind, had not the fellow in front said with such a bullying air—

"Come! Hump! That's my seat, I tell you! Don't you see your glasses on this desk?"

"If they are, you put them there," replied Kenneth coolly.

A suppressed titter rose from the seats around; the fellow in front glared angrily; but before he had time to speak again, the presiding examiner, who had already rung his bell twice, called out in an authoritative voice. "Kindly take your seat, Mr. Moyer!" Whereat the so-called Mr. Moyer sank down in an impotent rage, throwing Kenneth's glasses on the desk behind with force enough to break them into bits.

Kenneth's desk, of course, was attached to Moyer's seat, and the latter in his rage flounced around so, that Kenneth found it almost impossible to write. Perhaps Moyer hoped by so doing to force Kenneth to take one of the vacant seats in the next aisle; if so, the plan did not work, and out of necessity he finally settled himself down to work.

Kenneth and Gladstone handed their papers in about the same time. When they reached the hall, the first question Gladstone asked was, "What was the trouble between you and Moyer, the fellow in front?"

"Just serves him right!" was Gladstone's comment when Kenneth finished. "I saw all the fellows round snickering when Rogers made him sit down. But say! I'm awfully sorry you ran foul of him! he'll make it hot for you if he can! . . . He's the Lamber King's son, and the bully of this school. He and the fellow behind you are writing straight matric., but Moyer couldn't get through straight to save his neck. He doesn't know as much about mathematics as the kids in the den."

Kenneth was inclined to make light of the whole matter, but Gladstone, knowing Moyer of old, repeated his warning. "Of course I know you could not have done anything else, but I tell you, you had better keep your weather eye open. Moyer will have it in for you,—in a sneaking way, too. Let's hustle home for dinner now, I want to look over some history for this afternoon."

Just then Gladstone was called into another room, and while Kenneth stood waiting for him, Moyer and two other fellows came out of the examination room. Kenneth, who was standing with

his back to him, heard him ask, "Who is this duffer, anyway?" and in response to some one's whispered reply, Moyer said, "Acts as though he owned the country, and had a mortgage on the rest of the Dominion, eh, boys?"

There was a general laugh among the party at this threadbare joke, and the next moment Moyer was at Kenneth's side saying in a patronizing air—

"Forsythe's your name, isn't it! — my name's Moyer! Say! We got a bit tangled up this morning about these seats, didn't we? . . . Th— was my seat though! . . . Pon my word it was," he continued, winking at his companions, "and my legs were not tangled either," he added as he passed on, whereat they all laughed, just as though it were not an uncommon thing for his legs to be tangled at times.

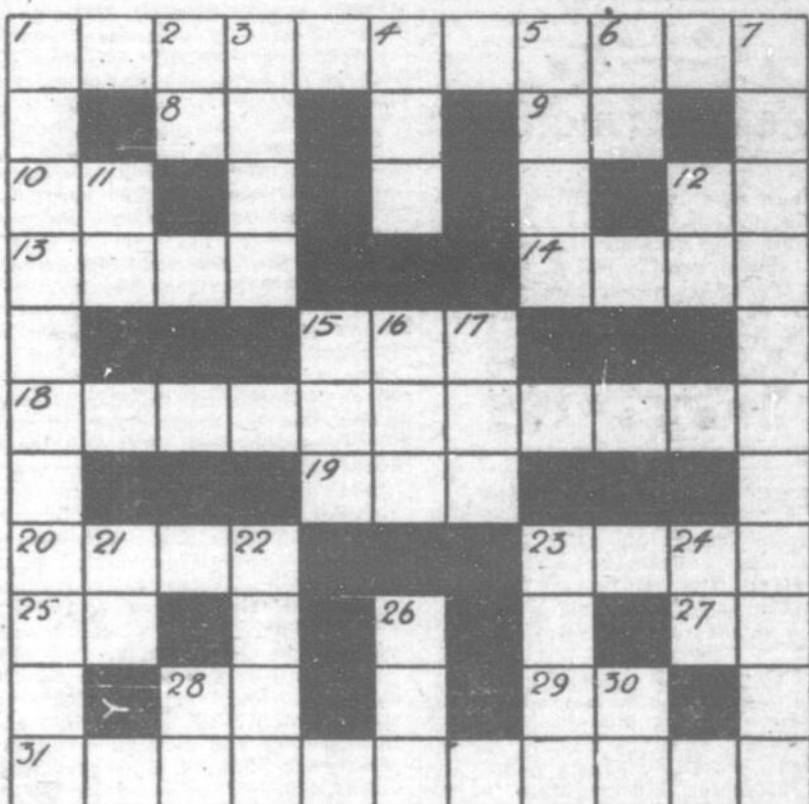
Moyer evidently did not expect a reply, neither did he make the slightest effort to size up the chap who had had the temerity to oppose him.

As for Kenneth, after what Gladstone had told him, he was astonished at Moyer's conciliatory tone. Moyer was plainly making an apology for his rage over the seat that morning, but why he was doing it Kenneth was utterly at a loss to understand.

But Moyer knew what he was about. He knew he could not change his seat now, without exciting the suspicion of the presiding examiner, so he had resolved to conciliate Kenneth, and use him, never doubting the willingness of the latter to serve him. And as a result of this determination, he grew decidedly civil to Kenneth, even putting himself out of the way to be friendly.

(To be Continued)

CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 53.



KEY TO CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 53.

Horizontal

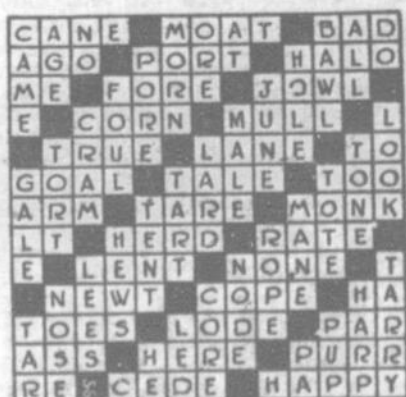
- 1 Commotion.
- 8 Preposition.
- 9 Company (ab.)
- 10 Steamship (ab.)
- 12 Girl's name (ab.)
- 13 To prod.
- 14 Chair.
- 15 Part of the body.
- 14 Varnishes again.
- 19 Part of a pen.
- 20 Moist.
- 23 French for "half."
- 25 Preposition.
- 27 A district in the U.S. (ab.)
- 28 A State where "seeing is believing" (ab.)
- 29 Province of Canada (ab.)
- 31 Having the spirit of sacrifice.

Vertical

- 1 Lawless men.
- 2 A roadway (ab.)
- 3 Sound in music.
- 4 A rodent.
- 5 Expert aeronauts.
- 6 Negative.

- 7 Self-centered.
- 11 Accordingly.
- 12 German affirmative.
- 15 Man's name (ab.)
- 16 Girl's name, spelled backwards.
- 17 Bone of the body.
- 21 Article.
- 22 What "we always have with us."
- 23 Man's name (ab.)
- 24 A doctor's degree (ab.)
- 26 Away from.
- 28 A soldier's war decoration (ab.)
- 30 Name given to a farmer (ab.)

Answer to Crossword Puzzle No. 52.



CHILD WELFARE

A striking evidence of the growth and development of Child Welfare Work the world around is given in "The International Year Book of Child Care and Protection," edited by Edward Fuller, Editor of "The World's Children," with a preface by the Marchioness of Aberdeen and

Stops a Cough Quick as that - S.N.T. DAD

DR. CHASE'S
SYRUP OF
LINSEED AND
TURPENTINE

Special
Subscription Offer.
Good only for One Week
 See Page Seven

Temair. The purpose of the volume is more fully indicated in the sub-title—A Record of State and Voluntary Effort for the Welfare of the Child, including information on Marriage, Divorce and Illegitimacy, Education, the care of the Destitute Child, Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents, and Conditions of Juvenile Employment, etc. It is a cyclopedia of Child Welfare. Being a year book we presume it will continuously develop emendations as the various countries take an interest in it, which all will who are concerned in social problems related to the Child, especially those who are devoting themselves to the carrying out of the Declaration of Geneva throughout the world. The index comprises no less than 2,000 references and there is a special index of new and projected legislation. Canada ranks high in comparison with other nations and generous space is given in the volume to its record in this important field of service. The book is an invaluable encyclopedia on its chosen subjects and is warmly commended. Copies may be had from the Save the Children Fund, 86 Adelaide St., East, Toronto, at \$2.50.

HOME HINTS

Save the waxed wrappers from food cartons and use to smooth and polish the irons on ironing day. This, also, prevents their rusting.

It is a long day in the kitchen that has no detour.

A few fine soap flakes or a small piece of white soap shaved fine in the boiling starch will give a beautiful gloss to the ironed garments and will prevent the irons "sticking."

Don't radio so late at night that you cannot tune in on the morning chores. Needles, like most persons, have their good and bad points.

Chipped ham is delicious. Cut as thin as a wafer, then cream the same as creamed dried beef, or use the "chips" in a fluffy omelette.

Love may be old-fashioned and it may be blind, but it still hangs on to its delicate sense of touch.

If you mix your flour and sugar together first, then turn on boiling water and stir, there will not be a sign of a lump. You can then add your other ingredients. Saves a lot of time and is much better.

Truly Broad-Minded

Sandwich, B. C., Nov. 4th, 1925.
 Dear Sir,—On page 7 of the Witness for Oct. 21, you ask for the name of the party who sent the 5 new subscribers from the Courtenay-Sandwich district. It was myself, and it is not the first I have sent, endeavoring to get the paper into reading families here, but I am sorry to say, with little permanent success. I am thoroughly at one with you in religion and prohibition.



BOLERO MODE AFTERNOON FROCK

Metal cloth is seen everywhere. It makes entire garments, and it serves most effectively as a trimming for other fabrics.

The exploiting of the bolero mode in the afternoon frock above furnished a most opportune occasion for the use of gunmetal cloth. This is simply metal cloth in the dull gunmetal shade.

An entire underslip is made of this. Bands of braid in red and blue trim the plain metal slip, and reappear at the sleeves and girdle. The fabric of the outer frock is black satin and the fur blue fox.

but when you come to free trade I am afraid Major Woodside and I are closer. Like proportional representation, free trade is all very well in theory but not very practical. In Cobden's time it was thought that all the nations would quickly follow his lead, but how many have done so? Why, even Britain herself is going back on it. She is no longer the workshop of the world, and Norway, Holland, Germany, and even Japan, are crowding her as common carriers. I know that you are perfectly honest and sincere in your opinions, which you have advocated at much personal loss to yourself (for I am a 40 years' subscriber), but I can only say that those opinions, and the ubiquitous Family Herald and Weekly Star, which has been here from the earliest settlement, are the two great obstacles to the circulation of the Witness in British Columbia.

Very sincerely yours,
 ERIC DUNCAN.

There is no doubt that the animosity and the even worse apathy toward prohibition in many a home is due to the inflection caught from the papers they take.

CRUMBLY TEETH
 Help your children to have sturdy bodies, sound bones and strong teeth. Give them **Scott's Emulsion** rich in vitamins. It serves the needs of childhood equally as well as it does grown people.
 Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 25-69

Don't Neglect Catarrh Now!
 Fall shows up the weak spots in a person's health. Head colds develop. Noses and heads feel stuffed up. Breaths acquire a bad smelling odor. Sticky Catarrhal mucus has to be hawked up from the throat. Ringing sounds come in the ears and you feel a little deaf.
 Now is the time to start to treat that Catarrh. Don't let it run on another day.—Write at once and let us send you helpful **ADVICE FREE**
 It shall not cost you a cent and it may be just the aid for which you have hoped. We have been established for over 40 years with an ever growing record of success in Catarrhal troubles of the Nose, Throat and Ears. Write and see if you can't be freed from Catarrh. Simply put your name and address on the dotted lines,—cut out the FREE ADVICE COUPON and mail it without delay. Address **CATARRH SPECIALIST SPROULE** 286 Cornhill Building, Boston, Mass. Don't waste any time.— Do it NOW.

FREE ADVICE COUPON
 Name _____ Street _____ Town _____ State _____

The Different Christmas

By Annie Hamilton Donnell

Katharine collected her rather withered flowers and rather demoralized candy box preparatory to Bloomville, next station but one.

"Wish I was going right on to—Endville!" she sighed.

"Wish you were going on to Myville!" Esther sighed. "I'd begin all over again to tease, dear, only—only your father. Since you said you had one—if I had a father I wouldn't thank anyone to take me away from him on Christmas." The jolt in Esther Hart's voice was unmistakable but Katharine refused to hear it. She refused to do anything but pity herself. With Bloomville ahead for two endless weeks—

"Most there, dear—got your Everpoint? You laid it on the window—here 'tis! Remember to write me six times! Good-bye and a merry Christmas!"

On her feet, poised for departure, Katharine turned.

"Don't wish me that—wish me a different one!" and was off because trains will not wait for extensive farewells even to one's beloved chum. Through the window Esther watched the big homely father's greeting, and again that little sobbing jolt in her throat. Fathers were so dear! Without fathers things were so—drear.

"Well, Katie, welcome to our city! Don't you see the flag is up on the town hall. Here—give me the bundles. I'll start you in old Eddy's hack—hadn't the heart to bring the car and hurt his feelings. We spoil old Eddy, but he won't always be a Bloomville landmark—mind if I leave you fill supper? Needed down to the store—just before Christmas, you know."

She was in the hack now, jogging, jerking, being miserable.

"Guess ye're 'mazin' tickled to be hum ag'in, b'aint ye? Bet your pa's tickled too! Him livin' alone in that gre't ark o' his'n—me, I sooner live in my ole shack 'th Hannah! I tell her—'Hannah' I says, 'if our Jinny'd lived we wouldn't a-sent her off to no stylish boardin' school,' says I, 'no, sirree! we'd a-kep her to hum where we'd got the good o' her,' I says. An' Hannah, she says—"

"How—how is Aunt Hannah?" hurried Katharine.

The great ark of a house seemed to swallow her up. Servants greeted Katharine—but no mother—no sisters, no brothers. She went up to her old room, dragging her feet as if they felt heavy, like her heart. Christmas—another Christmas like all the others behind it—lay but a matter of a few days ahead, but Katharine felt no lovely Christmasy thrills. She and her father would rattle round so in this huge house—and poor father'd make such a hard job of being "merry." He'd give her something perfectly splendid—probably something in a little satin-lined case—and she'd give him a present, and they would sit together in the great reception-room under the big chandelier—but father'd be longing to go back to his poky little den and sit under mother's picture. He and mother together. Katharine could not remember mother, but she remembered always that silent father there beneath the lovely picture-mother. It had seemed to her always that mother dwelt nearer to father than she did her living self. It had been rather a lonesome life the girl had spent before her father, out of his earnest desire to make her happy, had sent her away to school.

Then happiness! The joy of girl friends for three gay and busy months. This Christmas intermission was the first interruption to it, and Katharine had done her best to be glad to come home. If it made any difference to father—

"He doesn't care," sighed Katharine. "He just cares for The Store." The Store, capitalized in her mind to indicate its importance, had been Katharine's bugbear. How she hated its bigness and bustle, its long rows of aisles, flanked by artfully displayed counters, its chattering girl clerks—its everything. And how father adored it! Katharine was actually ashamed of belonging to the store, and father was actually proud of belonging. Belonging! that was just it—he belonged to the store, not to her.

It was the pride of all Bloomville, too—that smart up-to-date "emporium." A whole postcard was devoted to its brightly-tinted picture, among the other picture-cards designed to attract summer boarders to this really lovely little place.

"Perry Martin & Company, Men's, Women's, Children's Furnishings. Everything You Want Under One Roof. Try Us."

Very few knew that the "Company" stood for the son that had failed to come to Perry Martin. Perry Martin & Son, altered to "& Company" when the little daughter had appeared. Katharine was the Company! It was Father's secret, however. He told mother but not Katharine—Father was curiously shy with his girl.

"Well, if I've got to go down to the store I might as well go down to the store!" Katharine said as the long afternoon waned. Why—just why, could anyone tell her?—hadn't she bought father's

Christmas gift in the lively little school town? Now here it was almost Christmas and she must get it at the store—Father's gift at Father's store, well, that was appropriate! He'd like it no matter what it turned out to be, if it bore the trademark of Perry Martin & Company!

It was a crowded place when she reached it. The girl clerks were excited and flushed and very tired. One of them was so tired that she had just quietly fainted away; Katharine happened upon the stir and interruption of it and saw the small ashen face.

"Thank goodness she's comin' to! There, Ruby, darlin', you're all right. Don't try to sit up—sh! don't make any noise! You want the boss findin' out, do you, an' bouncin' you? Lie still—us girls'll do our best to wait on your counter, too (we never can, girls!). There, there, if you go to cryin'—"

But Ruby had already gone to crying.

"She mustn't lie there on the floor! She must be helped to the rest room—lunch-room—whatever it is!" This new voice was Katharine's.

"Whatever it isn't!" laughed the first voice. "Unless p'raps you was referrin' to the row o' hooks where we hang up our hats! Some o' you girls that hasn't anything to do help me help Ruby to the row o' hooks!" whereat a subdued chorus of giggles ensued. Katharine lifted a scornful head but refused to be vanquished. She slipped behind the counter and put a strong young arm around Ruby.

"Come," she said. But the frail body tautened and held back.

"I—dassent. I—I'm all right now. I gotta keep my job—I gotta!"

"Sure she has, hasn't she, girls? Ruby's got a fam'ly on her hands—a new baby to her house, too! If she's not on duty at her counter when Hogan makes his rounds it won't be her counter long! He'll give it to som'dy else!"

"Hogan?—I don't know any Hogan." Father had a way of keeping his men until old age. There had been no Hogan three years ago—

"She's never been introduced to Hogan!" the mocking voice. "Well, meet Mr. Colin B. Hogan, boss o' floor one, Perry Martin Company!—Can you stand up now, Ruby, dearie? No, don't! she's goin' off again, girls!"

Exactly what impulse was responsible for it Katharine never rightly understood, but half an hour later found her behind her father's ribbon counter, agitatedly measuring off bright lengths. She had marched up to "Hogan" and informed him that she was Ruby's substitute and that important personage had meekly nodded. He did not recognize her as any relation to the store; no one recognized it. Her father was not a frequenter of floor one.

Katharine did not recognize herself. She had mourned the lack of adventure in her little home corner—nothing ever happened here. Now here was adventure. Something was happening! "I'm selling six yards of number three pink gros grain!" she thought. "And my feet ache already. I'd like to sit down." But no stools invited rest behind the counters of Perry Martin & Company. Katharine wondered. She was to wonder at a number of things before she stopped measuring off ribbon lengths.

(To be continued)

Only for one week from receipt of copy does the special subscription offer hold good—See page 7.

Total abstinence or national prohibition are not the natural product of the "wet" or timidly mouse-colored press.

MOTHERS WHO HAVE USED BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Always Strongly Recommend Them to Other Mothers

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else—actual experience teaches her that there is no other medicine to equal them for any of the minor ailments from which her baby or little ones suffer. Having found the value of the Tablets in her own home, she is always anxious that other mothers should share her knowledge. That is why Mrs. Creighton White, North Noel Road, N. S., writes the following:—"I have a baby seventeen months old and have given him nothing but Baby's Own Tablets ever since he was a week old. I know of no other medicine to equal them, and it is certainly a pleasure to recommend them to other mothers."

Baby's Own Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative that regulate the stomach and bowels; banish constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and make the sickly baby well and happy again. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Coal Strike Situation Unchanged

Despite the activity of various interests to bring about a resumption of the wage negotiations between representatives of the anthracite miners and operators, the situation, on the surface appears unchanged.

Reports from Scranton say that Governor Pinchot has again summoned Major W. W. Inglis, chairman of the anthracite operators' scale committee, to Harrisburg.

The Governor has on two occasions conferred separately with Major Inglis and John L. Lewis, but nothing was divulged.

Judgment finding him guilty was the verdict rendered in County Court by Chief Justice Denton, of Toronto, in the case of Willard W. Dunlop, former inspector of prisons and public charities, on a charge of stealing \$40,000 from the province. Dunlop was sentenced to four years in Portsmouth penitentiary.

Timely Advice

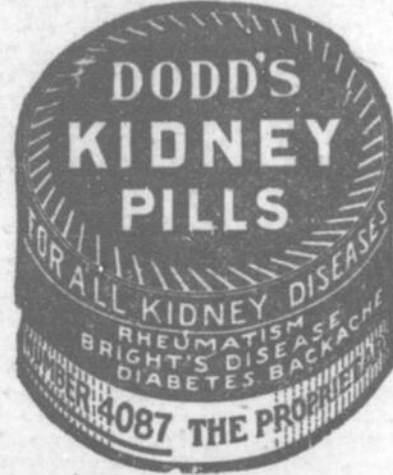
From One Who Knows

Brooklyn. Mrs. F. G. Marquardt writes:—"Having been troubled with Indigestion for several



months, my druggist advised me to try Carter's Little Liver Pills. He said they are good for a hundred different ailments, if people only knew the value of them. I can safely say that since I am taking them, and only one each night, I am absolutely relieved from indigestion, and can eat most everything that I omitted before. This may help other sufferers."

Carter's Little Liver Pills are a purely vegetable laxative, they physic the bowels in a gentle manner, free from pain and unpleasant after effects. All druggists, 25c.



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, Manassas, 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.

RHEUMATISM REMEDY

WAIT'S HOMOEOPATHIC RHEUMATIC REMEDY

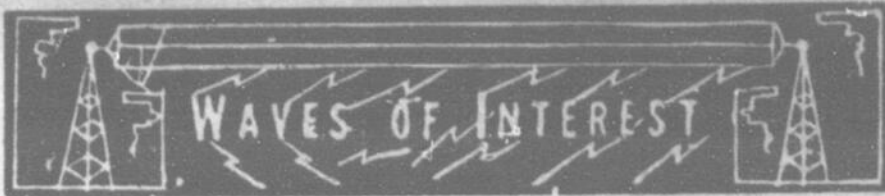
Remedy for Acute Rheumatism with painful hot swelling of the part; Chronic Rheumatism with lameness, stiffness and soreness of the part; Sciatic Rheumatism, with pain in the hip, knee or leg of the affected side; Lumbago, or pains across the loins or back; Old Rheumatic Pains or Lameness. Price \$1.50.

JOHN T. WAIT, Box 385, Arnprior. Send Registered Letter or Postal Note



Rub the scalp with Minard's four times a week. It removes Dandruff, stimulates the scalp and makes the hair soft and glossy.





RADIO CONFERENCE DECISIONS

Overshadowed at all times in its work by the uncompromising attitude of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, which threatens to extract many hundreds of thousands of dollars from the broadcasting stations, the fourth national radio conference held at Washington was successful in passing many important resolutions. Over five hundred representatives of the newspaper and radio press, broadcasting stations and radio receiver manufacturers attended.

Called by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, who presided at all the general conference sessions, the results of the Conference may be listed as follows:

It was recommended that broadcasting stations should not be used for direct sales efforts, but confine their activities to courtesy and indirect advertising.

In licensing or relicensing stations, the department of commerce should use discrimination looking towards locating such stations outside of congested centers.

No new stations are to be licensed until through discontinuance the number of stations is reduced.

The broadcasting privilege shall be based on service to the listener.

Any practice contemplating the sale of a wave length is looked upon with disfavor and apprehension.

Legislation is most necessary at the next session of congress.

Same Wave Band; No Classes

The same broadcasting wave band, 545 to 200 meters (550 to 1,500 kilocycles frequency), remains the same as last year.

Class A, B and C will be no more. The conference recommended that the old class idea, reflecting on the quality of the A and C stations, be disregarded.

Before erecting a broadcasting station it will now be necessary to get first a permit from the department of commerce.

If permits to build are granted in advance, licenses issued for long terms (five years was term recommended) and the number of stations restricted, the conference recommended that annual fees be charged all broadcasting and commercial land telegraph and telephone stations, the range of such annual fees to be from \$25 to \$5,000. A basis of 10 cents per radiated watt was the thought behind the range of these fees.

Five years was recommended as the term of a license.

The committee on amateur transmitters advised that spark transmitters should no longer be licensed for use by amateurs.

In addition to much other valuable work, the amateur committee suggested that the conference go on record, which it did, as urging Congress at its next session to provide sufficient appropriations to the department of commerce for the proper control of radio.

The committee on interference, reporting to the general conference, suggested several resolutions for the elimination of interference, which were passed with slight modifications.

One of the most important of these was the suggestion that the public be educated through the daily and radio press, and other means, how to use their radio receivers so as not to cause reradiation interference, or "birdies."

The conference also adopted a resolution calling for the strict adherence of each broadcasting station to its assigned frequency, and that such stations as still radiate harmonics, immediately equip themselves with harmonic suppressors.

Legislation Most Necessary

Lead by Judge S. E. Davis, the committee referred to the drafting of a report and resolutions on radio legislation, accomplished much that will be of importance at the next session of Congress.

It was agreed by everyone at the conference that legislation was most necessary for the proper administration of radio broadcasting.

A complete study of the existing rules and regulations was made, and a report drafted on what was needed. This the conference adopted.—Radio Digest.

RADIO CONGESTED IN NEW YORK CITY

Some idea of the congestion which exists on the air in the vicinity of New York City may be gained from the following: There are forty-four broadcasting stations licensed to operate in New York State, and of these eighteen are operating in New York City. One of these eighteen stations is licensed to use a power of 5,000 watts, four may use as much as 1,000 watts, seven use 500 watts, one uses 250 watts, four use 100 watts and one uses but 50 watts. In addition to the stations located in New York City there are four stations in Newark, N.J., which also may

be classed as locals for New York City fans. Three of these Jersey stations use 500 watts of power and the fourth uses 100 watts.

HOW PERRY O. BRIGGS ROSE TO RADIO FAME

Perry O. Briggs, a few years ago, while a student in high school, at Hartford, Conn., evolved one of the first real low-loss receiving circuits, and QST, the national magazine of the American Radio Relay League, published a complete description of it. Briggs thought the same of the article as those of any other member of the League, but South American members tried Briggs's set and found it good. There ensued a sudden rise to fame. Briggs's method of hooking up this circuit, his particular coil dimensions and apparatus plans were copied religiously from one end of the Continent to the other. Copies of the magazine containing it were eagerly sought and it began to look as if South American radio reception would be "a la Briggs."

In the process of putting his style of materials on the market, South American manufacturers, with a live memory of thousands of good South American citizens, ignored the punctuation that set off Briggs from the middle initial "O". Periods mean nothing in nations that abound in O'Briens, O'Callahans and their compatriots. Apostrophes are much more the fashion. Thus it was that Perry O. Briggs, of Hartford, became Perry O'-Briggs, the patron saint of radio receiver constructors of the Southern continent.

TUNING RULES

The Radio branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries recently issued a circular in connection with solving the problem of interference. This appeared in our columns, but in view of the urgent need for regulations of the kind we reproduce the following rules for operating a receiver:

1. Practice on tuning powerful stations first and do not try to pick up weak distant stations until you become expert.
2. Use both hands, one hand for the regeneration control (if a regenerative set) and the other hand for the tuning control.
3. Keep the regeneration control always just below the point of oscillation; your set is then in the most sensitive condition.
4. If your set then accidentally breaks into oscillation, turn back the regeneration control at once.
5. Do not try to find a station by the "whistle." If your set is tuned just below the whistling point the signals will come in clear and your regeneration control can then be tuned a little further to increase the volume.
6. Do not force regeneration in an attempt to obtain loud speaker volume from a set not designed for the purpose.
7. Do not force regeneration in an attempt to hear stations beyond the range of your set; be content with those you can really hear.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK



Electrically there is no difference in square or round bus wire.

A good "B" battery, with moderate use, will last about eight months. Never test it with an ammeter or by joining the terminals to see how big the spark. Use a voltmeter.

A scratchy noise is sometimes due to corrosion at points of contact. It can frequently be eliminated by cleaning connections to storage batteries.

Enameled wire has been proved the best for use in building aerials. Bare wire becomes coated with soot, which causes certain electrical losses, and fabric covered wires absorb moisture, which has the same effect.

A fixed condenser, of .00025 mfd., or smaller, connected directly in the aerial circuit will invariably cure a condition of strange silence that many regenerative sets suffer from on short waves.

In a neutrodyne or similarly tuned radio-frequency set condensers of one-half of 1 mfd. value, wired between the bottom ends of the transformer primaries and the plus wire of the A battery, help greatly in making the set stable and free of undesired oscillation.

BOVRIL puts BEEF INTO YOU

SOLD IN BOTTLES ONLY

1925

Quite often, when listen to local stations, distortion which would otherwise be present can be mitigated or eliminated by substituting a grid leak having a comparatively low resistance, say a quarter of a megohm.

If too much soldering flux is used when soldering many of the connections in a receiver, noise is bound to result. This noise usually is laid to static or bad B batteries. It is rarely due to either.

The quality of many amplifiers can often be noticeably improved with the aid of a few fixed condensers placed across the primaries or secondaries, or both, of the amplifying transformers.

Distortion is usually due to the operator trying to "force" his set beyond the point where it gives the best results. It may be a poor night yet many force their sets, and what they hear is distorted and not enjoyable.

If cramped for space, erect your aerial on the side of the house. Make a four-strand antenna, the wires at each end of which are separated by a "spreader." Attach one end to the roof and the other to the window sill on the lower floor.

By shunting the secondary of the last audio frequency transformer with an adjustable resistance of 200,000 ohms maximum, excellent and noiseless control of loud-speaker volume is secured.

RADIO IN THE WORLD



According to an American radio expert, radio may make English the language of the world.

According to the Copper and Brass Association "Manufacture and sale of radio receivers has established a record for rapid industrial expansion. In 1922 there were hardly 100,000 radio sets in use; in 1923 the number had grown to 2,000,000; in 1924 to \$3,750,000, and by the end of 1925 it is estimated that the number of sets will reach a total of 5,000,000. The retail value of sets and parts sold is now estimated at \$500,000,000 for the present year.

"If half of our better studios would cut down their broadcasting time and concentrate more upon quality than upon quantity, a very pleasing result would be the outcome."—"Roxy".

The ranks of telegraph messengers are being added to in the cities by radio messengers bearing on their caps the single word "Radiograms."

Pasadena went on the air recently with KPSN, its new 1,000-watt station. The opening appearance was greeted by fan mail from all over the United States and Canada. The broadcaster is owned by Pasadena Star-News.

The first large American railroad to enter the broadcast field is the Illinois Central, which recently acquired an interest in Station WGES, the Coyne Electrical school of Chicago, with studios located in the Baldwin Plano building.

The microphone used for broadcasting the chimes of Big Ben is wrapped around with cotton batting and enclosed in a football bladder against the weather.

Radio broadcasting as a Government monopoly will be tried-out in Belgium if the Government adopts a plan it has examined recently. A national broadcasting company would be established with capital subscribed by wireless instrument manufacturers, to which the Government would add a proportion of the annual license fee of twenty francs (ninety cents) paid by listeners-in for receiving sets. The Government would have the majority on the board of directors.

The German amateurs have formulated a set of rules governing the activities of transmitting stations, have organized an exchange of technical ideas and prepared a periodical dealing with the activities of their section.

Milan's new station will mark the biggest step yet taken in Italian broadcast-

ing progress. It has been established in some old buildings in the southern part of the city, and it furnishes one more instance of the quaint and pleasing propinquity of the very modern and the very old so often encountered in Italy. A wave length between 325 and 330 metres will probably be adopted.

Thousands of radio cabinets are being shipped from Latvia to America. These cabinets are shipped unfinished in knock-down form, and most of them are made by schoolboys in Riga.

Paraguay is now evidencing interest in radio broadcasting and it is understood that the ministry of war and marine has already decided to purchase the necessary equipment.

In Alaska there is a little town called Radioville. Neither the atlas nor the railroad and post office records confirm this, but Joseph P. Bauer signed his name to a telegram bearing this address which was received at KOA, the Rocky Mountain broadcasting station.

Claude A. Blackington of Wrangell, Alaska, is hearing the radio stations of Tokio and Nagoya regularly, according to a report sent to Japan and to the Freed-Eisemann Radio Corporation of Brooklyn.

Plans have been drawn for the erection of a 1,500-watt broadcasting station in Hongkong, China. There are at present two small stations operating, one with ten watts and the other 100 watts.

In British India, the Government retains the right to supervise and inspect all broadcasting stations, censoring them and taking them over in emergencies.

Wireless Lighting the Latest Idea

Narciso Midall, Italian inventor, is engaged in developing an electrical vibration system whereby cities can be lighted without wires and trains and ships can be moved on the same principle. He has demonstrated that the lighting system will work at a distance of nearly 200 yards, and he hopes to develop this gradually. He uses electro-magnetic waves, which are almost similar to light waves and differ from radio waves. The magnetized waves are shot through the air to an apparatus which re-converts them into lighting and transportation energy.

Subscribe

Under the Special Rates offered for one week only

See Page Seven



"Little Fifteen"

RADIO SETS

- 1 Tube\$15.00
- 2 Tube 30.00
- 3 Tube 45.00

With Tubes and Batteries

Prices f.o.b. Montreal. Guarantee for reception of 1000 miles accompanies each set. Phones \$3.50 & Aerial Equipment \$2.50 extra.

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RADIO Free CATALOGUE Free

Write WESLEY ELECTRIC and RADIO SUPPLY CO. WINDSOR, ONT.

RADIO CATALOG

Our new illustrated Radio Catalogue is now ready for mailing. Complete line of sets and parts at exceptionally low prices.

Everything Guaranteed

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DOMINIONS AND LOCARNO

British House of Lords Discusses Neutral Attitude

The attitude of the British Dominions to the Locarno Pact was a subject for lengthy debate in the House of Lords on Wednesday, and the trend of the speeches was that the overseas governments should support the action of Britain. The Dominions "must not regard the treaties as if they have no obligations in Europe," Viscount Grey of Fallodon, declared.

The Earl of Balfour said he had no misgivings regarding the result of the Locarno Pact. The British Dominions, he said, were not bound by the treaty, but he was sure they would realize that this was a great effort on the part of the Mother Country to secure peace. The Dominions would see if ever war was forced upon Great Britain under the treaty that the whole moral forces of the world would be behind her. Such a war obviously would be a defensive one intended to check brutal and unnecessary aggression, and not merely feelings of patriotism and common kinship would move the Dominions to sympathize with the Mother Country, but all the elements of higher morality to which the Dominions were singularly alive.

The Earl of Balfour declared that a war in western Europe under the treaty of Locarno would be both unjust and menacing to the heart of the Empire, and he was sure that in such a moment the Empire would be united and work with a single purpose in the cause of peace and public and international morality.

Informing Dominions

Lord Haldane was of the opinion that the best way was for the British Government to inform the governments of the dominions of the conduct of the negotiations in connection with the treaty as swiftly as possible, and leave them to judge for themselves.

Viscount Grey said that at least one uncomfortable speech regarding the Locarno pact had been made in the dominions, namely, that of General Jan Christian Smuts, at Cape Town, in which the former premier declared that the British Empire had not acted with a united front on the treaty. The Viscount considered that the debates in the British Parliament must have done a great deal to explain the treaties of Locarno and their merits



HON. GIDEON ROBERTSON

Who is likely to succeed Sir James Loughéed, as leader of the Conservatives in the Senate.

to the British dominions "who must not regard the treaties as if they have no obligations in Europe whatever."

He pointed out the obligations of the dominions under the League of Nations Covenant to which they had all adhered. He contended that it might be explained to the dominions that "we welcomed the Locarno pact because, by bringing Germany into the League of Nations we were bringing Germany and France into political relationship."

There was a possibility, Viscount Grey concluded, that disagreeable consequences arising from their obligations under the Covenant would be much diminished, and the Locarno treaties would diminish the risk which the dominions already ran in having to take serious action under the Covenant.

Lord Clarendon, replying for the Government, considered that the representatives of the dominions at Geneva had been fully informed regarding the general policy of the British Government. He

Size -- Strength

THE Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has assurances in force amounting to over one-quarter of the business held by Canada's twenty-eight life insurance companies.

The assets of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada are equal to over one-third of the combined resources of all these Canadian life insurance companies.

You Can Rest Assured

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE-MONTREAL

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS

An angry woman rushed into the registrar's office. In her hand she bore a license. To the registrar she said:

"Did you, or did you not, issue this license for marryin' me to Albert Briggs?"

"Yes, I believe I did. Why?"

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" she demanded. "He's escaped!"

"Well, what are you going to do about it?" she demanded. "He's escaped!"



Artist (scenting possibility of fat commission): "Have you ever been 'done in oils,' Mr. Goldbag?"
Magnate: "No, can't say I 'ave. Got pretty badly stung over rubber, once though."
—London Opinion.

An Irishman went into a jeweller's to purchase a gold ring. "Eighteen carat?" asked the salesman. "No, ye're wrong," said Paddy. "O'ive been atin' onions."

Two dusky brethren were reposing under a tree one hot afternoon, when a large energetic fly began to pester one of them. After several long minutes of fighting with the intruder, he said to his companion, "Man, dat's de pesterin'ist fly

ah eveh seed. What kind ob a fly is it?"
"Dat's a boss fly," was the reply. "Dey hangs around hosses an' jackasses."
"Lookheah, sah," retorted the first, "is you callin' me a jackass?"
"Who, me? No, sah, ah ain't callin' you nuffin', but you cain't fool a boss fly."

A bulldog at Macon, Ga., has been given two baby tigers to raise, and some day that bulldog is going to feel just as most parents do now.

pointed out what when decisions were necessary at a moment's notice and fresh points cropped up periodically, it was impossible to communicate with the various dominion governments and await their decisions.

BRITISH BY-ELECTION

Tot Fight in Bury St. Edmunds

On the eve of the by-election in Bury St. Edmunds necessitated by the appointment of W. E. Guinness, former financial Secretary to the Treasury, to the Cabinet post of Minister of Agriculture, in succession to E. F. L. Wood, the new Viceroy and Governor-General of India, the feeling has been heated intensely as a result of a campaign sheet issued by the Conservatives.

This sheet describes Guinness in race-course phraseology thus: "Guinness, by hard work, out of straight dealing," and it dubs the Liberal Candidate, George Nicholls as: "Nicholls, by Wobbler, out of Piecrust."

The Conservative campaign sheet further says: "Nicholls has not got out of his old habit of swerving. When a horse comes from a Liberal stable and then from a Socialist stable it is not surprising if he finds it difficult to run a straight course when he gets out into the open."

Nicholls has written Guinness asking him if he disapproves of these "vulgaries" and misrepresentations. Guinness has replied that he has been unable to find any misrepresentation in the campaign sheet and therefore he declines to repudiate it. He adds that there is nothing in the sheet to which anyone with a sense of humor could object.

Nicholls, who started life as a farm laborer, has adopted as a plank in his platform the land reform campaign that was interrupted by the war. He states that in the past 50 years a large number of people have left their agricultural employment and as a result 4,000,000 acres of land have been lost to cultivation.

CANCER AND ITS CURE

Remedy Yet to be found, Says Johns Hopkins Authority.

A cure for cancer has yet to be discovered, according to Dr. J. G. Bloodgood, associate professor of surgery at Johns Hopkins University and for thirty years associated with the study of cancer at that institution.

Dr. Bloodgood would not dispute the claims set forth in recent editions of the Lancet by the English investigators Gye and Barnard, and more recently that cures had been effected by Dr. Blair Bell, but simply took the ground that their cases had yet to be proved.

"What one must bear in mind," said Dr. Bloodgood, "is that in the United States and Canada alone there are 300,

000 cancer patients 'listening in' on all that is said, and hoping for the announcement of a cure. Any false or premature announcement only adds to their sufferings.

"I have tried in the course of my work, lead, X-ray, radium and everything else that has been suggested as a possible cancer cure, and the only thing I know of that offers any hope for the so-called hopeless cancer case is X-ray and radium in the hands of an expert.

"The general tendency nowadays is to deride X-ray and radium," he continued, "but in my opinion they are as effective as anything we have found."

U. S. City Populations.

Census Bureau calculations of city populations as of July 1 this year, covering a large part of the United States, were made public recently by the Department of Commerce. With New York omitted, Chicago, with a total of 2,995,239, was the largest city listed. For Philadelphia the bureau estimated 1,979,364; for Detroit, 1,242,044; for Cleveland, 936,485; for St. Louis, 821,543; for Baltimore, 796,296; Boston, 781,529; Pittsburgh, 631,563; San Francisco, 557,530; Buffalo, 538,061, and Milwaukee, 509,192.

Special

Subscription Offer
Good only for One Week

See Page Seven

THE MISER.

I am a miser!
I hoard scraps of lace,
Gayly colored linens,
Softly lustrous silks
And mistily transparent organdies.
Jealously, I guard them!
Greedy, I possess them!
Secretly, I gloat over them!

I am a miser!
A woman miser, I am!
And a mother, too, I am!
I use my hoard
To fashion frocks for dolls—
Frocks and bonnets and mantles
For dolls—
For all the babies I know!
—Sonia Ruthele Novak, in N. Y. Times.

The Italian cutter San Antonio has gone down in a storm, with her entire crew. The details are lacking.



PROMINENT FIGURES AT CANADIAN TRADE CONFERENCE

R. G. Perse, on the right, President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, and Mr. S. B. Gundy (left), President of the Toronto Board of Trade, among the leading figures in the Canadian Conference of Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce at Winnipeg.

Secured by the Northern Messenger
Nellie McClung's Charming Story
"When Christmas Crossed the Peace"

Starts Next Week

The Northern Messenger—the paper which for fifty years has so endeared itself to Canadians as to have won the title “the good old story teller friend”—has secured serial rights to Nellie McClung's recent novellette: “When Christmas Crossed the Peace.”

It is a truly fascinating tale. Almost every paragraph contains healthy realism, keen adventure, breathless suspense, or happy romance.

The heroine is a charming young nurse—as resolute as attractive. A sergeant of the mounted police is the hero. His battles against bootleggers and the illicit liquor traffic are in every way as thrilling as those of his predecessors against outlaws or Indians.

Special Opportunity

Here is a fine opportunity to become acquainted with the Messenger. This Christmas story should be especially welcome just now at this Christmas season. But interesting tales are regular features of the Messenger's issues. And new readers will soon become inseparable friends of this weekly visitor.

Special On Trial Offer

For Forty Cents the Northern Messenger will be sent to any new subscriber in Canada (except Montreal) for a whole year.

Sunday School or other clubs of five or more to one address, one year, 40 cents each.

Here is a suitable occasion to introduce the Messenger to your Sunday School. This purely Canadian publication is giving satisfaction to many other Sunday Schools from coast to coast.

SPECIAL OFFER COUPON

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
 Witness Bldg., Montreal.

I wish to try the Northern Messenger for 1 year. Enclosed is 40 cents. Start my subscription with issue containing opening chapters of Nellie McClung's recent story, “When Christmas Crossed the Peace.”

Name

Address

ANGLO-FRENCH WAR DEBT

Negotiations for Settlement Expected to Be Resumed at Early Date

Debt negotiations between France and England, “tentatively arranged” between Winston Churchill and Joseph Caillaux, will soon be resumed, according to an announcement in the House of Commons by Churchill. The failure of the French Minister of Finance's negotiations at Washington have made necessary the negotiations since the agreement made by the British Chancellor contemplated a settlement at Washington which could be used as a standard for the French payments to Britain.

ASSISTED MIGRATION

Many Families Aided in Settling Overseas, Says Col. Amery

Lt.-Col. L. C. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions, informed a questioner in the British House of Commons that 3,255 families, comprising 12,594 individuals, an 10,289 other migrants had been assisted in settling overseas so far during the present financial year. The number of applications from families to emigrate under the scheme was keeping up pretty well, the secretary added. Under the Big Brother scheme 150 boys had been sent to Australia a week ago and another group of boys would go shortly under the scheme.

Col. Amery gave a summarized account of the schemes he had approved of recently for assisted migration to the Dominions and Colonies, in the course of which he said the most important development since Jan. 1, 1925, had been the comprehensive scheme of settlement and development ar-

anged with the Australian Federal Government.

Under that agreement £34,000,000 including £14,000,000 already provided for existing land settlement schemes, would be made available to the Australian State Governments on specially favorable terms for approved development of works directly connected with migration.

A land settlement scheme also had been arranged with the Government of Southern Rhodesia, and 8,338 men, 6,888 women and 1,935 children had been assisted to settle in other parts of the Empire during the eight months ending Oct. 31 last.

The figures of the total migration since the beginning of the year were not yet available, Col. Amery said, but 2,493 men, 19,551 women, and 9,422 children had left Great Britain to settle in other parts of the Empire during the first six months of 1925.

Canada Backward in Research Work

Compared with the researches being conducted in the United States, into science and invention, Canada rates very low, according to Dr. A. S. Eve, professor of Physics, McGill University, who addressed the Montreal Electrical Club, at its luncheon in the Queen's Hotel, Montreal, on Wednesday.

The speaker charged that Canada's real assets, her children, were not being fully developed, that today the countries of Denmark and Scotland have attained a higher standard of education.

Richard Chapman Weldon, B.A., M.A., D.C.L., Ph.D., aged 75, Dean of Dalhousie Law School, from 1883 to 1913, is dead at his home at Dartmouth, N.S., following several months of declining health.

THE MARCONI “BEAM”

Instantaneous Radio Communication Between Montreal and London Shortly.

England is expecting that within the course of a few weeks practically instantaneous radio communication will be in operation between London and Montreal during the whole 24 hours and furthermore, that the service will not be affected in any way by “static” or atmospheric disturbances.

This new “beam” station is the first of its kind, and, it is claimed, constitutes such a tremendous advance on the old system of radio transmission, that it is difficult to make any comparison. In fact the two systems might be likened to an electric trolley-car and the old stage coach. Marconi's recent experiments with his “beam” system, it is stated, has resulted in reducing the “beam” to quite a narrow arc, which makes it possible to cut down the power required nearly 75 per cent.

According to the contract with the British Government, under the Imperial wireless scheme, the Canadian Marconi Company has to guarantee a continuous service of 100 (five letter) word per minute, both ways, and it is reported that the preliminary tests have shown that a much higher speed can be maintained day and night and lower rates are looked for.

The new “beam” station erected by the Marconi Company at Drummondville and Yamachiche, Que., will probably be opened at the end of this year, it was stated at the office of the Canadian Marconi Company.

Britain May Nationalize Radio

There are grounds for believing that the Government contemplates buying out the British Broadcasting Company and nationalizing the radio service upon the expiration of the present monopolistic lease next year. The original revenue of the company consisted of half of the Governmental license fees of 10 shillings for each broadcasting apparatus and also the sale of instruments.

Stock Exchange Seat Sells for \$152,000

Wall street has lost one of its most colorful and prosperous floor traders, whose gains and losses, over a period of fifty-eight years in the financial district, twenty-seven of which were on the floor of the Stock Exchange, have been registered in millions, and who has won the respect and affection of his fellow specu-



DR. ST. HAMER

German Ambassador to London who was one of the guests at the Lord Mayor's Banquet and with whom Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Minister, drank a loving cup in honor of the Locarno Pact.

NEW STRENGTH FOR WEAK STOMACHS

Indigestion Disappears When the Blood is Enriched.

The urgent need of all who suffer from indigestion is a tonic to enrich the blood. Pain and distress after eating is the way the stomach shows that it is too weak to perform the work of digesting the food taken. In this condition some people foolishly resort to purgatives, but these only further aggravate the trouble.

New strength is given weak stomachs by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills because these pills enrich and purify the blood. This is the natural process of giving strength and tone to the stomach, and it accounts for the speedy relief in stomach disorders that follow the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The appetite revives, food can be taken without discomfort and the burden



HOWARD CARTER

The famous excavator who has reached the mummy of Tutankhamen in the marvelous tomb discovered in co-operation with the late Earl of Carnarvon. Tutankhamen is found to be a boy and his mummy indicated that at his death he was in a very emaciated condition.

lators for his cool daring and nerve, and his ability to think quickly and act just as quickly.

Jacob Field, known far and wide as “Jakie,” has sold his seat. Even his last transaction on the Exchange was a profitable one. He got \$152,000 for his seat, incidentally the highest price at which a Stock Exchange seat has ever sold. He bought it in 1898, when memberships sold at between \$19,000 and \$29,750 each.

FORMER KAISER'S WEALTH

New Arrangement With Prussian Government Will Make Him a Very Rich Man

Former Kaiser Wilhelm is about to become one of the richest men in Europe through the generosity of the Prussian Government.

A contract has been drawn by the Government and approved by Wilhelm whereby he will receive 30,000,000 marks, approximately \$7,200,000 in cash and immense properties in settlement of his claims for Hohenzollern property sequestered after the revolution. About the only things to which he had been accustomed that the former Kaiser will have to do without if the contract is consummated would be an army and a navy. There would be money enough for all the gold lace uniforms, courtiers and pomp of the palmiest days before 1918.

The cash settlement alone will insure Wilhelm of an annual income of approximately \$600,000 and the profits from the other properties involved are incalculable.

Of the 80 castles accumulated by the Hohenzollern family during its slow progress from a lower rung of the ladder of nobility to royal and finally imperial station, Wilhelm must be content with only six. The Hohenzollern art treasures will belong to the nation for the most part, but such of them as remain in the homes of the various royal families will remain there.

The dispute over the Hohenzollern property has been on since about 1920, when Wilhelm first began his efforts to establish ownership of some of it.

A strike of the wireless operators on British vessels, which was called Friday, threatens seriously to affect shipping in the course of a few days. The strike was ordered as a protest against a proposed cut in the salaries of the operators of about \$5 per month.

and pains of indigestion are dispelled. The following statement from Mr. Donald L. Latta, Lakeville, N. S., proves the value of these pills in cases of this kind. He says:—“A couple of years ago I had a bad attack of indigestion. I had little or no appetite, and what I did eat did not agree with me and caused me much pain. As a result of this trouble my general health broke down, and I finally had to give up my work. I had taken doctor's medicine but it did not give me any relief. Then a friend advised me to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and I got six boxes. Before I had completed the third box I found that they were helping me and by the time I had taken the six boxes every symptom of indigestion had disappeared, my general health had improved and I have since been in the very best of health. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a wonderful medicine for all who are run-down.”

You can get these pills from 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 NOVEMBER 26.

There was a good demand in the Montreal market for the better grades of cattle and stock suitable for export as well as the medium and fairly good grades of butchers, sold 25c or more higher. The good steers were taken for export at prices ranging from \$7.00 to \$7.75 and good heifers of the same order brought \$6.00. Butcher steers of medium quality brought from \$5.50 to \$6.25 with a few up to \$6.50. The calf market was rather drab with no good ones offered and sold from \$9.00 to \$10.00. The higher prices paid for hogs last week brought out much heavier offerings and the market opened at \$13.50 for selects and \$12.00 for mixed quality lots. Receipts of lambs fell off considerably from last week and prices advanced accordingly. Good lambs sold from \$12.00 to \$12.50.

At Toronto most of the cattle offered went to the packers and local butchers. The market was strong on choice cattle and steady on most grades. One lot of heavy steers brought \$9.00 per hundred and a full load \$8.75. Heavies sold mostly from \$7.00 to \$8.00 on a medium quality supply. The calf run was smaller than that of last week and generally of poor quality. Prices advanced 50c per hundred with tops closing at \$13.00. Vealers ranged from \$7.00 to \$13.00 according to quality. A heavy increase in hog arrivals at the yards and at packers' sidings brought a sharp drop in prices. Lambs made an uneven gain of 25c per hundred with most of the choice ewes and wethers at \$13.75. Several hundred were sold at \$13.50, also a few odd lots at \$14.00.

At Winnipeg—Fairly heavy supplies featured the cattle market but demand continued fairly brisk resulting in a healthy trade and reasonably steady prices on most classes and grades. Choice heifers for export changed hands from 5.25 to \$5.50, the best to packers made \$4.75 to \$5.25 and the common from \$3.50 to \$4.50. The hog market was mostly unsettled and weaker. Thick smooths opened at \$11.60, worked down to \$11.00, and closed in uncertain tone at \$11.15. Sheep and lambs were a fair trade at prices moderately steady. Best killing lambs made \$11 to \$11.50.

At Prince Albert the cattle market was active under a good demand for all classes. Calves sold from \$3.50 to \$4.50. The hog market was quiet and unsettled from \$10.95 to \$11.35 for thick smooths off cars.

At Moose Jaw the quality of cattle offered was poor. Top steers made \$5.50, top heifers \$4.85 with the general run from \$4.00 to \$4.50. Hogs were weaker and closed at \$10.90. A few lambs made \$10.00 to \$10.25 and sheep \$6.00 to \$7.00.

At Calgary there was a fair run of cattle and a better market, the best killing classes being fully 25c higher. Choice butcher steers sold from \$5.25 to \$5.75 and up to \$6.00. Choice heifers sold from \$4.25 to \$4.50, and choice cows from \$3.25 to \$4.00. Hogs were lower. Thick smooths opened at \$11.75 and closed at \$11.35, off cars. Select bacon sold at the 10 per cent premium. Sheep receipts were light and the trade steady. Lambs made \$11.00 to \$12.00, yearlings \$9.00 to \$9.50 and ewes \$6.00 to \$7.00.

At Edmonton a few steers topped at \$6.50, most of the choice butchers sold from \$5.25 to \$5.75, and common to medium from \$3.25 to \$4.25. Heifers made from \$4.25 to \$5.00 if good, and from \$2.50 to \$3.50 for common to medium. A few vealers topped at \$6.00 and medium to good made from \$4.00 to \$5.00. Hogs were inclined to be weaker. A few loads made \$11.75 and the balance \$11.00 to \$11.25. Sheep also inclined to weakness. Tops made \$11.00 to \$11.50.

British Cattle Market—Glasgow reports the sale of 500 Canadian cattle. Prices ranged from 91-2c to 111-2c per lb. live weight, according to weight and quality. Twenty-eight Canadian bulls sold from 71-2c to 9c. Scotch baby beef topped at 161-2c to 17c while prime quality sold at 151-2c and heavies from 131-2c to 14c. Sales of Irish cattle at Glasgow amounted to 1,200 head. Best quality brought 111-2c, good from 101-2 to 11c and plain grades from 91-2c down to 81-2c.

There were 1,260 Canadians sold at Birkenhead. Steers made from 151-2c to 20c in sink (dressed weight including offal). Cows 13c to 14c. Bulls 11c to 12c. There were also 4,500 Irish cattle offered. These ranged from 18c to 19c per lb.

Offerings of Canadian beef at London totalled 450 dressed sides. Medium quality sold at 161-2c and choice up to 18c under a slow demand.

British Bacon Market—Canadian baled bacon 122s to 126s per 112 lbs. (261-2c to 271-4c), boxes 122s to 126s, (261-2c to 271-4c), American 118s to 120s, (251-2c to 26c), Irish 130s to 140s (281-8c to 301-4c), Danish 130s, (281-8c). A rapid advance in the price of Danish has checked demand and this is causing a reaction. Supplies of boxed bacon were small and prices firm. Danish killings estimated at 63,000 head.

OUR EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN

Canada exports to the United Kingdom for the twelve months ended September 30, 1925, were as follows, with the values:

Agricultural and Vegetable Products \$281,044,394; Animal Products, \$98,194,680; Fibres and Textiles, \$1,868,625; Wood and Paper \$18,836,758; Iron and Its Products, \$6,360,754; Non-Ferrous Metals, \$17,929,649; Non-Metallic Minerals, \$1,387,270; Chemical Products, \$3,762,318; \$3,703,462; Total Exports (Canadian) to United Kingdom, \$433,087,910.

There are nine entrants for the Rhodes Scholarship for the Province of Quebec. Three candidates are from McGill and one from Bishop's College, Lennoxville and the remainder from the University of Montreal.

Frederick J. Brand, of Victoria, winner of the first scholarship presented in British Columbia under the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire War Memorial scheme, has been selected as winner of the 1925 Overseas Scholarship, valued at \$1,400.



SENATOR L. O. DAVID

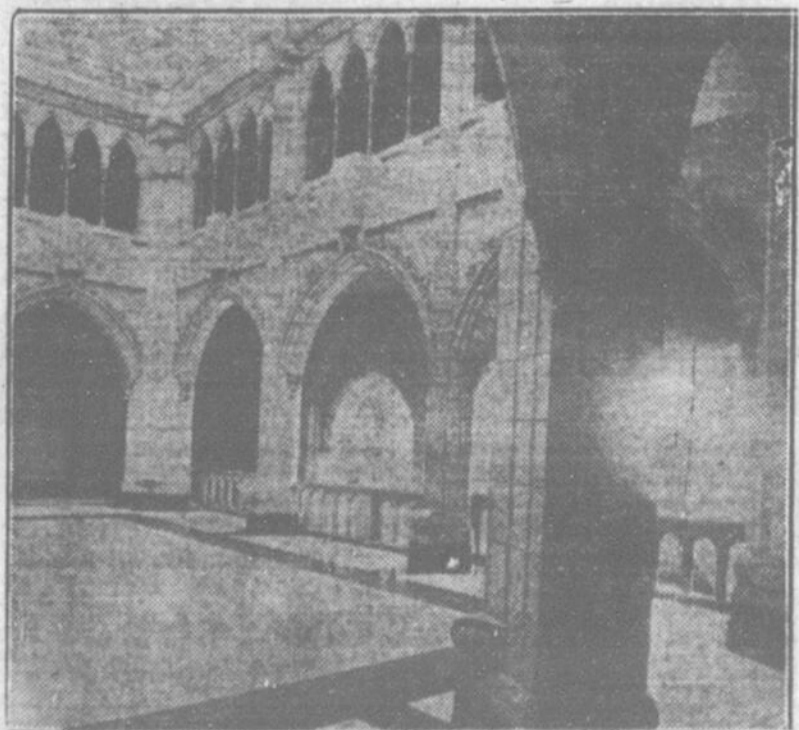
A veteran Canadian statesman who is advocating a compromise to get Canada out of the political deadlock in which she now finds herself and who suggests the resignation of both Premier King and Hon. Arthur Meighen for the present.

Prominent in a long list of resolutions which have been prepared for discussion at the annual meeting of the United Farmers of Ontario, which opens at Massey Hall on December 8, is one dealing with the political status of the U.F.O.

Subscribe

Under the Special Rates offered for one week only

See Page Seven



A GLIMPSE OF THE INTERIOR OF THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

A stately corner of the Rotunda of the House of Parliament in Ottawa which will soon be the scene of great activity when the House meets December 10.



A Gift that Increases in Value

Presentation Covers are provided for Christmas Gift Books.

WHAT DID YOU GIVE LAST CHRISTMAS?

Toys for the kiddies—most of them broken by now. "Something useful" for the grown-ups—now worn out or forgotten. Cash to your employees—appreciated but soon spent. Other presents—hurriedly bought and perhaps ill-chosen. Are they remembered now?

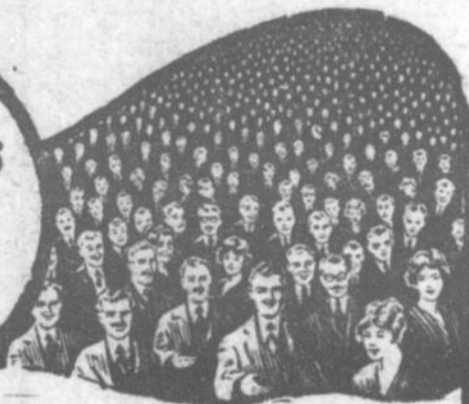
Suppose this year you give them each a Bank Book containing an initial deposit, and urge them to add to it regularly. Could anything be more suitable?

Add "Royal Bank Pass Books" to your list of Christmas Gifts.

The Royal Bank of Canada

642

110,000 Policyholders in the Mutual Life of Canada



Safety in Numbers

THE Mutual Life of Canada is a company of approximately 110,000 policyholders bonded together for mutual protection and support in time of trouble. They obtain the insurance practically at cost. Surplus profits over and above provision of necessary reserves are divided among participating policyholders.

Last year, the sum of \$2,689,000 was thus distributed to Mutual policyholders as dividends.

Mutual profit-participating policyholders have three options: (1) They may apply their profits to increasing the face value of their policies; (2) They may apply them to reducing premiums; (3) They may take out their profits in cash.

The Mutual Book tells the whole story. Write for it.

The MUTUAL LIFE of Canada WATERLOO, ONTARIO

820

TASCHEREAU CONDEMNS RACIALISM

Strong condemnation of opposition tactics in introducing racial prejudices in the present campaign, was made by Premier Taschereau on Wednesday, speaking in support of George Rodger, Liberal candidate at Argenteuil in the provincial by-election. The prime minister deplored such practices in a province of mixed population, characterizing it as unfair and un-Canadian. He said in part:

"I have only been here a few hours," said the Prime Minister, "but I have already been told that many will vote for the Conservative candidate because he is a French-Canadian. This is an unfair cry, an un-Canadian cry, and an un-Quebec cry. We live in a province with a mixed population, and we have always found co-operation and help from our English friends. We want them and we need them, for they are good Canadians and good Britishers. I want to know if it is a handicap to be English in this province."

"In the name of the Liberal party I declare," announced the Premier, "that if

the Liberal party has to stay in power by employing the tactics of racial and religious prejudicial cries, I prefer the Government to fall and to be the opposition.

"I have been told since I came here to Argenteuil this afternoon," continued Mr. Taschereau, "that many found no fault with the Government, but that they must have a French-Canadian. If the Liberals of the other provinces had said the same we would never have had Laurier, the greatest premier Canada has ever had."

The United Church of Canada's campaign for \$4,000,000 maintenance fund is now under way, the total for the first day's canvass in the Dominion being approximately \$300,000 with six Montreal, three Bay of Quinte, six Toronto, 11 Saskatchewan and nine British Columbia, conference churches having reached their full objectives.

Special subscription offer, good only for one week from receipt of this copy, see page 7.

FARMERS MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKETS

There was a good steady demand for eggs for immediate consumption this week and a fairly active business was done owing to the fact that buyers generally were providing for their week-end requirements. The tone of the market was firm and prices showed no change. Sales of strictly fresh specials were made at 75c to 80c, extras at 70c, and firsts at 65c per dozen, while storage extras sold at 46c, firsts at 41c, and seconds at 36c per dozen.

The trade in dressed poultry was a little more active, but as supplies were ample to meet all wants for the time being there were no further changes in price to announce. Sales of good to choice turkeys were made at 34c to 36c per lb.; geese at 17c to 19c per lb.; ducks at 22c to 25c per lb.; chickens weighing five to six pounds at 26c to 30c per lb.; three to four pounds at 23c to 25c per lb.; and two to three pounds at 17c to 20c per lb.; heavy fowl at 22c per lb., and small fowl at 16c to 18c per lb.

The market for honey was quiet, the demand being only for small lots to meet immediate wants and only a moderate amount of business was done with sales of No. 1 white clover honey in comb at 24c per section, No. 2 grade at 20c per section; No. 1 amber in comb at 21c per section, No. 2 at 18c per section, white extract honey in 30 lb. tins at 13c per lb., 10 lb. tins at 14c per lb., 5 lb. tins at 14 1/2c per lb., and 2 1/2 lb. tins at 15c per lb.

A fair trade was done in potatoes and the tone of the market was firm with sales of car lots of Quebec varieties at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per bag, and New Brunswick cobelets at \$2.90 to \$3 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track.

THE DAIRY MARKET

The butter market was without any new feature to note, the undertone being still firm with a small business passing for local requirements, and sales of No. 1 pasteurized creamery were made at 44c per lb., No. 1 creamery at 43c to 43 1/2c per lb., and No. 2 creamery at 42c to 43 1/2c per lb. The trade in a wholesale jobbing way was reported fair for the season of the year and prices were unchanged at 45c per lb. for finest creamery in solid packages and at 46c per lb. in 1 lb. blocks.

The condition of the cheese market was unchanged owing to the continued indifferent demand from all sources for supplies, and the volume of business was small. Prices on spot were nominally unchanged at 23 3/4c to 25c per lb. for western dairy makes, and at 21 1/4c to 21 1/2c per lb. for current receipts.

THE GRAIN MARKET

The domestic cash grain market was rather more active owing to the improved demand from both export and local buyers for supplies. Sales of No. 2 northern wheat were made at 41 1/2c per bushel over the Winnipeg November option, c.i.f. Bay ports, while a number of cars of American corn were sold for prompt shipment from Chicago, and re-sales of No. 3 yellow for shipment in five days were made to country buyers at 95c per bushel, ex-track, and Canadian western tough No. 1 feed oats were placed for December shipment from Fort William. Spot prices for oats were steady with sales of car lots of Ontario and Quebec No. 2 white at 53c, No. 3 white at 51 1/2c and No. 4 white at 49 1/2c per bushel, ex-track, and No. 3 Canadian western were offering at 57c, No.

1 feed at 54 1/2c, and No. 2 feed at 51 1/2c per bushel, ex-store. Ontario malting barley changed hands at 85 1/2c per bushel, ex-track.

Prices at Winnipeg:
Wheat—No. 1 northern, \$1.54 1/4; No. 2 northern, \$1.51; No. 3 northern, \$1.48 1/2; No. 4, \$1.40 1/2; No. 5, \$1.26; No. 6, \$1.09; seed, 99c; track, \$1.50 3/8.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 51 1/2c; No. 3 C.W., 44 3/8c; extra No. 1 feed, 44 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 43 1/2c; No. 2 feed, 39 7/8c; rejected, 36 5/8c; track, 49 1/2c.

Barley—No. 3 C.W., 62 7/8c; No. 4 C.W., 58 3/8c; rejected, 56 7/8c; feed, 54 1/2c; track, 62c.

Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., \$2.36 1/4; No. 2 C.W., \$2.22; No. 3 C.W., \$2.11; rejected, \$2.01; track, \$2.25 7/8.

Rye—No. 2 C.W., 90c.
Foreign Exchange Department, Bank of Montreal, shows sterling \$4.86 1/8 (par value \$4.86 2/3).

New York funds 1-8 per cent. discount.

The eldest son of General Bramwell Booth, Salvation Army, Brigadier Bernard Booth, will arrive in Canada shortly, and will spend some time in Montreal during the month of January.

The negotiations in Moscow between representatives of Japan and the Soviet for a commercial agreement and regarding the concessions to be granted Japan in Saghalien have struck a snag.

Of the 8,987 books published in France last year, only 1,148 were novels, while 2,008 were on social and economic questions. A comparison of books on sale with those offered before the World war showed a greatly marked improvement in taste.

The Montreal "Witness and Canadian Homestead" is printed and published at No. 221 Craig St. W., in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of the City of Montreal. Subscription rate, \$2.00 a year.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents (\$1.25) per share on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared for the quarter ending December 31st, 1925, payable 2nd January, 1926, to shareholders of record December 15th, 1925.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Montreal, November 25th, 1925.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Annual Statement

Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended 31st October, 1925

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1924	\$ 761,596.18
Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1925, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	4,604,962.63
	\$5,366,558.81
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st March, 1925	\$876,834.00
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st June, 1925	897,501.00
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st Sept. 1925	897,501.00
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. payable 1st Dec. 1925	897,501.00
Bonus 2 per cent. payable 1st Dec. 1925	598,334.00
	\$4,161,671.00
Provision for Taxes Dominion Government	291,389.50
	4,453,060.50
	\$913,498.31
Estimated surplus Assets of Montreal Bank in excess of the value at par of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Montreal issued and Cash paid therefor	\$2,350,000.00
Transferred to Rest Account	2,350,000.00
Amount transferred from Profit and Loss Account to Rest Account	316,700.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	\$596,798.31

VINCENT MEREDITH, President. FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager.

GENERAL STATEMENT

31st October, 1925	
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	\$ 29,916,700.00
Reserve	596,798.31
Balance of Profits carried forward	596,798.31
	\$30,513,498.31
Unclaimed Dividends	12,527.07
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st Dec., 1925	897,501.00
Bonus of 2% payable 1st Dec., 1925	598,334.00
	\$2,108,392.07
	\$32,621,890.38
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 46,761,184.50
Deposits not bearing interest	152,552,338.53
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	471,845,203.38
Deposits made by and Balances due to other Banks in Canada	2,465,106.73
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	4,591,630.13
Bills Payable	447,774.96
	678,663,388.23
Letters of Credit outstanding	13,997,942.46
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	647,994.93
	\$755,147,876.00

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary coin current	\$ 36,866,744.85
Dominion notes	49,962,661.25
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	17,000,000.00
Deposits made with and Balances due from other Banks in Canada	\$ 140,417.02
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	17,906,505.15
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	12,139,625.34
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Great Britain and United States, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover	122,075,980.84
	152,262,528.37
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value	96,542,710.96
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value	3,646,616.12
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian not exceeding market value	39,937,591.72
Notes of other Banks	3,935,077.00
United States and other foreign currencies	690,979.17
Cheques on other Banks	49,594,159.05
	\$450,459,968.49
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	\$225,219,598.19
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts	15,983,359.89
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	28,594,196.19
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for	2,787,669.82
	272,794,814.09
Bank Premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off)	12,150,000.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	861,548.10
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	1,384,197.82
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit (as per Contra)	13,897,942.46
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	1,232,241.10
Shares of and loans to controlled companies	1,482,438.49
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	835,833.45
	\$755,147,876.00

NOTE:—The business of the Bank in Paris, France and in San Francisco, U.S.A. is carried on under the name of local incorporated companies, and the figures are incorporated in the above General Statement.

NOTE:—Bonds of the Merchants Realty Corporation to the extent of \$2,817,000.00 secured on premises leased to the Bank, are in the hands of the public. These bonds do not appear in the above Statement as the Bank is not directly liable therefor.

VINCENT MEREDITH, President. FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, General Manager.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

We have compared the above Statement with the Books and Accounts of the Bank of Montreal at the Head Office, and with the certified Branch Returns. We have checked the cash and verified the investments and securities at the Head Office, and at several of the principal Branches of the Bank at the end of the financial year. We have likewise, at various dates throughout the year, checked the cash and verified the securities at several important Branches.

We have to report that: (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; (b) in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank, and (c) in our opinion, the above statement discloses the true condition of the Bank and it is as shown by the Books of the Bank.

MONTREAL, 24th November 1925. JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A. of the firm of Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison. CHARLES A. HODGSON, C.A. of the firm of Crank, Cushing & Hodgson. Auditors.



PROF. E. McNEIL

Free State member of the Irish Boundary Commission who has resigned.

More than one hundred persons are believed to have perished in the floods following a torrential rain of an hour and twenty minutes, says a despatch to the London Daily Express from Athens. Many houses in the refugee settlement collapsed. The inmates were buried in the ruins and many were swept away and drowned.

TYPICAL GROUP INVESTMENTS

So many requests are received for suggestions for the investment of fixed or round amounts that we have devoted our December List to giving suggestions for the investment of a range of typical sums.

The examples given deal with suggestions for the investment of \$10,000, \$7,500, \$5,000 or multiples of these; for the investment of \$2,500, \$1,000, \$500, \$100, and also for the investment of odd amounts.

A copy of our December List will be gladly sent on request.

A-E AMES & CO LIMITED

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1869

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
TORONTO MONTREAL LONDON
NEW YORK VICTORIA, B.C. VANCOUVER

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FACTS

The Montreal Witness and Canadian Homestead—\$2.00 per Year.

Since 1845 the Witness has been recognized throughout Canada, as the leading national weekly. Edited by JOHN REDPATH DOUGALL. "The Week's Outlook," a regular feature is a clear and complete commentary on world and national affairs. "The Crow's Nest" page notes developments in prohibition and social progress. Besides its splendid News Features it has Special Departments, edited by experts, of interest to all members of the family, and to all walks of life. Its Market and Stock Reports are fair and trustworthy. Its splendid Short and Serial Stories, Home Department, Young People's Departments—cover a wide range of human interest. Its Queries and Answers on all subjects, including Agriculture, Veterinary, Poultry, etc., and its Farm and Garden Departments are greatly prized for their practical and timely hints and information.

The Partnership Policy of Publication

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