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The Week's Outlook

MONTREAL, AUGUST 5, 1919.

The Liberal Convention.

The Liberal Convention being held at Ottawa is, almost necessarily, more a thing of the past than of the future. The exclusionist resentment felt by the men who put party first toward those who joined the Union Government is no doubt from a party point of view a fine evidence of loyalty, but is the worst of services to the old party to which both belonged. The opposition of the French-Canadians to Mr. Fielding because he favored conscription at a time when, as they now know, all civilization was in the greatest peril, is a foolish accentuation of a difference in which it was they themselves who were in the wrong. But the question is not now, or at least should not be, how to dress up a part of the old Liberal party to make it look like the same old thing, but how out of those who question the ideals of the present administration and the interests to which it seems to be largely subject, to build up a party that will deliver the country from the despotism of party machinery, and that will make the uplift of the people and the union of its races its governing purposes. The hardest task this convention has before it seems to be to find out what it wants. If it could only get its program drawn up, and find therein any distinctive claims that both parties could not readily adopt it could then look for the man who would best represent those purposes.

Germany Repents.

Good news comes from Weimar, the capital of the German republic. Herr Bauer, the Prime Minister, has bluntly proclaimed in Parliament that William shall be brought to trial and proved guilty of many things. As the Premier, by reading letters, exposed the lawless rapacity, and complete responsibility for the continuance of the war, of the military party, in co-operation with the Emperor's Chancellor and the Great General Staff, the House broke into frantic denunciations of the "murderers and traitors." Herr Bauer got a vote of confidence from all but the remnant of the guilty Fatherland Party. It would be hard to find a more striking instance of a people "pricked in their heart," as the Scriptural expression is. Had the murderers and traitors won the war, we are not prepared to say that the nation would not have forgiven them. But, as they brought the nation to dire humiliation and the extremity of disaster, it will bitterly throw every bit of the blame upon those to whom it belongs, and, in its revolt against their crimes, will necessarily repent of its share in them, and seek salvation in a different course. We wish the ex-Emperor no harm, but we desire above all things to see the German people come to a knowledge of the truth, and come under conviction of national sin, as the one hope of good and not evil coming to the nations out of the war. This result would not be gained by a trial of William in London—quite the reverse. But it would be gained by a genuine exposure, such as is now promised, of the whole history in a German court. This reaction is certainly good news; and we hope the demand when it comes will be complied with.

German Labor Comes Back.

At the International Trades Union Congress at Amsterdam plain talk is resulting in better understanding between the nations. That gathering was opened by a Marxian theorist who was sure the war was the product of Capitalism. It would be just as intelligent for a temperance enthusiast to say that it was the product of beer, and that Bolshevism was the product of vodka. Yet that theory, that it was Capital that caused the war, was the professed foundation of Bolshevism in Russia; it was the lie that held the working class of Germany faithful to the cause of the robbers. No doubt Bolshevism enlisted vodka, and no doubt the Emperor did manage to enlist the cupidity and co-operation of capitalism as represented by what called itself the Liberal Party of which the self-condemned Herr Ballin was an outstanding example. The Dutch Chairman of the Conference who used this platitude about capitalism was speedily corrected by English delegates who told him that the war was the work of predatory autocracy. The leader of the German delegates who attempted a defence of their support of the robber government was reminded by Mr. Gompers that he himself had defended the sinking of the "Lusitania," and told that the German Labor men owed an apology not only to Belgium but to the whole international organization. This brought forth a long resolution from another German delegate setting forth that the workers in Germany had all along believed they were fighting a defensive war, and that "if, at the beginning of the war, all had been known that now was known, if the workers had not been misled and betrayed by the government, the attitude of the workers would have been different." "Many things had been done under the full conviction that right was on Germany's side that would never have been done in the light of the truth that was now being brought home."

A Chance Lost.

Whether the truth could have been brought home to the German workers when they thought their country victorious we have no means of knowing. Men's convictions are curiously susceptible to their passions and wishes. But we thought, when Mr. Henderson and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald wanted to go to Stockholm two years ago to meet these German leaders there, that it was a thousand pities that the latter was not allowed to go. Of course, it was out of the question to let Mr. Henderson, who was a member of the Government at the time, go on an errand where everything he said or did would be constructively the act of the Government. It was very wrong of him to try to go. But why should not independent men, who, though pacifists, were honest, have been allowed to go where they could have done so much to enlighten those who were really in darkness? It was true that Scheidemann, who would have represented Germany, was very much of a cat's-paw of the Great General Staff; but we really owed it to German Labor that no opportunity should be lost to get the truth from which they were excluded into their minds. In dismissing Arthur Henderson, and in refusing passports to delegates, Mr. Lloyd George acted for his Conservative colleagues. Whether they could have got to Stockholm, even with passports, is another question, as the seamen had determined not to sail any ships that should carry them.

Danger in Delay.

The statement that all effort to pay off our war debt is to be postponed while the debt is to be considerably increased is alarming responsible citizens. The wise course for the Liberal Opposition is to demand a reversal of this perilous policy. Should they come into power they will have to reverse it any way, and it will be very hard for them to carry the burden the present government refuses to shoulder if they have not from the first made a virtue of that coming necessity. Sir Robert Borden as an opportunist statesman fixes his admiring eye upon Mr. Lloyd George, as Virgil did upon Homer. The British Premier has been the object of a singularly scathing denunciation by Lord Askwith, whose task has been the settlement of Labor troubles. He bitterly rebukes the Premier for the reckless way in which he flings promises and assurances about, as though Britain's resources were bottomless and he only needed to borrow and spend, thereby encouraging demands that must exhaust the nation's resources while fatally reducing its power of production, meanwhile making reasonable settlement of disputes impossible. Even the rich unexhausted United States is finding itself pulled up sharp in sight of the fence that bounds the flowery lane of borrow and spend. There have always been those who hounded on their nations to unbounded expenditure in the hope of taking big tribute out of the people in the process of paying. It was the tremendous needs of that followed the civil war that gave the New England protectionists their chance to bind on their people the burdens of protection. Both in Britain and Canada there is a latent hope of doing the same. In Canada the politicians are putting off the fiscal question for the present in the hope that when the dire need of money becomes overwhelming it will be easy to pass any tariff they like.

The Grain Growers Protest.

Meantime they are going to appoint a commission to investigate what the new tariff should be. Such commissions are everywhere the subterfuge of protectionism. Their very appointment crystallizes the principle of protection, implying, as it does that the primary idea of a tariff is, not to pay the nation's debts, but to take care of this or that business. Such a commission, after all its sage inquiries, will, of course, bring in the report it is selected and appointed to bring in. When there is so much need of money there should be no objection to a revenue tariff whose only object and effect was to bring in revenue, though even for that purpose it is almost impossible to tax any form of consumption without laying a disproportionate burden on the poor. It should not be thought of unaccompanied by a very heavy income tax. To tax the producing powers of the country is the falsest of economy. The protest of Mr. Scallion representing the Grain Growers of the west does not appear a day too soon. He rightly condemns the camouflage of the capitalistic papers in their persistent and unpatriotic effort to make it appear that on the tariff question there is a schism between the east and the west. The division is between the protected interests and those who suffer from them. It is true that the privileged interests have a larger influence in the east, and that certain classes there imagine themselves to be the beneficiaries of protection, who are really its victims, and that a great many are deceived by living in the atmosphere of privilege. But there is an independent thinking and suffering class everywhere, and there is privileged capital everywhere, and it is between these two that the controversy is.

Laying Hands Upon the Constitution.

Strikes and rumors of strikes fill the daily press. The whole atmosphere of the world is full of electricity. Here and there and everywhere there is a flare that lights up the clouded firmament, and then after a while it burns down, but conditions become tenser day by day. Strikes alternate with race wars. Midsummer is the time for such things. It would have been very strange if the volatile negro had not exploded on his own unquestionable grievance. It is a question whether the white hoodlum is not more to blame for the actual fighting in Chicago than the negro. There is every appearance at least that what is called justice has a strong cant to the white side. In each outbreak there is some momentary outrage to put the spark to the gunpowder. Labor discontent may simmer for a long time on general principles; but its revolts do not lack occasion in some specific claim the men are making against their employers. But behind the strike there seems in most cases to be discoverable some latent notion of taking possession of power. The coal miners in Yorkshire had some unsatisfied claim of the piece-work men, but their war-cries were largely political. The demand that British soldiers be withdrawn from Russia was due to sympathy with the Soviet government there, which, through revolution, had replaced the original German enemy, and whose ascendancy and co-operation with Germany constitute the greatest possible threat to world liberty and democracy. No one probably better knows the inwardness of the effort of the miners to bring industry throughout England to a standstill than Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, one of Labor's most trusted representatives in Parliament. Mr. Thomas says:

> At present, we appear to be slowly relapsing into a state of affairs whereby any particular section of the people can, by talk of open rebellion or revolution, compel the remainder of the country to acquiesce in their demands. To all intents and purposes, those are tactics of soviet rule, very little removed from those obtaining in Russia. Either the country is to surrender itself to a condition which means the loss of the greater part of our overseas trade or else constitutional government is to be restored.

The Reds.

The general charge, that the Winnipeg effort to paralyze commerce and the social order had its origin in what is commonly called Bolshevism, by which is meant, the attempt to supersede the existing order by trade union dictation is loudly denounced by Labor sympathizers as ridiculous, seeing that the first requisite of a Bolshevist revolution was lacking, namely, arms. That is the question that is at present under investigation before Judge Robson. The evidence seems to show that within the movement there was a deeper movement, calling itself the "reds," seeking to sway the mass toward revolution, and that there were varying degrees of conscious or latent sympathy therewith. The Commissioner has told the iron and steel workers that if they can prove that there was nothing in their action back of the demand for collective bargaining the companies could not discriminate among them as strikers. There was no difference of opinion among witnesses that there had been a great deal of labor unrest. Some attributed this to the high cost of living which men were inclined to blame and visit on the Government. Meantime, we have the judgment of the International Union of the United Mine Workers, which sent a commission from Indianopolis to Calgary to inquire into the general strike there. The report of this commission has revealed the fact that the miners there struck on the demand for One Big Union. Their officers declare them to be solid for that. The One Big Union idea is that all labor questions must be referred to a national Soviet, and that all the Labor in the country can be called upon to back by "direct action," the demands that any union makes. That practically means that the organization so formed shall have power of absolute dictation in all matters whatsoever.

Human Inequality.

One tells us that what Labor is after in all these disturbances is industrial democracy. "That is the object of their deliberate and passionate seeking: and that is the anathema of the corporations." "Labor is determined that the surplus product of industry shall not be forever taken from Labor to strengthen the position of the capitalist." We doubt if that noble program is just the definition some of the unions would make of their moving impulses, as they discuss what are the chances of getting more pay for less work, their weapon being the mischief it may be in their hands to do by halting the wheels of enterprise. But it is no doubt the creed which those who are seeking the moral basis of the movement would like to place behind it. And surely it has a moral basis. No great earnest movement among men is without a moral basis. The real basis of the movement we take to be the inner consciousness among men that men are brethren by right, and are not so in fact. The cure—the only cure for the restlessness is to make them so in fact. There have always been two causes why some are up and some down. The first necessarily is that some are more competent than others. But, as men run in families, some are born to position, education and wealth. Formerly legislation was all in the hands of this class, and all tended to maintain class distinctions. Now legislation is in the hands of all, and as soon as the majority know how to use it, it will all tend to the removal of class distinctions by putting all, as far as nature will allow, on an equal level of opportunity. It is the aim of all the wise to bring that about. But there are now, as there always have been, good people who are afraid of it, and selfish interests naturally opposed to it. There was a great movement in England, as elsewhere, toward liberty, equality and fraternity toward the close of the Eighteenth Century, but the excesses and aggressions of the French Revolution frightened that generation out of it.

Capital's Advantage.

So contrary to the principle of human brotherhood is the present system that the capitalist who employs labor has become in the eyes of those oppressed with the wrong of it a beast of prey whom some intemperate advocates of Labor's cause cannot find words enough to denounce. Yet he is absolutely as much the creature of circumstances as is the worker. There is a constant flow from the farm to the factory of persons who seek thereby to better their condition and their combinations are for the purpose of still further bettering their condition. There is likewise a constant flow of capital into factories to better the condition of those who subscribe the capital, and their combinations are for the purpose of bettering their condition. So far at least they are alike. Where they are different is that one class is above, and the other is under; the one manages and the other is managed, and the class that manages takes, when it can, much more than its share. The assumption of the present social movement is that capital gets much more than its share. The assumption must be modified by the fact that a very large proportion of businesses fail. Some are run at a loss for a long time during which Labor gets its earnings while the capital is all lost. Still there is a tendency of capital, once successful, to accumulate, and it is certain that he who manages will divide in his own interest. Neither does Capital plan to share its good things with Labor, nor does Labor plan to share Capital's losses, when these accrue. Capital's losses are not on parade; it is the successes—the 72 percent and 132 percent—that go on record and that fill the eye. These are the prizes which tempt innumerable people into business enterprises, just as the discovery of a single rich placer in the Klondyke tempts twenty thousand people to sink the best energy of their lives in what yields, but poor reward. These vast profits are not lost to the community as a whole, as, for the most part, they go immediately back into productive enterprise; and for the restoration of the balance of things in the present emergency production is what is most needed. We cannot get away from the fact that things are dear because they are scarce, and labor is dear because it is scarce. It is an interesting question that can only be solved by trial whether business enterprise would be equally productive if the gambling prizes were cut off. That will have to be done any way, as the world is at present a high explosive, and those big profits are the detonator. Probably the first effect of limiting profits would be to put a good deal of what is now surplus into better wages, and a good deal into better or cheaper goods, so breaking into the "vicious circle" of profiteering.

What is Industrial Democracy?

Whether it would increase prosperity to give Labor a share in the management of business companies is another problem that is going to be put to the test if present signs do not fail. Labor's present attitude is to get all it can out of the business, regardless of its needs. Possibly, with an inside knowledge, it would have a greater sense of partnership and more sympathy with its wearing financial anxieties, and would be more anxious to put in its best efforts to make good. It would certainly be wholesome and right that Labor should know how the business stands. Companies are extremely unwilling to tell more than they want to, even to their stockholders. If they are losing money they seek to hide it, lest their stock become unsaleable. If they are gaining too much, the public gets angry with them. Still a joint stock company is not a private affair. It is created by the public, and presumably for the public, and full publicity is the public's claim upon it. It is the right of the stock-holders, who are its owners. It is the right of its employees, who are spending their lives in its behalf. It is the right of the public, which created it, and for whose benefit it exists. Many ways have been planned to give to the representatives of Labor more or less of a place in the management of the affairs of business. They have not always been taken to kindly by the unions, which feel that by giving the workers in each business an interest of any sort in the business they would lose their own solidarity in making common cause against all businesses. It seems to raise the question whether Labor wants to be an enemy or a friend. Our judgment is that nothing could tend more to the true interests of all than to give to all engaged in a business a direct interest in its profits and its losses, and consequently a genuine voice in the management in proportion to that interest.

Profiteering and Peril.

It is, as we have constantly said, the profiteering which war conditions have rendered everywhere acute and notorious, that is causing all the ferment, which according to Mr. Lee, the President of the United States Railway Brotherhood, is threatening worse disturbance to the world than the war just closed. The railway men, having the power to bring business to a standstill, have signified their intention to do so, unless the Government shall by then have either increased their wages to a living point or reduced the cost of living. What they mean by a living point is that they shall be in no worse condition than they were in before the war. In making this demand Mr. Lee attributes the high cost of living to profiteering, and makes special reference to the beef packers. He says he admits that his organization, along with everybody else, is to blame for the conditions, when seeking more and more money. Whatever is gained in that way will be taken out of them by the profiteers. It is the profiteering that must be stopped. The Armours the head of the offending in this respect, say that, whatever they may be making, they certainly have not increased the cost of living. They give an example of a Nebraska Senator, a raiser of fat cattle, who finding himself undersold by the Armours had tested the thing carefully by sending a tagged animal to the stock yards and carefully following all the expenses put upon those he slaughtered himself. He found he got more out of the one he brought back from the Armours in the shape of beef at current prices than from the beef he slaughtered himself. Probably the butchers who handle the beef will also insist that it is not they who are raising the market. What the railway men see is that the packers are monopolists, and whether buying or selling, make the prices what they choose; that they are making too much money, and that it must stop. The Government must see to it that these profits go into cheapening beef, or half a million railway men will know the reason why.

A Rich Country's Dilemma.

Mr. Hines, the Director-General of Railways in the United States, is of the same opinion as Mr. Lees, the President of the railwaymen, namely, that the remedy for the distress complained of will have to be found in lowering the cost of living. The operation of the roads under the government has, through the increases already accorded the men, been a disastrously losing business—thirty millions a month worse than the average of the three years before the roads were taken over, yielding less than one percent on the property on which much larger figures had previously been made, and were guaranteed the several owners. The new demands of the men, who, as they are in a position to tie up all the business of the country, do not propose to suffer with the rest of the people, amount to eight hundred millions a year, which would add that much to the railway deficit. It could not apparently be laid upon the rates, though a commission is proposed with power to do that, as the traffic has already greatly diminished. Wherever it fell, it would be added to the burdens of the people, who are all, as much as the railwaymen, suffering from the high cost of living. Mr. Hines thinks, just as Mr. Lees does, that the only recourse is to bring the cost of living down. That is the united railway point of view.

How To Do It.

But to bring the cost of living down is not so simple to those who would like to do it. The only proposal so far is for the government to buy up the wheat crop at the farmer's price, and sell it for what it will bring. It is not plain what this means, unless it means to forbid export, starve the starving nations, and check the rapidly developing commerce and income of the United States. In so far as it lowered the price of bread, it would assist the people generally, especially the poor; but it would not satisfy the railwaymen, whose pay is comparatively high, and who do not live on bread alone in these days by any means. In any case, the cost of it would come on the same people as taxpayers, and so would put all other prices up. Congress, which was looking forward to a much needed five weeks' recess, has been so appalled by the danger threatening the country at the hands of a power that the country has no means of withstanding, that it has resolved to stay on the job, knowing well that the country would blame everything on it if it did not. But the more Congress looks at the matter, the more difficult will it be to see what to do. One inquiry for instance, is to be into the high price of boots; but the shoe men say the price is going to be higher. What profiteering there may be in this, it is not easy to say, whatever there is should be exposed and stopped. But we know that the greater part of Europe is shoeless, and that the cattle have been mostly killed off. The demand for shoes must be very acute. The fact that the shoemakers say that boots are going to be dearer may only mean that they want them to be. If you see a prophecy to that effect every day or two in your paper you may be pretty sure that there is somebody that wants it to be thought so; just as when you see in the papers you read a daily paragraph about the increase of the drug habit you can be sure they are serving the liquor interest. Probably the most practical suggestion for reducing the cost of living though one that it will be hard to explain to the people, is to reduce the currency in circulation. It is hard to think out, but it is true, that whatever makes money scarcer increases its exchangeable value, or, in other words, makes goods cheaper. Heavy taxation of the spending classes and of all sorts of luxury would thus reduce the general cost of living.

RIDING FOR A FALL.



—The "Passing Show."

LOOKS AS IF IT WERE COMING TO THIS.



—N. Y. "Tribune."

Will Prices Come Down?

Sir Robert Borden has very wisely warned the country to provide against depression. There have been years of wild expansion of business and credit and an orgy of private extravagance at a time of stupendous war waste and non-production. It is therefore reasonable to look for a corresponding time of depression. All this dissipation of borrow and spend will come paying for. Indeed, if there was nothing to pay up, the hoped-for return to normal prices must bring depression as surely as the general rise brought expansion. But what we are asking is, will prices come down? Will money be again worth what it was worth? Mr. Lloyd George says we must not hope for it for a year or two. What are the causes of the high prices, or, in more precise language, why has money become worth so little? The question is serious, as changes in the value of money can cause revolutions. The sudden fall in its buying power is a very principal cause of the present upset. Every nation blames its government for not ordaining that money shall buy more. The French threatened the government of their great hero Clemenceau for this the other day. People look at surface facts, and refuse to ask themselves just what a government can do in the matter. In defence of governments, sage explanations are being offered which only becloud the matter. One very respectable paper says: "Money represents values, and where values do not exist, its value as a symbol fails accordingly." That is inscrutable.

The Standard Shrinks.

But there are many comprehensible reasons why money should go down in purchasing value, and not all of them are at the bidding of government. Most of them are untraceable to the iniquity that revels in keeping prices up. One is found in the cost of gold. The measure of the dollar is so much gold. Where methods are found by which gold can be got out of the earth, or out of the rocks, with less human labor, the necessary result is that so much gold will buy less human labor or its products, and that the dollar bill, or cheque, or bond that promises to pay so much gold, will, of course, go down in value as the gold does. That is a cause for the reduced value of money that is not at all likely to be reversed as scientific processes develop, and it is practically beyond man's power to mend it. Gold is to be found in many soils. If some one should invent a cheap way of getting it out of sand or seawater, and make it as plenty as lead, we should either have to resort to some other standard, or not use money at all. Fortunately, though the sovereign buys much less for us than it did for our ancestors, it has for the most part changed its exchangeable value so gradually as not to cause serious disturbance to human relations. How far cheaper methods of producing gold are a factor in the present high prices, we have no means of knowing. We measure all things by gold; we have no one thing to measure gold by. There is no reason however to suppose that there has been much improvement in gold-producing processes during the past five war years. The great probability is that the production has been checked. But in so far as cheaper gold production is a factor in present prices as compared with those of, say, twenty-five years ago, there is small hope of any return to old prices.

Uses For Gold.

But not only does the cost of gold vary, but the demand for it also varies. It has its place in the arts. We can imagine that uses might be found for it that would use up the available supply, or other conditions in the arts or in fashion that would diminish its use, and reduce the stimulus for its production. In decoration we make less and less gold serve; but then we decorate all the more. Everybody can have "gold-filled" ornaments. Use will vary according to cheapness, and more or less use will have a regulating effect on supply. The same is true of the greater or less use of gold as money. Such use bears less and less relation to the volume of transactions. If every transaction involved the transfer of coin, the amount of gold needed would be tremendous. If rich men had to keep gold in their safes to represent all they owned, the safe deposit vaults would cover fabulous amounts of metal; that is, supposing so much gold anywhere to exist. Nearly all securities are held in paper, and the daily transactions, whether in paying with dollar bills or cheques for mutton or clothes, or whether in purchases of loans in the thousands or hundred thousands, are done in paper. Few people in Canada have ever seen a gold dollar. There are stores of gold in the banks to meet any probable need for cashing these paper counters; but not a hundredth or a thousandth part as much as is written or printed on the various promises to pay that are at any moment in existence. Yet each of these purports to promise so much gold, and the value of the gold promised is its value in exchange. The gold is simply the measuring line, as the yard-stick is the measure of silks to-day and ropes to-morrow, one measure for a thousand transactions. The gold —— into use in settling balances between country and country, city and city, bank and bank. In transactions between countries it is only the balance that has to be shipped in gold. In war time it may be ten percent; in peace-times it may be one-twentieth of one percent of the total exchange. All the rest of the commerce has been done with paper. In this manner less and less gold is used in proportion to the value of business done. In Britain before the war people used gold for pocket money. That required a good large amount of it. When the war came on they had to resort to paper currency, setting free all that gold. Should the paper habit survive there and everywhere, it would diminish the use for gold that prevailed before the war. That would tend to make the metal cheaper as measured by other values, and so, in other words, to make things cost more. There is no cause to think that this ever-increasing use of paper in all commerce will ever be reversed, though the paper must always have gold or, if not gold, something else, behind it as a standard of value to measure by.

Can Government Do Anything?

Is there anything that governments could do to alter the buying value of gold as determined by supply and demand? Can any regulations set a higher, or lower, or a fixed value upon money? This is attempted by price-fixing; but the old law reasserts itself. Yet for all that, a very substantial amount of the present high cost of commodities or low value of money in Canada is chargeable to the Canadian government's financial mismanagement. For one thing, the buying value of money is decreased by import duties that require our people to pay more for what they could get for less. Illusions about keeping money in the country aside, the country is the poorer by what it pays to those who produce the goods more expensively. That is an old question that obtrudes itself. But the government has also contributed largely to the paper inflation which has so greatly diluted the value of the gold we have in the vaults. It has done this by its gigantic war loans. We have seen that the buying power of all our money is guaranteed by the intrinsic value of gold. As long as the gold is certainly forthcoming, the fact that transactions are done in paper does not lower the gold value of the promise, whether it be dollar bill, cheque, note, or what not. When, to pass a crisis, a government permits banks and others to defer payment of gold on demand, the paper, of whatsoever sort, becomes merely a speculation as to when the payment will be made, and its buying value varies accordingly. In the American civil war the paper dollar went down to thirty-five cents. If, without any formal stoppage of payments, paper promises cross each other in infinite profusion, and there are big loans of all sorts, all without any increase of gold reserve, we have what we call inflation, suggestive of the blowing up of a bubble. The buying value becomes less and less—nobody sees why. Then comes in the war-time government, and adds billions to the negotiable paper in the country. The bubble swells enormously; up goes the price of everything by leaps and bounds, and the suit you once bought for twenty-five dollars costs seventy-five; that is, if you do not suffer still more by having to buy imitation material at the old price. It is plain that here at last we have something in which government has a hand—something that, in a measure at least, it could have avoided doing, and that perhaps it can still in a measure undo, by taking their surplus from those who are luxuriating, and applying it to these overshadowing debts. The Government announces that it is not going to do this this year; that, on the contrary, it is still going to borrow and spend. Until the Government turns to paying, there is one big reason for a continuous rise in prices.

Destruction Raises Prices.

A third cause for the reduced value of money is destruction, and its dissolute companion waste. If goods are burned up, as they have been in this war by the hundred thousand million; if, in addition to that, a large proportion of people, having more money than ever they had, take to wasting on things and pleasures that cost labor to supply and that add nothing to wealth, there will be in the total of things a very great dearth of the real needs of life. These crying needs will represent more and more demand for human labor, and so, more money for less of labor's product. The opening up of the starving countries that have been feeding out of the gutters, and scarcely covering their nakedness, will suddenly add immensely to these demands and greatly increase prices, or, in other words, will make money buy much less. The war destruction is beyond recall, and could not be avoided—at least, the most of it could not. We forgive confusion in the hurlyburly. But personal extravagance, criminal at such a time of war suffering in the world, should have been checked, and should still be checked, if it means taking people's money from them, and applying it to that necessary production of which the whole world is in such painful need. The one obvious thing for governments to do and which our government has practically left undone is to take the suction end of the taxation pump out of the people's empty tub, and put it into the full casks of the profiteers.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT LYNCHING.



—N. Y. "World."

Non-Production Raises Prices.

But, on the other hand, there is the fourth and probably greatest cause of all, the withdrawal of human labor from production. One or two hundred million workers, including most of the men in the prime of efficiency, withdrawn from ordinary production, and, on the contrary, applied by war methods to destruction in various forms, reduces the product for the world's needs to an untold degree, and so makes the labor that produces them scarce and able to demand what it wishes. This puts up the cost of all products, which are further enhanced when labor puts a stop to production or transportation. The reduced supply, amounts to positive want; and the high cost of labor for replacing it, tells on the cost of products at every stage of their production and distribution, and these costs keep going higher and higher as labor, as a consequence, has to demand more and more. There seems no end to this. Labor, for its part, has naturally taken the occasion of the world's exceptional need for it, to demand a long-coveted higher standard of living. This it does not propose to retire from; so that, unless by higher intelligence, assiduity and skill it can show a proportionately better product, there is no prospect of this element in the higher cost going down. Those miners who have obtained shorter hours imply by the form of their demands that they do not expect or intend to produce as much as before. No doubt, however, man power will be more and more multiplied by machine power, and conserved by improved methods resulting from increasing intelligence and it is not, after all, the poorly paid people who produce cheapest.

Market Rigging.

What is important to grasp is that all these inevitable, normal and legitimate causes for the smaller buying power of money come in ahead of the one against which we all make our legitimate outcry, the manipulation by the middleman and the profiteer. The dealer's inordinate profits are not all his own fault. It is impossible to do business on a rising market without making a profit, and it is right that it should be a generous profit as an insurance against the certain loss on the falling market that may be expected to follow. It is when combinations or monopolies come in to keep prices up that resentment has a right to rise. But mark, it is on an entirely new and altruistic code of business that we forbid such agreements. Take in imagination, the tailors of a city, who require a certain class of goods which have not been made for years, all the mills having gone on khaki. Mr. Snyder has still a supply which he bought at the old figure, and, even at a doubled cost of labor, could still make suits at a certain figure. But he knows that he cannot replace that stock for twice the money. He inquires of his neighbor what he is doing in the matter, and the latter again of his neighbor, and there comes to be a common understanding that the price shall be based, not on the cost, but on the present value of the goods, insuring, of course, a fine profit, taste for which grows by what it feeds on. Such informal understandings are naturally promoted by the salesmen who visit all the shops with samples, which in like manner already enjoy an exceptional profit. Such we may imagine to be the history of most rises in commodities. It is very far from being the hard and fast combination that labor imposes on itself and on the public, but its results fall directly on the consumer, where they hurt, and Government gets roundly scolded for letting prices go up.

Income Taxing.

At the insistent demand of the people, governments have been fixing the prices of a number of things. This has had to be accompanied by doling out the supply, or it would only have resulted in greater scarcity. Governments also try to forbid the agreements by which dealers fix prices. They tried that once with labor, but had to give it up. It is in man's nature to make common cause. The present cure is in the undue profits tax. It is professedly a war measure, but may have to be adhered to and improved upon. It is a modification of the income tax, which is a way of taking public money from those who are getting too much, instead of, as in all the past, taking it from those who are getting too little. It is twice blessed; it not only supplies the treasury, but keeps down inequalities. How would it work to take all profits beyond a certain percentage? People say it would do away with all ambitious adventure and enterprise. But would it? We know of two manufacturers near Montreal, one of whom had to plead guilty to a seventy percent profit, the other of whom said that he saw to it that he should never make more than ten percent—whatever more he made went into bettering or cheapening the goods. His business grew and grew till competitors conspired against it, and, by methods known to company promoters, slew it.

WAIT TILL OLD BILL GETS TO THIS ONE.



—N. Y. "Tribune."

The Great Factor.

Who then can answer the question, will prices come down, as, in spite of all warnings, all men assume they will? It is probable, if not certain, that the greatest causes of the rise have been the destruction of existing values, and the stoppage to a large extent of production. Of these two the second is by far the more important. In spite of the dislocation which changes of values and changes of human aspirations have put into the machinery of production, the war has greatly speeded up that machinery, and improved it in many ways from which it cannot recede. Once recovered from nerve shock the worker will be a more sober and competent producer. So the appearance is that there never was such a period of production as we are entering on. The prospect is that the world will soon have abundance. If the money is still found to buy less, values will, by degrees, come to a balance, just as water flows to its level. The only effect of a permanent reduction in the value of money would be to reduce the fortunes of those who possess it by accumulation or by inheritance, and to put mankind more on a common level. It would not reduce the value of material things, such as factories, or stocks in trade, or houses, or furniture, or pictures. It would nominally increase them. It would only reduce dollar bills, and bonds, and other securities that represent gold.

Preventable Diseases.

To sum up, the high cost of living is directly and mainly due to four causes: (1) The elimination of a hundred million effective producers during the war and the absorption by the army of all surplus commodities. (2) The permanent loss by death and disability of millions of effectives, and the continued inefficiency of millions of demobilized soldiers who cannot or will not reenlist in the enterprises of peace till their war allowances are dissipated and they are forced to find work. (3) The depreciation of currency due to cheaper processes of extracting gold, on the one hand, and to inflation of "legal tender" on the other. (4) The actual depreciation of man power due to shorter hours, strike holidays, and, more disadvantageous than either, a spirit of enemity that breeds inefficiency and sabotage. (5) The licentious profiteering of the huge trusts and combines, which, while lowering cost of production by organization and economy, are able to depreciate or corner their raw material and inflate the price to the consumer at their will—thus amassing incalculable millions with which they can control publishers and politicians if not governments to their mutual advantage. These are the prime causes of the higher cost of living. Some of them are inevitable, others are a disgrace to those chiefly responsible for them, and reveal the weakness of a Government system that is largely at the mercy of wealth.

All At It.

A Government may fairly say that all classes are profiteering to the extent of their power, and that governments are as much at the mercy of railway unions as of profiteering combines. As democratic governments can only reflect the average morals and ideals of the majority, no Government can be expected to be against profiteering if "Everybody's doing it." If everybody is taking all the advantage he can of everybody else, that is the nation's code of honor and deserves the punishment that must follow general greediness. Perhaps the most immediate punishment is the loss of our chance to develop foreign markets in the interest alike of Canadian labor and capital, and of agriculture. The markets of the world will be secured to the nation that most quickly gets down to team play, co-operation, and earnest, strenuous endeavor. Great material prosperity awaits the nation or nations first in the field. Hard times will soon overtake those which are expending their energies on mutual distrust, hatred and obstruction. This is the material side of the punishment we may look for. The larger moral mischief belongs to the things unseen and eternal. Probably the readiest medicine in an orgy of mutual injury would be to make an example of the outstanding profiteers whose successes are the example and the excuse for all others.

British Consolidation in North America.

The ever busy American sensationist in London is authority for the proposal that Great Britain offer her West Indian possessions to the United States "in part payment" for the debt she owes that country. It is a question to which of the two countries such a proposal would be the more humiliating—whether the country that should sell her children to pay her debts or the country which, having profiteered enormously out of the countries that were fighting her battles of liberty for her should take the pound of flesh in pay. It may be in view of some such notions of absorption that there is said to be a proposal in England to consolidate the British empire in North America, beginning with annexing the Bahamas and Jamaica to the Dominion of Canada. We should all be glad to see Newfoundland added to Canada, of which it is geographically a part, and, we may say, an essential part, which could not be allowed to fall into unfriendly hands. Newfoundland would probably have been part of Canada from the first had not its trade interests been elsewhere. Still Canada should do her best to make friends with Newfoundland. The West India problem is an entirely different one. The chief argument in its favor is that the United States would much like to unite those islands with herself, and that it is possible that they will seek such union if not united to Canada. The business interests would not be averse to the American union; the sentimental preference is British, and colored sentiment intensely so. The colored people, looking across the separating seas, and seeing the obloquy and oppression heaped there upon their race, would shrink convulsively from such union. Looking upon this question from the Canadian point of view the first thing that occurs to us is that we have enough of race problems without embracing another. The colored people live on those islands in a condition of social respect and official equality that it would take our people a long while to learn to accord to them. There would be embarrassment at every public function. Their representatives coming to Canada would be treading on slippery ground all the time. Rightly or wrongly social recognition would be grudged, especially by the vulgar, who abound in a way distressing to us all. Then, would or could Canadian suffrage be extended to the Negroes? Those who recommend the annexation say, of course, it could not; the terms of suffrage would need to be entirely different. This would be a new and serious complication for our national constitution.

The United States As Guardian of Mexico.

The United States, in the Monroe Doctrine, claims the whole of the two continents of America, barring Canada, Greenland and Guiana, as well as many neighboring islands, as her sphere of influence, with which no other power must interfere. The incipient League of Nations seems to have been prepared to accord her this vast mandate on condition that she would fulfil the necessary condition of it; that she would see that all those republics over which she had spread her wings should behave decently towards other countries. It may be a moral question how far adventurers who go to do business with, or in, other countries have the right of appeal to their own governments against injuries against which the misgovernment of those countries gives them no protection or redress. It can hardly be called equity that British, American or German citizens should enjoy in a foreign country greater privileges than its own citizens enjoy, or than they enjoy in their own. Missionaries have generally in the past been allowed to go to foreign lands largely at their own risk. Still wars have been occasionally undertaken in the interest of these, as for instance, the expedition to Abyssinia for the release of two imprisoned British missionaries, and the seizure of Kiao Chow in China, nominally as payment for an assault on two German ones. In the former case the missionaries were the real cause; on the other they were the subterfuge. Merchant adventurers have much more often been able to enlist the activities of their home governments. The European governments have now shown themselves willing to forego at the demand of the United States, such intervention in America, on condition that the United States should stand sponsor for the good behavior of her proteges. This the United States is said, through Mr. Bryan, to have undertaken to do, as far as Mexico was concerned, to the extent even of making good to Europeans their damage through Mexican anarchy. Great Britain recently proposed a joint expedition to Mexico to protect the interests of both countries there. Joint expeditions have the great advantage over single ones that neither country finds itself, after the episode, in possession. A combined movement represents the nations in general; a single one is pretty sure to be looked on as seeking aggrandizement. To give the job to one power is practically to create that power overlord. The United States, declining to share her duty toward Mexico with another power, has assumed such overlordship. It now falls to her, not as acting in her own interest, but as the mandatary of all the nations, to make good Mr. Bryan's undertaking, and see that no harm befalls the persons or property of European citizens in Mexico. With a stable government and uplifting institutions Mexico would become exceedingly prosperous, being salubrious and wealthy of resource.

Men of Substance and Influence.

Senator Fowler has risen to the defence of the Senate whose very existence has, according to Sir Robert Borden, been put in question by its recent votes—and a funny defence it is. The prohibition movement is, he says, "simply a case of a noisy minority, with as many faults as any one else, measuring the world by their yardstick and attempting to force their opinions on everyone else." He states that personally he is in favor of prohibition, but opposed the bill passed by the Commons on the ground that it was not the will of the people. This anti-prohibition prohibitionist is highly indignant at the criticisms which have been levelled against the Senate. "Men of substance and influence in the Senate, with no interest whatever in the liquor industry, voted against the bill, and immediately the cry was raised 'Abolish the Senate.' Of what use would the Upper House be if we were merely to reiterate the expressions of the Commons?" According to Mr. Fowler, the majority of the Senators were not against prohibition in the abstract, but rather against the method of Government by Order-in-Council. There is this to be said for the Senate that never before was such a blundering and contradictory defence made for it, even by senators who could not very well pose as abstract prohibitionists. First of all, the movement for prohibition is, according to him, merely the work "of a noisy minority." Is it possible that Mr. Fowler is unaware of the fact that the House of Commons of Canada has for nearly fifty years consistently declared prohibition to be the right way of dealing with the drink evil? Does he not know that every province of Canada has adopted this policy of dealing with liquor, except Quebec which, however, by prohibiting strong liquor has endorsed the principle of prohibition?

Abstract Prohibitionists.

Mr. Fowler tells us that the action of his substantial and influential friends has been very much misunderstood by a section of the public, and that they really are prohibitionists — in the abstract they are only opposed to prohibition by order-in-Council. Yet when a bill comes before them to supersede that method by regular legislation they kill it altogether. And they do this, according to Mr. Fowler, not because they love prohibition less but because they hate the orders-in-Council more. As prohibition was beneficial they weep for it, as it was logical they honor it; but as it had once been an order-in-Council, they slay it. Who could suggest a more reasonable course of action for "men of substance and influence?" The queer thing is, however, that during all the regime of orders-in-Council the Senate never uttered a cheep, but as soon as the representative chamber replaces one of these by a constitutional measure, the same Senate clubs it to death. "Of what use would the Upper House be," says the Hon. Mr. Fowler "if we were merely to reiterate the expressions of the Commons?" That is a fair question. Will any one answer it? Whatever its use, it was never intended to flout the wishes of the people as expressed by their representatives.

Appeals to Facts.

But Mr. Fowler mounts highest when he gets upon facts. "With the exception of the people of the province of Quebec," he says, "the Canadian electorate had not spoken, and in Quebec the vote was strong against prohibition. The last vote taken in Ontario went in a large majority against abolishing the bar." Well, it is true that in Quebec prohibition succumbed to a politico-liquor combination. But that is exceptional. In 1898 the electors of the Dominion voted by a majority for prohibition. In 1892 the people of Manitoba asked for prohibition by a majority of over 12,000, and in 1916 they put the present law into operation by a vote of 50,101 to 25,506. In 1893 Prince Edward Island endorsed prohibition by a majority of 7,000 in a 10,000 vote, and in 1901 succeeded in getting the existing laws. In 1894 Nova Scotia polled a big majority vote for prohibition. In succeeding years its people cleared liquor out by Local Option, of which the present law is the logical completion. The history of New Brunswick has been similar to that of Nova Scotia. As for Ontario, in 1894 a plebiscite evoked a prohibition majority of 81,769, and in the referendum eight years later this majority was increased to 96,201. This was followed by local prohibition contests that, in spite of the three-fifths handicap, banished liquor from the majority of municipalities in the province. War-time prohibition was adopted by a united legislature, and has well proved its value. In Saskatchewan a prohibition law was passed by the legislature, but the people themselves wiped out the dispensaries which the law created by a vote of 95,249 to 23,666. Alberta gained provincial prohibition by a vote of 58,295 to 37,269. British Columbia gave prohibition a respectable majority, leaving out of consideration the stuffed ballots of the overseas vote. And yet Mr. Fowler says that "the Canadian electorate had not spoken!" Mr. Fowler's remarks will not hurt prohibition, but are of a sort to hurt the Senate a great deal, if taken as illustrating the quality of the men of substance and influence.

The Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council on Tuesday night, by a large majority of the delegates present, adopted the constitution of the One Big Union and ordered the secretary of the council to turn over all the council's property to that organization.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

NEWS OF THE WEEK

TUESDAY AUGUST 5th, 1919.

POLICE STRIKE IN ENGLAND LEADS TO MOB RULE, AND LIVERPOOL IS GIVEN OVER TO RIOT AND PILLAGE, WHOLE STREETS BEING WRECKED

Bill Before Parliament to Limit Powers of Police Unions Regarded as an Attack Upon the Labor Interests-

Following upon the strike of police declared in London on Thursday night, Liverpool is reported to be in the grip of hooliganism. For two nights the city has been given over to riot and pillage. Scores of shops have been smashed and rifled, and at one place all along the lines of docks gates were broken open and the mob stormed a food warehouse, carrying off stocks of bacon, ham, lard, sugar, rice and tinned stuffs.

The general industrial unrest in Great Britain, which has been seething ever since the armistice, seems at the present hour to have reached a point which menaces the commerce of the country with at least temporary disaster. It is considered possible that it may mean the downfall of the Lloyd George Government.

The strikers of the past month have been serious enough, but they are merely symptomatic of an epidemic of dissatisfaction which appears to prevail throughout the ranks of organized labor. Half a million Lancashire cotton operatives were idle for more than three weeks. Two hundred thousand Yorkshire miners have been on strike since July 20. The Liverpool dockers paralyzed shipping there for two weeks, holding up hundreds of ships of all sizes. The bakers have decided to strike, and now the London and provincial police are joining the strike movement.

The worst of all from the Government standpoint is the threat of "direct action" by the Triple Alliance of railwaymen, miners and transport workers.

These powerful unions are taking a secret ballot to decide whether they shall use the weapon of a general strike to try to enforce their political program of the nationalization of mines and railways, and to end conscription and withdrawal from all participation in Russian affairs.

Terror came to the Mersey side during the early hours of Saturday morning, when, taking advantage of the police strike, the turbulent element of cosmopolitan Liverpool, which lurks in the side streets of a well-defined area, and which is ready for riot and plunder wherever occasion permits, started the work of destruction.

Scotland Road was the scene of the early depredations of the mob. Many shops were stripped bare. The looters paid particular attention to boot shops and clothing establishments, very few of which escaped, but there were also many successful raids in jewellers' and pawnbrokers' shops. Other places were smashed out of pure devilment. Violence abated during the daylight hours, and the municipal authorities went ahead with their plans for coping with mob rule.

A Night of Riot.

When night closed down over the city everyone was apprehensive of trouble, and their misgivings were more than justified. About midnight the bands of hooligans again emerged from the side streets and alleys, and without hesitation embarked on an orgy of pillage and violence. They made a determined attack on the magnificent shops in London Road, one of Liverpool's finest thoroughfares. Again they concentrated on boot and clothing shops.

The soldiers marched up and down the road in column of fours, but the mob dodged round them, scarcely heeding them. Under the eyes of the troops they scrambled through shattered windows and scurried back to their homes with boxes of boots and suits of clothes, and then came back for more. They ransacked general drapery and outfitting stores, carrying off women's costumes and furs.

Those in charge of the military were reluctant to give orders to fire on the crowd, and failing drastic measures, there was little the troops could do. Eventually they fired a volley over the heads of the mob, but it had comparatively little effect. The loyal police, with greater experience in mob warfare, hit upon the idea of breaking up their forces into little parties, which guarded the entrance to side streets. This was more effective, but the rioting and looting still went on.

Showers of bricks and stones fell upon soldiers, and police alike, and many minor injuries were inflicted. The police charged with their batons and many of the hooligans retired with broken heads. The law abiding citizens who were present begged to be allowed to take part against the rioters, and some Canadian soldiers expressed a burning desire to take a hand.

Violence and Destruction.

In the meanwhile Scotland Road was the scene of renewed disorder of the most violent type. More shops were raided and smashed, clothing and bootshops were rifled, grocery establishments were stripped and even sweetshops were broken open and pillaged. The mob shattered the windows of a music shop, dragged out pianos and played them in the street.

A magistrate read the Riot Act and the police and the rioters came into violent conflict. The military fired into the air, and with bayonets fixed, charged among the mob with rifles held at high port. There was no bayonet charge in the true sense of the word, and although rifle butts were used to push the rioters away, they were not used as clubs. In fact, the soldiers showed the greatest restraint.

Spasmodic rioting went on until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning and the dawn was flushing the sky before the terror of the streets subsided. Then as daylight approached the mob slunk away, rich with plunder, to their homes in the little streets of Liverpool, the recognized danger zone. When the daylight had sent most of the rioters to their homes, the children carried on the work of pillage. They were rioting about in the dismantled shops and carrying off anything that had been overlooked. They climbed through the shattered windows, cutting their clothes and bodies on the jagged glass, emerging with big parcels of sweetmeats. There was no one on guard and they reaped a rich harvest. They stuffed themselves with candy and even offered it for sale in the street.

Liquor Stores Raided.

Intermittent looting continued in various parts of the city all day Sunday. Soldiers were called out to protect property, but in most cases the rioters offered no resistance and ran when the troops arrived. There was a raid on a sugar factory, and an amazing scene in the Vauxhall road district when a mob smashed their way into a beer bottling works in Tariff street and looted it. Men, women and boys made their way into the building and emerged loaded with bottles of beer and stout. These were opened and consumed in the roadway, the empty bottles being smashed on the granite streets. The streets were a mass of broken glass. Other rioters came out with cases of stout and beer which they carried away to their homes. Barrels of beer were rolled out into the main thoroughfare and broached in the open, crowds gathering round with glasses, cups, jugs and any other vessels which came to hand. They drank and danced in the road. There was a scuttle when the troops arrived and took possession of the buildings, drawing a cordon across the streets, but the rioters, stimulated by the liquor, returned and gathered round, chaffing the soldiers. Some of the women were in high spirits. One old lady in tattered garments, wearing gray curls, talking volubly to the lieutenant in charge. Then she did a wild dance around him. The soldiers took it all in good part and stood ready to take action if the mood of the mob turned to violence.

Troops Stoned by Rioters.

Early in the afternoon the rioters made an attack on another beer bottling store, situated in Love Lane, and owned by the Messrs. Burke. While the riot was at its height, a lorry load of soldiers drove up and caught some of the rioters actually inside the premises. These they imprisoned in the store until the arrival of more soldiers, when the prisoners were put in one of the lorries and taken away.

An angry crowd followed the lorries with threatening shouts, and threw stones at the soldiers. The lorries stopped and the troops fired over the heads of the mob. Then they moved on again, but the lorries being heavily laden, their pace was slow, and while they were going up an incline the foremost of the rioters caught up with one of them, and made a grab at a bayonet. This was snatched from his grasp, but he still clung to the lorry.

Three more shots were fired into the air, and then, as the man continued his hold, more shots rang out. He dropped from the lorry and staggered across the road, where he collapsed on the pavement. He was taken to an infirmary, where it was found that he was suffering from gunshot wounds in the thigh.

City Guarded by Military.

A large number of troops have been drafted into the city from adjacent military camps, and warships are on their way to the Mersey.

The soldiers are quartered in the spacious St. George's Hall, and the vast plateau in front of it has been turned into a park for lorries and Red Cross cars. Drawn up by the lorries are four grim looking tanks. Soldiers with fixed bayonets and wearing steel helmets are also posted in a cordon around the plateau, and they are also mounting guard over the wreckage in the streets.

About half the Liverpool police have joined the strike. Official figures show that of the total force, 929 have refused to do duty and 961 have remained loyal. Special constables were called out and a public appeal by the Lord Mayor was responded to by 500 citizens.

The Lord Mayor's secretary states that so far as the official attitude is concerned, the situation remains unchanged. There is no indication of any departure from the decision not to reinstate any of the policemen on strike. The town hall is being guarded by soldiers.

Disorders at Birkenhead.

Serious rioting occurred at Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool, on the estuary of the Mersey, as well as at Liverpool Saturday night. Ninety-six of the total force of 225 policemen are on strike at Birkenhead, where feeling is running high. There was looting of shops with damage estimated at many thousands of pounds late Saturday. The situation was rendered more serious by looters who attacked the taverns and became intoxicated. The Riot Act had to be read and troops summoned to restore order. Many of the rioters were arrested. The authorities were obliged to recall the special constables to duty.

Liverpool is also threatened with the stoppage of her bread supply. Local bakers are insisting on their demands, and on Sunday the Lord Mayor conferred with representatives of both sides. An official statement was issued later that no settlement had been reached and that the Lord Mayor advised the public to conserve its bread supply.

STRIKE OF LONDON POLICE

An immediate strike of the London police was decided upon on Thursday at mass meetings held in various places. The grievance of the police is the bill before Parliament reorganizing the department. This provides for the organization of a police union, but prohibits it from affiliating with labor unions, and prohibits policemen from going on strike under any circumstances, under heavy penalties.

Secretary Hays, of the National Union of Police and Prison Officers, issued an order in the name of the executive committee calling out all the members in the Kingdom at once, and also an appeal to all organized workers "to move to our support at your earliest convenience."

To Preserve "Freedom of Citizens."

The Police and Prison Officers' Union, which is the policemen's own union, regards the bill as an attack not only upon the policemen themselves, but upon the whole labor interests. Hence their appeal to the workers, which begins: "The Government has dared to persist in its efforts to utilize the political machinery to destroy your undoubted right to organize for the legal protection of your own interests."

It proceeds to explain that preservation of the union is the only means whereby the men can retain their hard-won freedom as citizens, and continues: "The passage of the police bill will mean the complete destruction of your union, the existence of which was fully agreed to by the Prime Minister on August 31st, 1918, and again by Lord Cave, on behalf of the Government, on September 12, 1918.

"Every possible constitutional and political channel has been traversed in search of a satisfactory solution. An interview, with a final explanation, was sought with the Premier on the night of the 30th and again on the morning of the 31st by a deputation of your executive committee, elected for that purpose, who waited for a reply. Even this procedure has been ignored. Therefore you are driven to the final argument—'You must act, or lose your freedom forever.'"

Strike Not General.

While early on Saturday morning it was obvious to all persons in the streets of London that the police strike did not approach a degree which might be characterized as general, it was difficult to ascertain its exact extent.

The Metropolitan police commissioner admitted at midnight that the number of strikers had increased by 286 during Friday, but he added that the total of men who had left their posts was only 554, out of a full police strength exceeding 20,000. Police union officials, on the other hand, however, declared that 2,000 men were out and that the number was increasing hourly. They said also that the city police "came out solid."

Liverpool is the only provincial city where the police responded to the call seriously, but there are a few men out in Manchester, Birmingham and other places.

No extension of the police strike was reported on Sunday, but the authorities were obliged to cancel temporarily all police holiday leaves in order to replace the dismissed strikers.

Bakers are Out.

The striking bakers at a meeting in Trafalgar Square, decided that the steps taken to meet their demands were unsatisfactory, and it was resolved to continue the strike.

The situation in the Yorkshire coal miners' strike remains unsettled.

One of the London branches of the associated locomotive engineers struck on Saturday. Six hundred of the men went out, according to the newspaper, and the services on the Southwestern railway will be seriously affected. The "Herald," which is a labor organ, says it is probable that other branches of the engineers will join the movement.

SEVERE CRITICISM OF LLOYD GEORGE POLICY

In and out of Parliament, and especially out of it, the Lloyd George-Bonar Law Coalition Government is being heckled and lectured, says the London correspondent of the N. Y. "Times." The cry of the moment is that the cabinet has no policy, and though the ministers have been holding meetings in Downing street occupying from four to five hours daily, current reports are that little or no progress is being made towards definite decisions on any of the major problems which demand a speedy solution.

In the vanguard of these is the question of the Government's trade policy. Sir Eric Geddes some time ago said that the Government had a trade policy all ready in a locked box which would be unlocked at the appointed hour, which is supposed to be about September 1, when Parliament probably will not be sitting.

Meanwhile, according to the critics, Britain's overseas trade is being strangled, not slowly, but rapidly. One British firm is reported to have tenders for twenty foreign contracts and to have been outbid in nineteen of them by American, Japanese and even German firms.

Premier Lloyd George's famous policy of compromise, so long successful, appears to have reached the breaking point, and certainly is undergoing its severest test. No sooner is one eruption cleared up than a new one breaks out. The old leaders of labor, men of the type of J. H. Thomas, William Adamanson, spokesman of the labor party in the House of Commons, John Hodge and Will Thorne, are preaching restraint and patience while reconstruction from the war is being arranged and are warning the working man that Great Britain's future is imperilled unless she can regain her foreign trade. Mr. Thomas has held up the picture of American competition and American enterprise.

But the old leaders seem to have lost their influence. A new and younger set, a majority of them outspoken Socialists, some of them not even workingmen, but Socialistic theorists, are in the saddle.

SIR HENRY DRAYTON,



Who has joined the Cabinet as Minister of Finance, in place of Sir Thomas White.

CONGRESS TO DEAL WITH HIGH COST OF LIVING

Industry May be Paralyzed if Labor Demands are Not Granted

In the face of growing unrest over the high cost of living in the United States, as indicated by the spreading strike of railroad workers, many Government agencies moved on Saturday in efforts to effect a return to normal price levels. Immediate sale of all surplus foodstuffs purchased for the army, instead of only canned goods, was ordered by the War Department. Millions of pounds of meat, beans pumpkin, squash and other commodities will be offered to the public, on August 18, through the parcel post system at prices materially lower than those now prevailing in the market. Purchasers will have to pay postage charges from the place of storage.

Director-General Hines, Commissioner Colver and Assistant Secretary Leffingwell, appointed by the conference, assembled by Attorney-General Palmer, to recommend steps to reduce living costs are engaged in an exchange of memoranda bearing on the problem.

President Wilson has been impressed by a statement presented to him by Warren S. Stone, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, describing the unrest over the country because of the decreased purchasing power of the dollar, and warning the Government that wages must be increased unless prices are lowered.

FALL OF BELA KUN'S HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT

New Socialist Cabinet Opens Negotiations With Allies

The Hungarian Soviet Government, headed by Bela Kun, has fallen, and a new Socialist Government, formed by Premier Peidll, through the Italian Mission at Budapest, has sent a message to the Peace Conference, asking for the establishment of relations with the Conference.

The Conference has replied stating that it expects the new Government to comply with the terms of the armistice and hopes the establishment of an orderly Government in Hungary will make possible the resuming of economic relations.

Hungary's new Government is commented upon generally in Peace Conference circles as being moderate, and one that can be dealt with by the Allies.

Virtually all members of the provisional Government are said to be Socialists of the Right, or of the Extreme Right, and regarded as temperate in their views.

Demanded His Resignation.

Final action in upsetting the Communist Government took place on Friday at the meeting of the Central Council of revolutionary workmen and soldiers at Budapest. Zoltan Ronay, former Minister of Justice, announced the Government's resignation. He explained that the dictatorship of Bela Kun effective on March 3, was based on three assumptions, namely: World revolution, military aid from the Russian Soviet, and the Hungarian preletariats' capacity for self-sacrifice. These conditions, he said, had not been fulfilled.

Bela Kun then appeared before the council. With tear-stained face and in a choking voice he admitted the hopelessness of the situation.

Speaking at the meeting he told how the Rumanian troops were within 40 kilometres of Budapest, and that the Allies threatened to tighten the blockade.

Jacob Weltner, President of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Soviet and Dr. Peter Agostson, then Minister of Justice, who conferred with the Allied representatives at Vienna, and had been told plainly that Kun must go, and a new government be formed, got up in the council meeting, and stormily demanded Bela Kun's resignation. They asked him if he wished Budapest's pitiful plight to be made worse by the hated Rumanians.

Predicts "White Terror."

Then Bela Kun yielded. He predicted the coming of a "white terror," robbing the workmen of their freedom and means of production, all of which he deplored. He added that the people would return to him.

The formal decision to demand the dictator's resignation was made at a meeting on Thursday of the Trades Union Council after President Samuel Jaszi gave a vivid description of the desperate political, economic and military situation. The council voted 93 to 3 for the immediate resignation of the Soviet Cabinet.

At another meeting, at midnight, of officials of the Cabinet and Trades Union Council, M. Varga, Soviet Minister of Social Protection, and Dr. Eugene Landler, leader of the Hungarian Socialists, stubbornly defended Kun, asserting confidence in his ability to re-establish his power. Their arguments were unavailing, however, the dictator was informed by telephone that the crisis had been reached.

HON. FRANK B. CARVELL,



Who has resigned his position as Minister of Public Works, and is now appointed to Railway Board as Chief Commissioner.

The New Leaders.

Budapest is orderly, following the change in Government, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Vienna. Minister of War Haubrich has been appointed town dictator, and declared martial law. The troops known as the "Lenine lads" have disappeared.

Complete amnesty for political offences during the Soviet regime has been ordered by Peter Agoston, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet, who has also issued a decree giving special protection to foreigners.

Premier Peidll is described by the "Vossiche Zeitung" as a Moderate Socialist. He was an editor and a leader in the Bookbinders' Union. He held office in the Berinkey Ministry, which was supplemented by the Soviet.

Jos. Haubrich, Minister of War, also is said to be a Moderate Socialist. He was commissioner for the army under the Soviet and city commander of Budapest. He is regarded as the Hungarian Noske because of the energy with which he maintained order. He is general secretary of the iron workers.

Dr. Peter Agoston, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a former Soviet Minister of Justice, was a professor in the Nagyvarada Academy of Law. He belonged formerly to the Bourgeois radical party, but went over to the Moderate Socialists.

Bela Kun, the deposed Hungarian Soviet leader, has arrived in Vienna, where he will be put in an internment camp, according to a despatch from Vienna.

The Supreme Inter-Allied Council sent a message on Saturday to the Rumanian army, along the Theiss river, to cease its advance upon Budapest immediately.

Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia, in addition to the other Balkan States, have urged the complete disarmament of the Hungarians immediately, and the peace conference apparently is disposed to take every possible step to prevent furthr military action on the part of the Hungarians.

No news has been received in Paris indicating whether the Rumanians have ceased their advance, but in conference circles confidence is expressed that they will not take the Hungarian capital against the will of the Supreme Council.

LIBERAL CONVENTION.



HON. J. R. BOYLE, Attorney-General of Alberta, chairman of the Organization Committee.



HON. A. G. MACKAY, Minister of Municipal Affairs of Alberta.

CANNING INDUSTRY AND "WATERED" STOCK

Dr. Jackman, of Toronto, Criticizes Dominion Canners, Ltd.

In a report on the canning industry of Canada, prepared by Dr. W. T. Jackman, Toronto University, there is a strong criticism of the watered stock and "loyalty" rebate of the Dominion Canners, Ltd. The Can Canners, Ltd., is a "price-fixing" organization for the Dominion Canners, Ltd., says the report, and it will probably have to face investigation by the new Court of Commerce.

Of the watered stock, the report says: "At the present time the great issue is that of price, and there has come up to a pretty general suspicion that the Dominion Canners, Ltd., has a large amount of watered stock, and is keeping up prices to pay dividends upon a greatly inflated capitalization. We have already referred to this, and have stated that when this company acquired the former Canadian Canners, Ltd., and some other factories, it took over certain of these plants at figures which represented grossly exaggerated values of these plants. The acquisition of the Canadian Canners, Ltd., as we have already shown, was accomplished by giving for every $200 of common stock in that company full equivalent in common and preferred stock, half and half, together with a bonus of $50 of common stock in the Dominion Canners, Ltd., and a cash bonus of $100. Then, too, $1,320,000 common stock was issued to the Dominion Bond Company, Garnet P. Grant and others for their services in the promotion of the company. The extent of this contribution will be more realized when we remember that of the total amount of common stock issued and paid up, $2,794,000, about half, was given for these services.

"The amount of watered stock is greatly swollen from this source. With the vast amounts of stock which were given for plants merged in the Dominion Canners, Ltd., which were taken over at valuation which in some instances were three, and in other cases four times their commercial valuation as going concerns, and the immense block of stock issues in payment of promotion expenses there is no reason to doubt that this company's stock is watered to dilution; in other words, that its stock at its inception was issued to an extent far in excess of its tangible and intangible assets."

HALF MILLION RAILWAY MEN VOTING ON STRIKE

Returns Will be Complete at Midnight, August 24

Dissatisfied with President Wilson's proposal to have Congress create a special body to pass on their demands, or consider them in connection with the high cost of living problem, the railway shopmen began on Saturday to take an official strike vote.

B. M. Jewell, Acting President of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor, said tonight that Director General Hines had been informed by the committee representing the shopmen of their dissatisfaction with the suggestion that Congress intervene.

"We have decided to send out the call for a strike vote, returnable August 24 at midnight, to the 500,000 employees of Canadian railways and the 10,000 employees of Canadian railways for a minimum of 85 cents an affected. The shop craft ask hour for mechanics, an increase of 17 cents, a minimum of 60 cents for helpers, an increase of 15 cents, and an increase of 10 cents per hour for apprentices.

"The Canadian employees are involved by reason of the fact that their wage and working conditions, under an agreement reached with the Railroad Board, are based on standards as they are adopted in the United States.

"We shall continue to endeavor to settle the demands by negotiation with the Railroad Administration, pending receipt of the strike vote. That will, when taken, simply centre the power for calling a strike in the hands of the committee.

"The first effect of the call for a vote will probably be the ending of the present strike, which has taken out a considerable number of shopmen over various sections of the country who have been impatient of the long delay that so far intervened. Their walkouts have been unauthorized, and we expect that they will return when they see that the organizations intend action in a united fashion."

International unions of machinists, blacksmiths and helpers, boilermakers and helpers, sheet steel workers, electrical workers, and railway carmen of America are involved in the controversy.

TANKS IN LIVERPOOL.

London, Aug. 4.—In consequence of looting in Liverpool which followed the policemen's strike, soldiers from three regiments have been distributed throughout the city, tanks have been stationed in the public squares, and the battleship "Valiant," with two destroyers, has been sent to patrol the area of the docks. The Lord Mayor of Liverpool says:

"The British Government is strongly supporting our civic authorities in the maintenance of law and order. As there has been looting at the docks and one fire, which was fortunately controlled, and in order that the property of the port could be protected, the Admiralty have arranged at my request to give us the Navy's aid. The authorities are leaving nothing to chance in their determination that looting nad disorderly conduct shall be suppressed. The situation is well in hand."

SHOPMEN NOW ON STRIKE.

The strike of federated railway shopmen which entered upon its fourth day on Monday and has already involved approximately 250,000, will soon spread to every section of the country, officials of the union at Chicago declared unless their demands are speedily met.

The ranks of the strikers were augmented by several thousand on Sunday, many others voted to join, and locals at a number of important railway centres, including Kansas City, Mo., were to ballot immediately on the question of going out.

Should the men quit at Superior and other railway terminals at the head of Lake Superior, the movement of iron ore down the great lakes would be seriously hampered within a few days, railroad officials said.

LOCO ENGINEERS WANT SHARE OF EARNINGS.

Representatives of four railroad brotherhoods, headed by Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, served notice on Congress on Saturday afternoon that the 2,000,000 organized railroad employees they represent were "in no mood to brook the return of the lines to their former control," and that in their opinion widespread economic disaster could not be avoided unless the Government purchased the railway systems and made provision, through legislation, for their operation on a basis in which the employees would share in the earnings.

Coincident with this announcement authorized by Stone and other labor leaders and to which they asserted the American Federation of Labor had given its approval, the brotherhood chiefs placed before Congress, through Representative Sims, Democrat, and former chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, a bill incorporating the features of the so-called Plumb plan, which the railroad employees assert would meet their demands and go to solve the problem of the high cost of living.

James Robertson, Laborite, has been elected to represent the Bothwell Division of Lanarkshire in a by-election on Friday. The vote stood: Robertson, Labor, 13,155; T. Moffatt, Coalition Liberal, 5,967. The seat was previously held by a Coalition Unionist.

FIELDING MAY DROP OUT.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—On the eve of the National Liberal Convention, with several hundred delegates in the city, and hundreds more en route, the outstanding news this morning is that Hon. W. S. Fielding may not be a candidate for the Liberal leadership. It all depends upon Quebec. If, as reported, Quebec is against him, the ex-Finance Minister will not be a candidate. He has made this clear to friends and supporters from the English provinces who are booming his candidature.

GRAND NAVAL PAGEANT.

London, Aug. 4.—The important role played by the British sea services during the Great War was commemorated to-day by a naval pageant on the Thames, the day marking the fifth anniversary of the historic mobilization of the British fleet.

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LIBERAL CONVENTION OPENS AT OTTAWA

Delegates Assembling From all Parts of the Dominion

Ottawa, August 4.—Delegates to the national Liberal convention, which opens on Tuesday, are pouring into the Capital from all directions. They are here already from points as far apart as Cape Breton and the Yukon. The delegation from the most northern constituency in the Dominion will include Mr. Fred. Congden, who represented the seat from 1908 to 1911. Mr. Congdon is among the recent arrivals.

The Nova Scotia delegation, about two hundred strong, have arrived by special train. They include the Hon. Wm. Chisholm and Mr. Hance Logan, a former Liberal member for Cumberland. Judging from their remarks they are divided in their allegiance to the Hon. W. S. Fielding and Mr. D. D. McKenzie, two Nova Scotians in the race for the leadership. Naturally the delegates from the Cape Breton and adjacent constituencies are inclined to favor Mr. McKenzie.

Prominent arrivals from the west include Premier Stewart and the Hon. A. G. McKay from Alberta, and the Hon. Walter Scott, the former Prime Minister of Saskatchewan.

The local billeting committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Edward McGrath, was hard at work all day Sunday. Members of the committee state that all the hotel accommodation has already been booked, but they anticipate no difficulty in securing accommodation for all the delegates, alternative delegates and their relatives and friends who come to the capital for the convention.

No less than eleven hundred homes have thrown their doors open to this week's visitors and more than one thousand soldiers' cots are available in the annex to Howick Hall, the building in which the convention will be held.

Program of Convention.

The convention will be called to order by Mr. D. D. McKenzie, Liberal House leader during the past session.

Mr. McKenzie will nominate the Hon. Geo. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, and Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, as joint chairmen. He will also nominate each of the other Liberal Premiers and H. H. Dewart, Liberal leader in Ontario, as vice-chairman.

Mr. McKenzie will then nominate Mr. D. C. Ross, M.P., Middlesex, and Lucien Pacaud, M.P., Megantic, as associate secretaries of the convention.

After these preliminaries Mayor Harold Fisher of Ottawa, will deliver a civic address of welcome.

The first order of business will be a resolution relating to the late leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The convention will appoint its own committees.

On Monday forenoon the national Liberal Committee, having in hand the preliminary arrangements for the assembling of delegates, met and concluded its business. In the afternoon at two o'clock a caucus of Liberal members and Senators was held at the Museum, and the program of procedure as outlined was gone over, with the view to final revision before being adopted as a guide to the convention.

The Leadership Candidates.

Of the leadership candidates, the Hon. W. S. Fielding has shown the greatest activity. The Fielding boom, however, is being severely tested and may collapse in face of strong opposition from Quebec and faint support from Ontario. It is a Laurier convention and will be easily stampeded against anyone who has shown at any time defection from the late leader. The Hon. George P. Graham and the Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King have each gathered a considerable following, and the Hon. Sidney Fisher will receive a large complimentary vote from Quebec. The Maritime Province delegates are divided between McKenziet and Fielding; Quebec is anti-Fielding and will remain so unless Sir Lomer Gouin uses his influence for Fielding; Ontario delegates are very divided; while the west, except the followers of the Hon. Frank Oliver and the Hon. Charles Cross, is for Fielding. An effort is being made to have Premier Martin reconsider his decision, and if he does he will be nominated as leader. The Hon. A. B. Hudson is reported to have retired from the contest, for business reasons, and will not be present at the convention. It is still an open contest and anybody's race.

THE 1893 CONVENTION.

Twenty-six years ago the Liberals met in the first great national political convention ever held in Canada. Then they had been in opposition fifteen years. Of those who were leaders in that convention but few remain, and of these some have become estranged from their party. Of the chairmen and vice-chairmen, six in number, at the 1893 convention, but two remain, the Hon. W. S. Fielding and Sir Clifford Sifton, the former an aspirant for the leadership of his party, the latter one of the most powerful factors in the defeat of that party in 1911 and 1917. The Hon. N. W. Rowell, who represented the young Liberals of Ontario at the convention in 1893, is now a member of the Union Government. The Hon. Robert Watson, in 1893 the only Liberal in Parliament from west of the Great Lakes, can point to a record of consistent support of the late Liberal leader. Of the leaders then, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Oliver Mowat, the Hon. A. G. Blair, Sir Henri Joli, Sir Frederick Borden, the Hon. Henry Emmerson, the Hon. J. Israel Tarte, the Hon. D. C. Fraser, the Hon. Fred Peters, the Hon. William Patterson and the Hon. David Mills have passed away. Sir Louis Davis and Sir William Mulock are members of the judiciary, while the Hon. W. S. Fielding, and the Hon. Sidney Fisher alone remain in political life and are rival candidates for their party's leadership. At that convention there were but six delegates from all the West and none from British Columbia and what is now the province of Alberta. Now there are four Liberal premiers in those four provinces, all of whom will be in attendance.

Changes in the Cabinet.

A number of changes in the Cabinet are announced. The Hon. Mr. Carvell having resigned as Minister of Public Works, has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners, while Sir Henry Drayton, who formerly held that post, becomes Minister of Finance in room of Sir Thomas White, Dr. Tolmie, M.P. for Victoria, has been appointed Minister of Agriculture. It is believed that the Hon. J. D. Hazen will return to public life as Minister of Public Works or some other portfolio. The Prime Minister has announced that British Columbia will have two members in the Government, and this leaves an opportunity for the advancement of H. H. Stevens or Col. R. F. Green when the Hon. Martin Burrell retires. There will be some few other changes, but the chances are that in the Quebec Cabinet representation will remain unchanged for some time. Sir Thomas White will continue to represent Leeds and Brockville, and Sir Henry Drayton will probably seek election in a Toronto constituency. The Hon. J. D. Hazen, if he enters the Cabinet, will stand for York county, Col. H. F. McLeod, the sitting member, going on the Bench.

IS COALITION NECESSARY? ASKS LORD ROTHERMERE

Believes Plan Has Outlived Its Usefulness, and Change is Needed

Lord Rothermere, brother of Lord Northcliffe and proprietor of several newspapers, publishes in the 'Sunday Pictorial' an article entitled, "Is the Coalition Government Any Longer Necessary," which is bound to create a sensation and will probably greatly stimulate the movement already afoot to revert to pre-war political methods of government. Lord Rothermere writes:

"Is the present method of Coalition Government working satisfactorily, and is it necessary to continue the combination of parties on its present basis. The House of Commons fails to satisfy the wishes of the nation. We are confronted by the grave fact that the country is losing faith in Parliamentary Government. This is not due to any inherent defect in our Parliamentary system; it arises very largely from defects which have been brought about by the war.

Perilous Financial Situation.

"I believe that among the middle classes of all grades and among people possessed of wealth the primary cause of the loss of confidence in Parliament is the widespread alarm at our perilous financial situation. It is felt that the House of Commons automatically sanctions the spending of immense sums in all directions and makes no effective attempt to enforce departmental economy.

"The working classes distrust the present system because they are deeply disturbed at the alarming and continuous rise of the prices of all commodities. Rightly or wrongly, they feel that Parliament ought to be able to bring prices down, and they consider no adequate attempt is being made to do so.

"We have just finished an unprecedented war, which has left us with an almost unimaginable load of debt. When a private individual incurs heavy liabilities his first step, if he is a sensible man, is to cut down expenditure. As a nation we are doing precisely the reverse. We are recklessly entering upon schemes which, whatever their value may be, must enormously increase our national indebtedness.

The System of Subsidies.

"The Government has very properly laid down the principle that the nation cannot continue to subsidize the coal industry. They say that the higher cost of coal must be borne by the consumer. I shall not enter into the merits of the coal controversy. I am only concerned with the principle that, to apply the words of Sir Eric Geddes, 'the coal industry must stand upon its own feet.' The same is true of all industries.

"The principle should be applied at once to transportation. Whatever the cost of passenger fares and goods freights, we have absolutely no right in time of peace to subsidize the railways out of taxation. Those who use the railways, whether for travel or for sending merchandise, should pay for them.

"Upon the question of the nationalization of the coal mines or any other key industry, I will only say this, that the position of our national finances entirely precludes any further vast disbursements for purpose of nationalization. I may add that experience shows that state control is almost invariably unprofitable.

Increased Armament.

"Whether we withdrew from Russia or not, the public is likely to find that one of the real results of the recent war to end war, will be to saddle the exchequer with the cost of a largely increased army and navy. The remnant of the German fleet constitutes no menace. The armies of our foes are broken up, but our permanent military and naval expenditure, is being planned upon a basis far in excess of our outlay on defence before the war. The air force contemplates an annual expenditure of more than the whole cost of our army before the war. The London "Gazette" contains nearly every day long lists of promotion and appointments in each branch of our forces. The entries of cadets for the navy at Osborne and the army at Sandhurst seems as large, if not larger, than ever. The heads of the fighting services appear to have in view a steady expanding of the expenditure, and no one seems disposed to check them.

"Such in brief is the irony of the situation, that while under the terms of peace German armaments are restricted to a few warships and an army of 100,000 men at a cost probably of £10,000,000 annually, the militarist section of our Government is engaged in endeavoring to thrust on the backs of the British people a naval, military and air program costing not less than £300,000,000 yearly. Under this load what chance has British trade in future against the competition of Germany and the rest of the world.

Back to Party.

"Parliamentary methods are breaking down in this country because our constitutional system presupposes a Government by party. It is the fashion nowadays to decry party and party ties, but party government is politically the very breath of our nostrils. The system is an essential condition of political health. We abandon it in war for the best of motives, but it is time we went back to it.

"We want a progressive party which will take real reconstruction for its watchword, and will prove that it is possible to make a new Britain without dissipating such resources as are left to us. We want, in short, a party which will make a little money go a long way.

"The present Coalition will never practice economy. It came into being at a time when the ministers were accustomed to throw about hundreds of millions without stopping to ask where the money was to be found. It has acquired the spending habit and seems totally unable to check wasteful and unbusinesslike tendencies developed in war.

"We require not only a reconstruction of the Government, but a reconstruction of the parties on new lines. We must have retrenchment and reform. We want a new party which will pledge itself to prune ruthlessly our overgrown bureaucracy, to stop subsidies and doles as soon as possible, and to check the excessive naval and military expenditure.

TWO WESTERNERS AT CONVENTION.



HON. FRANK OLIVER,
Of Edmonton, Former Minister of Interior.



HON. C. W. CROSS,
Of Calgary, Former Attorney-General of Alberta.

GERMANS ORGANIZING GREAT HOME GUARD

Ingenious Scheme to Evade Provisions of Peace Treaty

The new German army which under the terms of the peace treaty must not number more than 100,000 men on next April 1, will be constructed by reducing the Reichswehr organization to one-third its present size. This will be the official army, says the Coblenz correspondent of the N. Y. "Times," The War Ministry is rapidly perfecting a home guard organization. This body now numbers 300,000 men. It appears to be the purpose of the Germans to try to persuade the Allies that such forces do not violate the terms of the peace treaty, despite the statement in article 177 that no such organizations will be permitted in Germany.

The old German armies are gone. Scadcely their ghost remains. An Allied officer, an expert on German military affairs, said: "So far as a mobile force is concerned, the old German army has gone out of business and its affairs are now almost liquidated."

The energetic work of War Minister Noske has resulted in the creation in Germany of conditions under which the Allied peace terms may be readily complied with, but conditions under which just as easily a much greater military force may be quickly built up.

Since April 1 the organization of the Reichswehr has occupied most of the attention of the German War Ministry. The organization is still continuing despite the fact that the Reichswehr now numbers more than 300,000 and the German army must number not more than 200,000 three months after the ratification of the treaty, this number to be reduced to 100,000 by next spring. At this time the total strength of the Reichswehr, plus the strength of the old army units in the eastern theatre, plus the strength of the independent volunteer units, is placed between 400,000 and 500,000 men.

Constitution Adopted.

The German National Assembly at Weimar approved the new German constitution on Thursday by 262 to 75. Konstantin Febrenbach, president of the Assembly, formally declared the constitution adopted. The opposition votes came from the German National People's, the German People's and the Independent Socialist parties.

RAILWAY SHOPMEN IN CANADA WILL STRIKE.

Officials of the Canadian Railway War Board at Montreal stated on Monday that up to noon they had not been advised by the men of an intention to take a strike vote among the Railway Shopmen of Canada, numbering about 35,000. It is announced by the shopmen ,however, that following the action taken on Saturday, by the United States Railway shopmen to take a strike vote, the Canadian shopmen will do the same thing. The vote will be returnable at midnight, Aug. 24.

General Secretary Neill, of the Canadian Railway War Board, is in Washington, going into this matter; and officials in Montreal expect to receive a communication from him in the near future.

In view of the fact that the executive committee of the Canadian Railway Shopmen is in Washington confering with the executive of the United States workers, labor men in Montreal aer of the opinion that the Canadian organization will act concurrently with the United States shopmen.

It is pointed out that the Canadian executive agreed to withhold a strike vote, and any negotiation in the matters at issue, until the United States finding was announced. It would now appear that this decision is to be laid aside, and concurrent action taken with the United States shopmen. A strike was ordered before in Canada and then cancelled by the arrangement referred to above. At that time, however, it is reported that votes taken by some of the railway shopmens' organizations in Montreal were strongly opposed to a strike. Whether this was a gauge of the temper of the Canadian shopmen all over the country or not, it is difficult to say. The shopmen in their original demands ask for a 44-hour week and a minimum of 85 cents an hour for mechanics; and a minimum of 60 cents an hour for helpers, with an increase of 10 cents an hour for apprentices.

SOVIET MOVEMENT IN BULGARIA.

It is reported from Sofia that the internal situation in Bulgaria is most serious. There is a widespread movement to establish a Soviet republic and many strikes have begun. The French military mission at Ukranian headquarters will inquire into the situation and ascertain the wishes of the people. Petlura's troops have captured the rail junction at Warniarka, thus making contact with the irregulars under Ataman Volyns, whom the Bolshevists had cut off. Petlura occupied Daraschnia, pursuing the enemy in the direction of Vinnista. Only isolated Bolshevist bands remain on the right bank of the Dneiper.

London, Aug. 4.—It was estimated to-day that 1,100 policemen out of 20,000 had struck in London 2,000 at Liverpool, 400 at Birmingham and 200 at Birkenhead.

The London firemen have refused to join in the strike, but six hundred engineers and firemen of the London and Southwestern Railway went on strike at midnight in sympathy with striking policemen.

HON. SIR ALLAN AYLESWORTH,



Who will pay the English tribute to the memory of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Ottawa convention.

FRENCH CANADIANS AT LIBERAL CONVENTION.



HON. CHARLES MARCIL,
Of Montreal, M.P. for Bonaventure.



HON. W. F. A. TURGEON,
Attorney-General of Saskatchewan.

POET LAUREATE COMES DOWN FROM OLYMPUS.

Uses Plai Speech When Asked About a Peace Ode.

The fact that England possesses a poet laureate, whose lyre has been silent for a considerable time, was recall.' in Parliament, when Horatio Bottomley inquired whether the laureate had up to the present written any peace ode or other poem commemorative of Britain's part in the war. On receiving a negative reply, Mr. Bottomley uggested that, as a part of the laureate's official remuneration consisted of cash payment in lieu of a supply of Canary wine, the Government might furnish the wine on the off chance of the laureate getting inspiration.

Bonar Law said that he would have to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer which course would cost the country the more.

The poet laureate is Dr. Bridges, who was found by a reporter for the Evening News in his lovely garden, back of Merton College, Oxford.

"Have you seen a report of the question and answer in Parliament?" Dr. Bridges was asked.

"No," was the reply, "I've not, but I've heard about it."

"What do you say about it?"

"Nothing," said the poet laureate. "I dont care a d——."

"This sort of attitude," continued the reporter, "would have pleased Tennyson immensely. It is a sort of gesture of contempt from the finer spirits of the age of Philistines who dare concern themselves with the words of those on high Olympus. I did not dare to say all this to Dr. Bridges. I was more practical. I came direct to the question.

"Are you going to write a peace ode?"

"I won't say anything about it," was the reply, and I could not get any further. Dr. Bridges did say that there seemed to be an unnecessary amount of interest in the matter.

"I've had a lot of telegrams," he added, "but I'm not going to let myself be bothered."

"Then I can't say whether there is a peace ode to come or not?"

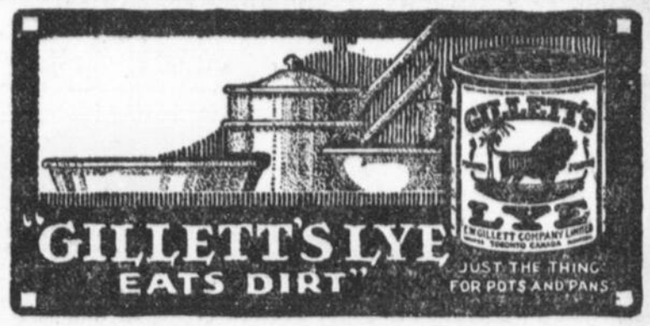
"You must guess," was his reply.

USING TROOPS TO BREAK STRIKES.

Replying in the Commons to a labor speech in which reference was made to the use of troops for strike-breaking, the Right Hon. Winstor Churchill, after pointing out that there was no strike-breaking anywhere, said that he would think it odious that the forces of the state should be used to interfere in a dispute between capital and labor in order to advance of the interests, of the employers or any particular group of workmn. The whole idea of a free country was that they should have the right to fight it out within reasonable limits. Never must force be employed in questions where private interest was the motive power; but the position which the Government was taking up had been accepted viz: That where the state as a whole is challenged and where the life and welfare of the community as a whole are endangered, then obviously the state must use all the resources at its disposal to fight without flinching to the bitter end.

ARMENIANS THREATENED BY TURKISH FORCES.

A concentration of Turkish troops at Erzeroum, for the purpose of attacking the Armenian Republic in Trans-Caucasia, was reported in a cablegram which the Armenian National Union of America received from its representative abroad on Wednesday. The Armenian patriarch at Constantinople was given as authority for the report that Turk forces, organized by Mustafa Kemal and Reouf Pacha, now the masters in Anatolia, were being turned to Erzeroum with designs on the Armenian Republic, plotting extermination of its citizens to prevent organization of the new state. A simultaneous general mobilization of troops of the Tartar Republic of Azerbeidjan was regarded, according to the announcement, as part of a plan to place the Armenian Republic between two hostile fires.



AMERICA TO AID KOLCHAK.

Frank L. Polk, American Assistant Secretary of State and head of the United States delegation in Paris, told a group of French newspapermen on Friday that the United States Senate committee on foreign affairs would complete its report on the German treaty by the middle of August and that the Senate would not take more than two weeks to ratify it.

Admiral Kolchak, head of the Omsk All-Russian Government, will be given moral and even material aid by the United States, Mr. Polk said, and added that Bolshevism is not feared in his country.

SAVE AUSTRIA FROM FATE OF HUNGARY.

Vienna, Aug. 4.—Karl Zitz, President of the Austrian National Assembly, urges that the Allies take steps to save Austria from a plight similar to that of Hungary. "While our valuables, jewels, gold and paintings have been slowly finding their way across the frontiers," he said, "it is not yet too late to save us from the fate of Hungary which has been stripped and ruined for generations within a few months. This, the Allies will discover, if they ever undertake its reconstruction."

SOCIALISTS AT LUCERNE.

The International Socialist conference opened its sessions at Lucerne, Switzerland, on Sunday. Arthur Henderson, the British labor leader, in opening the meeting, declared that it was the duty of labor leaders to enlighten the governments of the various countries on the gravity of the economic situation. He demanded the immediate socialization of all great public undertakings.

James Ramsay Macdonald, another British labor leader and Socialist, protested against a continuation of aid to Admiral Kolchak, head of the all-Russian Government at Omsk.

FIGHT BETWEEN CHINESE AND JAPANESE TROOPS.

Twelve Chinese soldiers were killed and ten wounded, according to official reports in a clash between Japanese and Chinese soldiers at Kuagcheng Ku, the terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway, on July 19.

Fifteen hundred Chinese soldiers and a much smaller number of Japanese were reported to have been engaged in the fight, which lasted two hours. Japanese official reports said the Japanese lost 16 killed and seven wounded. Three police officers were killed. The incident was said to have started in an attack by Chinese soldiers up ona railway employee.

ALLIED POLICY IN RUSSIA.

Nicholas Tschaikovsky, President of the North Russian Provincial Government, arrived in London on Sunday to confer with British officials in an effort to induce the Government to announce a definite policy in North Russia. He said that the lack of a clear-cut Allied policy is affecting the morale of the North Russian population and troops, and preventing recruiting.

M. Tschaikovsky considers that this is the time to strike hard at the Bolshevists, because he is advised that they have ammunition for only two months, and their production is at low ebb.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

So far as known, no proposal that the United States take over the British West Indies on part payment of Great Britain's war debt as reported by the National News of London, has been considered by the United States Government.

The American Senate on Friday decided to have the proposal for repeal of the daylight saving law again run the gaunlet of President Wilson's veto. By a vote of 41 to 12 the Senate passed and sent to the President the separate House bill repaling the daylight saving measure.

At a veterans' meeting held in Montreal on Friday night, a stand was taken in favor of a Government cash bonus of from $2,000 to $2,300, as against the credit system proposad by Captain Calder.

On Thursday, July 31st, the Canadian Daily Record, the overseas soldiers' paper, ceased publication after a war experience which began in the spring of 1915 and continued daily through all the adventurous days at the front.

"The wholesale grocers as a class have not taken advantage of the war to increase their earnings," is a statement made by the Cost of Living Commissioner. "While certain individuals have increased their profits since 1914, the great body of these wholesalers have, in the last years of the war, taken net earnings on their invested capital only slightly in excess of the year the war began."

The former German Empress, in the course of a letter to the vicar of Christ Church at Wilhelmshohe says: "The Kaiser is bearing his burden, but the Lord will lead him out of the dark valley."

"We Russians are a people that have never worked as freemen. The Russian people have not had the opportunity to develop all its powers and abilities. When I think that the revolution has in it the posibilities to give Russia a chance at free labor and an untrammelled development, my heart swells with hope and joy even in these days of blood and wine debauches."—Maxim Gorky.

Some of the American oil companies in the Mexican field are reported negotiating for the sale of their properties to Japanese interests. The State Department is investigating. Officers of the American concerns are reported to have stated that they were taking the protection of the stockholders into consideration, but they say they are unable to get protection for the properties.

General E. H. H. Allenby, formerly commander of the British forces in Palestine, and at present special high commissioner for Egypt, and Soudan, and Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Plumer, commander of the Second British army, have been raised to the rank of Field Marshal.

Austria has been granted seven additional days for consideration of the peace terms August 6th will be the final day on which the Austrian representatives may submit inquiries.

There was bloodshed on Monday morning among the textile strikers at the Dominion Textile Company's plant at Montmorency Falls. About sixty strike breakers arrived on a train, but were not permitted to disembark, three hundred strikers preventing them from landing. A picket of twenty special constables rushed the strikers and rescued the workers, but had to use their clubs.

The London "Evening News" states that the British Foreign Office has completed negotiations with the United States for a new commercial treaty between the United Kingdom and the United States. State Department officials at Washington disclaim knowledge of any such treaty.

The Supreme Council decided on Saturday to inform Germany that all restrictions on the movement of Russian prisoners held in Germany have been lifted. Germany may now release such prisoners and will hereafter be responsible for their maintenance. There are between 200,000 and 20,000 Russian prisoners in Germany.

Hostilities between the Russian Bolshevists and the Esthonian republic have been stopped, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen.

Immediate occupation by the Allies of the Schleswig territory where plebiscites are to be held, or some other means of protecting the inhabitants, has been asked in a resolution presented to the Allied Commission at Copenhagen by a delegation of the Sorderberg (Schleswig) municipal council.

Marshal Fock, submitting to photographers at his hotel in London on Wednesday said toa reporter of the "Mirror": "For me the terrors of peace are worse than those of war. I hate all this posing."

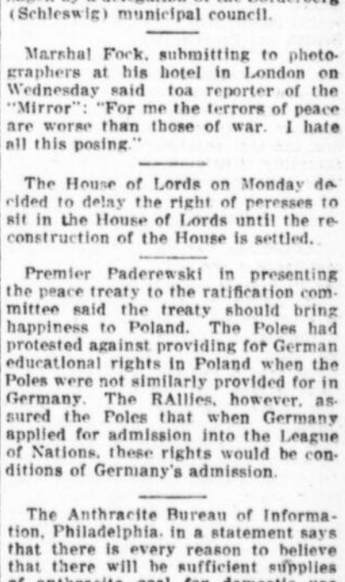
The House of Lords on Monday decided to delay the right of peresses to sit in the House of Lords until the reconstruction of the House is settled.

Premier Paderewski in presenting the peace treaty to the ratification committee said the treaty should bring happiness to Poland. The Poles had protested against providing for German educational rights in Poland when the Poles were not similarly provided for in Germany. The RAllies, however, assured the Poles that when Germany applied for admission into the League of Nations, these rights would be conditions of Germany's admission.

The Anthracite Bureau of Information, Philadelphia, in a statement says that there is every reason to believe that there will be sufficient supplies of anthracite coal for domestic use during the winter of 1919-20, provided "there is no marked diminution of labor supply, and also provided that next winter is not of undue severity, and that consumers continue to spread their orders, that the mines may be worked steadily during favorable weather.

STRIKE DISORDERS IN SWITZERLAND.

Troops sent by the Swiss Government to quell strike riots at Basle and Zurich on Friday were forced to use machine guns mounted on automobiles. The strikers at Basle ripped up the pavements and bombarded the troops, injuring many. A number of strikers were killed and wounded and many were arrested. At Basle the outbreak was said to be of a Bolshevik character, while at Zurich the disorders were attributed to the increasing cost of living.



THE CAUSE OF SICKNESS

Almost Always Due to Weak, Impoverished Blood

Apart from accident or illness due to infection, almost all ill-health arises from one or two reasons. The great mistake that people make is in not realizing that both of these have the same cause at the root of them, namely poor and improper blood. Either bloodlessness or some trouble of the nerves will be found to be the reason for almost every ailment. If you are pale, suffer from headaches, or breathlessness, with palpitation of the heart, poor appetite and weak digestion, the cause is almost always bloodlessness. If you have nervous headaches, neuralgia, sciatica and other nerve pains, the cause is run down, exhausted nerves. But run down nerves are also a result of poor blood, so that the two chief causes of illness are one and the same.

This accounts for the great number of people, once in indifferent health, pale, nervous and dyspeptic, who have been made well and hearty by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills; for no other medicine ever discovered is so valuable for increasing the supply of rich red blood and giving strength to worn out nerves. Men and women alike greatly benefit from a course of the splendid blood builder and nerve tonic.

If your dealer does not keep these pills you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RETURN OF MONARCHY IMPOSSIBLE, SAYS BAUER

Declares That Former Emperor Will Certainly be Brought To Trial

At the Weimar Assembly on July 28, when the peace overtures to Germany, alleged to have been made by Great Britain and France through the Vatican in August, 1917, were again the subject of discussion.

Dr. Hermann Mueller, the Foreign Minister, read the much-discussed telegram from the British Minister at the Vatican to the Papal Secretary of State, which was referred to by Mathias Erzberger, Vice-Premier, in a recent speech before the Assembly, relative to a peace settlement.

Premier Bauer, prior to his reading of the declarations of Chancellor Michaelis, von Hindenburg and Ludendorff, emphatically asserted that the return of a monarchy in Germany would be impossible. He also declared that the former Emperor would certainly be brought to trial.

Having made public these statements, the Premier continued: "At the same time the so-called Fatherland party was formed, which supported the demands of the high command. It was the members of this party who supported the annexationists and drove the German people into destruction."

The Militarists and Belgium.

The Premier then read two declarations, one from Chancellor Michaelis to von Hindenburg, dated September 12, 1917, and the other dated September 15, 1917, containing von Hindenburg's reply and accompanied by a memorandum from von Ludendorff.

The Michaelis note as follows:

"In accordance with the wishes of the High Command, I drew up the following basis for peace negotiations, for the protection of our commerce. We demand the city of Liege and adjacent territory. Belgium must be intimately and economically united with Germany. When Belgium has fulfilled all our demands for security of economic connection, which will take several years after the first peace negotiations, we consider that military measures can then be abolished. Consequence we only ask to hold Liege provisionally as a factor of security."

Von Hindenburg replied as follows: "I do not conceal that the navy and patriotic circles will feel it a hard blow if we give up the Flanders coast—a delusion which can only be alleviated if compensations are also known by the navy to be fulfilled. Economic connection with Belgium cannot be realized without pressure on Belgium, even after peace is declared, and for that purpose several measures will be necessary, which for military reasons are possible only when England and America desert France. If we are in possession of Liege and unlimited masters of the situation, we can take the measures necessary. I therefore do not believe that we should give up Liege. The hardships which will be endured by our neighbors are the inevitable result of the war under present conditions. There can be no talk of indemnities; neither can we indicate our intentions to foreign countries."

Ludendorff's memorandum said: "We must keep the district firm in our hands. Possession of the Meuse line only is insufficient. We must drive the British and French armies still further back. It is only thus that Belgium can become economically and intimately connected with us, and this could not be effected without strong military pressure. Without a lengthy occupation and the possession of Liege, the neutrality of Belgium is a phantom, not to be reckoned with."

A Vote of Confidence.

The German National Assembly voted confidence in the Government on Tuesday by a large majority.

The Assembly previously rejected, by a vote of 245 to 53, a motion of lack of confidence offered by the party of the Right.

The debate in the Assembly was characterized by strong party recrimination. The opponents of Mathias Erzberger, the Vice Premier, reproached him for having waited so long to make his disclosures, and accused the Socialists of being actuated by motives of revenge against certain persons.

Herr Erzberger maintained the necessity of establishing a state tribunal, because the nation was anxious to fix the responsibility for the origin, prolongation and amazing termination of the war.

Amid noisy scenes, he maintained in every respect his previous remarks and declared that a more favorable position for peace was hardly conceivable than that which was allowed in 1917 to pass unutilized by a weak Government dominated by soldiers.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA WRITES TO KING GEORGE

Says England Plotted Germany' Commercial Downfall

Prince Henry of Prussia, in a letter to King George, published on Sunday by the Hamburger "Nachrichten," says the truth about the war may be had from the Allied statesmen, and he suggests that if the former German Emperor is placed on trial, the statesmen also appear.

The letter asks King George "in the name of justice and his own interests," to desist from demanding the extradition and trial of the former German ruler. The letter, which is signed "Your humble cousin Henry," charges that England plotted Germany's commercial downfall.

If the Allies want the truth, the former Prince says, the leading statesmen of Great Britain, and her allies should also be brought before the tribunal as "primarily and urgently suspected of guilt in the world war."

The letter continues: "Germany and her brave people have been hit severely, but they are not yet dead. The German spirit, which now seems dead, still lives, and will one day awake to full consciousness of the disgrace and shame which have been inflicted, and will one day demand a reckoning."

The letter charges that it was solely the British Government which for years prepared the world war, in order to eliminate Germany as a troublesome competitor from the world's markets. Prince Henry continues:

"Let me only remind Your Majesty of your meetings with M. Sazonoff (then Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs), in September, 1912, at Balmoral, and the utterances of Your Majesty on that occasion, which leave no doubt of the fate planned for the German war and merchant navy."

Germany was overcome, Prince Henry declares, not by the arms of the Entente, but by a "silver bullet" which lodged in the back of the German people. The letter refers to the "hunger blockade," which "failed in its efforts upon the German people as did formerly British measures against the women and children of the Boers."

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets in the house feels safe. The occasional use of the Tablets prevent stomach and bowel troubles, or if trouble comes suddenly—as it generally does—the Tablets will bring the baby safely through. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DR. BLAND CENSURED BY CHURCH BOARD

Some Members Object to His Attitude on Labor Problems

Trouble has arisen between the Quarterly Official Board of Broadway Methodist Tabernacle, Toronto, and Rev. Dr. Salem G. Bland, formerly of Winnipeg, who was recently appointed pastor of the church.

On Sunday evening July 28 Dr. Bland read to the congregation from his pulpit a lengthy statement which set forth that the board some time ago censured him for his prominent identification with the labor movement in Toronto that he had tendered his resignation which had been accepted by a small majority that the whole proceeding was later known to be illegal according to the discipline of the Methodist Church that he identified himself with the labor movement because it was the policy of the Methodist Church to seek a solution of the most pressing problems of the day affecting labor and capital but that what he publicly pronounced on the problem was strictly in accord with the tenta of the Christian religion.



REV. SALEM G. BLAND,

Pastor of Broadway Methodist Tabernacle, Toronto, whose views upon the labor problem have aroused hostility in his congregation, and who claims the right of free speech.

The congregation warmly applauded the preacher when he concluded, but just as his hands were raised to pronounce the benediction, M. A. Sorsoleil, a member of the board, rose from his seat in the congregation and declared that in his statement Dr. Bland had created a totally erroneous impression of the board's attitude toward the labor problem.

It seems to be the concensus of opinion amongst the members of the Tabernacle, that Dr. Bland cannot relinquish the pastorate until next conference year, and that he canont resign of his own accord or be forced to quit until next mid-summer, no matter how the battle goes between his supporters on the quarterly official board and those opposed to his "radical" labor views.

TO REDUCE HIGH PRICE OF BOOTS AND SHOES

Exportation of Leather Prohibited by Order-in-Council

The Minister of Trade and Commerce announces that, owing to the abnormal situation of the hide and leather market, which vitally affects the interests of both consumers and producers of boots and shoes in Canada, the Government has called a conference of the parties interested to consider and advise as to the best course to be pursued. In the meantime, it is deemed wise, as a preliminary measure to place the export of hides, skins and leather under control. An order-in-council has therefore been passed, and is now operative to the effect that, pending consideration of other necessary action, the exportation from Canada of raw hides, skins and leather for the manufacture of boots and shoes shall be prohibited, except under license from the Canadian Trade Commission.

The main features of the situation above mentioned are as follows:

1—A great advance in prices of hides, followed by a consequential advance in cost of leather and boots and shoes made therefrom. In June, 1918, heavy upper leather sold from 46 to 48 cents, based upon hides costing from 24 to 26 cents. On July 1, 1919, similar leather sold at 84 to 86 cents, based on hides at 60 cents. That is, the price of leather has advanced about 82 percent, whilst in this same period the price of hides has advanced 146 percent.

2—These prices are greatly in excess of English prices, owing to the fact that English buyers purchased heavily in foreign markets before the advance in prices caused by the stringency this created. There is an embargo on the export of hides from the United Kingdom, and British producers of boots and shoes are thus enabled to manoeuvre at prices which inure to the advantage alike of British consumers and of the export trade of Great Britain.

3—Under these conditions, the boot and shoes industry of Canada is faced with a lack of supply of leather for their productive output for export purposes, and with necessity of producing even that supply at a cost which will be reflected heavily in the cost to the consumer in Canada. In the meantime, Canadian hides and leather are being exported in large quantities. The main problem is how to secure the necessary supply of leather at reasonable cost, first to meet the demands of Canadian consumption, and, secondly, to enable the industry to participate in the export markets of the world.

AIRPLANE AND AUTO SMASH.

A remarkable accident happened on Sunday afternoon, a short distance east of London, Ont., when a Curtiss biplane, being driven from Toronto to Elkhart, Ind., struck a treetop in taking off and fell upon a touring car owned by Geo. Campbell, of Scotland, a village near Brantford. Mr. Campbell's party of seven, had left the machine scarcely fifteen seconds before to watch the flight of the aviators, and had a wonderful escape.

The airplane in its fall mounted the automobile, facing forward. The impact crushed the top body and hood of the automobile, and, releasing the brakes, drove it a hundred feet along the road, where, with its queer burden, the automobile collided with another machine occupied by the wife and infant daughter of Thomas Bell of London Junction, smashing the windshield and throwing the child to the floor. The aviators escaped uninjured.

CHICAGO QUIET AFTER WEEK OF RIOTING

Reported 35 Dead and 500 Injured in Race Fighting

After almost a week of fevered rioting and bloodshed, in which 35 persons, black and white, have been killed and more than 500 seriously injured, while arson and looting have been rampant, Chicago has begun to resume a normal condition of living—aided by 6,000 armed troops. Rioting had practically ceased, but troops continue to patrol the south side streets.

Truck trains of fresh food, milk, and ice have been delivered in the black belt, and it is expected that most of the negroes will return to work.

Many, however, are planning to leave Chicago, never to return.

Aside from a few minor disturbances, order prevailed on Sunday, and Adjutant-General Frank S. Dickson, of Illinois, and chief of police Garrity expressed satisfaction over the situation.

With the exception of an attack on Captain A. R. Wehrhelm, G. Company Fourth Reserve Militia, who was fired on and stabbed by three negroes, and the forming of a white mob in the stock yards district early on Sunday morning, no outbreak of consequence has occurred since Thursday.

It has been definitely decided that negroes will not be re-employed at the stock yards until ill-feeling between whites and blacks has subsided.

Fire which broke out on Saturday burned six blocks of homes of whites, west of the stock yards, and many of the residents blame the negroes.

Closing of Saloons.

To ensure the restoration of order, Chief of Police Garrity has issued an order directing the closing of "all places where men congregate other than religious purposes," in the district bounded by 22nd and 69th streets, Ashland avenue and the lake on the south side of Chicago. This closes all saloons, cabarets, poolrooms and club rooms in the race riot district, and puts the lid on a number of places well known before war-time prohibition went into effect, "black and tan" resorts especially. The ban will remain, it is believed, until the riot spirit is dead.

Colonel Anson L. Bolte, of the 3rd Regiment, ordered the entire edition of the Chicago "Whip" bought up on Saturday. The paper, published by and for negroes, contained sensational and alleged incendiary matter, he declared. Colonel Bolte also put a guard around a factory near 38th Street and Wentworth avenue, after he had received an anonymous letter telling him the building would be dynamited unless negro employees were discharged.

Street Car Strike Ended.

Chicago street car men voted on Friday to end the strike, by a majority of 386, and car service was resumed on Saturday.

The men gain an increase from 48 to 65 cents an hour on surface lines, and from 51 to 67 cents on the elevated roads, with an eight-hour day, time and one half for overtime, and a rearrangement of runs to better advantage of the men.

The total vote of elevated and surface unions showed 6,360 in favor of accepting and ending the strike, and 5,974 against. The closeness of the vote was a surprise in some quarters.

RUMANIAN TROOPS IN HUNGARIAN CAPITAL

Paris, Aug. 4.—Rumanian troops entered the suburbs of Budapest yesterday according to a despatch received here from Vienna.

Soviet newspapers in Budapest have been suppressed according to a despatch from the Hungarian capital received here by way of Innsbruck.

Tibor Szamuely, who recently was reported with two others to have upset the Bela Kun government and to have assumed a dictatorship, either shot and killed himself or was shot down by gendarmes who stopped him at the frontier, according to despatches from Berlin and Viennato-day. He was said to have been carrying away a large sum of money.

The city presents a pitiful appearance after the flight of the communists. The streets are half deserted, no stores are open, there is little food in the hotels or private houses, and no soap, coffee, tobacco or linen is to be had. Many windows are broken. The people move about aimlessly. The communists, who robbed both for political and private purposes, left the banks empty. Financial institutions which contained five billion crowns now have rarely fifty million crowns in good money in their vaults. Finance Minister Miskieos does not know which way to turn, as the only boney left him is communist paper.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS AT AMSTERDAM

Gompers Pleads for Labor Rights and Equality

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor and head of the American delegation to the International Trades Union Federation in session at Amsterdam, pleaded on Friday for greater rights for labor. His address to the congress followed the report of a committee whish said it iould not accept the charter given labor in the peace treaty as a full expression of the workers' demands.

Gompers declared that he always had worked for improvement of conditions, and demanded that labor should not be regarded as an article of commerce. He urged also that a seaman's act be enacted to permit sailors to leave ships when they were safely in harbor. He pleaded for the equality of women and men and the abolition of involuntary services.

German delegates disputed Gompers' argument, which, they said, made it appear that the European labor unions were too conservative. They demanded that the workers strive for a realization of the Berne conference's program, including the regulation of children's education, women's labor, shorter hours, Sunday rest and the supervision of home industries. This position was supported by Leon Jouhaux, the French delegate, who declared the worker's task should be to complete labor's charters as set forth in the peace treaty.

Amsterdam is proposed as the seat of the new international Congress.

The Italian delegates to the congress, whose passports the French Government refused to vise, have since been given permission to cross France, according to a telegram received by M. Jouhaux from Premier Clemenceau.

The new system of voting for representatives to the new International, which provides for one vote for every quarter million workers represented, was adopted by the congress by a vote of 21 to 6.

W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trades Unions of Great Britain, was elected president of the congress.

ALLIES CAPTURE ONEGA

City of Poltava Taken by the Forces of Gen. Denekine

The town of Onega, on the North Russian front, has been bombarded and captured by anti-Bolshevik forces, according to a Bolshevik wireless military report received in London on Sunday evening.

The wireless says: "Following a bombardment of Onega, the enemy landed and took the town, the northern part of which was burning."

Successes for the Bolshevik troop in the Onega sector of the Archangel front were reported in a Soviet official statement sent by wireless from Moscow. The statement declared the Bolshevists had advanced fourteen miles, aided by a mutiny among the Allied troops.

POLTAVA TAKEN.

News has been received that the volunteer army of General Denekine, one of the most important of the Russian anti-Bolshevik forces had scored another important success, capturing the city of Poltava. With the city, large quantities of supplies and war material were taken.

A London despatch Thursday night announced an important victory for General Denekine in the capture of the town of Kaminibin, on the Volga, with 5,000 prisoners, nine guns and great quantities of material. The Poltava now reported captured is probably the one in the province of that name, about eighty miles southwest of Kharkov, indicating a notable northwestward sweep of General Denekine's forces.

It is believed there is not likely to be a bye-election to fill the seat left vacant by the death of Allan Studholme, M.P.P. for East Hamilton. Under the act passed in 1918, it is provided that no bye-election be held while the country is at war, to fill the place of a member whose death occurs. Canada is theoretically still at war, and is likely to be so until after the coming of the provincial elections.

ORANGE GRAND LODGE

H. C. Hocken, M.P., ex-Mayor of Toronto, was re-elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of British America at the closing session of Orangemen in Ottawa on Friday night. Hon. W. D. McPherson, M.P.P., of Toronto, was the choice for deputy grand master, and Wm. Lee, of Toronto, was again chosen as grand secretary.

Resolutions were passed reassuring the Orangemen of Ulster of the united support of the members of the order in British America in any effort they may make to oppose Home Rule for Ireland; disapproving of the action of a Roman Catholic priest for removing the Union Jack from the bodies of returned soldiers who have died; and urging that all probationers and members for the ministry of any church be required to take the oath of allegiance to the British Empire.

The Grand Lodge also passed a resolution expressing regret that Great Britain should deem it necessary, in opposition to the principles of responsible Government, to have a representative at the Vatican, claiming that if such practice is maintained, it is due to each and everyone of the one hundred and one religious denominations in the British Empire that a similar representative should be placed at the headquarters of each such denomination, thus fulfilling the principle of "Equal rights and equal laws for all and special privileges for none," but hoping that this absurdity will be avoided by a speedy recall of Britain's representative from the Vatican.

PRIEST TRANSFERRED.



Rev. J. E. Burke, who preached the English oration at the funeral of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Basilica, Ottawa, has been called to the headquarters of the Paulist Order in New York, and will be assigned to mission work in the United States. He has been stationed at Toronto for five years.

GOOD CROP IN MANITOBA.

According to a report given out in Winnipeg on Friday the areas served by lines of the Canadian National Railways in Manitoba give promise of a splendid yield in nearly all grains, and there is an abundance of feed for stock. The area served by lines in Saskatchewan vary in quality of production. The only section in Manitoba that approaches dryness is at the southwest corner of the province, and this appears to extend over into Saskatchewan at that point. The central southwest, about as far as Regina, seems to be fair. It is probable that the yield of wheat in Manitoba will considerably exceed fifty million bushels.

In central and northern Alberta there are considerable areas where serious damage has been effected by hot winds, but in the areas where tthis is a fact there are considerable sections where better than a fair crop is expected.



Main Entrance—Head Office

FIRST

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The TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION was the first Trust Company in Canada. The volume of business entrusted to its care is evidence of the extent to which it holds the public confidence. Assets under administration as at January 1st, 1919 exceed $90,000,000.00.

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TO CHECK PROFITEERING

Allies Take Steps to Reduce Prices by Collective Buying

Steps toward collective purchasing of foodstuffs to check profiteering and speculation, which are declared to be rife in all countries, were taken at Friday's meeting of the Supreme Economic Council on Friday. The return to the system in vogue during the war was proposed by the British, French and Italian representatives. The proposal was referred to a committee which will co-ordinate the plan and present it to the American Government with an invitation for its co-operation.

The members of the Council stated that they recognized that profiteering and speculation has been going on generally for some time, but the activities toward unwarranted price-raising during the past thirty days are considered alarming. This was due, the members believed, to a sharp fall in the harvest prospects in the past month. It was pointed out, however, that while the harvest prospects were less favorable now than they were July 1, there was no reason to believe there was not sufficient food to last throughout 1920, and there was no reason for the undue advance of prices.

The members of the Council agreed, after hearing evidence of European conditions, that the nations cannot and will not in the present social condition be subjected to further increases in the prices of necessities.

All the members of the Council agreed that it was necessary for the United States to co-operate in the collective buying plan, because at the present time the United States is supplying such great quantities of food to Europe that the collective system without the United States would virtually be pitting the buyer against the seller.

GOOD DIGESTION

WHEN THE STOMACH REFUSES TO PERFORM ITS NORMAL FUNCTIONS THE WHOLE SYSTEM SUFFERS AND IT IS THEN THAT AN EFFICACIOUS CORRECTIVE SHOULD BE USED. YOU WILL FIND THIS IN THE OLD AND RELIABLE REMEDY

PARMELEE'S VEGETABLE PILLS

WAIT'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC

Cures effected by them are radical and certain. They do not cure one disease and produce another. They will cure a larger percentage of cases and in less time than any medicine known.

Wait's Rheumatic Cure	$1.50
" Pile Cure	1.50
" Dyspepsia Cure	1.50
" Coughs and Colds Cure	1.50
" Nervous Debility Cure	1.50
" Appendicitis Cure	4.00
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" Eczema Cure	1.50

These remedies will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of price.

WAIT HOMEOPATHIC PHARMAC

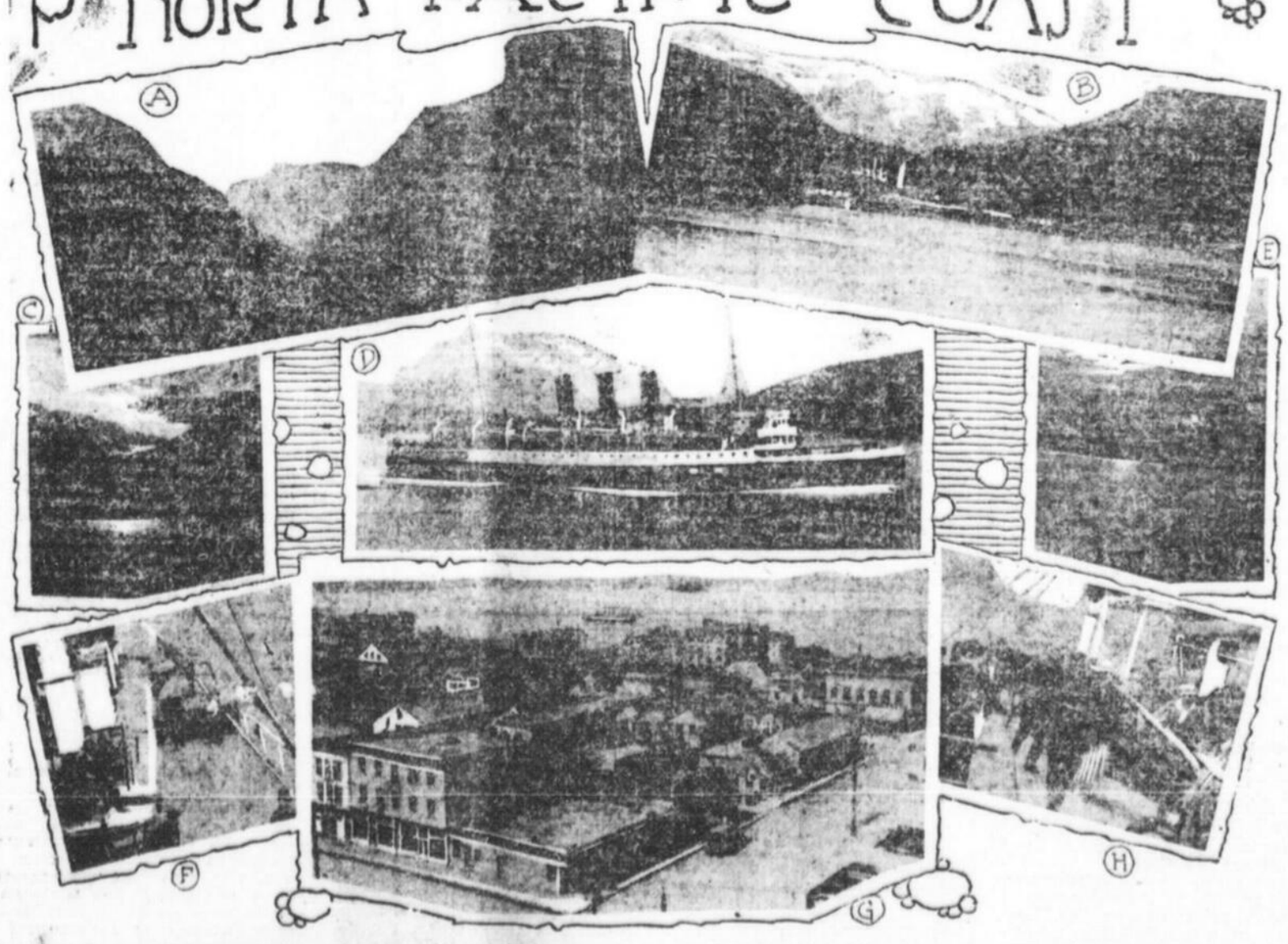
Arnprior, Ontario.
Send for Manual (free)

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

NURSES WANTED.

Nurses' Training School of the Protestant Hospital for Insane, Verdun, Que., has vacancies for young women of good character and education, over 21 years of age. Write for application form to DR. BURGESS, P.O. Box 2280 (Special Bag), Montreal.

Scenic Seas of the NORTH PACIFIC COAST



There is no more beautiful water trip in America than the sail from Anyox and Prince Rupert to Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle. To those who have made the trip, not one word need be said, but to those who have not, remains in store a trip beyond description. Eight hundred miles on the palatial, ocean-going craft of the Grand Trunk Pacific Steamship company, through what is known as the "Inside Passage," where the waters vary from a mile to five miles in width to narrow channels of but a few hundred yards, and where the mountain scenery is ever beautiful on all sides, briefly speaking, outlines the trip.

The scenes above may be described as follows:

A—Mountain scenery on Observatory Inlet en route to Anyox, B. C.

B—View at Swanson Bay—a port of call on the trip between Prince Rupert and Vancouver, and the site of the Whalen Pulp & Paper company's plant.

C and F—Moonlight scenes from the steamship—always an inspiration.

D—Grand Trunk Pacific steamship Prince Rupert. The Prince Rupert and her sister ship Prince George are conceded to be the finest and fastest steamships in the North Pacific coast trade.

E and H—Amusements on board ship include dancing and a variety of deck games.

G—The city of Prince Rupert, Inside coast terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway.

TRIAL OF STRIKE LEADERS

Evidence Led to Show That Winnipeg Was Under Soviet Control

At the preliminary trial of eight labor leaders charged with seditious conspiracy, held in Winnipeg, the principal witness on Tuesday was Mayor Charles F. Gray.

The salient points of his evidence were that the city was in control of the strike committee at certain times during the strike; that R. B. Russell, representing the metal trades council, had admitted early in the strike that the iron masters were willing to bargain on a collective basis; that Alderman John Queen, one of the defendants, had declared against constituted authority in committee meeting at the City Hall.

The mayor produced agreements with union employees of the city, providing against strikes until May 1, 1920. He then produced letters from the Trades and Labor Council announcing the strike, and declared the civic employees on utilities had broken their agreement and walked out at the call of the trades and labor council.

The Food Committee.

The mayor told of the first meeting of the food committee. He said R. B. Russell had declared that he "would call out every union in Canada if the strikers did not get what they wanted; that they would tie up transportation in Canada east and west."

He also described the dangerous situation arising from the fact that garbage was not being collected and destroyed, and said that Alderman John Queen and W. B. Simpson had induced Dr. J. A. Douglas, city health officer, to write a letter to the strike committee asking for scavengers. "That was admitting the jurisdiction of the strike committee."

Asked about police protection, the mayor said:

"I could not guarantee police protection as I would have liked after June 10. I had had many complaints of intimidation, and had not only been threatened myself, but actually assaulted."

Clash between Counsel.

A clash between opposing counsel which for a time threatened to become serious, featured the trial on Wednesday. E. J. McMurray, counsel for the defence, cross-examining Alderman J. K. Sparling, ased in reference to the appointment of Major H. B. Lyle as head of the special police:

"Would I be wrong if I suggested that Major Lyle was brought here by Senator G. D. Robertson?"

A. J. Andrews, Crown prosecutor, sprang from his chair and said: "That is not a fact. I know very well that it is not a fact." He thought it distinctly improper for the defence to make suggestions not known to be correct. "Nothing could be more ungentlemanly, more cowardly, than to make a suggestion that reflects upon a minister of the Crown when he is not present. Even counsel for the defence can be a gentleman," Mr. Andrews declared.

Mr. McMurray walked deliberately to the magistrate's bench and said: "The proper answer to an outbreak like that would be a slap across the mouth. I am really astonished."

Magistrate Noble said if the object of the question was to throw mud on the Minister of Labor, it should be objected to. The Minister should not be made the subject of insinuations by counsel.

The incident ended after some further discussion with the statement Mr. McMurray that Senator Robertson was a warm personal friend of his and that he had no intention of throwing discredit on him.

Police and Firemen.

The evidence of Alderman J. K. Sparling, chairman of the Police Commission and Fire and Light Committee, took all afternoon, and dealt with negotiations which preceded dismissal of the police force and appointment of special constables. He told also of conditions resulting from the firemen's walkout, and substantiated Mayor C. F. Gray's statement that the civic administration did not control the city from June 16 to 20. He was not sure who was in control at certain times from May 15 to June 10.

Main Johnson, Toronto newspaper man, testified that upon refusal of a local telegraph company to transmit press reports he visited the labor temple to see Mr. Ivens, chairman of the press committee. Mr. Ivens told him he could send 600 words daily if they were O K'd by him, and if he would at the same time send them to the New York "Call," a Socialist publication, and labor papers in Butte, Montana, and Toronto. Mr. Johnson, however, took the train for Thief River Falls, Minn., and filed his news service.

Letters From R. B. Russell.

On Thursday a number of letters seized by the R. N. W. Mounted Police in Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg were read. These included letters from R. B. Russell, who said in a communication to J. R. Knight, of Edmonton, under date November 29: "I expect we will now be confronted with the horrors of peace, and it is to be hoped that the Reds will wake up now and get in all the propaganda that can be expounded 24 hours per day."

John F. Maguire, an official of the Socialist party of Canada, writing to R. B. Russell, January 12, 1919, said:

"We have just returned from the Alberta federation of labor convention. We gave the Bolsheviki the finest boost that has been accomplished for some time. The western conference came up for discussion and we carried that against the wishes of the machine. They did all possible to show that it was a great mistake and that we were doing the worst thing in the interests of organized labor. With a big representation in Calgary we ought to make things hum. Wherever possible, get reds to be the delegates. We must plan to give a bumper meeting when we all are in Calgary and then surely this is one place that we can paint red."

It was testified that a flood of propaganda, including distribution of banned literature on Socialism and Bolshevism was distributed by R. B. Russell and other members of the Socialist party of Canada.

Referring to strikes in sympathy with Winnipeg during the general strike, Sergeant Waugh said it was noticeable that only those struck who were advocates of the O. B. U.

A Speech Made by Ivens.

"My impression from Wm. Ivens' speech was that Winnipeg was practically under Soviet control," said W. E. Davis, Minneapolis advertising man, on Friday referring to a speech made by Ivens in Victoria Park on the second day of the strike. "It implanted in the minds of the audience strongly the fact that the strike committee was able to do anything it pleased," he added.

According to this witness, Ivens said, "the storm is about to break, and this time the lightning will strike upward instead of downward. Some of the brothers are talking about raising money to build a new labor temple. I think the Parliament buildings on Kennedy street would make a good labor temple, and the way things are going we will soon move in."

Davis said the speech pointed out to the audience that this was a class war between capital and labor, and that the strike committee, representing the working classes, was in complete control of the situation; that constituted authority had been set aside and a new element was in control of the city.

"Russian Methods."

A letter addressed to C. Stevenson, secretary of the Socialist party of Canada, at Vancouver from Tom Beattie, an official of the United Mine Workers, of America, said:

"We want to be using some more Russian methods; resolutions don't get us anywhere. However, things are moving rapidly. The unemployed are increasing and the situation will be getting acute, when the farmers are unable to sell their grain this coming fall. Now that there are or will be about half a million more soldiers to provide work for they will be up against it. The remedy we all know, to capture the reins of government, etc., but how? Certainly not by ballot. The only way we will ever get anywhere is by the use of force. The time is coming when there will be riots and petty little revolutions here and there all over the country. That proposed demonstration in Toronto of 10,000 unemployed is but a starter, there is no telling what may come of it, but I think if those things could be organized to start in every town, city and village at one time, with a definite object in view, we would arrive all right."

Proof that R. B. Russell was intimate with Stevenson, to whom this letter was addressed was introduced in many letters passing between them relating to the distribution of what the letters terme "Red propaganda."

THE TREATY WITH FRANCE

Text of President Wilson's Message Submitting Draft

The text of President Wilson's message to the Senate submitting the draft of the proposed treaty with France was as follows:

"I take pleasure in laying before you a treaty with the Republic of France, the object of which is to secure that republic the immediate aid of the United States of America in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her on the part of Germany. I earnestly hope that the treaty will meet with your cordial approval and will receive an early ratification at your hands, along with the treaty of peace with Germany. Now that you have had an opportunity to examine the great document I presented to you two weeks ago, it seems opportune to lay before you this treaty, which is meant to be in effect a part of it.

"It was signed on the same day with the treaty of peace and is intended as a temporary supplement to it. It is believed that the treaty of peace with Germany itself provides adequate protection to France against aggression from her recent enemy on the east, but the years immediately ahead of us contain many incalculable possibilities. The covenant of the league of nations provides for military action for the protection of its members only upon advice of the council of the league—advice given, it is to be presumed, only upon deliberation and acted upon by each of the governments of the member states if its own judgment justifies such action. The object of the special treaty with France, which I now submit to you, is to provide for immediate military assistance to France by the United States in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her by Germany without waiting for the advice of the council of the league of nations that such action will be taken. It is to be an arrangement not independent of the league of nations, but under it.

Treaty Approved by League.

"It is therefore expressly provided that this treaty shall be made the subject of consideration at the same time with the treaty of peace with Germany; that this special arrangement shall receive the approval of the council of the league, and that this special provision for the safety of France shall remain in force until, upon the application of one of the parties to it, the council of the league, acting, if necessary, by a majority vote, shall agree that the provisions of the covenant of the league afford her sufficient protection.

"I was moved to sign this treaty by considerations which will, I hope, seem as persuasive and as irresistible to you as they seemed to me. We are bound to France by ties of friendship which we have always regarded, and shall always regard, as peculiarly sacred. She assisted us to win our freedom as a nation. It is seriously to be doubted whether we could have won it without her gallant and timely aid.

"We have recently had the privilege of assisting in driving enemies, who were also enemies of the world, from her soil; but that does not pay our debt to her. Nothing can pay such a debt. She now desires that we should promise to lend our great force to keep her safe against the power she has had most reason to fear. Another great nation volunteers the same promise. It is one of the fine reversals of history that that other nation should be the very power from whom France fought to set us free.

"A new day has dawned. Old antagonisms are forgotten. The common cause of freedom and enlightenment has created new comradeships and a new perception of what it is wise and necessary for great nations to do to free the world of intolerable fear. Two governments who wish to be members of the league of nations ask leave of the council of the league to be permitted to go to the assistance of a friend whose situation has been found to be one of peculiar peril, without awaiting the advice of the league to act.

"It is by taking such pledges as this that we prove ourselves faithful to the utmost to the high obligations of gratitude and tested friendship. Such an act as this seems to me one of the proofs that we are a people that sees the true heart of duty and prefers honor to its own separate course of peace."

ALLAN STUDHOLME DEAD

For Many Years an Outstanding Figure in Ontario Legislature

Allan Studholme, Labor member in the Provincial House for the riding of East Hamilton, died at his home in Hamilton on the morning of July 28. Mr. Studholme suffered a stroke recently while attending a soccer football game. Little hope was held out for him from the first.

Mr. Studholme, who was one of the outstanding figures in the Provincial House for many years, as thee first man elected as a straight Labor representative, was a native of Birmingham, England, where he was bor non December 8, 1846. He was first elected in a bye-election in 1906, and was re-elected at the three succeeding general elections. In the Legislature he pursued an independent course, being a vigorous critic of both parties, and was a strong champion of the eight-hour day and other measures in the interest of labor. He was a member of the general executive of the Single



ALLAN STUDHOLME,

Labor representative of Hamilton East, in the Ontario Legislature since 1906, who died at his home in Hamilton on Monday morning.

Tax League of Ontario, and vice-president of the Social and Moral Reform Council of Canada. In religion he was a Methodist.

The Funeral.

The body was removed to Charlton Avenue Methodist Church on Tuesday evening, and lay in state until Wednesday afternoon, when the funeral was held. During the evening hundreds of people filed into the church to view the face of the Labor member for East Hamilton, who was respected and admired by all.

A guard of honor composed of Labor men with whom he was long associated, remained with the body until the hour of the funeral. Other Labor men were appointed to act as ushers at the funeral service, and six others acted as pall bearers.

"RED" ARMIES KEEP POWER FOR LENINE

Correspondent Sees Little Sign of Improvement in Russia

Capt. W. E. Playfair, who went to Siberia as Canadian Press correspondent with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, speaking at the luncheon of the Montreal Publicity Association at Freeman's on Friday, said he could not find many grains of comfort in the situation from what study he had been able to make of matters while there.

His speech was of interest, throwing varied sidelights on the situation, and at the conclusion he answered a number of questions put by members of the association. To one of these inquiries, Capt. Playfair said that while Bolshevism had lost ground, morally speaking, in the hearts of the Russian people, who, after two years' experience of it, found that they were in a worse position than before and under a despotism worse and more absolute than that of the late Czar, ground had been gained by the Bolshevists from a military point of view.

It was only because of the large "Red" armies that Lenine was able to keep power. In these armies were included many Germans, and there had been Chinese also, and possibly there were Chinese included to-day.

Capt. Playfair had the opportunity at Omsk of meeting Admiral Kolchak, who had impressed him as a sincere man and democratic, and who had promised that when victory came he would retire as dictator, and have a properly constituted republic. As to success, however, there was much doubt, for it did not look as if order would be restored in Russia for some time, and it also happened that among Kolchak's chief supporters were members of the old regime.

How Allies Have Helped.

When aid was asked from the Allies, the result had been that the United States had sent two regiments, about 6,000 men, with instructions not to fight, the Japs sent over large numbers, how many thousands it was not known, with instructions to hold certain territory, Britain sent a regiment of cripples, everyone of whom had been wounded in France, and who had been doing garrison duty at Hong Kong just previous to going to Siberia. Canada sent over 4,000 troops. That was the way in which the appeal for help of the Czecho-Slovaks had been answered. The Canadians have now been withdrawn, Britain has replaced its crippled men with another regiment, and the Japs are still there. Capt. Playfair, to give an idea of the various nationalities represented, referred to a parade held at Vladivostok, when the Chinese soldiers had impressed him most because of their uniforms, which would have been admirable for a comic opera setting.

The Canadians had done no fighting, and only on one occasion had there been an attack on the Bolshevists. Hearing that there was to be a meeting 50 miles from Vladivostok, a Canadian company was sent against it, but when it arrived there found only an old woman. On the way up to Omsk he had seen a little more fighting, for the enemy had the habit of rushing the railway lines and tearing away a few rails, and then disappearing, and as they had snowshoes they usually got the best of the race.

The Cause of Bolshevism.

Capt. Playfair said that at first he had been rather sorry to see the Bolshevists hanging to trees, for this was what happened when caught, except when they were shot, which was the usual method, but after a while this feeling had disappeared.

As to the reason for Bolshevism, the speaker believed that it was the expression of people who had been "fed up" with everything. The Russians had been betrayed during the war in every way, everything had happened to them that should not have happened to a people at war, and, being without education for the most part, decided to smash things up in the hope of getting a better state of affairs afterwards. It seemed impossible for the situation to be cleared up unless Kolchak won a smashing victory, and Bolshevism in Russia would have to be allowed to die of itself and kept away from North America.

GERMAN WHITE BOOK

Army Leaders Sought Peace Too Late to Avert Disaster

A white book was published at Weimar on Thursday, containing all the documents relating to the period from August 13 to November 11 last, dealing with the peace offer of the German Government and the armistice. In a preface the Government says it decided upon publication of the documents because the people want to know the truth.

One of the most important negotiations dealt with by the white book is the conference in which Emperor William took part at Spa on August 14, 1918, at which it was decided that General Ludendorff's declaration that the war could be won was wrong, and that an understanding between Germany and the enemy must be reached.

Hindenburg Hopeful.

Field-Marshal von Hindenburg and Dr. Michaelis, the Imperial Chancellor, thought it would be possible for the Germans to remain in French territory, and thus retain a pledge for the peace negotiations. The previously-held belief that the attempt to start negotiations must be made through a neutral was altered by this conference. Field-Marshal von Hindenburg was still opposed to a direct appeal to the enemy, while sanctioning the idea of working through a neutral power. Meanwhile, Austria had to be consulted because of the special plans she was making.

September 21 developed a decision to appeal directly to the United States, Admiral von Hintze, who was then Foreign Secretary, is quoted as replying to a questions on that date as follows:

"On order of His Majesty and by agreement with the Chancellories at Vienna and Constantinople, I advise that an offer of peace be made on the basis of President Wilson's fourteen points, and that he be invited to call a peace conference at Washington, after demanding an immediate armistice. If our Allies agree, the newly-forming German Government will find a proper way to get the offer to President Wilson."

Break Was Imminent.

Telegrams on the subject were sent to Vienna and Constantinople the same day.

The affair entered a new phase at this point, for the army leaders, who had previously insisted upon their own strength, now demanded that the military situation be relieved instantly by peace. On October 1; several telephone messages and telegrams arrived from Great Headquarters, saying it was uncertain what might happen at the front from moment to moment, and that a break was imminent. General Ludendorff declared that the peace offer must be despatched instantly, while he held up the army's retreat for forty-eight hours.

On October 2, Prince Maximilian of Baden appeared before the party leaders of the Reichstag and opposed any action towards peace by that body, because the military situation was critical and he feared that such action would affect the developments unfavorably. He said he had been offered the Chancellorship on October 1 on condition that he would make peace immediately.

A Case of "Nerves."

On October 2, General Ludendorff asked for a summary of the proposed peace note and telephoned his suggestions regarding it. The note to the United States was formulated at Great Headquarters on the night of October 3-4.

Prince Maximilian declared that he fought against the note, because he considered the time premature. He said that he thought General Ludendorff had been affected by a case of nerves, and that the situation was not so serious as the general painted it.

FRANCE RECOVERING.



Amidst the ruins of ravaged France small farms are commencing to appear and do their part in the reconstruction of the Republic. The photograph shows a small farm on what, a little over a year ago, was part of a battlefield.



THE PUBLIC TASTE.

(N. Y. "Sun.")

The reason why the country is not producing more illustrious authors is not that it doesn't want them, but that it does. It coddles the originality out of them as parents sometimes make physical weaklings of their children through excess of anxiety to do the opposite. Also, it heralds a second rate native novel or poem as a masterpiece, and fondly tries to believe the desired excellence attained. Incidentally, the reason why Shakespeare on the stage generally loses someone's money, and why the most flourishing magazines are so full of piffling action is the selfsame reason. Talk of editors and publishers vitiating the public taste is a confusion. The public taste vitiates the editors and publishers, who are in the perfectly straightforward business of selling us what we will buy. What else should they sell us?

THE CHICAGO RIOTS.

(N. Y. "Evening Post.")

The tragedy of the Chicago rioting will not end with the deaths, injuries, and immediate property loss. Negroes by hundreds are already fleeing the city, some with their possessions and some without, for the most part seeking Southern refuges like Memphis and Nashville. So it was after the Springfield and the East St. Louis riots, for Lincoln's State has distinguished itself by three such affairs within a few years. Order can be restored, arrests and convictions can be obtained, but great numbers of citizens have been forced out of employment and out of their homes to seek shelter where they can; great numbers of others are left with an abiding fear; and enterprising negroes throughout the South who have thought of going North to better their condition are served notice that their immigration is likely to be resented by a class of whites who will resort to wholesale murder to discourage it.

PRESS OPINIONS.

ANOTHER RESERVATION.

(N. Y. "Evening Post.")

There have been many famous quests in history and poetry, but none so anguished as that of the Republican Senators just now. Their search is for a formula. After long vigils and fasts, and anxious scanning of the horizon, they have not yet found the man who can devise the exact form of words they are looking for to get them out of their trouble. For it is merely words they want, not principles. If they had sincere convictions, they might find language in which to clothe them. But the only garment they are in search of is one that will conceal their lack of positive ideas and clear-cut policy. Those expert tailors, Root, Taft, and Hughes, have tried their hand at cutting the cloth, but have not made a good fit. It is rapidly getting to be a desperate case. Everybody who thinks he has a Republican face-saving reservation is sending it on to Washington in hot haste. With all hands thus summoned to the rescue, we may be excused for offering our own suggested reservation. It is at least as near the facts as most of the others. We propose that the Republicans ratify the Treaty with the following proviso:

"Nothing in the Treaty or the Covenant of the League of Nations or this act of ratification shall ever be construed to mean that the Republican party is obliged to speak well of President Wilson, or to give up hope of carrying the next Presidential election."

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For Calendar apply to
Rev. F. L. Farewell, B.A.
Principal. 34

SMILES

A VERY IMPORTANT WORD.

Parson Johnson, of the colored church, was very fond of using big words, whether he understood them or not. Perhaps, like some white preachers, he thought he could impress his people with his superior "larnin'." But one Sunday Deacon Jones protested. "Why," said he, "bout six times yo' said 'procrastination' in yo' sermon, and not one heah knows what it means." "Well, I suttinly is s'prised, Deacon, that not one heah knows what it means; yo' all suah ought to know. Why, sah, procrastination am de fundamental doctrine of de Presbyterian Church!"

THE PRINTER AGAIN!

Lord Rosebery has all his life been a wonderful orator, and he has probably made as many speeches as any politician living. He has told an amusing story against himself about a certain proof-reader who, after he had read the proof of a particularly long speech of his lordship's, wrote at the end of it the words, "Thank heaven!"

The proof was duly returned to the printer, who set up these words in type. The next day the speech was published in the newspaper with the following startling ending: "At the conclusion of his speech Lord Rosebery left for the South. Thank heaven!"



If it Ain't One Thing, it's Another. —Brooklyn "Eagle."

TALE OF TWO IRISHMEN.

Two Irish boon companions had disagreed over a very trivial subject, and it suddenly struck Mike, the elder of the two, how absurd and petty the whole thing was.

"Even if I was wrong," he said at length, "I can't see what you want to go at me like a mad bulldog for."

"Can't understand why I want to fly at you like a mad dog?" queried Casey incomprehendingly.

"No, I can't," answered Mike. "What do we want to be scrapping for, anyway? Tell me that, if you can."

"What do we want to be scrapping for?" said Casey in an amazed tone. "Ye don't understand that, don't yez? Then it's a poor specimen of an Oirishman ye are, to be sure!"

SIMPLIFIED READING.

The governess was listening to the children's reading lesson and her attention was, perhaps, wandering a little, when suddenly she was brought back to earth by hearing young Timothy declaim:

"This is a warm doughnut. Step on it."

"Timothy, whatever are you reading?" she exclaimed. "Let me see your book."

She looked, and this was what she found. "This is a worm. Do not step on it."

NOT A FLATTERING PORTRAIT.

While the minister was making a call the little girl of the house was busy with pencil and paper.

"What are you doing?" he asked, when her mother had left the room for a moment.

"I'm making your picture," said the child.

The minister sat very still, and she worked away earnestly. Then she stopped and compared her work with the original and shook her head.

"I don't like it much," she said. "'Taint a great deal like you. I guess I'll put a tail to it and call it a dog."

"He who puts his hand to the plough must not turn back," screamed the park orator.

"What's he to do when he gets to the end of the furrer?" came the inevitable voice from the crowd.

Shank's mare doesn't need any oats.

"That's one thing about it," said Dodd, "but what nowadays captures our goats Is the high cost of keeping it shod.

At a Tariff Reform meeting a man constantly interrupted the speakers with the remark: "Are you going to tax my food?"

"Stop your braying," shouted someone; "they ain't going to tax thistles."

TRY THIS—IF YOU HAVE TIME.

A man boasted that he had mastered the English language, whereupon he was challenged to write the following from dictation:—"As Hugh Hughes was hewing a yule log from a yew tree a man dressed in clothes of a dark hue came up to Hugh, and said, 'Have you seen my ewes?' 'If you will wait until I hew this yew, I will go with you anywhere in Europe to lok for your ewes,' said Hugh."

"Some ministers uses big words," said Uncle Eben, "de same as a turkey spreads his tail feathers. Dey makes an elegant impression, but they don't represent no real meat."

NEW METHOD.

A lecturer on literature in a certain college once made this interesting statement:

"One of the familiar sights of old New York was to see that dignified figure (William Cullen Bryant) sweeping up the boulevard with his long white whiskers."

JUST A BEGINNER.

"My first patient called on me today," said the young doctor. "He's rich, too."

"Congratulations!" replied the elderly doctor. "What was the matter with him?"

"Nothing. I couldn't find a thing wrong with him."

"Ah! my boy, you still have a great deal to learn about your profession."

MORE SENSE.

"Well," said Snaggs, "I think many dogs have more sense than their masters."

"Yes," claimed in Craggs; "I have a dog like that myself." And yet he couldn't understand why they laughed.

JUST CAMOUFLAGE.

"Isn't it awful, Mrs. Hicks, the way them Washington Senators is fighting the League of Nations?"

"Oh, that's jes' camouflage, Mrs. Wicks. You see, when they are doing that they don't have to attack the League of Profiteers."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES
NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETORS

SEVERE CRITICISM OF BRITISH PREMIER

Called "Will o' Wisp Leader" and "Opportunist," Who Spends Recklessly

A severe indictment of Lloyd George's industrial and general domestic policy is made by Lord Askwith, who as chief industrial commissioner has settled some hundreds of strikes, and who was raised to the peerage in recognition of his services by the present Government. Lord Askwith's attack is made in the form of a letter to the London "Times." He begins by declaring:

"The coal strikers have arisen from the ill-defined recommendations of an opportunist commission, with the result that the spectacle is afforded of a Prime Minister coming back from acting as the representative of the greatest empire known in history at conferences designed to settle the whole future of the world to sit surrounded by subordinate ministers and high officials from many departments in the famous cabinet room of Downing St. for the purpose of arranging the meaning of a report and the piecework rates of one of the Yorkshire coal fields."

Government Degraded.

It is the degradation of the Government, declares Lord Askwith, who then asks:

"Are there to be more opportunist commissions and more and more contentious matters drifting; to Downing street with the chance of an opportunist settlement dictated by the supposed need of the moment and the sturdiness of audacious demands? The demands are made more and more, the prices rise as the supplies decline. Efforts to maintain or increase supplies are half-hearted, futile or purposely not intended, and an orgy of expenditure is the fashion. In this whirl of insecurity and uncertainty profiteering stands out with ugly insistence. There is restlessness and discontent beneath the surface. Those with small or fixed incomes form a body filled with ominous and growing anger.

"The cry is ever 'give, give,' to which the Government replies not by economy or urging restriction of wasteful outlays, but by borrowing more money, handing out more doles, proposing more placement, continuing vast subsidies and not even making a pronouncement against profiteers.

A Scramble for Money.

"There is a continuous scramble for money and more money, at any cost to the nation. Inevitable disturbance results and grows from the least hitch after the vague settlement of the recent industrial trouble.

"The Prime Minister has brought it on himself by a system of opportunism and political interference in industrial business. He is the victim of his own methods."

Lord Askwith describes Lloyd George as "a spending minister, utterly regardless of economy, guided only by opportunism and with no labor policy except political interference for political aggrandizement at the expense of the country." Lloyd George's example has been followed, according to Lord Askwith, by the heads of "many overlapping departments created by the Prime Minister." These politicians must prove themselves hustlers. The old civil service and its great traditions have been swamped by an influx of new departments and politicians holding office for a few months during which they can gain no knowledge of their business, but following the example of others, see that grandiose plans for vast expenditure and an army of new men commend them for promotion. Opportunism is called invention, old civil servants are passed over and lose heart. Opportunist placement, following a will o' wisp leader, gets the reward and absence of method is the surest road to distinction."

Doles and Political Bribery.

After occupying over a column with these denunciations, Lord Askwith concludes with an appeal to the man whom he holds responsible for "the system of doles and political bribery for the maintenance of personal political power that can never last but may irretrievably injure this country before it comes to a dishonorable end.

"Let Lloyd George," says Lord Askwith, "tell the people the real situation and preach to them the necessity of economy and thrift and above all act upon it himself. Let him put the settlement of industrial disputes on a sound basis to be dealt with between employers and employed, only lending, if necessary, outside aid in the event of a deadlock. Let him insist on the example being set by all government departments of ruthlessly cutting down unnecessary placement and demand on every side cessation of extravagance and waste."

ALCHEMISTS' DREAM MAY BE COMING TRUE.

The Scientific Possibility of Changing Base Metals Into Gold.

Science has postulated two as yet undiscovered elements, lying in the scale between lead and uranium; their identity is not known, but they undoubtedly do exist. Probably their mere discovery will not at once open the door to the transmutation of the base metals into gold, but it would be rash or an uninformed person who would deny this ultimate possibility; already uranium has been shown to change into radium, and this, in turn, to change to lead, while gold lies but three steps lower in the scale of atomic numbers than lead. It is hardly necessary to point out the profound economic disturbance which such a discovery would produce in a world unprepared for it by the widespread and general knowledge of its possibility.—J. P. Stockbridge, in N.Y. "Sun."

MARSHAL FOCH HONORED BY KING GEORGE

Made British Field Marshal, and Receives Freedom of London

Marshal Foch on Wednesday morning was made an honorary field marshal of the British Army by the King, who invested him with the baton of office at Buckingham Palace and later the freedom of the city of London was conferred on him and a sword of honor was presented to him at Guildhall.

City Chamberlain Adrian Pollock, who has made a great reputation as an orator, delivered the address, wherein he said in part:

"His (Foch's) operations have been on a scale vaster than anything hitherto imagined, and his great final triumph, borne with a modesty only equalled by his confidence in the hours of peril, is the just reward of a lifetime devoted to the science of which he became so great a master."

Foch replied in a speech full of generous superlatives in praise of British achievements.

The streets were gaily decorated and packed with cheering crowds, and the "Marseillaise" was played as the Marshal entered the Guildhall, where a large and distinguished company, including Prince Arthur of Conaught, the French Ambassador, Field Marshal Haig, Sir Henry Wilson, Sir Ian Hamilton, Admiral Wemyss, Right Hon. Winston Churchill, Right Hons. Walter Hume Long and G. N. Barnes and other members of the Government were assembled.

The address conferring the freedom of the city described Marshal Foch as an heroic figure, a model for future generations of soldiers, and paid tribute to his brilliant part in the war, his stern sense of duty, patriotism and supreme knowledge of the science of war. It declared that he had earned the gratitude of millions and the honor and glory of unparalleled success and asked him to accept a copy of the resolution. The Common Council voted him a sword of honor as a token of profound admiration for his brilliant services to France and the world.

Acknowledging the freedom of the city and the sword of honor, Marshal Foch, speaking in French, paid a great tribute to the valor of the British soldiers, the skill of the British generals, especially General Haig, and also the wonderful work of the industrial classes of Britain in providing the Allies with abundance of guns and munitions.

Dealing with the great German offensive of 1918, he remarked that the British armies though very exhausted fought as brilliant a rearguard action as had ever been fought. He paid eloquent tribute to the magnificent qualities of the British and Dominions' armies in the great counter-attacks after August, 1918, and said that their dash and bravery were unsurpassable. They never stopped smashing the German war machine and would have gone through to the Meuse or the Rhine but for the armistice.

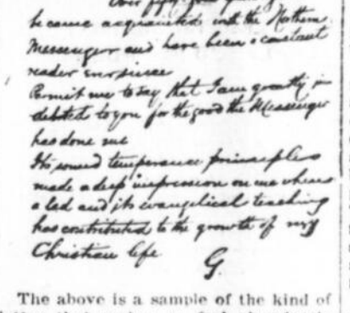
Take Notice —To overcome that tired, languid feeling occasioned by the heat of summer days
"SALADA" TEA B607
"ICED" is Incomparable

FOREST FIRES ADD TO CANADA'S BARRENS.

One of the most destructive forest fire seasons in recent years is taking a tremendous toll of Canadian national wealth. With the exception of a small area in Northern Ontario, practically all the fires cleaned off the timber crops on lands that are useless for agriculture. Such lands can grow only one crop and that is wood. Once stripped these areas lie profitless for half a century or more. Repeated fires usually kill reproduction for all time to come and another section of barrens is thereby added to the nation's great total.

Contrary to public impression, every forest fire is a direct blow at the provincial or federal treasury, for the reason that more than ninety percent of the forest lands of Canada are public-owned. Licenses issued are for cutting rights and are usually for one year. The title to the lands always remains in the name of the Canadian people and this fact makes forest protection essentially a matter for public co-operation. More than seven million dollars a year are taken in taxes from forest areas by provincial and Dominion Governments.

CAN YOU READ THIS?



The above is a sample of the kind of letter that makes us feel abundantly repaid for having published the "Northern Messenger" for over half a century. To help others is better than to acquire riches.

While this letter is a miniature reproduction — the original occupying nearly six times as much space—it tells a wonderful story that is echoed in many thousands of homes.

Our friend "G." is an educated man. So much can be seen from his writing. He has taken the "Northern Messenger" almost from its beginning, sixty-five years ago. Many others whose names are household words from one side of the continent to the other have been thankful for the help this little paper has been to them.

Make Its Acquaintance And Enjoy the New Serial.

Those who would like to make the acquaintance of the "Northern Messenger" may take advantage of our special year-end offer of only 15 cents, and by remitting promptly they will be in advance of the opening chapters of a delightfully picturesque serial that will profitably entertain "Messenger" readers during the coming quarter. You will not miss 15 cents, and we do not want you to miss this opportunity.

S. S. Appreciation.

The great nation-wide circulation of the "Messenger" is largely due to the fact that so many Sunday-schools circulate it for the sake of its fine spirit and influence on both parents and scholars. They value it because it interests the stay-at-homes as well as the scholars. It is so entertaining that every one enjoys it.

Special S. S. Offers.

Teachers of Sunday-school classes not getting the "Messenger" would find it a great help in securing regularity and interest if they arranged to distribute a copy to each member each Sunday to the end of the year. For that purpose we will throw in one extra copy for every order of six copies at 15 cents each to the end of the year.

The rate is open to Sunday-schools as well as to individual classes. But in the case of Sunday-schools we are always glad to send for three consecutive weeks a sufficient number of copies FREE of charge to give one to each family represented in the school and church.

"Witness" Friends.

We hope every reader of the "Witness" not yet getting the "Messenger" will take advantage either personally or on behalf of class of S. S. of the foregoing offers. And we would particularly appreciate their marking the above and sending it to some near or distant friend

SPEECH BY THE KING.

The King and Queen drove in state to the Guildhall on Tuesday to receive the congratulations of the Corporation of London on the conclusion of peace. They were everywhere cheered along the route. The brilliant assembly on the platform at the Guildhall included the Premier and other ministers, ambassadors, Admiral Beatty, Field Marshal Wilson, Lord Reading and other distinguished people.

In his speech replying to the address of the City of London, the King said:

"With the end of the war, a great chapter in the history of our country is closed. The new era which is opening before us brings its own tasks and the same qualities which have carried us to victory will be needed in full measure for the work of reconstruction. The spirit of union, self-sacrifice, and patience, which our people displayed during the years of fighting, will still be required if we are to reap the full benefit of the peace which we have won and those great qualities must be reinforced by the homelier virtues of industry and thrift. As was inevitable, in the prosecution of the war, we have been losing largely on our capital. Now that we are at peace again our country urgently demands from every citizen utmost economy in order to make the best use of the resources which the nation possesses and strenuous and unremitting industry in order to ensure the greatest possible production of the necessary commodities. Without these we shall have to face depression and poverty; without these we cannot hope to maintain the high position in the industrial and commercial world which we held before the war. I am confident that the ancient and sterling virtues of the British people will not fail us in the hour of need."

HOW FRENCH PEOPLE DEAL WITH PROFITEERS.

Instances have been reported of the French public taking their own measures against profiteering by retailers. A grocer in the poor quarter of Montmartre, seeing the rush of purchasers for chicken and rabbit at 8 francs 75 centimes a pound, marked up the price in front of customers to 4 francs.

The crowd resented this action and sacked the shop, a few minutes sufficing to clear out the grocer's stock of chickens, rabbits, melons and other eatables. The shutters of the shop were lowered with the aid of four policemen and the crowd was driven to the street.

At Dunkirk, Northern France, spinners who are striking as a protest against the high cost of living, made a demonstration in the market place. So effective was the demonstration that sellers lowered their prices by one-half. Similar action was taken by the people of Rouen with similar results. The demonstrators in these towns offered no violence. Their mere presence in the streets in numbers was sufficient to bring reward to their efforts.

Twice lately proprietors of merry-go-rounds at pleasure fairs in Paris, seeing crowds flocking to them to take rides, continued to raise the prices until the people wrecked the machinery.

HON. WALTER SCOTT ARRESTED BY IMMIGRATION OFFICER.

Immigration officials at Pembina, N.D., on Tuesday, reported the arrest of Hon. Walter Scott, formerly Premier of Saskatchewan. Mr. Scott was taken from the Northern Pacific train by United States Immigration Officer E. E. Russell, and placed in jail, but made his escape. Later, according to his own statement, he was accosted by Russell, but was not again placed under arrest. He wanted to go to Noyes, he said, and to take a train for Detroit, Minnesota, but Mr. Russell objected to this. Russell ordered him to return to Winnipeg, and obtain a passport. According to a report from Mahnomen, Minn., Scott succeeded in going to Detroit. It is stated that Premier Borden has been asked to make protest to Washington against the treatment accorded Scott.

MINE WORKERS AND O. B. U.

The charter of district 18, of the United Mine Workers of America, has been revoked. This is the result of a report by International Representatives Samuel Ballantyne, Samuel Caddy and William Dalrymple, who have wired John Lewis, international president of the United Mine Workers of America, Indianapolis, as follows:

"Completed investigation. Find district president is member of dual organization. Showed committee his membership card (O.B.U.) Vice-president and secretary-treasurer also lined up in favor of dual organization. We would advise that district charter be suspended at once. Awaiting early reply."

In reply to this telegram a wire was received from the international president declaring officially that the charter of district 18 stands revoked and the district as such ceases its affiliation with the United Mine Workers of America.

"Our district is solid," remarked President Christopherson, "and when the international representatives talk about reorganization, they have something on their hands."

"We will be out to fight them for all we are worth," added Secretary-Treasurer Browne; "we are not one little bit scared."

Montreal will be the first city outside Rome to hear the choir of the Sistine Chapel. For seventy-five years, various societies and agencies in the United States have tried to bring the Sistine Choir to America, but without success till this year, when St. Gregory's Musical Society of New York has completed arrangements for a brief tour of America and Canada. This tour will begin in Montreal on August 24, with one concert in the Princess Theatre.

The Sistine Choir comes under the title of the Pontifical Choir, being supplemented by singers from St. Peter's Basilica and the Church of St. John Latera"

THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

(By a Negro.)

The writer is a pure-blooded negro, whose ancestors were brought—not came—to America something over 100 years ago. His foreparents have shared in every strife since the Revolution. The present generation has done its share creditably.

I venture to say you may take me as a representative of the average negro, and I consider myself as truly American as the bluest-blooded descendant of Mayflower or Cavalier stock. For I was born in Virginia, raised in New Jersey, and went to public school taught by Yankee teachers under what was at the time the leading public-school system of the United States. While I was their pupil, and to-day as well, I had the greatest respect for those teachers and consider them, like Theodore Roosevelt, the cream of the American spirit—if there may be such an expression. And, too, there were others of Yankee stock who by their example and teachings were and are the life of America, not to mention my mother, whose mother was a slave in Virginia. My mother was raised by her mother's "master's" family, for whom my grandmother worked after freedom. They also were real Americans.

Now, as long as such people or their spirit lives, America will exist, but not longer. And when you consider their influence on all with whom they are in contact, as myself, can you wonder at the riots, the killings?

For example, the negro of to-day, descendant of the negro from all points of the compass in Africa, whose ancestors had nothing in common except tribal wars, is subject to a civilized Government whose influence is just really felt after little more than fifty years. He has been taught the whys and wherefores of that law, while the past four years of world strife have been an example in the concrete. All this, with the teachings of the Roosevelt ian Americans, comes to mind at every lynching, discrimination, abuse.

The negro when fighting mad knows no fear. If he knows he has to die he wants to die fighting. Can you wonder that he is less meek to-day than he was even ten years ago? How would you feel about it, Mr. Paleface, if you were of the people to whom signs like this placed in sight of the public in certain parts of our America apply: "Dogs and negroes not allowed"?

It's not that we are inferior in any way. If that were so, then there's many an immigrant comes here, prospers and becomes naturalized and embraced as a full-fledged American who would not be suffered here for thirty days. No, it is something else.

It is the thing in which we are peculiar above all people of the earth, and it is the distinction placed upon us by God, to be borne with honor above contumely until the end of time; and though we are so much like them that despise us in that we fight them for despising and thereby violate His teachings, yet by that same violation shall we come to prize our mark, return again to His teachings and fulfil His promise—"And thou, Ethiopia, shalt not be least."

THE BEAUTY OF LANGUAGE.

No one except an enthusiastic student of Greek can realize how many English words are derived from that greatest wonder story, Homer's "Odyssey." When a boy knows that "lampo" means to shine, and "ballo" to throw; when "pomp" suggests to him the marching of a procession with a drum major at its head; "stamina," the



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braces of a ship; "semaphore," I hear a sign; "genealogical," words about one's beginning; "cynical," doglike—snarling like a dog—when he begins to understand that a word is a chrysalis, a golden cocoon, in which is wrapped up the gorgeous butterfly of an idea, then that boy sits up and understands that language is a thing of beauty as well as a means of asking for food.

The Greek in English crystallizes hundreds of iridescent ideas, the Latin in English condenses myriads of them. Six months Greek teaches any boy that the climax of a story is the top of the ladder; he knows what the acme of perfection means; he understands that "Eugene" and "eugenics" mean well begun, and that "genesis" is the beginning; that a dynamic spirit is the spirit of young America, the will that says "I can." And he can read the dental advertisements in the street cars with calm perception.

Nobody knows much English unless he knows a little Latin and Greek. He studies a little of the old so that he may master forever the new. And there is no other way to acquire language sense.—F. Irland, in the N. Y. "Tribune."

A LATE ADVERTISEMENT.

A big cedar tree, about four feet in diameter, was cut down at Cobourg, Ont., last winter by Messrs. Matthew and John Linton. It was sawn for fuel. While splitting up some of the wood the other day they came across a silver pencil embedded in it. On it was engraved: "Tom Haig's old rye whiskey. Best in the world." The pencil was found almost in the centre of the tree.

It is believed that the article must have been placed in some hollow in the bark when men were cutting ties for the old Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, nearly seventy years ago, and the tree had grown around it. The silver is pronounced to be a high grade.

TO FIX RESPONSIBILITY.

German State Tribunal Will Decide Who Caused the War.

A German state tribunal is to inquire into and fix the responsibility for the war. It will be composed of the Supreme Court of the Empire, whose president will be chairman. He will be assisted by the president of the Military Court and the judges of the Prussian, Bavarian and Hansa High Courts. In addition, ten assistant judges will be elected, five by the National Assembly and five by a committee of the German states. The sittings will be public.

The tribunal will be only empowered to pronounce upon the question of guilt; it will not impose punishment.

THE MYSTERIES OF LIFE.

Oftimes we stand amazed
Before the mysteries of life,
Its crushing griefs, its cruel wrongs,
Its envy, hate and bloody strife;
The heavy burdens some must bear,
The easy path which others tread;
The struggling poor, the selfish rich,
The glut of wealth, the cry for bread.

The mysteries of life,
Press hard upon the human mind,
Men long to see and understand,
Yet grope in darkness as the blind.
The mystery deepens as the years
Pursue their swift relentless way,
The earth is soaked with blood and tears
And wrong is rampant while we pray.

Is God upon the throne?
Or doth a demon rule the world?
If God is King, then why is sin
Not from the seat of power hurled?
Thus questions surge through heart and brain
And clamor for a sure reply
That will the troubled spirit soothe
And hungry reason satisfy.

If God is not, then all
That man can do is done in vain:
Earth's sorrow cannot be assuaged,
There is no balm to heal its pain.
Then better man had not been born
To struggle upward toward the right
That seemed to call, and wake to find
There is no conquest in the fight.

If God is, then somewhere
Is His great and glorious throne,
And all things in the world he made
By Him are seen and fully known.
And if his highest attributes
Are wisdom, justice, love and might,
Then righteousness shall rule the earth
And darkness flee before its light.

Yes, God is on the throne,
And justice, though it seem delayed,
Is sure to come; and all men's deeds
Shall in right balances be weighed
The good and evil men have wrought
Before God's throne shall be revealed,
And man's eternal destiny
In righteous judgment shall be sealed.

E. P. H. KING.

FARMERS MARKETS

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE EGG AND POULTRY MARKET REPORT

Following is the Dominion Department of Agriculture Egg and Poultry Market's Report for Current Week:—

EGGS.

Market.	Specials	Extras	No. 1's.	No. 2's.
Prevailing Prices, Country Points:—				
Western Ontario	53—54	48—50	—	—
Central Ontario	52—54	48—51	—	—
Eastern Ontario	53	48—51	—	—
Quebec	—	45—50	—	—
Prince Edward Island	—	38—40	—	—
Manitoba	—	43—47	—	—
Saskatchewan	—	40—47	—	—
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	—	37—40	—	—
Alberta	—	36—40	—	—
British Columbia	—	56—58	—	—
Wholesale Prices to Retailers or Jobbers:—				
Toronto	60	57	54—55	45—48
Montreal	62—64	58	52	45
Vancouver	64	55	52	45
Calgary	—	15.50	14.50	—
Edmonton	—	15.25	14.25	12.50
Winnipeg	60	55	—	—
Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw	—	45—50	—	—
Ottawa	—	45—49	—	—
New York	—	43—43½	46—46½	—
Chicago	—	47—50	—	—
Retail Prices to Consumers:—				
Toronto	65	60	58	—
Montreal	65—68	60	58	—
Winnipeg	65	55—60	—	—
Calgary	—	50	—	—
Edmonton	—	55	50	—
Saskatoon, Moose Jaw & Regina	—	50	—	—
Ottawa	60—65	50—55	—	—
Vancouver	—	42	—	—
Charlottetown	68—70	60—65	58—60	—

POULTRY.

Market	Broilers	Chickens 4 & up	Fowl 3	Fowl 3-4½	Roosters	Ducks	Geese	Turkeys
Live Poultry Quotations, Wholesale:—								
Toronto	35-40	–	27-28	30-32	20-23	15-20	–	30-35
Montreal	40-43	–	25-28	28-30	19-20	25	–	32-34
Winnipeg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
eRgina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Calgary	29	–	–	20	18	25	–	–
Edmonton	25	–	–	19-22	17	–	–	–
Chicago	37-38	–	–	21½	22½	22-30	22-25	–
Buffalo	39-40	–	–	35-38	24-25	30-35	22-25	–
New York	37-40	–	–	39-40	24	28-30	20	25-30
Dressed Poultry Quotations:—								
Toronto	45-50	–	27-28	30-32	25	–	–	35-40
Montreal	45-50	–	–	33-38	–	–	–	37
Winnipeg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vancouver	40-45	45-48	–	35-40	–	–	–	–
New York	40-45	–	–	34-39	22-24½	–	–	–
Buffalo	48-50	–	–	32-38	25	30-40	–	–

THE PROVISION MARKET.

Local Prices For Live Hogs Closed 50 to $1 Higher.

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

The feature of the Canadian live hog situation this week was the strength displayed in the Montreal market and prices closed 50c to $1 per 100 lbs. higher than a week ago. This was attributed to the smaller offerings and the continued urgent demand from packers for supplies on account of the heavy movement of bacon for export account, the comparatively light stocks on spot and the increased home consumption this season owing to the very hot weather that has prevailed. The trade in hogs has been active and all selected lots in the early part of the week sold at $23.05 to $24 per 100 lbs., but later advanced to $24 to $24.50 weighed off cars, at which figure the market closed strong. The Toronto market opened a trifle easier at a decline of 25c per 100 lbs., with sales of choice lots at $24.50 per 100 lbs. weighed off cars, and at $24.25 fed and watered, but towards the close this was recovered and the market was firm at $24.25 weighed off cars, and at $24.50 fed and watered. A stronger feeling prevailed in the Winnipeg market and prices closed 50c per 100 lbs. higher than a week ago at $23.50 per 100 lbs. for selected lots weighed off cars.

There was no actual change in the condition of the market for smoked or cooked meats this week, but the feeling was very firm in sympathy with the high prices being realized for hogs, and owing to the continued active demand for all lines of smoked and cooked meats for home consumption and for shipment to country points which resulted in a very large trade in a wholesale jobbing way. Sales of 8 to 10 lb. hams were made at 45c to 46c per lb., 12 to 15 lbs. at 43c to 44c, heavy weights at 41c to 42c, cottage hams at 42c, picnic hams at 33c to 35c, cooked hams at 65c, and cooked shoulders at 51c to 52c, while breakfast bacon sold at 47c to 48c, special brands at 54c to 56c, Windsor selected bacon at 50c to 51c, and Windsor boneless bacon at 54c to 55c.

There were no new developments in the market for lard during the week. The demand from local and country buyers for small lots to meet immediate wants was good and an active trade was done at firm prices with sales of Canadian pure leaf grades in a jobbing way at 38¾c per lb. in 20 lb. wood pails, and at 39½c to 40c in 1 lb. blocks, while American compound lard sold at 27½c per lb. in 20 lb. wood pails, shortening at 32c to 34c in 1 lb. blocks and at 31c to 32c in 20 lb. wood pails.

The receipts of provisions to-day were 3 packages lard; 352 boxes hams and bacon, and 1,738 packages tinned meats.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Export Trade in Eggs Quiet, Local Fairly Active.

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

There has been no important change in the egg situation during the week, prices in the country having ruled firm on account of the fact that supplies of strictly new laid stock have not been more than sufficient to meet immediate domestic requirements. Country track shippers have been paying 45c. to 50c. per dozen to stores, and they have made sales at from 49c. to 52c., f.o.b. cases returnable. A feature of the trade of late has been the importation of several cars of eggs from the United States by Toronto dealers, which cost 49c. all charges paid, but the quality of this stock was reported to be very poor in some cases. The export trade in eggs this week has been quiet which is attributed to the very low rate of sterling exchange prevailing at present, but it is claimed that a large percentage of the stock in store here has already been sold for shipment. The local trade in a jobbing way has been fairly active, there being a good demand for small lots of the best grades for immediate consumption and prices for such were maintained, but the demand for the undergrades continues to be somewhat limited.

The receipts of eggs to-day were 1,252 cases, as against 1,762 for the same day last week and 755 for the corresponding date a year ago. The receipts for the week ending August 2nd, 1919, were 10,162 cases, as compared with 10,267 for the previous week, and 6,128 for the same week last year. The total receipts from May 1, 1919, to date, were 231,136 cases, as against 157,515 for the corresponding period in 1918.

We quote wholesale jobbing prices as follows:

Strictly new laid eggs	62c.	to 64c.
Selected stock	60c.	to 58c.
No. 1 stock	60c.	to 52c.
No. 2 stock	60c.	to 45c.

The feature of the poultry market this week has been the trading in live stock, of which the arrivals have been fairly liberal for the season, but as the demand for such has been good the tone of the market has ruled steady and prices show no important change with sales of heavy fowl at 28c to 30c per lb., light at 26c. to 28c., broilers at 40c. to 42c., ducklings at 30c., ducks at 25c. to 28c., turkeys at 32c. to 34c., and old roasters at 18c. to 20c. A fair supply of fresh-killed dressed poultry has also come forward which met with a ready sale, and a good steady trade continues to be done in cold storage poultry for home consumption, and on the whole the market has been fairly active.

We quote wholesale prices of cold storage poultry, as follows:

Choice turkeys, per lb.	48c.	to 50c.
Milk-fed chickens	45c.	to 47c.
Ordinary chickens	36c.	to 40c.
Fowls, heavy	32c.	to 36c.
Fowls, lights	30c.	to 32c.
Ducks, No. 1	45c.	to 48c.
Ducks, No. 2	40c.	to 42c.
Geese	30c.	to 31c.

There has been no further change in the condition of the market for beans during the week, prices having ruled firm with a steady increasing demand for supplies and a fair amount of business was done in car lots with sales of Ontario hand-picked at $5 per bushel, while three-pound pickers sold at $4.75, and Quebec beans at from $3.75 to $4.25, as to quality.

A steady feeling has prevailed in the market for potatoes throughout the week owing to the fact that supplies coming forward have not been large for which there was a good steady demand for immediate consumption, and a fairly active trade was done in a wholesale jobbing way in local new crop stock at $2.50 to $3 per bag of 90 lbs., and American new crop No. 1 Red Stars sold at $7, and No. 2 stock at $4 to $4.50 per barrel, ex-track.

New York, August 2.—Eggs, irregular. Receipts, 17,250 cases. Fresh gathered extras, 54c. to 55c.; extra firsts, 51c. to 53c.; firsts, 47c. to 50c.; State, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 67c. to 70c.; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery; whites, ordinary to prime, 55c. to 66c.; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery, browns, 58c. to 62c.; do. gathered, browns and mixed colors, 52c. to 55c.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

The restrictions on trading in Winnipeg wheat futures, which were lifted some two weeks ago, were abruptly renewed on July 29th, and the Dominion Government since has taken control of the wheat situation for the crop year 1919. After being closed for nearly two years the wheat market was permitted to be re-opened on July 21, and after seven days of trading prices advanced 25½c. per bushel on the October option, from $2.20 to $2.45½, at which figure it closed July 28th. The above market for coarse grains this week displayed weakness which was attributed to more favorable crop reports from the United States and the break in the Chicago market on that account owing to the heavy liquidation. The net decline in prices for oats in the Winnipeg market for the week were 4¾c. to 5c. per bushel; barley, 1¼c., and flax, 10c., the market for all the above grains closing weak to-day at the lowest level. On very pessimistic crop reports which were received at the opening of the week from all the leading corn sections in the United States the Chicago market on Monday showed considerable strength, and prices scored a sharp advance, but on the following day the drought was broken in some sections, and rains became general all over the belt later in the week, which induced heavy liquidation and created a decidedly weak feeling in the situation, and prices steadily declined, closing with a net loss for the week of 10½c. to 11 3-8c. per bushel. Oats acted in sympathy with corn, and on heavy selling which resulted in prices selling down 6⅝c. to 6¾c. per bushel, while rye and barley also had a severe break, and closed at the lowest of the week.

In sympathy with the above and the increased offerings of cash oats on the way by water and for shipment from Fort William a weaker feeling developed in the local market, and prices scored declines amounting to 3c. per bushel for the week. At the lower level of prices there was a disposition on the part of local dealers to operate towards the close of the week, and sales of some round lots of all grades of oats were made, and a more active trade was done in this respect than for some time past, as the general impression is that prices will recover some of their lost ground in the near future as there is a steady increasing demand for supplies for shipment to the continent. The trade in car lots on spot has been rather quiet, and the market to-day closed easy with No. 2 Canadian western quoted at $1.01½; No. 3 C. W., and extra No. 1 feed at 99c. per bushel ex-store, and ex-water. No. 3 C. W., and extra No. 1 feed were offered at 98c., and to arrive late in the month No. 1 feed at 96c. and No. 2 feed at 95c. There has been a fair enquiry from foreign buyers for barley during the week, but as the prices bid in most instances were not satisfactory to exporters, little business resulted. There was some demand from local buyers for Ontario grades of barley, but as supplies of such are very limited at present, only sales of odd cars were made.

PRICES AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Aug. 2.—There was a good demand for cash oats to-day, with offerings fairly heavy. Cash barley was unchanged with offerings light. Cash flax was quiet. Future markets had another weak session, and prices slumped to lower levels. Oats closed 2¼c. lower for October and December. Barley closed 3½c. lower for October and 2¾c. down for December. Flax closed unchanged for October.

Fluctuations in grain to-day were.

Barley—	Open.	Close.
Oct.	$1.33⅝	$1.30¼
Dec.	1.29¼	1.26½
Oats—		
Oct.	0.85½	0.83⅞
Dec.	0.83	0.81⅛
Flax—		
Oct.	....	5.70

Cash prices closed:

Oats—No. 2 C. W., 87¾c.; No. 3 C. W., 84⅜; extra No. 1 feed, 84¾c.; No. 1 feed, 82⅝c.; No. 2 feed, 79⅝c.

Barley—No. 3 C. W., $1.36⅜; No. 4 C.W., $1.31⅜; feed, $1.25¼.

Flax—No. 1 N. W. C., $6; No. 2 C. W., $5.97.

CHEESE TRADE ACTIVE.

Receipts of Butter For Season Larger Than Last Year.

Montreal, Saturday Evening.

An easier feeling has prevailed in the local butter market this week, and prices have closed a shade lower than a week ago, which is attributed to the continued liberal receipts, the steady accumulation of stock on spot and the absence of any important outside demand except at a price which holders in most cases are not disposed to accept as the goods cost them more money, and with the exception of the regular weekly sales the market has been quiet. At the auction sales held the total offerings amounted to 2,962 packages of creamery butter and prices closed at ¼c to ⅝c per lb. lower than a week ago. At the sale on Monday only one lot of 794 packages finest was sold at 53¾c per lb., and the prices bid for the other grades were refused, and on Friday the pasteurized creamery sold at 53¾c, finest at 53½c, and fine at 52£c, while at Gould's Cold Storage there were 850 packages disposed of at prices ranging from 53c to 53¾c per lb. delivered here. In the country to-day the feeling was also easier and prices at Cowansville declined ⅝c per lb., and at St. Hyacinthe ¼c as compared with those paid this day week.

The receipts of butter for the week ending August 2nd, 1919, were 19,714 packages, which show an increase of 313 packages as compared with the previous week, and an increase of 1,713 packages with the same week last year, while the total receipts since May 1st, 1919, to date show an increase of 10,143 packages with the corresponding period in 1918.

We quote wholesale jobbing prices as follows:

Pasteurized creamery	54½c to 54⅝c
Finest creamery	54c to 54¼c
Fine creamery	53¼c to 53½c
Finest dairy	49c to 50c

There has been no further development in the cheese situation this week, except that producers are not satisfied with the prices being paid, and a large meeting is to be held by them at Ottawa on Tuesday. The feature of the local trade has been the good demand for cheese from American buyers and sales of some round lots were made for shipment to the United States, and in addition to this there has also been an improved demand from local wholesale jobbers for supplies, and this, coupled with the steady trade passing for export, resulted in an active business being done. The offerings at the boards throughout the country met with a good demand and all were sold on the basis of 25c per lb. for No. 1 grade, delivered in store at Montreal.

The receipts of cheese for the week ending August 2nd, 1919, were 34,654 boxes, which show a decrease of 18,279 boxes as compared with the previous week, and an increase of 4,728 boxes with same week last year; the total receipts since May 1st, 1919, to date show a decrease of 98,642 boxes, with the corresponding period last year.

The Canadian Cheese Export Committee will pay the prices quoted for all cheese delivered to warehouse in Montreal:

No. 1 grade per lb.	25c
No. 2 grade per lb.	24½c
No. 3 grade per lb.	24c

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

NEW ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

F. E. D., Que., asks.—What is the date when one man one vote was introduced in Britain?

Ans.—The most sweeping changes ever made in the electoral system of the United Kingdom were effected in 1918, by an Act of Parliament passed at Westminster in the winter session of 1917-1918. Despite great reforms made in 1832, 1867 and 1884, the representative system as it stood from 1884 to 1918 was characterized by mediaevalism. One of the most patent of the old-world corruptions was that by virtue of which men owning freehold property could exercise the parliamentary franchise in as many constituencies as they possessed qualifications. There were numerous instances in which men possessed and exercised as many as seventeen or twenty votes. Under the new system every man who has a settled abode for a period of six months is entitled to have his name placed on the roll of electors. Neither rental nor rating value enters into the question of qualification, and, moreover, under the new code no man loses his vote, as he did under the old code, because he or any person for whom he is legally responsible may have received poor law relief. Except in two cases, plural voting is abolished after having been of the electoral system of England since as far back as the fifteenth century. Under the new system a man who has his home in one constituency and his office or warehouse in another can vote in each. A graduate of a university can also vote in the university constituency, and also in the constituency in which he has his home. But no man can exercise more than two votes.

SOME FAMOUS HORSES.

T. B., Ont., asks.—Can you tell me the names of the horses on which the Duke of Wellington and Napoleon rode at the Battle of Waterloo?

Ans.—Copenhagen was the Duke of Wellington's horse, on which he rode in the battle "from four in the morning till twelve at night." Copenhagen was a rich chestnut, 15 hands high. It was afterwards a pensioner in the paddocks of Strathfieldsaye. It died blind in 1835, at the age of twenty-seven, and was buried with military honors. Napoleon's charger was Marengo, a white stallion, whose remains are now in the Museum of the United Services, London. Marengo is represented in Vernet's picture, "Napoleon Crossing the Alps."

There are many horses famous in history and literature. Jenny Geddes was Burns's mare; Black Bess was the famous mare ridden by the highwayman Dick Turpin, which tradition says carried him from London to York. Incitatus, the horse of the Roman Emperor Caligula, had an ivory manger and drank wine out of a golden pail.

Of fabled horses, the winged-horse Pegasos of the Greeks, is well known. The Irish call those waves which come on a windy day crested with foam, "O'Donoghue's horse." As related in their legend the spirit of the hero reappears every May-day and is seen gliding to sweet but unearthly music, over the lakes of Killarney, on his white horse.

According to an old English writer there are fifteen points of a good horse. He says:

"A good horse should have three prophyrtees of a man, three of a woman, three of a foxe, three of a haare, and three of an asse.

Of a man. Bolde, prowde, and hardye.

Of a woman. Fayre-breasted, fair of heere, and easy to move.

Of a foxe. A fair tayile, shorte eers, with a good trotte.

Of a haare. A grate eye, a dry head and well rennynge.

Of an ass. A bygge chynn, a flat legge, and a good hoof. — Wynkn de Worde (1496.)

A CROWN ASSIGNMENT.

D. M., Ont., asks:—What does a "Crown Assignment" mean? What does it stand for? What does it cost? Can a "Crown Assignment" be given on land not deeded?

Ans.:—The term in question is a very general one. We cannot tell what it is intended to cover in the particular case without information respecting same. We would suggest thta you write, stating the case, The Minister of ands, Forests and Mines, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

A FAVORITE POEM.

J. K., Ont., asks:—Please print in your paper an old song, "Pass Under the Rod." I had a clipping taken from the "Witness" some years ago but have mislaid it.

Ans:—This poem has appeared recently. You will find it in our issue of April 29th, 1919.

THE KOI GAI RABBIT.

M. H., asks—What kind of a rabbit is the Koi Gai rabbit, and is it both good for fur and eating; is it as good for eating as the best table rabbit?

Ans:—We are sorry, but we do not know the Koi Gai rabbit. Has it got any other name?

TO SET A TABLE.

"Summer Visitor," Que., asks:—In table-setting during the summer, are table-squares and doilies preferable, or should a tablecloth always be used?

Ans:—The reasons for covering a table with tablecloth, table-square, runners, doilies, or napkins are: (1) to protect the surface of table; (2) to hide the surface of the table; (3) to insure quieter service; (4) to reflect the light; (5) to improve the appearance of the table. If any covering is used, it should be clean. A rough, bare, clean table is better than soiled, rumpled linen, no matter how fine and expensive. A tablecloth may make a more homogeneous picture than either doilies or runners, and its unbroken white surface reflects more light than a partly bare, dark table. There is no other good reason, however, why doilies or runners may not always be used in place of the larger cloth to protect the table. Any rule such as using only a tablecloth at a formal dinner is pure form. Doilies and runners have some great advantages. Small pieces of linen are easy to wash, and if one is spotted it alone may be washed. Furthermore the table is easier to set with doilies, particularly for a small family.

POEM BY D'ARCY McGEE.

Subscriber asks:—Can any of your readers give a poem written by D'Arcy McGee beginning:

"In the time of my boyhood I had a strange feeling,
That I was to die in the noon of my day
Not quietly into the silent grave stealing
But struck like a blasted oak sudden away."

Ans:—We do not find this poem among the ordinary collections of D'Arcy McGee's poetry; perhaps some of our readers may know the verses.

O. B. U. AT VANCOUVER.

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council charters from the American Federation of Labor and the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress were revoked at the council meeting on Friday night by A. Farmiloe, organizer, representing the two executive bodies of trade unionism on the continent. The council wil ifunction in future as an integral part of the One Big Union, the principles of which it accepted some weeks ago. A new central body composed of delegates from organization retaining affiliation with their internationals, will be formed to operate under similar charters to those withdrawn. The first meeting of the new council wil be held on August 7.

J. Kavanagh, secretary of the old council, told rM. Farmiloe that any attempt by the new body to use the name of the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council would be met by court action.

CONTRIBUTED VERSE

LAKE ST. FRANCIS.

Great St. Lawrence, clear and blue,
Daughter of the Western Lakes,
Setting out to seek the sea
Toward the east her journey takes,
Fills the hollows as she goes,
In her wake, the islands swim;
Hastens over rocks and snags,
Old tree trunk and broken limb.

Tired at last of making islands,
Finds before her, spreading wide
Sun-kissed valley between highlands
Grassy banks on either side.
"Now, right here I'll rest awhile,"
Laid her down and calmly slept,
Spread her flowing garments wide,
To far banks her wavelets crept.

Came to woo her as she slept,
Salmon River, dark and deep,
Old Aux Raisins too desired
By her side his way to keep.
But she spurned their waters dark,
Pushed them farther, farther out,
Till her bed became a lake
Hemmed with forest round about.

Thus the murky waters, humbled,
Scoured themselves upon the gravel
E'er they came to old Point Mouille.
Purged themselves with painful travail.
Thence they hastened on their journey,
Hurrying, laughing, lingering, fretting,
Grasping all that came into them,
No delaying, no regretting.

Brightest gem of the St. Lawrence
Left behind them, Lake St. Francis,
With the sunrise shining on her
Smiling, full of artful glances.
But the west wind sets her frowning,
Makes the white caps race and tumble,
Sends the jolly sail-boats scudding,
While the storm clouds flare and rumble.

When the east wind, full of malice,
Finds her sleeping on her pillows,
Stirs her calm to angry wrestling,
Choppy waves and bounding billows.
Then she, in a fearful frenzy,
Beats the shore, with watery curses,
Booming over rocks and muttering
Flings aloft her streaming tresses.

Evening time! Near yonder village,
See! the full moon lights the gloaming.
Marking thence a path of glory
O'er the rippling waters roaming.
Reaching to the glade beside me
Where my little cot I builded,
And my moored boat lies a-rocking
On the gleaming wavelets gilded.

All who know her, love St. Francis
Fair in all her moods and phases,
Love her boating and her bathing,
Love her children, ducks and fishes.
Idly gazing from my hammock,
Skimming o'er her foaming crest,
Bathing in her limpid waters
My world-worn spirit findeth rest!

D. C. M.

IDEAL STATESMANSHIP.

To e'er regard the privilege of power
Essential to enact the people's laws,
Not license to advance a party cause
Nor pander to the triumph of an hour.

To broadly gauge and meet the country's needs,
To wisely balance opportunity
From class coercion and monopoly free
And thus give justice to all ranks and creeds.

To lose self-aims at public duty's call,
To follow high ideals in faithfulness,
For the great cause of public righteousness,
To stand triumphant or defeated fall.

To seek clear mandates in the people's will,
To trust that will yet e'er seek to advance,
Lead and enlighten it as times enhance,
The need of greater aspirations still.

In days of crisis to stand brave and firm,
No voice of prejudice or passion heed,
But rear of honor, reason, right, a creed,
Firm bulwark 'gainst the breaking of the storm.

To profit by the past, and see the gleam
Of future dawns and build substantially,
To labor practically, courageously,
E'er holding fast the vision and the dream.

CHARLES L. PATTERSON.
Annidale, N.B.

TO THE SKYLARK.

Sing on, sweet bird, thy blythsome song,
My heart o'erflows with love for thee;
Such thrilling strains my soul inspire,
And till the air with melody.
Oft have I seen the morning sun,
Embrace thee with its smiling rays;
While heavenward stil lon tireless wings,
Thou sang thy great Creator's praise.

Oft in the evening's peaceful hour,
I've wandered by yon moorland stream;
To hear thee bid farewell to-day,
And watch the sun's fast fading beam.
You teach me thus a lesson sweet,
While on this sin-girt earth of ours;
To ever upwards your my thoughts
On Him who every blessing showers.

W. S.
Sydney Mines.

A SOLDIER'S FOREIGN GRAVE.

By a lonely grave in Flanders
Sits a mother old and gray,
She is thinking of her loved one,
Who, to silence passed away;
'Mid the twilight of the evening,
When the shells were flying low,
Came the call to which he answered,
'Twas the fatal call to go.

'Mid the wooden crosses many,
He had found a lowly grave,
With the others.—Are there any,
Who had stood beside him brave?
'Mong the poppies, and the crosses,
They had laid him down to rest,
'Neath the skies of foreign Flanders,—
Only God knows what is best.

In a cottage on the hillside,
Underneath a maple tall,
Dwelt the noble little fellow,
Who had heard the signal call;
With his comrades he had faced them
Faced the cruel, hated Hun,
But, his eyelids closed forever,
Ere the victory was won.

He had dwelt in that small cottage,
From his curly-headed youth,
And had listened to his mother's
Words of honest love and truth:
It was warfare's hungry passion,
That had severed them for life;
For he bravely marched to battle,
And he died amid the strife.

Out in Flanders' fields you'll find it,
Just a scanty wooden cross,
But, it tells the tale of honor,
Of the bloodshed, and the loss.
Shall we leave him now foreevr,
In his narrow little bed,
Guarded by the guns of Freedom,
With the glory of the dead?

KATIE A. PORTEOUS.

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Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

SWEET CLOVER ON CORN BELT FARMS

(By J. A. Drake, Agriculturist, and J C Rundles, Scientific Assistant.)

Sweet Clover As A Regular Crop.

The value of Sweet Clover has been demonstrated on numerous farms in the corn belt. Hitherto, however, it has been grown in this region mainly on odd fields, outside of any set rotation or cropping system. As yet, comparatively little attention has been given to fitting sweet clover into the farm system as one of the regular crops. It is the purpose of this bulletin to describe the cropping systems and farm practices followed on a few farms where the problems arising in this connection are being worked out satisfactorily. It is believed that corn-belt farmers who wish to grow sweet clover may save themselves much of the expense and trouble of experimenting by studying the methods of management followed on these farms and the way in which the crop is handled where it is used to best advantage.

Three Things Essential To Success With Sweet Clover.

The fact that sweet clover is found growing as a weed along a roadside is no indication that it will thrive in adjacent fields. Frequent trials have shown the folly of depending upon such indications. Success with sweet clover is rare unless three essentials of such success have been provided, namely, lime, inoculation, and scarified seed—that is, seed that has been so treated as to scratch or crack the hard coat and make it easy for moisture to penetrate and hasten germination.

Use of Lime.

The first and most urgent requirement of sweet clover is lime. Probably more failures with sweet clover throughout the corn belt can be traced directly to lack of lime than to any other one cause. The absolute necessity of lime in growing sweet clover presents a serious difficulty where farms are located at a considerable distance from any shipping point or limestone quarry.

In some sections a ton of finely ground limestone, or one-half that amount of hydrated lime, well worked into the surface soil, will suffice. In many parts of the corn belt, however, it is unwise to attempt to start the crop without a fairly liberal application, preferably of limestone. The necessary application ranges ordinarily from 2 to 3 tons per acre.

If sweet clover is to be rotated over the entire farm lime should be applied to each field before the crop is sown thereon for the first time. An exception to this rule may be made in limestone sections where alfalfa is known to do well naturally, or where actual experiments have shown that sweet clover can be grown successfully without the application of lime. Even in limestone sections it often happens that the surface soil is deficient in lime.

Inoculation.

Inoculation is very important and should not be neglected. In some sections certain soils have the required bacteria already present, but unless this fact has been fully determined, failure to inoculate either the seed or the soil of the field adds a big element of uncertainty.

Scarified Seed.

The sowing of scarified seed often means the difference between a good stand and one that is very poor or even altogether lacking. It is true that much of the seed raised in some sections of the corn belt is sown locally without having the tough seed coat roughened by the process known as scarifying. Good stands are often secured in this way, but generally more seed is required than when scarified seed is used, and the practice entails an unnecessary risk. Scarified seed usually can be secured through local seedsmen at a slight additional expense, or home-grown seed can be sent to seed houses to be scarified at a nominal cost. It is especially important to have sweet clover seed scarified if it has been grown in a dry climate.

Fitting Sweet Clover Into The Farm System.

With preparations made for meeting the preliminary and most important requirements for growing sweet clover successfully, the next step is to consider the crop with reference to the farm as a whole—to the cropping system, the type of farming, and the labor schedule—and to determine the proper relation of sweet clover to the other crops of the farm.

The general characteristics of sweet clover make it an easy matter to place it definitely in any of the rotations or cropping systems common to the corn belt. The introduction of this crop makes possible also new arrangements of crops and systems of farming not now in common use. Sweet clover is a biennial, and fits well in either short or long rotations much the same as common, red, mammoth, and alsike clover, timothy, or mixed hay. Unlike alfalfa, it may be rotated over the entire farm in a comparatively short time. In addition to filling a valuable place in various corn-belt rotations as a hay, pasture, silage, or seed crop, it serves as an emergency pasture or as an extremely valuable crop to be ploughed under for soil improvement.

As A Catch Crop To Be Ploughed Under.

Sweet clover may be sown between two of the main farm crops of the rotation to serve the purpose of a green manure crop without occupying the land during a full crop season. Grown thus, it makes a better crop for ploughing under and gives more growth than any other legume common to the region. If conditions are right the sweet clover will grow with great vigor after the small grain crop in which it is sown is taken off. By late fall it has usually made a growth equivalent to approximately a ton of hay per acre. Sweet clover may be ploughed under either in the fal or spring. Some growers prefer not to plough under the fall crop of the first year, for fear that it will come up again the next spring and be troublesome in the crop of corn or oats which is to follow.

The danger of sweet clover coming up and being troublesome when ploughed under in the fall depends very largely upon the manner in which the ploughing is done. If the ploughing is thoroughly done there is little danger in this connection. This, however, is a much disputed point among growers in general, and men of considerable experience gave it as their belief that sweet clover should not be ploughed under until late in the spring of the second year after seeding. On the other hand, at least one instance was found in which this danger was entirely ignored and without any apparent bad effect.

The practice in ploughing under sweet clover followed by Mr. J. M. Neilis, of Lee County, Ill., is believed to be well worthy of consideration in this connection. Mr. Neilis has proved to his own satisfaction that the crop can be ploughed under in the fall or early spring without trouble following. For a number of years he has made it a pratice to plough down sweet clover whenever it suits his convenience, and it has never come up so as to damage other crops which follow. The secret of his success, however, is that he does his ploughing well, and insists that everything be turned under completely. The results secured in ploughing under sweet clover in this way for a number of years on a farm which is naturally well adapted to the crop and on which it grows vigorously, constitutes strong evidence that sweet clover can be used as a catch crop, and ploughed under at the option of the grower, provided the ploughing is well done and no tops of the sweet clover are left sticking out of the ground.

In using swet clover as a catch crop the most general practice is to wait until comparatively late in the spring of the second year and then plough it under in preparation for corn. The ploughing is generally postponed until about the middle of May in order to have a good growth to plough under, and by that time the sweet clover usually will have made a growth approximately equal to a ton of hay per acre. Though May 15 is a little late to plough for corn, farmers are following this practice, depending upon the beneficial effect of the sweet clover ploughed under to push the growth of the corn and make up for the delay in planting. In some instances early maturing varieties of corn are used with a special view of permitting of late planting. Generally the yield of corn when planted after a good growth of sweet clover is ploughed under is considerably greater than corn planted earlier on similar soil which has not had the benefit of a sweet clover crop.

There is one difficulty in this procedure. In postponing the ploughing date until approximately the middle of May, dry weather often makes ploughing rather difficult at best, and especially difficult where there is a heavy growth of sweet clover roots. Where the ploughing is done with teams, this is a serious matter, but some of the sweet clover growers on the larger farms are meeting this difficulty by the use of tractors.

Whenever it is possible to manage the ploughing successfully, this practice becomes a very effective means of soil improvement. In fact, even though used only as a catch crop for ploughing under, sweet clover may be well considered a valuable crop for the corn belt.

Sweet Clover For Hay.

Sweet clover growers generally prefer the fall crop of the first year for hay, since the growth then is finer and the hay is of better quality than at any other time. The hay cut from this crop is practically equivalent to first-class alfalfa hay. Usually there is taken up with it some stubble from the small grain crop in which the sweet clover was sown, but this feature is not objectionable when the hay is for farm use. On soil that is limed and inoculated so as to put it in condition for the best growth of the crop, approximately a ton of hay per acre can be cut in September or early in October. A full crop of grain, such as oats, wheat, or rye, and in addition a ton of first-class hay, make altogether a highly satisfactory return on the land for one season.

In the spring of the second year the growth of sweet clover is more rank and somewhat coarser than that of the preceding fall. Some growers do not use the spring growth for hay, but others cut it regularly and are well satisfied with the results. The spring crop should seldom be cut later than May 26 in the latitude of central Illinois, because of danger of killing the plants, but that time from a ton to a ton and a half of hay can usually be taken off, and in exceptional cases even more. At this season of the year curing is naturally somewhat difficult, but by using the side-delivery rake, the hay can be allowed to cure in the windrow for a considerable time without suffering any great damage through exposure to the weather. Live stock in general eat readily the hay cut from the spring crop. If desirable, a second crop of hay can be cut in the early fall of the second year. Where this is done the crop which otherwise would mature seed is cut while in blossom. The grain binder is generally used in cutting this crop and the hay is tied in bunches and shocked in such a way as to permit thorough curing. This hay is rather coarse for cattle, but is excellent feed for horses. Horses and mules will clean up all the roughage with little if any waste.

Contrary to the general belief that sweet clover isc not palatable to stock, this crop is used on some of the more successful farms of the corn belt as the principal pasture crop. There is no trouble in getting live stock to eat sweet clover pasture readily unless the growth is too big and tough before the animals are turned in on it for the first time. Even then there is little trouble unless there is an abundance of other pasturage which is more succulent. The numerous instances of an extensive use of sweet clover as the main pasture crop of the farm are sufficient evidence that, if rightly managed, this crop may be depended upon for pasture purposes throughout the corn belt.

With conditions favorable for its growth, sweet clover, as usually sown in the spring in oats, gets a vigorous start and grows rapidly after the oats crop is harvested. The fall crop of the first year is most excellent pasture. The growth is not coarse or woody and the quality compares favorably with that of the best alfalfa pasture. Owing to the peculiar root system the fall crop of sweet clover may be pastured heavily by all classes of live stock without danger of killing or injuring the stand.

In the spring of the second year sweet clover as a rule can be pastured two or three weeks earlier than any of the other regular pasture crops now in common use. The crop starts growing very early and live stock should be turned in as soon as a good "bite" is available. Here again there is little if any danger of injury to the stand from close pasturing. To keep the quality of the pasture good during the spring and early summer of the second year, enough live stock should be grazed to keep it down. If it grows too high it is necessary to clip in order to keep it back and bring out new shoots. It is better usually to pasture heavily enough to make clipping unnecessary. If it becomes advisable to clip, the cutter bars should be set high enough to avoid killing the sweet clover plants. One of the principal difficulties in pasturing sweet clover comes usually from allowing the second-year crop to get too woody and tough, especially when it is used for hog pasture. Cattle and horses eat the rank growth better than hogs, but often, even for these classes of live stock, the growth must be kept down to get the best results.

When animals refuse to eat sweet clover pasture it is usually because the growth is too rank before they have acquired a taste for it, and if the pasturing is handled properly no trouble is ordinarily experienced in this connection. During the summer of 1917 Mr. W. T. Riegel, of Champaign County, Ill., bought cattle, young horses, and mules from time to time during the entire summer and turned them in on sweet clover pasture. In no instance had the animals been accustomed to eating sweet clover pasture, but no difficulty was experienced in getting them to eat it readily.

Sweet Clover For Silage.

Sweet clover may be used for silage, but as yet this practice has not become common in the corn belt section. Those who have used it thus, however, are very enthusiastic over the results obtained. Some growers have put the fall crop of the first year in the silo. This crop makes excellent silage, although ordinarily it is preferable as hay. The spring crop of the second year is also used for silage, but the objection is raised that the sweet clover at this time of the year is so watery that it floods the silo and usually much of the juice of the silage is lost. In the early fall of the second year the crop which would otherwise produce seed may be cut with the grain binder while in blossom and put in the silo. In some instances as high as 10 tons of silage per acre have been produced in this way. Doubtless the most economical way of producing ensilage with this crop is to utilize for this purpose the straw left after thrashing the seed crop. In making the silage thus it is essential to wet the straw thoroughly with water while it is being put into the silo. If handled properly this by-product, which otherwise might be wasted, makes excellent feed.

(To Be Continued.)

WIREWORM CONTROL, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO A METHOD PRACTISED BY JAPANESE GROWERS.

(By R. C. Treherne, Dominion Entomological Laboratory, Vernon, B.C.)

The successful control of insects which normally exist for a great part of their life history within the soil, is a most difficult problem. Wireworms are no exception, and for a great many years their successful, economic, and practical control has ranked as a most perplexing situation. A great many measures tending towards their elimination have been suggested and a great many remedies have been tested, but it is realized, even to-day, that the problem still awaits a solution which will meet with the direct approval of farmers. Farmers are prone to expect a satisfactory solution to a wireworm attack through the medium of soil treatments, by arsenicals and gases, and they voice their approval of such methods if results are rapid and apparent to the eye.

This wish on their part is often expressed to cover personal shortcomingsings, for it must be realized that while some treatments may have their virtues from an economic viewpoint, under certain conditions, the great rule which underlies all remedial measures against soil insects undoubtedly includes the fundamental principles of clean and thorough soil cultivation and crop rotation. Wireworms, in this connection present similar situations to many of our common injurious soil-infesting insects.

To illustrate the great amount of thought that has been given to the subject of wireworm control and to indicate the courses pursued in experimental work, the following references, gathered from European and American literature, are offered as a preliminary statement to some work carried out in British Columbia during the past two years.

(1) Seed Treatments with Paris Green; tar; copperas; salt solutions; chloride of lime; kerosene; turpentine; strychnine; and arsenate of lead. None of these were successful.

(2) Soil Fumigation with sodium cyanide in lump form sunk eight inches deep in soil and the soil packed above; pulverized sodium cyanide mixed with dry soil as a distributor and carrier (½ oz. 1 qrt. dry soil); sodium cyanide worked into the soil at the rate of 300-500 lbs. per acre; gas lime at four tons per acre; naphaline 2 oz. to the square yard, well worked in and drenched with water; 1 percent solution of borax.

These methods have their virtues, though they may be expensive. The cyanide treatment will destroy the wireworms, apparently, with no injury to the soil but it cannot be practised while crops are growing, nor prior to seeding.

(3) Soil Treatments with nitrate of soda at 1 cwt. per acre; manurial insecticides; dressings of lime, gas lime, and salt; systems of land flooding. Undoubtedly applications of manurial insecticides assist plants to outgrow wireworm attack, but it has been shown that an application of nitrate of soda at the rate of 16 cwt. per acre proved ineffective as an insecticide. In the same way dressings of lime, salt, etc., have little effect. As to flooding, it has been shown experimentally that wireworms live for a great length of time in cold water.

(4) Soil Handling by deep autumn ploughing; spring ploughing; rolling land; thorough cultivation; crop rotations; following; trenching to prevent migration.

Autumn ploughing as a control measure by itself is shown to be of little avail but as a principal of agriculture is strongly recommended. The same may apply to other methods of cultivation.

Legumes are recommended in rotation with hoed crops. Larval starvation methods have failed for the reason that wireworms may live for 18 months in soil devoid of growing vegetation.

(5) Trapping adults with baits of green clover or cornmeal dough, sweetened with sugar, and dipped in Paris green; straw traps for adults in spring using three piles to the acre; poison bran mash around field; green alfalfa treated with strychnine.

(6) Baiting for larvae by using sound potaoes cut on one surface and sunk in soil with a piece of cloth threaded through them or pierced with a piece of wire whitened at one end; turnips, carrots, beets, rape cake soaked in arsenate of lead or Paris green; poison baits with strychnine, mercury bichloride, carbide, nicotine extracts and arsenicals. The methods of baiting against larvae and adults appear to be more or less accepted as principals of wireworm control, although, against larvae, in particular, results with any poisons were entirely unsatisfactory.

We thus see that a wide range of suggestions have been acted on with somewhat inconclusive results. It is to be regretted that the writer is unable to advance the cause against wireworms very materially but, inasmuch as certain experiments, old in principle but apparently new in method to this continent, have been conducted during the past two years, their rendering may add one item more to the long list of attempted remedial measures.

Control Measure Used by Japanese in British Columbia.

Wireworm injury to such crops as corn, potatoes, and onions, has been the cause of frequent inquiry by the farmers of British Columbia during the past few years. Remedies, embodied in the foregoing resume of generally accepted suggestions, were submitted to the growers, but, as a rule, they failed to find complete acceptance. The onion crop in certain parts of the Okanagan Valley, B.C., in particular, has suffered very severely, the attack being localized in certain low-lying areas. The onion growing industry in some sections is very largely in the hands of the Japanese, on the basis of freehold, lease, or partnership. It was a matter of considerable interest, therefore, to observe the methods employed by the Japanese to combat wireworms on their own plantations.

The method consisted of baits composed of rice shorts or rice bran and water, sunk in the soil. During the spring of 1917 my attention was first attracted to this method and, judging by the results attained in the field, it was apparent that the method was worthy of further trial and experimentation.

Method of Application.

Rice shorts or rice bran is taken and roasted dry in pans or on sheets of tin over a fire. As it browns it is turned frequently. The shorts, thus treated, give forth a pronounced odor which is held by the Japanese to be the cause of attracting wireworms in the soil. The roasted shorts is then moistened by a little water and moulded by hand into small compact balls. The process of setting the baits in the soil is usually carried out by two men; one going ahead with a hoe gouging shallow holes about ten feet apart between the rows of onions, the other following with a sack or bucket containing the bait, throwing one ball into each hole and kicking the soil over it with his foot. Frequently small twigs are inserted as indicators where the baits are placed.

In about a week or ten days the baits are scratched up, broken open, and the wireworms found therein are removed by hand and placed in small collecting boxes. The baits are then re-moulded and re-set, to be examined in the same manner a week or ten days later.

Field Trials in 1918.

Cost of application.—In May and June, 1917, preliminary tests were made, but these were unsuccessful owing to the fact that it was afterwards found that the baits should have been set out in early spring. On April 24, 1918, onions in the Kelowna district of British Columbia were just showing through the soil, and in several plantations which were being handled by the Japanese it was noticed that the rice baits were being set. Arrangements were immediately made to apply two hundred pounds of rice-shorts under supervision. It was found that approximately four acres were treated with this amount.

The summarized cost per acre was as follows:—

Rice shorts..	$ 1.00
Preparation.....	1.50
Examination.	12.00
Total..	$14.50

This cost would not be at all excessive if the process were effective.

Results.—On May 2, 1918, at a time when the onions were about one inch high above ground, a record of the capture of wireworms was made from baits set on April 25. The following table shows the actual records taken from land under onion crop, which had been baited the year previous by the Japanese themselves, wherein it was reported a large number of wireworms had been captured, in comparison with the records on land which had never been previously baited.

Onion Land Previously Baited—1918.

Baits examined	Wireworms captured	Average per bait
Block 1—832	1,605	1.9
Block 2—120	465	3.9

Onion Land Not Before Baited.

Block 3—321	6,492	20.2
Block 4—204	4,617	22.6

These results indicate that the system of baiting for wireworms has its apparently, had been considerably revirtues. The numbers of wireworms duced, although having no actual records of the year previous, absolute conclusions cannot be drawn.

The results of baiting in the remainder of the plantation, which had never been treated before, on examination of 5,755 rice-shorts baits, yielded 24,869 wireworms. The average, as may be seen, was not very high, but considering the acreage, the results were satisfactory.

It can be readily imagined that the degree of infestation is liable to vary inside an acre. This variability was easily discernible in onion plantations where it was observed that in one area complete devastation resulted, whereas, in another area, immediately adjoining, little injury was present. No doubt this was due to the presence or absence of wireworms. In the early spring season it was impossible to treat only the heavily infested area, as there was no easy way to determine such areas. The whole field would need to be treated, or none at all. Hence the above average is rendered low.

Individual baits, which had only been set one week in the soil, yielded from 0 to 67 wireworms. No more than 67 wireworms were taken from a single bait at one time during the spring of 1918. The bait that yielded this amount, being re-set, captured an additional number of wireworms on the second examination. The area evidently was heavily infested, as the second examination yielded from 5-23 wireworms. Hence it may be seen that a single bait may, under exceptional circumstances, capture as many as 90 wireworms.

The statement of the Japanese growers, therefore, that in some instances over 100 wireworms may be taken in a single bait is within the bounds of possibility.

GRASS AND CLOVER ENSILAGE.

When the term "ensilage" is used in Canada, it nearly always refers to ensilage made from corn, for the reason that corn is practically the only forage plant which is used for ensilage in this country. There are, however, a considerable number of forage plants which may be converted into ensilage of high feeding value but, so far, only such plants which cannot very well be cured into hay and which, at the same time, produce bulky crops have been utilized for the purpose. For the same reason, grasses and clovers are not looked upon as belonging to the class of forage plants from which ensilage may be satisfactorily and economically made, and yet the first ensilage produced in modern times was made from grass.

Thus, history tells us that the people living in the countries bordering on the south eastern coast of the Baltic Sea in Europe made it a practice, long ago, to preserve their grass crops in a unique manner. Trenches were dug in the ground to a considerable depth and filled with freshly-mown grass. The grass was packed as hard as possible and, when the trenches were well filled, it was loaded down with large stones so as to be kept under heavy pressure. After a certain time a product was obtained which to all intents and purposes was indentical with what is now called ensilage. This method of converting the grass into a wholesome and nourishing food was later, in a somewhat modified way, applied to Indian corn in France where, as a matter of fact, the making of corn ensilage was first successfully attempted. From France the method was brought to this continent where it was perfected and soon gained universal popularity wherever corn could be raised remuneratively for fodder.

It is the irony of things that, while corn became increasingly popular as an ensilage crop, the fact that common grass was the first crop used for ensilage purposes was soon forgotten, so much so that at present only comparatively few farmers are aware that grass may be advantageously made into ensilage. And not only grass but clover, and alfalfa as well, may be converted into excellent ensilage. Some experiments with grass, clover, and alfalfa ensilage fed to dairy cows which recently have been conducted at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B.C., strongly indicate that ensilage made from the latter forage crops constitutes a most valuable feed, the use of which spells profit to the dairy farmer. The practice of putting the grass and clover crop into the silo in about the same manner as for clover—may therefore well be encouraged, especially if weather and labor conditions at harvesting time are not favorable to the making of cheap hay of the best quality.

M. O. MALTE,
Dominion Agrostologist.

THE MARKET REQUIREMENTS IN WHEAT.

Canadian wheat enjoys an excellent reputation in the English market. This reputation is due partly to the natural superiority of our wheats, owing to being grown under very favorable climatic conditions for the production of hard grain and also to the fact that Canada perhaps leads all other countries in the uniformity of the wheat that is exported. This uniformity is partly due to the excellent grading system directed by the Canadian Government, yet a great deal of it may be accredited to the wise policy of the Department of Agriculture in that they have recognized only varieties of high baking strength and have endeavored to educate new settlers to the importance of growing varieties the grain of which would be popular for export purposes.

Color, hardness and baking strength are the principal factors that commend Canadian wheats to the English millers. Such being the case, it behoves the grain grower to consider these essentials most carefully before he discards an old, established variety for a new and unknown sort which lacks the commendation of the various cereal investigation stations of Canada. With the hope of assisting those who are uncertain as to the qualities required in a popular export variety, it is proposed to deal briefly with these three requisites, namely, color, hardness and baking strength, and endeavor to remove any obscurity that may exist as to their real importance and relation to the maintenance of our export trade.

When one speaks of the popular color of Canadian wheat, it is now generally understood that red is the color referred to. The English miller distrusts a white wheat from Canada, and refuses to pay as much for it. This suspicion is based on the fact that frequently, but not always, softness and low baking strength accompany a pale color, and the English miller will take no chances. While in certain respects the conception is wrong, particularly in the case of the White Fife and Bobs varieties, yet as we have red wheats which are superior in yield and equally good in their milling and baking qualities, there is no reason why we should continue the growing of white wheats, and receive a lower price.

The hardness of Canadian wheat appeals to the English miller as he has associated it with high baking strength for so long a time that he is most dubious as to the purchase of a soft wheat from Canada. Again, as we have wheats that possess both hardness and high baking strength (our best wheats are very hard) there is no reason why we should prejudice our reputation by the growing and exporting of varieties which have naturally soft kernels. The supposition, however, that a soft wheat is necessarily low in baking strength is not always correct. There are soft varieties that are very good in this respect, but they are not superior to the present commercial, hard sorts and, consequently, they have never been recommended to the public.

The baking strength of Canadian wheat is what commends it the most to the English trade. The weak wheats of England require mixing with the strong wheats of Canada, in order that the flour may make the most desirable and attractive loaf. As long as we can produce wheat that will answer this purpose, just so long will our wheat be popular with the English miller. There is only one way in which we could weaken our reputation for the production of wheat of high baking strength and that is by the individual grower shifting his attention from the recommended and well-known varieties of Canadian wheat to unknown sorts which have not been thoroughly tested. All of the wheats now recommended by the Dominion Cerealist for the export trade have been thoroughly tested and their high baking strength established. Fortunately, these wheats now comprise at least 80 percent of our exportable surplus.

As has been shown, the future of our export trade is largely in the grower's hands. He has a valuable guide in a short pamphlet just issued by the Experimental Farms on The Best Varieties of Grain. The varieties of wheat that are recommended therein are those that will sustain or enhance our reputation for the production of wheat of the highest quality.

C. E. SAUNDERS,
Dominion Cerealist.

AFTER HARVEST CULTIVATION.

The effects of cultivation in general are threefold—the aeration of the soil, the conservation of moisture and the destruction of weeds.

The cycle of cultivation during the crop year consists of after harvest cultivation, fall ploughing and spring seed-bed preparation. Each of these three distinct phases must be practised systematically if the most suitable seed-bed conditions are to be consistently maintained.

After harvest cultivation is the most economical of the means employed in the control of weeds.

Maximum horse and engine power and improved labor-saving implements with a minimum of manual labor can be used to advantage. Efficient time-saving methods are factors in lowering cost of production charges and in showing a profit.

After harvest cultivation should begin promptly on sod, stubble land and on pasture areas to be broken for grain, hoed crops such as potatoes and roots; all weed-infested land to be cropped and clay soils for all crops including corn for ensilage or seed purposes.

The cropping plan that cannot be arranged so that each grain crop is seeded down to grasses and clovers, and where two grain crops follow in succession, should provide for the after harvest cultivation of stubble land.

Where this factor in weed control, soil improvement and moisture conservation is overlooked the result is low yields, impoverished and weed-infested fields.

The methods employed in after harvest cultivation are several. Pasture and sod land should be shallow ploughed, rolled or packed and disced as soon as possible after the crop of hay has been removed or the field has been pastured off. Discing should be continued until it is possible to operate a stiff-tooth cultivator without tearing up sods. The latter implement is very valuable used in the eradication of such weeds as "Quick grass" (agropyrum repens L.) where it is advisable to draw the root stalks to the surface.

Stubble land may be shallow ploughed, disced or cultivated, depending upon nature and condition of soil. Usually it is most economical and satisfactory to shallow plough and disc or cultivate, depending on conditions as outlined for sod land.

Successful after-harvest cultivation demands thoroughness and perseverance. These conditions must be fulfilled for encouraging results. Haphazard attempts are useless.

Before the freeze-up, all after-harvest cultivated land should be ridged or ploughed as deeply as the surface soil will allow.

W. L. GRAHAM,
Assistant Dominion Field Husbandman.

HARVESTING RED CLOVER SEED.

In recent years the Dominion Experimental Farms have advocated using Canadian-grown red clover seed in preference to imported, chiefly on the ground that the home grown seed produces crops which are likely to be heavier than the crops grown from imported seed. As a result of this propaganda, and also because clover seed raising has been found to be a profitable business, the growing of red clover for seed is gaining in popularity although, as yet, it has not developed into the prominent business which it is bound to become if pursued rationally.

As is well known, the seed crop is practically always taken from the second crop of the season. Assuming that the second crop has been set aside for seed production, it should be harvested when most of the heads have turned brown and the stems of the plants begin to dry up. If the crop is cut before it has reached the soft stage of development, the quality of the seed is apt to be inferior because a too large percentage of the seed will be immature and shrunken. As a consequence, the vitality will be low and the general appearance of the seed inferior. If, on the other hand, the crop is left standing too long, considerable losses may be suffered for the reason that, when the crop is over-ripe, the heads easily break off and shatter, especially if the harvesting is done in warm and dry weather. It is therefore important that the seed crop be harvested at the right time.

If you are not sure about when to cut your clover seed crop, pick out some average heads and rub them in the palm of your hand. If you are rubbing out firm and well-developed seed of a pronounced color, then it is time to cut.

The seed crop may be cut either with a mower or with a binder, depending on circumstances. If the clover is only a foot high or less, the mower may be used; if it is more than a foot high, the binder may prove more satisfactory.

If the seed crop is being cut with a mower, it is most desirable to arrange to have the swath moved out from the uncut crop before a round is completed, because otherwise the horses will have to walk on the swath and, in doing so, will thresh out quantities of seed which of course will be lost. The moving out of the swath from the standing crop may be done by a clover buncher attachment or by two men with hand rakes following the mower.

If the seed crop is to be cut with a binder, the latter should be adjusted so that it will trip continuously. Furthermore, the side boards should be removed so that the clover is given a free course to the ground.

The crop should be left in loose windrows and may, when properly dried out, be gathered with the barley fork. It may be left in the stack or in the barn, as preferred, until it is convenient to thresh. The threshing should, if possible, take place in cold and dry weather.

M. O. MALTE,
Dominion Agrostologist.

PROFITABLE RETURNS FROM A COMBINATION OF NITRATE OF SODA AND ACID PHOSPHATE

In the year 1915 an experiment was instituted at four Experimental Stations (Charlottetown, P.E.I., Kentville, N.S., Fredericton, N.B., and Cap Rouge, P.Q.) which included a plot that received (in 1915 only) 266 lbs. of nitrate of soda and 570 lbs. of acid phosphate per acre. No manure was given. The crop rotation consisted of potatoes, oats, hay, and the results for the first and second years are now available.

As compared with the average yield from the unfertilized check plots, the plot treated with nitrate of soda and acid phosphate produced, at each of the four stations, a very substantial and profitable increase in both years. The average crop increases from the fertilized plot over the average yields from the unfertilized plots were as follows: 65.09 bushels of potatoes in 1915, 5.72 bushels of grain (oats) and 448 pounds of straw, per acre, in 1916.

SOURCES OF NITROGEN, PHOSPHORIC ACID AND POTASH.

The principal nitrogenous fertilizers on the market are nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, cyanamide, dried blood, tankage, fish scrap, etc.

Phosphoric acid is furnished by acid phosphate (superphosphate), basic slag, bone meal, bone tankage, etc.

Fortunately, perhaps, potash may be regarded as the least important—from the fertilizer standpoint—of the three essential plant food elements. Muriate and sulphur of potash were German products, the importation of which ceased on the outbreak of the war. Unleached wood ashes and seaweed are valuable sources of potash.

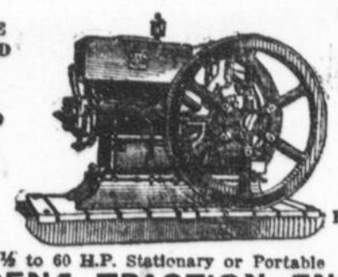
PROFITS FROM FERTILIZERS IN PRE-WAR TIMES.

Assuming that in normal times potatoes were worth 50 cents per bushel, oats 50 cents per bushel and straw $4.00 per ton, then the value of the increase for the two years would amount to $36.30 per acre. Taking nitrate of soda at $3.00 and acid phosphate (containing 16 percent available phosphoric acid) at $1.00 per 100 lbs., we find that 266 pounds of the former and 570 pounds of the latter would cost approximately $13.70 which, deducted from the value of the increase, leaves a profit of $22.60 per acre.

BRANTFORD ENGINES

Operate on Gas, Gasoline, Kerosene.

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GOOLD SHAPLEY & MUIR COMPANY LIMITED.

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What Fertilizer to Use on Fall Wheat

HOW about using acid phosphate alone? A total of 90 years' experiments at Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Virginia Experiment Stations shows the following average increases per acre from the use of single element and complete fertilizers.

Material Added	Average acre increase obtained
Ammonia or nitrogen	.36 bus.
Phosphoric acid	5.65 "
Nitrogen and Phosphoric acid	8.64 "
Complete fertilizers	11.13 "

You can get an increase from acid phosphate alone but you can get over double the increase from complete fertilizers.

We have studied the results of long-time experiments, and the practices of hundreds of successful farmers, and here are our recommendations for fertilizers for your wheat this autumn:—

In the cooler, short seasoned parts of Ontario

On sandy soil	On clayey soil	On muck soil
2% ammonia 10-12% phosphoric acid 2% potash 200-250 lbs. per acre.	2% ammonia 10-12% phosphoric acid 2% potash 200-300 lbs. per acre.	1% ammonia 10-12% phosphoric acid 2-4% potash 200-400 lbs. per acre.

In the warmer, long seasoned parts of Ontario

On sandy soil	On clayey soil	On muck soil
2% ammonia 12% phosphoric acid 2-3% potash 300-400 lbs. per acre.	2-3% ammonia 10-12% phosphoric acid 200-400 lbs. per acre.	10-12% phosphoric acid 4-6% potash 300-500 lbs. per acre.

If you haven't manured your soil or rotated your crops, use higher analysis fertilizers and more per acre.

Lay your plans for largest returns per acre while wheat prices are high.

Write for free booklet, "Winter Wheat Production"—

The Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau
of the Canadian Fertilizer Association
1111 Temple Building - Toronto 33

FARM GARDEN AND HOME

THE QUASH-VINE BORER

One of the most troublesome of the many enemies of squashes, pumpkins, and other cucurbits is the squash-vine borer. In many localities this species surpasses all other squash insects in point of injuriousness.

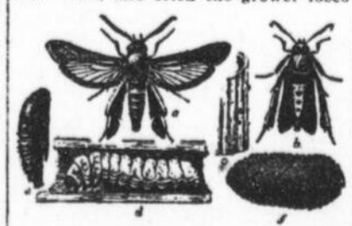
Damage is due to the larvae boring through the stems, causing them to rot at the affected points and become severed from the vine, or so injuring the vine as to cause the leaves to wilt and the plant to die. The presence of the borer feeding within the stem is not apparent at the commencement of the attack, but soon becomes manifest through the presence of the coarse yellowish excrement which it forces from its burrow in the stem and which accumulates on the ground beneath, as well as by the sudden wilting and dying down of the leaves. Wilting occurs soon after the larvae have made considerable growth within. From one to half a dozen or more larvae inhabit a stem, and often upward of forty individuals have been taken from a single plant; indeed, one grower has stated that he once cut "142 larvae from a single vine." The larvae work with great rapidity and in a very short time are able to injure a plant so that no fruit will mature. Injury is most noticeable near the base of the stems, where in course of time the vine becomes severed from the roots and the whole vine dies.

The parent of this insect is a beautiful, medium-sized moth. The forewings are opaque, lustrous olive-brown in color, with metallic green reflections, and expand from less than an inch to nearly an inch and a half. The hindwings are transparent and veined as shown in the accompanying illustration of the male (fig. 1, a). The abdomen is conspicuously marked with orange or red, black, and bronze, and the hind legs are fringed with long hairs—red or orange on the outer surface and black inside. The natural position of the moth when at rest is shown by the figure of the female (b).

As far as known, the squash-vine borer is a native of the Western Hemisphere, and widely distributed and injurious practically wherever squashes are cultivated.

The vines of the squash and pumpkin form the chief food supply of this insect, but occasionally it attacks also the gourd, muskmelon, and cucumber. It does not, however, as a rule, infest melons and cucumbers when the other preferred crops are available. The larvae bore through the stems from the roots to the base of and even through the leaf stalks, and young larvae may be found even in the larger veins, into which they bore when the eggs have been placed in such locations, and often attack the fruit. They also penetrate gourds so hard that it is difficult to cut into them with a sharp knife. Larvae have been observed on the wild balsam apple, which is probably a natural food plant.

Injury is greatest to Hubbard, marrow cymlings, and other late varieties of squash, and is apt to be more acutely felt in small gardens than where crops are grown for market. Even if the plant survives attack it may not bear fruit, and often the grower loses



a large proportion of his crop year after year. Not infrequently entire crops are destroyed, and still more frequently every plant in a field is attacked freely.

This species is injurious only in the larval form. Although the larvae are familiar objects to squash growers, the moths are not generally recognized as the parents of these pernicious borers.

The moths, unlike most others, fly only during the daytime and in the heat of the day. Toward twilight they become less active and may be seen sitting quietly on the leaves of their host plants. Both when in flight and when at rest the moths are singularly wasp-like in appearance.

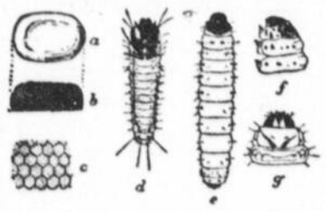
Approximately it may be stated that the moth appears as soon as the vines are sufficiently advanced to serve for oviposition and the subsequent subsistence of the borer larvae within their stems. The moths may make their first appearance in the field some time in May, or early in June. In other colder districts they appear about the plants the second week in July. We thus have considerable variation in time of earliest appearance, dependent upon season and locality—a variation to be expected in a species of so wide a range.

The eggs, which are oval and dull red in color, are laid upon all parts of a plant, from the roots to the buds and petioles, but chiefly along the stems, although in some varieties of squash, it is said, nearer the base of the stem than otherwise. Oviposition is very rapid, the moth flitting from hill to hill, leaving an egg in each, and a single moth may lay as many as 212 eggs. The eggs hatch in from six to fifteen days after they are deposited, and the larvae attain full growth four or more weeks later, the period undoubtedly varying in different temperatures, according to the season of the year when oviposition takes place.

Eggs are shown a little larger than natural at c of figure 1, and much magnified at a and b of figure 2, c showing the sculpture.

The Larva.

The larva is a soft, whitish, grub-like caterpillar of nearly cylindrical form, with a small dark head and a few very sparse hairs on each segment. Larvae in the earlier stages of growth are illustrated by d, e, and f of figure 2. A full-grown larva is shown in profile within an open stem



at figure 1, d, and the head and first two thoracic segments appear in figure 2 at g. Mature larvae measure about an inch (25 mm.) in length.

After attaining maturity the larvae desert the stems and enter the earth, burying themselves to the depth of 1 or 2 inches, and from their cocoons in which they transform to pupae. The cocoon (fig. 1, f) is constructed of silk and coated externally with fine particles of earth, which adhere on account of some gummy secretion of the larva.

The pupa, or chrysalis (shown in profile at e, fig. 1), measures about ⅝ inch (16 mm.) in length. It is shining mahogany brown in color, and its head is ornamented in front just above and between the eyes with a hornlike process. By means of this the pupa cuts its way out of one end of its cocoon and by the aid of the abdominal hooklike spines forces itself to the surface of the earth before transforming to adult. This insect is practically single-brooded in Canada.

This borer is an exceptionally difficult insect to control, as ordinary insecticides are of no value after the insect has once entered the vines, and repellents are also practically useless. We are, therefore, dependent upon cultural methods for relief.

Knowing that the insect passes the winter in the fields and gardens which it has ravaged, it should be superfluous to caution growers against planting squashes in the same ground in successive years.

Good results have been obtained by planting as a trap crop and as early as possible a few summer squashes, such as crooknecks and early cymlings, before and between rows of the main crop of late varieties. The summer squashes attract the insects in such numbers as to leave a smaller number to deal with upon the late or main crop. As soon as the early crop is gathered, or earlier if the ground is needed for the main crop, the vines are promptly raked up and burned to destroy all eggs and larvae which they may harbor, and the same treatment is followed after gathering the late varieties.

Experiments show that this species can be greatly reduced by lightly harrowing the surface of infested squash fields in the fall so as to bring the cocoons of the vine borer to the surface, where they will be exposed to the elements, and then ploughing in the spring to a uniform depth of at least 6 inches, so that the adults will not be able to issue.

When the vines have attained some length parts of them should be covered over with earth, so that secondary roots will be sent out to support the plants in case the main root is injured by the borer. Keeping the plants in good condition, free from other insects and from disease, and well nourished with the assistance of manure or other fertilizer if necessary, will also aid the plants to withstand borer attack. When vines are so badly infested as to be incapable of bearing fruit they usually die at once, and they should then be promptly taken out and burned. The old vines should also be destroyed as soon as the crop is made.

The old-time remedy of cutting the borers out of the vines, although laborious, is useful, and about the only method open for employment after they have entered the vines. As several individuals often infest a single vine, it is best to cut longitudinally, so as not to sever the vine from the root stalk. If the wound made by cutting be afterwards covered with moist soil it will assist it to heal. The location of the borer in the vine can be readily detected by the accumulation of its yellow "frass" or excrement at the point where it is working, and which is kept open for the extrusion of this matter.

Capturing the Moths.

This species may be held in partial subjection by keeping a sharp lookout for the parent moths, which are readily seen and not difficult of capture toward dusk or in the cool of the morning, when they are comparatively inactive. The female may then be easily caught, just as she alights on a vine for oviposition.

RASPBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS

Often there is far too much wood left on the bushes of these fruits for best results. Attention is drawn to this now, as pruning of these fruits can be done, if desired, as soon as the fruiting season is over. Raspberry canes should not be left closer than six inches apart the dead and weaker ones being removed and the strongest left. Where canes are not covered with soil in winter, the thinning out may be left until spring when one can tell, before pruning, which canes, if any, have been injured by winter. Bending down the canes and covering the tips with soil or, where there is little snow, covering the plant entirely, will ensure the canes wintering well. Gooseberries are difficult to pick at any time, but, if the bushes are kept well pruned, picking will be much easier than if there are many branches. Branches older than three years should be cut out. The best fruit is borne on the two and three-year-old wood, but there should be a few strong new shoots, well distributed, allowed to remain each year. About six fruiting branches with their side shoots will be sufficient. Red currants are pruned somewhat as gooseberries, but a few more fruiting canes may be left. Unlike the red currant, the fruit of black currants is borne on the wood made this year, hence severe pruning of the older wood is desirable to ensure strong new wood each year.

THE VALUE OF DEW

Gardeners have, for long, been familiar with the large amount of moisture that condenses on smooth surfaces when the dew is falling. Some interesting experiments have recently been carried out to collect some of the moisture from the foliage of plants. A large beetroot plant was selected and, underneath one of the leaves, just where it bends down towards the soil, a receptacle was placed. The vessel which was sunk down into the ground



was formed of a glass bottle and a funnel as can be seen from the accompanying illustration. As the water dripped from the leaf it fell into the bottle the narrow neck ensuring that hardly any of the moisture was lost through evaporation. The amount varied on different nights, but when the sky was clear, a surprising amount of moisture was collected in this way. It will be seen that the water was that which condensed on less than half the leaf.

Acting on the idea that dew is worth collecting an expert gardener has devised a novel plan for making the fullest possible use of this moisture. A



piece of tin bent round in a half circle, as can be seen in the photograph, was painted so as to remove all fear of rust. This was tilted up in such a way that all the water that condensed on the surface would trickle down to the soil. Newly established plants were placed in furrows the trend of which was downwards, so that the water received as wide a distribution as possible. In this way three or four lettuces, for instance, were kept watered by means of one dew collector. The results were astonishing for, during a long spell of dry weather, the plants grew amazingly.—"Scientific American." z

ANSWERS TO GARDEN QUESTIONS.

BLOSSOM END ROT OF TOMATOES.

New At It.—The irregular, water-soaked areas near the tips of the tomatoes are probably caused by the blossom end or point rot. The spots will become flattened or sunken, dark green or brown in color and leathery in texture. Various fungi and bacteria may gain entrance through the injured spots and induce rot, which may destroy the whole fruit. There is very little exact knowledge concerning the cause or control of this disease. It seems to be one of the so-called physiological diseases, not due to any organism, but to some condition within the plant induced possibly by its environments. So that you will find those who are "Old at it" as puzzled as yourself.

Over forcing plants, especially in the early stages of their development, irregular watering and too heavy applications of barnyard manure seem to make the plants liable to develop this trouble. It also seems to be worst on just such light sandy soils as you describe. Burn all the vines and fruit of badly attacked plants, and another year, if at all possible, put your tomatoes on new sod land.

UNDEVELOPED ONIONS.

Mrs. D.—Onions usually develop large vigorous tops before they begin to develop the bottoms. This is especially true of the late varieties, such as the Danvers and Southport. Do not think of rolling down the tops at least until the bottoms have about developed, and even then it is hardly worth while. The keeping quality of onions is frequently impaired by allowing the crop to remain unpulled after more than half of the tops have fallen over of their own accord. Pull them all and lay every four rows in one with the tops in the same direction so that topping may be done more quickly. After the onions are topped and well dried off, remove them promptly to shelter, where they may be spread out thin in a cool, dark, dry building.

GINSENG.

W. T.—Seed of ginseng require 18 months to germinate. The seedings are transplanted in the autumn of the first year after the leaves fall. Set plants not less than eight inches apart every way. The plants begin fruiting when three years old, and seeds may be used for starting new plantations. The roots are large enough for export at four to five years, if they average two ounces each in weight. Drying takes two to eight weeks. There are several troublesome diseases which cause loss and nematode worms have also caused much injury to the roots.

The experts of the Dominion Government do not advise ginseng culture as profitable for amateurs. There may be fair, or even good profits in the future for the patient and thorough ginseng grower, but for the majority of people it is feared that the long wait necessary before the roots are large enough to be sold may lead to carelessness, when time and money will be lost. Then, although ginseng has been sold at from $3 to $7 a pound, the market is uncertain, depending as it does on the whim of Chinamen, who may at any time decide that American grown ginseng has no value in curing disease and may only accept that grown in China or Korea.

POULTRY.

SUCCESSFUL TURKEY RAISING.

Under favorable conditions turkeys may be raised without much difficulty, notwithstanding the general impression to the contrary. Turkeys are not hard to raise, they are not expensive to keep, nor are they difficult to manage. There are two factors, however, which have a very decided influence, upon success or failure in turkey raising. The first factor is that turkeys require plenty of free range; they cannot be raised in confinement and, moreover, if turkeys are kept on the same ground year after year the soil becomes contaminated and very unsuited for further work. The second important factor is that of constitutional vigor, which is often impaired by breeding from stock which is too young.

There is a good demand for turkey meat, particularly for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets and for many festive occasions. In order to supply this demand turkeys are raised in all parts of Canada, some parts of the country being better suited to turkey raising than other parts. The turkey industry is confined almost entirely to the farms.

VARIETIES OF TURKEYS.

Three of the most important varieties of turkeys include the Bronze, White Holland and the Bourbon Red. The original parent of these three varieties had its native home in North America. Wild turkeys were very numerous in different parts of the United States in the middle of the eighteenth century but have since become quite scarce, although a few wild males are crossed with tame females to improve the constitutional vigor of the domestic stock.

Bronze.—The Bronze was the first variety of turkeys to be originated and it is the most common and most popular of all the varieties.

The Bronze is a large bird with a massive frame and a brilliant bronze plumage. The flight feathers of the wing are black with white bars running across each feather. The tail is black with brown lines running across each feather, and near the end of each tail-feather a wide, black band runs across, ending in a white edge. The entire color scheme makes the Bronze a very attractive bird.

The shanks and toes are pinkish in color in mature birds and dark in young birds.

The standard weights of the classes are:—Adult cock, 36 lbs.; yearly cock, 33 lbs.; cockerel, 25 lbs.; hen, 20 lbs.; pullet, 16 lbs.

White Holland.—Probably the variety of next importance to the Bronze is the White Holland. It is quite popular in some parts of the country, although the oft-repeated contention that it can be raised under confinement is not well founded.

The plumage is white over the entire body. The color of the beak is flesh or pinkish and the color of the shanks and toes is white or pinkish-white.

The standard weights are:—adult cock, 28 lbs.; yearling cock, 24 lbs.; cockerel, 20 lbs.; hen, 18 lbs.; pullet, 14 lbs.

Bourbon Red.—The Bourbon Red variety is much the same as the White Holland except in color.

The color of the plumage in the male is a brownish-red and in the female it is a brownish-red with a narrow edging of white on breast, body and thighs. The beak is light-horn in color and the shanks and toes are reddish-pink.

The standard weights are:—adult cock, 30 lbs.; yearling cock, 25 lbs.; cockerel, 20 lbs.; hen, 18 lbs.; pullet, 12 lbs.

MANAGEMENT OF THE BREEDING STOCK.

While turkeys are very young they need good shelter but as they get older they become hardier and need very little shelter. In the late summer and fall an open shed or a protected tree gives enough shelter for roosting. The roosting quarters should be protected from storms and cold winds. It is often advisable to build an open shed on one side of the barn. The shed should be provided with roosts which should be placed so that the top one can be reached by a succession of easy flights from the lower ones.

After the young turkeys have learned to roost they do not require to be fed nearly as often as when young. A flock of turkeys usually leaves its roosting place in the morning and does not return until evening. During the day the turkeys roam over a wide range of territory and pick up much of their living. It is a good custom to feed them some corn or other grain on their return at night.

FATTENING TURKEYS.

When cold weather sets in in the fall of the year the turkeys should be fattened for the Thanksgiving and Christmas markets. Fattening increases the weights of the birds and improves the quality of flesh. During the fattening period the birds are gradually confined to a large yard which allows them to take plenty of exercise. Turkeys cannot stand very close confinement so the yards should not be small.

It requires about six weeks to fatten turkeys properly. Feed twice every day but for the first two weeks only feed them what they will pick up clean within a few minutes. Corn makes the best fattening food and the older it is the better. New corn, in fact, often does injury to the birds. After several weeks of careful feeding the turkeys should be nice and fat for the market. They are killed and plucked the same as fowls.

MARKETING TURKEYS.

Most of the turkeys sold on the markets of Canada are killed and plucked on the farm and sold as dressed birds. This is the most profitable way of selling turkeys and the factor of importance to which the farmers should give attention is the best time of marketing. Turkeys sell best at Thanksgiving and Christmas times and farmers should make a practice of disposing of their birds a few days previous to the holiday. In packing turkeys for shipment standard-sized boxes are used, a good box for twelve average turkeys measuring 11 by 19 by 24 inches.

BIRD POX (CHICKEN POX.)

(By D. E. Salmon.)

Bird pox is a condition characterized by an eruption of nodules varying from the size of a millet seed to that of a pea, which occurs on the comb, wattles, ear lobes, and less frequently on the skin of other parts of the body. It is more frequent and more malignant in warm than in cold climates, but occurs in most parts of the world. Recent investigations make it probable that it is caused by a filterable virus which is identical with that of diphtheria. As the symptoms of the two conditions are generally quite distinct they are here described separately.

Causation.—Bird pox, so far as known, does not originate in any other way than by contagion. It seems to be produced by virus from fowls or pigeons affected with either the eruption of bird pox or the false membranes of diphtheria. Experiments have shown that both pox and diphtheria are easily inoculated from fowl to fowl and from pigeon to fowl, but the inoculation of pox from fowl to pigeon has proved very difficult and that of diphtheria impossible. The contagion is believed to exist in the blood as well as in the nodules which appear up on the skin.

The disease is generally introduced by new birds which are put into the flock or by exhibition birds which return infected. Probably it is often brought by pigeons, sparrows, and other birds which fly from one yard to another. The inoculation of the comb and wattles appears to occur by rubbing these parts with the infected feet or by being injured with the infected beaks of other birds.

The virus is quite resistant and requires thorough disinfection for its eradication.

Symptoms.—The eruption appears as round, oblong, or irregularly shaped nodules from the size of a pinhead to that of a pea or a hazel-nut. They are seen especially about the beak and nostrils and on the comb, the eyelids, the wattles, and the ear lobes. In some individuals, and particularly in pigeons, the eruption is more generalized and is found on the skin of other parts of the body, as the neck, under the wings, on the rump, and about the cloaca. Here the nodules may become larger than on the head.

The nodules begin as small red or reddish-gray deposits with a shiny surface and gradually enlarge, while the color changes to a yellowish, brownish, or dark brown and the surface dries and becomes shriveled, uneven, and warty in appearance. Owing to the number of nodules and the extension of the inflammation, large patches of skin become thickened and covered with hard, dry crusts, closing the nasal openings or the eyelids and making it difficult even to open the beak.

In the milder cases the eruption is limited to the head, the nodules are distinct and small, and the general health of the affected bird does not suffer. The nodules soon dry, heal, and shrink; the crusts become loosened and fall off, and there is rapid recovery. In the more malignant cases the eruption is generalized over the surface of the body, the nodules are larger, and there is a diffuse inflammation and thickening of large areas of skin. If the crusts are rubbed or scratched off by the fowls, there occurs from the ulcerous surface a discharge at first watery, but later thick, yellowish, and viscid, which soils the feathers and, if abundant, gives off a disagreeable odor. This type of the disease is accompanied by fever, rapid loss of flesh, and prostration, and frequently causes the death of the victim. In the most malignant cases, especially with pigeons, the eruption extends to the mucous membranes of the eyes, nostrils, and mouth, causing a diphtheritic inflammation that is generally fatal.

Treatment.—The mild cases of this disease may be successfully treated by simple local applications. The crusts on the nodules are softened with carbolated ointment, glycerine, or oil, and after an hour or two removed by washing with warm water containing a little soap. The denuded tissue is then treated with a 2 percent solution of creolin or lysol, or with a saturated solution of boric acid. Some prefer carbolated oil or carbolated ointment to watery solutions; others apply tincture of iodin. If there is much inflammation of the eyes, apply frequently with a medicine dropper or a pledget of absorbent cotton a solution made by dissolving 1½ ounces boric acid and 1 ounce biborate of soda in a quart of warm water. This solution may also be applied to the inflamed skin either before or after the crusts are removed.

As this disease is contagious, the houses, drinking vessels, and feed troughs should be kept disinfected during the outbreak and for some days after all the birds have apparently recovered.

LAYING RATIONS.

CORNELL RATION FOR LAYING HENS.

The scratch grain consists of a mixture of 200 pounds cracked corn, 200 pounds wheat, and 100 pounds heavy oats. This grain is scattered in deep litter. It is fed scantily in the morning and more heavily at night so that the fowls have opportunity to secure all that they will eat before going onto the perches. The mash mixture is composed of 200 pounds each of corn meal, wheat middlings (white), and meat scrap; 100 pounds each of wheat bran and ground heavy oats; 25 pounds of O. P. oil meal; and 4 pounds salt. This mixture is fed dry in hoppers open during the afternoon only. The amount of scratch feed is regulated so that about twice as much grain as mash is consumed. The ration is recommended for all breeds. In case of the heavier varieties, however, the morning feed of scratch grains is made more scanty so as to induce exercise and a heavier consumption of mash. Green food, grit, and oyster shell are also provided.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLGE RATION.

"In general we feed a small amount of whole grain in the litter night and morning. The kind of grain depends on the price. We have used practically all cracked corn some years; other years all wheat; and this year (1917) we have used a mixed feed of corn, wheat, barley, etc. The birds have rolled or crushed oats in front of them constantly in hoppers and the nitrogenous portion of the ration is supplied by means of sour milk or buttermilk. Considerable care is taken that they have an abundant supply of green food which in the main is sprouted oats, but cabbage, rape and similar foods are used when available. Where no milk is available we suggest the use of fifteen percent of beef scrap in the mash for the heavy breeds and twenty percent for the lighter breeds. In such cases we would have to alter the rolled oat mash a little, using perhaps about forty percent of oats with about thirty percent of shorts, barley, corn or buckwheat meal" (W. R. Graham).

STORRS EXPERIMENT STATION RATION.

The laying ration as advocated by this institution is as follows: The scratch feed is composed of equal parts by weight of wheat and cracked corn, and the mash is made up of equal parts by weight of wheat bran, corn meal, ground oats, flour middlings, and a mixture of beef and fish scrap. The dry mash is constantly available to the birds, and the principal feed of scratch grains is given about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, although in winter a small amount of scratch feed is given in the morning in order to induce exercise. Grit, oyster shell, charcoal, and green stuff are also provided.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

GRAIN WASTED IN THRESHING.

Necessity for practical education of threshermen was brough out strikingly by results in Minnesota last year recording the normal waste of grain in threshing. Comprehensive tests, which included the work of the more than 6,500 machines in the Gopher State, showed that the average avoidable loss in threshing wheat was 4.69 bushels a day, worth approximately $9.64; while the avoidable loss in threshing oats was 9.1 bushels daily, worth then $.46. Some of the separators wasted as much as 50 bushels of wheat a day, worth, on the basis of the October market, $103. Twenty-five per cent. of all the machines tested in Minnesota showed an avoidable loss, due to othe machines being out of repair or improperly adjusted, as 15 bushels a day.—Canadian aFrm.

HOW CROPS SHOW FERTILIZER NEEDS.

Growing crops themselves, on soil in good condition, are pretty clear indicators of the plantfood need. For instance:

If the straw or stalk of grain or corn is short and poor, there is pretty clear indication of the need of more ammonia or nitrogen.

If the crops fail to ripen within the growing season, and the grain fills poorly, there is indication of lack of available phosphoric acid.

If the straw is weak and the grain is easily attacked by disease, and if the potatoes are small and the kernels of wheat, oats and barley are poorly filled, there is indication of a lack of potash.

Now, if the farmer has in mind the natural crop indications and a general knowledge of the characteristics of his soil types, he can determine with a fair degree of accuracy, what analysis of fertilizers will be likely to give profit on crops he intends to grow.

THE OUTLOOK.

Mr. Herbert Hoover estimates, according to "The Farmer's Sun," June 25th, that Europe, apart from Russia, will need to import 800,000,000 bushels of wheat and rye this year. Russia, once a large exporter, will certainly not be an exporter in 1919-20. With India importing instead of exporting, it looks as if all of Europe's bread imports will have to be supplied by the United States, Canada, Argentine and Australia. It is just possible that the American guaranteed minimum price of $2.00 at the farm for wheat, may be exceeded after all."

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warranted to give satisfaction. Price $1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Write for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

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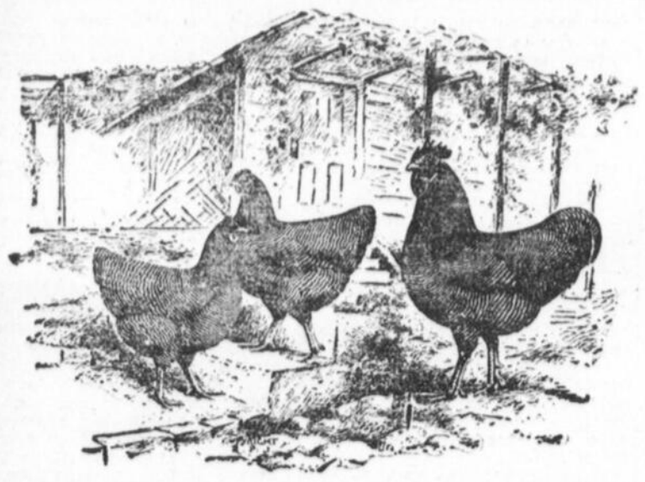
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POULTRY FOR PROFIT

SUGGESTIONS FOR INCREASING EGG PRODUCTION IN A TIME OF HIGH FEED PRICES.

Yellow Color as an Indication of Egg Production.

By J. E. DOUGHERTY.

Increased egg production per hen per year should offset increased cost of feed, and will decrease the cost of producing eggs. If feed should cost $3 per 100 lbs., and a laying hen should eat 72 lbs. of feed a year, it would take 77 eggs at an average price of 34 cents per dozen to pay her feed bill; whereas with feed costing $2 per 100 lbs., and eggs selling at an average annual price of 27 cents per dozen (average price in 1916), only 64 eggs would be required to pay the yearly feed cost per hen. Data recently compiled indicate that the cost of feed represents approximately 70 per cent. of the total expense per hen on a typical commercial poultry farm in California, where no feed but green stuff is grown. On this basis only 32 eggs would be required to pay all expenses per hen if feed cost $2 per 100 lbs., and eggs netted the producer an average annual price of 27 cents. With feed costing $3 per 100 lbs., and eggs netting 34 cents, however, 109 eggs must be laid per hen per year to meet all expenses.

It is evident that as feed prices rise, the average yearly egg yield of the flock must be increased materially if profitable returns are to continue. To secure this necessary increase in the production of the flock, immediate, continued, and rigid culling becomes imperative.

Although trapnesting and scientific breeding are much more reliable and far-reaching in results than any method or methods of judging the productive abilities of fowls by means of physical characteristics, such as conformation, color of shanks, etc., which are either readily visible or can be determined by handling, the latter means have been shown by careful and rather extended tests to be fairly accurate and therefore of material aid both in culling low producers, which do not lay enough to be profitable, and in indicating the better producers. The percentage of errors is sufficiently small to make the intelligent use of such observational methods of judging of considerable value in improving the average productiveness of both commercial and farm flocks of fowls used for the production of table eggs and from which the increased productive results possible by a more accurate culling out of the poor layers on the basis of trapnest records would not pay for the added expense of such trapnesting.

The culling out of the unprofitable layers will increase the average productiveness of the flock and lower the feed bill. The use of the better layers as breeding stock will aid in building up the laying qualities of the offspring, especially if the males out of high-producing females are mated to these better layers.

Constitution.

Constitution, vitality, and health are fundamental requirements for heavy egg production. Fowls with weak constitutions cannot be expected to lay well.

The constitutionally strong fowl should have a healthy, well-groomed appearance and clean-cut action. The head should be well proportioned, the beak short and blunt, eyes round, full and bright, comb of good normal size for the variety, well carried on head, of rather fine texture and with a rich red color. A long, thin beak, dull, snaky eye, pale anaemic comb, and spindle-legged, gangling body do not exist on the constitutionally vigorous fowl.

The kernel of the whole question of vigor is that the heavy laying fowl must be a well-built, hardy, active bird with sufficient stamina to withstand the strain of abundant egg production.

Yellow Color as an Indicator of Egg-Laying Ability.

In all yellow-legged varieties of fowls, the yellow coloring pigment in shanks, beak, ear-lobes and skin (especially noticeable at vent) appears to be drawn from the surface of the body as the number of eggs laid increases during each laying season. During the molting period in the fall, when fewest eggs are laid, the amount of yellow color pigment in shanks, etc., appears to increase and to reach a maximum at about the close of the molt; as egg-production increases during the following spring and summer those hens that lay the most eggs apparently draw more of the yellow pigment from the surface of the shanks, beak, etc., than do hens laying fewer eggs. Therefore, the comparative shades of yellowness of the shanks, beak, ear-lobes and skin around vent in different fowls would seem to be a fairly accurate indication, in late spring, during summer, and until the beginning of the molt, of the relative porductive abilities of the fowls in any one flock where they are all subject to the same feeding conditions. It is possible that the amounts fed (if any) of feed-stuffs, such as yellow corn, which contain considerable yellow pigment, might affect the rate of loss of yellow from shanks, beak, ear-lobes and vent of birds in different flocks. For this reason it would seem advisable to make yellow-color comparisons only of birds in the same flock or known to be fed the same or similar rations.

The following tables, which were compiled from observations made during the spring and summer of 1917 upon trapnested S. C. White Leghorns of different ages just as they would be found in a typical flock, show in detail how yellow-color observations compare with actual trapnest records. The trapnest records are for the year ending August 31, 1917, which represents about the normal laying year from molt to molt. While these tables indicate considerable inaccuracy in the color observations as compared with actual trapnest performance, especially as regards the medium and poor layers, the general trend of the results secured is such as to warrant a reasonable measure of dependence on such observations in culling and grading for egg production.

A study of table 1 would indicate that May is perhaps somewhat early and September a little late to secure best results from the use of yellow-color indications for culling. This is probably due to the fact that the fowls do not lay enough eggs before June to affect sufficiently the yellowness of their shanks, beak, and vent, and by September, many of the poorer layers whose production approaches the line of separation between the culls and the profit-earning hens, have already begun to slow down rapidly in their laying. The average production of the pale birds, however, is so uniformly high in the June, July and September observations as to show that the better layers may be picked out with considerable accuracy during these months.

Table 1.

Summary of all Shank Color Observations made during Summer of 1917.

Shade of Yellow.	No. of Hens.	Aver. Eggs per year.
Pale	1,161	156.1
Medium	282	139
Yellow	162	123.8

Table 2.

Summary of all Vent Color Observations made in Summer of 1917.

Shade of Yellow.	No. of Hens.	Aver. Eggs per year.
Pale	1,373	157.7
Medium	399	129.5
Yellow	169	129.1

Table 3.

Summary of all Beak Color Observations made in Summer of 1917.

Shade of Yellow.	No. of Hens.	Aver. Eggs per year.
Pale	761	160
Medium	200	145.5
Yellow	190	126.3

The data presented in these tables indicate that shank color and beak color are somewhat more reliable to use for summer culling and grading than vent color. This is perhaps due to the fact that the yellow pigment leaves and returns to the vent more rapidly than it does to shanks and beak. The Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station found that the average length of time required for a bird's vent to become yellow after it had stopped laying was fourteen days, whereas for shanks and beak a much longer time was necessary.

Table 4.

Summary of all Shank and Vent Color Observations made in Summer of 1917.

Shade of Yellow.	No. of Hens.	Aver. Eggs per year.
Pale	1,223	158.8
Medium	76	142.8
Yellow	92	138.6

Table 5.

Summary of all Shank and Beak Color Observations made in Summer of 1917.

Shade of Yellow.	No. of Hens.	Aver. Eggs per year.
Pale	1,051	159.8
Medium	135	133.4
Yellow	129	124.6

Table 6.

Summary of all Color Observations During Summer of 1917.

Shade of Yellow.	No. of Hens.	Aver. Eggs per year.
Pale	4,848	158.2
Medium	859	137.6
Yellow	690	128.4

Table 6 gives the summarized results secured by combining all observations included in tables 1 to 5. The average results thus secured further check the quite consistent trend of the previous tables in pointing out the utilitarian value of differences in the brightness of yellow color in shanks, beak, and vent of yellow-legged breeds of fowls as an aid in selecting high layers and in culling out poor layers.

Although the investigation reported here was carried on with S. C. White Leghorns, similar work done at other stations with Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, and Rhode Island Reds indicates that the results of this investigation will apply to any distinctly yellow-legged breed.

Summary.

Increased egg production will offset increased cost of feed.

Health and vigor are fundamental to high egg production.

A more efficient culling of the low-producing hens and the use of the better layers mated to males out of superior layers for breeding will build up the average productiveness of the flock.

The yellowness of vent, beak, and shanks of yellow-legged breeds is a fairly accurate guide to the laying abilities of different fowls in the same flock.

The amount of yellow coloring materials contained in the ration fed may affect the rate of change from yellow to paleness, and vice versa, in different flocks or even in different pens of fowls.

Yellow-color indications would seem to be of the most value during June, July, and August. Such indications should apply to all distinctly yellow-legged breeds.

AN OFFICIAL "RECORD OF PERFORMANCE" FOR POULTRY.

A review of the present and prospective egg and poultry situation points strongly to the fact that the economical production is going to be an increasingly important factor in meeting the competition of the world on the export market.

While the cost of unit production in the poultry business is affected by many conditions, it has been clearly evident for some time that no factor has a more potent bearing on cost than the productiveness of the individual bird. It requires a certain number of eggs to pay for the feed fed and labor expended. The number required varies according to the cost. Profitable production can only be obtained by having a safe margin of eggs over the equivalent of cost, the more eggs per bird the greater the remuneration.

Increased production both in the individual and in the flock has been shown to be largely a matter of breeding. The Record of Performance for poultry is a policy planned to give point, direction and encouragement to the breeding of poultry along lines of greatly increased individual and flock production.

The minimum record to permit a bird to qualify in the Record of Performance has been set at one hundred and fifty eggs in fifty-two consecutive weeks, and for qualification in the Advanced Record of Performance a minimum of two hundred and twenty-five eggs in fifty-two consecutive weeks. The weight and quality of the eggs during the month of April shall not be lower than that of the grade "Specials" in the Canadian standards.

Certificates will be issued for all birds qualifying in the Record of Performance. The birds that qualify shall also be identified by a sealed band and the numbered registered.

The Record of Performance for poultry is to be divided into two parts, "A" and "AA."

Record of Performance "A."

This is to consist of the inspection of trap-nested flocks on individual poultry plants and shall be similar in form to the Record of Performance for dairy cattle. It will be open to any breeder that wishes to enter his flock and will be under the supervision and inspection of officers of the Poultry Division of the Live Stock Branch.

Record of Performance "AA."

This will consist of the conducting of tests under Government supervision and on Government or neutral ground, for the purpose of obtaining an official record by actual trap-nest results.

This official test may be conducted by either Federal or Provincial Government or Colleges and may be secured by:

1. "Laying Tests."
2. "Laying Contests."

Record of Performance "AA" will be under the supervision and direction of officers of the Poultry Division of the Experimental Farms Branch.

Official Requirements of Entrants in Record of Performance "A."

All entries shall be made upon forms supplied by the Department and subject to departmental rules and regulations.

Applications for entry must be dated and mailed one month in advance of the date it is desired the record shall commence. For purposes of organizations during the present year 1919, applications will be received for individual birds to commence their records on the 1st of September, the 1st of October, the 1st of November and the 1st of December. There shall be an entry fee of one dollar ($1) for the first ten birds entered and five cents (cts.) for each additional bird.

Only pure bred stock of standard varieties and free from standard disqualifications may be entered. The minimum entry shall not be less than ten birds from any one flock. All stock entered shall be trap-nested during the period of the official test, which in no case will exceed fifty-two weeks. All equipment on inspected plants shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. Records shall be kept posted up to date at all times for the information of visiting inspectors. Only eggs actually found in trap-nests shall be counted.

Entrants shall use prescribed record forms. These shall consist of weekly house records and monthly or yearly book records. The weekly records shall be mailed regularly by the breeder to the department.

The fullest information shall be given to official inspectors, and any entrant who offers opposition renders his entry liable to cancellation.

Methods of Inspection.

All flocks will be placed under systematic, periodic, unannounced inspection. Official visits will be at irregular intervals; they may average once a month or more frequently as occasion demanded.

The general health, condition of the stock, current productiveness and the ordinary physical and visual tests of egg laying will be used by inspectors in checking the accuracy of the records.

Inspectors required for the Record of Performance will be chosen by special civil service examination.

In case of an inspector's decision being questioned by the owner of the flock, another examination by the inspector may be given or, at the option of the department, another inspector may be sent. In either case a second inspection by the same or another inspector will be considered final.

For further particulars in reference to Record of Performance "A" inquire of the Poultry Division of the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Ottawa.

Record of Performance "AA."

General Information.

Laying tests and laying contest both will be used as mediums to obtain the qualifications for entrance to the Record of Performance. The major portion of tests and contests will be conducted by the Experimental Farm upon its Central and Branch Farms, but Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Colleges also may conduct these.

Laying tests are distinguished from contests in that they are not competitive, but merely for the purposes of obtaining an official record of production. As low as three birds and up to five may be entered in a test. At present complete arrangements are made by the Dominion Experimental Farm to hold these tests at all of its farms throughout the Dominion.

The laying contests will be conducted this year as follows: World's Contest at Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, on the Branch Farms at: Charlottetown, P.E.I., Nappan, N.S., Cape Rouge, Que.; Brandon, Man., and Indian Head, Sask. All contests have ten birds to pen and start November 1st, continuing for fifty-two weeks.

Applications for both tests and contests on the Experimental Farms must be made before September 1st, but as the number which can be accommodated is limited, it is advisable to make application early. Entry blanks, rules and regulations, may be secured from the Poultry Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

All birds in tests or contests that qualify for Record of Performance or Advanced Record of Performance will receive the certificate of registration.

THE ANATOMY OF THE FOWL.

By Prof. W. Lochhead, Biology Department, Macdonald College.)

The anatomy of the fowl is a large subject to discuss, consequently attention will be given here to a few of the more important features only.

1.—The Covering.

The possession of feathers is the most distinctive feature of birds, and they serve for flight and for protection against radiation of heat from the body. Three kinds are present —the contour feathers and quills, the down feathers and the pin feathers.

2.—The Skeleton.

The skeleton or framework may be divided into the skull, the vertebral column, the ribs and breast bone, and the appendages. The vertebral column is again divided into the following regions — the cervical, thoracic, sacral and caudal. The peculiar features of this part of the skeletal structure are the freedom of movement of the cervical vertebrae, and the rigidity of the other regions brought about by the fusion of the vertebrae, except in a few of the last of the caudal. Moreover, the pelvic bones are fused not only with the sacral, but also with some of the adjacent thoracic and caudal vertebrae—an arrangement by which the whole weight of the body is transmitted to the hind limbs.

There are seven ribs, but only five articulate with the sternum or breast bone. The latter is a flat keeled bone and extends far back of the ribs, covering the under side of the breast and a large part of the abdomen. Its keel offers a large surface for the attachment of the breast muscles of flight. Moreover, the strain of the wing stroke is transmitted to the trunk through the strongly developed coracoid bones, which join firmly the front end of the sternum with the scapula or shoulder blade. The two clavicles form the wish-bone.

The bones of the wing and leg correspond to those of the fore-limb and hind-limb respectively of other higher animals, but there has been considerable fusion in the bones of the wrist and hand and of the ankle and foot.

A peculiarity of the bony structure of birds is its extreme lightness, due to the presence of large air cavities.

3.—The Muscles.

The more important meat forming muscles of the fowl are (1) the breast or pectoral muscles which move the wings. They lie along the keel of the breast bone and end in tendons which are attached to the humerus or arm bone; (2) the wing muscles which move the various parts of the wing, well developed about the humerus; (3) the leg muscles which move the various parts of the leg, well developed about the femur; and (4) the abdominal muscles, which are poorly developed.

4.—Internal Organs.

The main peculiarities of the internal organs are the presence of a capacious crop and a thick-walled gizzard; a number of air-sacs in various parts of the body which receive the air from the lungs; the syrinx, a sound producing organ at the lower end of the wind-pipe; the absence of a diaphragm; the absence of the right ovary and oviduct in the female, and the cloaca into which the rectum, ureters and genital ducts open. The lungs are incapable of much movement, being moulded into the dorsal body wall. The kidneys are three-lobed elongated organs lying close against the body wall of the sacrum. The ovary and testes lie along the front lobe of the kidneys, and the oviduct and sperm ducts run backward alongside of the ureters to the cloaca.

It is a fact worthy of note that both nitrate of soda and acid phosphate may exert an appreciable, though indirect, influence in liberating potash from insoluble soil compounds—more especially in clay and clay loam soils.



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LICE CONTROL.

One finds in literature on lice control many methods recommended. The most effective method tried for body lice was the application of a dilution of either mercurial ointment or blue ointment. Mercurial ointment contains fifty percent of metallic mercury. Blue ointment is a mixture consisting of sixty-seven percent of mercurial ointment and of thirty-three percent of vaseline and, therefore, contains thirty-three and one-third percent of mercury. Mercurial ointment costs one dollar and a half per pound while blue ointment costs one dollar and a quarter, so that the former is cheaper considering the amount of mercury present. The mercury is the most important ingredient as it is most active in killing the lice, although vaseline and lard have some merit.

In our experiments these ointments were tried in various strengths and were applied in varying amounts to different regions of the body. One hundred and four chickens were treated in the laboratory where they could be under close observation and many fowls of all ages were used out-of-doors. The normal strength of blue ointment was found to be very effective and even a dilution of this proved satisfactory but the effectiveness decreases with the amount of mercury present. The cheapest method is to buy mercurial ointment and mix it with vaseline at home using one part of the ointment to one or two parts of vaseline. Place these ingredients on a pane of glass and work them together with a case knife. Be sure that the mixing is thoroughly done so that a smooth ointment is obtained. Place in a receptacle and be sure to label. An ounce is sufficient to treat about seventy-five hens.

On chickens the most vunerable point of attack proved to be on the body under the wings while an application around the vent or anus was also effective. Ointment placed on the head was not as efficient. The best region for application on older stock is just beneath the vent. The method of application is to take an amount about the size of a pea on the finger, and after parting the feathers rub it on the flesh just below the vent. This will not cover a large area but it is not necessary to do so. This method has been proved successful by repeated tests and has many advantages over other methods. It is often impossible to find a single louse on birds thus treated. The ointment remains effective for a considerable time so that lice hatching from eggs laid before the treatment are also killed. In other words, one application will keep the hen practically free from these lice for several months. This method of control is simple, cheap, and efficient. If one wanted to be doubly sure of results one could apply the ointmenth to two or more regions or could repeat the application. Ordinarily these precautions are not necessary.

In spite of the care taknn to apply the ointment only on the flesh some of the feathers also will be smeared. These will present a soiled appearance due partly to the ointment and partly to the dirt and dust that stick to the greasy feathers. Fowls that must be kept clean for exhibition or show purposes can be treated for lice by dusting.

Mercurial ointment sometimes causes a slight burning, shown by a reddening of the skin which happens more commonly on young chickens. It is thought by some that this is brought about by the bird becoming wet after the treatment. We have never had any serious nor permanent effects from this burning.

A large share of the time used in treating hens for lice is spent in catching the birds. This may be reduced and much trouble saved if the application is made at night after the hens have gone to roost.

It does not seem possible that a small amount of mercurial ointment applied to a restricted region of a bird's body will free it from body lice but the results are certainly above expectation. A hen thus treated was kept in a glass case where close observation was possible. Many dead lice dropped to the floor of the case while only three live ones were seen to leave the bird. The ointment evidently kills the lice on the bird and also those that hatch soon after the application. Fowls show a great reduction in infestation on the day after treatment and in a few days are free. No doubt those eggs that happen to be covered with the ointment are killed but, of course, not all are touched so we have young hatching out for several days even after the adults have disappeared. The common body lice roam about over the body of the host. It is commonly believed by some that they must go regularly to the vent of the fowl for moisture. If this is so then the best place for the application is around the vent, but experiments with chickens show that the most effective point of attack with them is under the wings on the body. Even treatment of the head brings about a great reduction in the number of lice. Thus it would seem that the lice move about promiscuously over the body of the fowl, frequenting some regions more often than others. When they are unfortunate enough to travel to the region treated they are killed or driven away by the ointment.

One of the oldest and most common methods advised for treating lousy birds is that of dusting. In our experiments this method has proved unsatisfactory. Its effect is only temporary, not all of the lice nor the eggs are killed so that the process must be repeated once or twice to be at all effective.

Dipping the fowls in an insecticide is another method sometimes recommended. We do not believe this method necessary nor advisable.

When poultry is infested with the head louse a slightly different line of treatment is necessary.

Blue ointment, lard and vaseline, applied to the head, have been found to be more or less effective. Lard used liberally is perhaps the best remedy, taking into consideration cheapness, safety, availability and effectiveness. It has been our experience in most cases that a second application should be made in less than two weeks after the first. Perhaps the reason why the head louse responds more slowly to treatment is because it moves about less.

One of the commonest mixtures prescribed for lice on the heads of chickens is composed of sulphur and lard. This is a dangerous mixture to use on poultry.

J. A. MANTER.

FARMERS' SALES AND WANTS

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-the-order rate of one cent a word per insertion, twenty-five cents being the minimum amount of an order for a single insertion, and forty cents the minimum amount for orders of more than one insertion. SIX consecutive prepaid insertions will be given for the price of FOUR (minimum rate seventy-five cents) a number or a single letter to be 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.

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Very fine registered Dorset Lambs for sale. Address JOS. L. DIONNE, St. Pascal, Kamouraska, Que. 27 6

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Okanagan Valley, British Columbia, fruit, dairy and mixed farm lands in any size tracts from ten acres upwards. Prices very low, easy terms. Most productive, as well as mildest and most healthful valley in Canada. For particulars write W. CURTIS HITCHENER, Gadsby, Alta. 27 6

One Hundred Acre Farm; also, wood lot for sale. WALTER CARLEY, R. R. 3, Merrickville, Ont. 28 12

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Parts for any kind of gasoline lighting systems and lamps, such as mantles, globes, generators, etc., etc. Address: THE CAPITAL GASOLINE LIGHT CO., 193 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. 31 6

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WHEN "BEAR CAT" WENT DRY

BY CHARLES NEVILLE BUCK

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CHAPTER XV.—Continued.

The stark and shapeless ramparts of the hills became to his disordered senses hordes of crowding Titans, pressing in ponderously to smother and bury him. He felt that he must fend them off; hold back from crushing and fatal assault the very mountains and the pitchiness of death—for a while yet — until his task was finished.

Above all he must think. No man could defeat death, but, for a sufficient cause and with dauntless temper of resolution, a man might postpone it. He must win Blossom's battle before he fell. He swayed drunkenly in his saddle and gasped in his effort to breathe as a hooked fish gasps, out of water.

It seemed that on his breast lay all the massiveness of the rock-built ranges and at his reason licked fiery tongues of lunacy so that he had constant need to remind himself of his mission.

There was some task that he had set out to accomplish—but it wavered into shadowy vagueness. There were scores of mountains to be pushed back and a heavy, sagging thing which he carried in his arms, to be delivered somewhere—before it was too late.

His mind wandered and his lips chattered crazy, fever-born things, but to his burden he clung, with a grim survival of instinctive purpose. Sometimes an inarticulate and stifled sound came stertorously from the swollen lips of the weltering body that sagged across the horse's withers—but that was all, and it failed to recall the custodian from the nightmare shades of delirium.

But the night was keenly edged with frost and as the plodding mount splashed across shallow fords its hooves broke through a thin rime of ice. That same cold touch laid its restoring influence on Turner Stacy's pounding temples. His eyes saw and recognized the setting of the evening star—and something lucid came back to him. To him the evening star meant Blossom. He remembered now. He was taking a bridegroom to the woman he loved—and the bridegroom must be delivered alive.

Jerking himself painfully up in his saddle, he bent his head. "Air ye alive?" he demanded fiercely, but there was no response. He shifted his burden a little and held his ear close. The lips were still breathing, though with broken fittulness.

His fever would return, Bear Cat told himself, in intermittent waves, and he must utilize to the full the available periods of reason. Henderson would bleed to death unless his wounds were promptly staunched. Liquor must be forced down his throat if he were to last to Brother Fulkerson's house with life enough to say "I will."

Since the dawn when Bear Cat had given his pledge to Blossom he had always carried a flask in his pocket. He had done so in order that his fight should be one without any sort of evasion of issues: in order that the thirst should be met squarely and that whenever or wherever it attacked him he would have to face and conquer it with the knowledge that drink was at hand.

Now he felt for that flask and found that in the melee it had been shattered.

Rough and almost perpendicular leagues intervened between here and Brother Fulkerson's and there must immediately be some administration of first aid. The instinct of second nature came to Bear Cat's aid as he groped for his bearings.

Over this hill, a half mile through the 'roughs," unless it had been moved of late, lay Dog Tate's blockade still. Slipping back of his saddle, onto the flanks of his mount, Turner lowered Henderson until he hung limp after the fashion of a meal-sack between cantle and pommel. He himself slid experimentally to the ground, supporting himself against the horse while he tested his legs. He could still stand—but could he carry a man as heavy as himself?

"A man kin do whatsoever he's obleeged ter do," he grimly told himself. "This hyar's a task I'm plumb decreed ter finish."

The fever had temporarily subsided. His brain felt preternaturally clarified by the contrast, but the hinges of his knees seemed frail and collapsible.

He hitched the horse, and hefting the insensible man in his arms, staggered blindly into the timber.

Dog's place was hedged about with the discouragement of thickets as arduous as a "cheval de frise," but Bear Cat's feet groped along the blind path with a surety that survived from a life of wood-craft. Once he fell, sprawling, and it was a little while before he could conquer the nausea of pain sufficiently to rise, gather up his weighty burden, and stumble on again.

"I'll hev abundant time ter lay down an' die ter-morrow," he growled between the clamped jaws that were unconsciously biting the blood out of his tongue. "But I've got ter endure a spell yit—I hain't quite finished my job."

At last he lifted his voice and called guardedly out of the thickets. "This is Bear Cat Stacy—I'm bad wounded an' I seeks succor!"

There was no reply, but shortly he defined a shadow stealing cautiously toward him and Dog Tate stood close, peering through the sooty dark with amazement welling in his eyes.

The gorge which Dog had chosen for his nefarious enterprise was a "master shut-in" between beetling walls of rock, fairly secure against discovery and now both the moonshiner and his sentinel brought their lanterns for an inquiry into this unexpected visit.

At first mute astonishment held them. These two figures were bruised, torn and blood-stained, almost beyond semblance to humanity. In the yellow circlet of flare that the lantern bit out of the darkness, they seemed gory reminders of a slaughter-house. But much of the blood that besmeared Bear Cat Stacy had come from his weltering burden.

"I hain't got overly much time fer speech, Dog," gasped Turner between labored breaths. "We've got ter make Brother Fulkerson's afore we gives out. . . . Strip this man an' bind up his hurts es well es ye kin. . . Git him licker, too!"

They staunched Henderson's graver wounds with a rough but not undeft speed, and when they had forced white liquor between his lips the faltering heart began to beat with less tenuous hold on the frayed fringes of life.

"Ef he lives ter git thar hit's a God's miracle," commented Dog. He passed the whiskey to Bear Cat, who thrust it ungraciously back as he repeated, with dogged reiteration. "He's got ter last twell mornin'. He's got ter."

When the prostrate figure stirred with a flicker of returning consciousness Turner's eyes became abruptly keen and his words ran swiftly into a current of decisiveness:

"Dog, yore maw war a Stacy—an' yore paw was kilt from ther la'rel. I reckon ye suspicions who caused his death?"

A baleful light glimmered instantly into the moonshiner's pupils; the light of a long-fostered and bitter hate. His answer was breathed rather than spoken.

"I reckon Kinnard Towers hired him killed. . . . I was a kid when he died, but my mammy give me his handkerchief, dipped in his blood. . . an' I tuck my oath then." He paused a moment and went on more soberly: "I've done held my hand. . . because of ther truce. . . but hain't nowise forgetful. . . an' some day——"

Bear Cat leaned forward and laid an interrupting hand on the shoulder of the speaker, to find it trembling.

"Hearken, Dog," he said. "Mebby yore time will come sooner then ye reckoned. I wants thet afore sun-up ter-morrow word should go ter every Stacy in these-hyar hills, thet I've done sent out my call, an' thet they shell be ready ter ans-er hit—full-armed. I wants thet ye shall summon all sich as ye hev ther power ter reach, ter meet fer counsel at my dwelin'-house ter-morrow mornin' . . . an' now I wants ter hev private speech with this-hyar man—" he jerked his head toward Henderson—"afore he gits past talkin'."

With a nod of comprehension the moonshiner and his helper slipped out of sight in the shadows, and kneeling at Jerry's side, Bear Cat again raised a cup of white whiskey to his lips.

The odor of the stuff stole seductively into his own nostrils, but he raised his eyes and saw again the evening star, not rising but setting.

"Blossom's star!" he groaned, then added, "Ye don't delight in me none, little gal! Thar hain't but one thing left thet I kin do fer ye—an' I aims ter see hit through."

With insupportable impatience he bent, waiting for a steadier light of consciousness to dawn in that other face. Every atom of his own will was focused and concentrated in the effort to compel a response of sensibility. Finally Henderson's eyes opened and the wounded man saw close to him a face so fiercely fixed that slowly, under its tense insistence, fragments of remembrance came driftingly and disjointedly back to him.

"Kin ye hear me?" demanded Bear Cat Stacy with an implacably ringing voice. "Does ye, understand me?" And the other's head moved faintly—almost imperceptibly.

"Then mark me clost because I reckon both of us hes got ter stand afore many hours facin' Almighty God—an' hit don't profit us none ter mince words."

Through the haze of a brain still fogged and reeling, Henderson became aware of a hatred so bitter that it dwarfed into petulance that of the murder horde at the Quarterhouse.

"Ye come hyar. . . . an' we tuck ye in." The tone rose from feebleness to an iron steadiness as it continued. "When I come inter ther Quarterhouse I 'lowed ye'd done turned traitor an' joined Kinnard Towers. . . . but since they sought ter kill ye, mayhap I war misguided. . . . Thet don't make no differenee, now, nohow." He paused and struggled for breath.

"Ye tuck Blossom away from me. . . ye made her love ye because she hadn't never knowed. . . . an eddiated man afore. . . . All my days an' nights I'd dreamed of her. . . . Ter make her happy, I'd gladly hev laid down my life. . . but I war jest a rough mounting man. . . an' then she seed you."

Henderson's lips moved in a futile effort as Bear Cat halted, gasping. His hand wavered in a weak gesture of protest—as against an unjust charge. But Bear Cat's voice leaped suddenly. "Don't stop me! Thar hain't much time left! You an' me needs ter go ter God's jedgment seat with our jobs finished. . . . I don't censure Blossom none. . . hit war es rightful thet she should want a real life. . . es fer ther flowers ter want sunshine. . . . But you! Ye stole her love—an' then abandoned her."

Henderson's eyes were eloquent with a denial—but the darkness hid it—and his lips refused utterance, while the other talked on, feebleness muting the accusing voice to a lower timbre.

"She warn't good enough ter you—her thet war too good fer any man! But perchance ye may be wiser dyin' then livin'." The weak utterance mounted into inexorable command.

"Now ye're a-goin' ter make good afore ye dies. . . . She trusted ye. . . and—" Turner broke suddenly into a deep sob of agony. "I don't know how fur ye taxed her trust. . . . but I knows she told me she had full faith in ye, an' faith like thet don't stop ter reckon up costs. Now she's sickenin' away—an' thet trust is broke. . . an' I reckon her heart's broke, too."

Henderson moistened his lips and with a supreme effort succeeded in whispering almost inaudibly, "That's a lie."

"A lie is hit? She gave ye her lips," went on the burning indictment. "An' in these hills when a woman like Blossom gives her lips ter a man she gives him her soul ter keep. . . . Ye're a mountain man yoreself. . . ye knows full well what mountain folks holds. . . . Ye hain't got no excuse of ign'ance ter hide behind. Ye knows thet withouten ye weds her, folks will tell lies an' she won't never be able ter hold up her head—ner smile again."

"Stacy—" Henderson had rallied a little now, but he sagged back and at first got no further than the name. With another struggle, he added.

"I. . . I'm dying——"

"Mebby so, I hopes ye air. . . but fust ye're a-goin' over thar with me. . . an', because she'll be happier ef she thinks ye come of yore own free will. . . . I hain't a-goin' ter tell her. . . thet I dragged ye thar. . . like a sheep-killin' dog. . . . . Ye're a-goin' ter let her think that her hero has done come back ter her. . . deespite death hitself."

"But—but——"

The young mountaineer broke out with something half sob and half muffled roar.

"Thar hain't no but! I'm telin' ye what ye air a-goin' ter do! With God's aid I aims ter keep ye alive thet long . . . an' after thet—I hain't takin' no heed what comes ter pass."

"Was. . . that. . . why you . . . saved me?" The words were barely audible.

"What else would hit be? Did ye reckon hit war love for ther man thet hed done stole everything I counted dear—ther traitor thet betrayed my roof-tree? Did ye 'low thet hit war fer yore own sake I war openin' up ther war ergin, deespite ther fact that I knows hit'll make these hills run red with ther blood of my kith an' kin?"

Abruptly Bear Cat came to his feet and shouted into the darkness. Henderson saw two figures detach themselves from the inky void and come forward.

Then as they lifted him he swooned with pain.

CHAPTER XVI.

Dog Tate had left his mash kettle unguarded that night, putting clan loyalty above individual interest as he hastened off to stir into action the dwellers of the Stacy cabins, and to dispatch other night-riders upon the same mission. But he sent Joe Sanders, his assistant, to convoy the wounded men along their road. They went at a labored and snail-like pace, Sanders walking on one side of the horse, supporting the swooning figure it bore, while Turner Stacy trudged at the other saddle skirt. Sometimes Bear Cat plodded on with fair erectness, setting his teeth against weariness and pain, but at other times the intermittent waves of fever rose scaldingly until, in a blind fog, he dragged shuffling feet, clinging grimly the while to pommel and stirrup-leather as his head sagged forward between his shoulders. Sometimes, too, he mumbled incomprehensible things in a voice that was weirdly unnatural. From time to time there was a halt to make sure that the life spark still flickered, though tenuously and gutteringly, in the breast of the inert thing lashed to the saddle.

When they had been on the road for three hours Bear Cat and Sanders, by a common impulse, strained their ears through what had been silence, except for the wail of the high-riding breeze among the pine crests.

Now faint, and far away, hardly more than a hint of sound, they could hear something else, and it lifted Turner out of his reek of nightmare and semi-delirium so that his eyes cleared and his head came up. It was as though a bugle had sounded a note of martial encouragement through the mists of despair.

Joe Sanders spoke shortly, half to his companion and half to himself.

"Hit kinderly seems like Dog Tate's rousin' em up. I reckon ther war's on now all right."

* * * *

Blossom had been sitting until late that evening with her hands lying listlessly in her lap and her eyes starkingly fixed on the blaze of her hearth. Their amber pools were darkened with jaded misery and her cheeks were pale. Their graciousness of youthful curve had been somewhat flattened, as her whole life had been flattened. Only her hair, awakened into halo-brightness by the blaze of the logs, spoke of that old vividness of color that had been a sort of delicate gorgeousness and even that nimbus had the suggestion of the glow about the head of a saint who has achieved sanctity through suffering.

"He swore he aimed ter come back ter me right soon," she repeated to herself. "I wouldn't have him imperil himself—but he must have writ me a letter." Her instinct told her what had happened with a fulness of realization from which there was no escape. It was only because she had pretended her Cinderella dream to be a fact, that she had not all along recognized it for an impossible fairy tale. The Jerry Henderson who had promised her marriage was only a temporary Jerry: a man swept off his feet by the stress and freshet of crisis. The mountain blood in his veins had welled up to flood tide and swept away the dams of his superimposed cultivation. He had relapsed into her life—for a little while—just as his ardent tongue had relapsed into her uncouth vernacular.

Now the more permanent Jerry, awakened by his return to city conditions, was standing aloof, regarding that experience with self-contemptuous regret: thinking of it as a lapse into savagery. It had been an impetuous thing of the flesh to which his mind denied permanent sanction. The dream was over now—but she could not forget it.

Her fingers twisted themselves tightly together and she rose and leaned wearily against the mantel-shelf. As her eyes, clouded with misery, travelled about the tidy room, its every note spoke of Bear Cat Stacy. He had fashioned, for her comfort, all the furnishings that made it a place different from the rooms of other mountain cabins.

On the Pelion of her own misery she heaped the Ossa of self-condemnation. She saw again the stricken look in Turner's eyes as he had set out for Virginia after hearing the news that had cut the foundation from under all his own life-dream. She remembered, too, the gentleness with which, placing thought of her above self, he had made his renunciation.

"Oh, God," she murmured, "why air hit thet we kain't love best of all ther folks thet loves us most? Turney would hev walked through ther Valley of Death fer me—an' I've got ter break my heart fer a man thet don't hold me good enough ter wed."

Yet even now she was making excuses for the lover who had neither come nor written. The first bond between Turner and herself had been their common revolt against a life of squalid ignorance and emptiness. That revolt had carried them into the no-man's land of discontent without bringing them to the other side: the line of real attainment upon which Jerry stood secure.

Her father came once to the door, but did not enter it. His bearded face was more soberly patriarchal than ever. He had long struggled against violence in his efforts to shepherd a wild and turbulent flock. He had pleaded for the Christ-law of forgiven sins, but in his veins ran the unforgetting blood of warring generations. There had been times of late when he had felt that he would need God's help and restraint should he ever meet the man who had broken his daughter's heart.

"I reckon thar hain't sca'cely nothin' I kin say ter console her," he mused as he turned away from the door.

At length when the fire had burned low Blossom went to bed and lay wide-eyed for other hours.

Through the harping wind in the evergreens sometimes came the high, wild note of southward-winging flucks and geese—refugees from winter. Henceforth her life was all to be winter. Neither the freshly green and tuneful things of springtime nor the gorgeousness and fragrance of autumn could amend or temper its lethargy.

She had tossed until nearly dawn, and the house lay deadly quiet. If sleep came near her it was only to veer away again for each sputter of a dying ember brought her, with a start, into tenser wakefulness.

Then came another sound, and her nervous little body tightened into the dismay of panic. Unmoving, holding her breath between pressed lips, she strained her ears. There was no mistake—she had heard it again.

It was a wild note riding the wind, and now for the first time it became more than a legend in her experience. From babyhood she had heard of this night noise, long silenced by the truce, and had trembled at its portentousness. She had from childhood heard her father thank God that men were no more roused by it from their sleep: that it was one accursed thing which belonged to the past. Now it had found resurrection!

As she lay listening it sounded once more, nearer than before, a shout suggestive of a wild-cat's wail that quavered and rose and dwindled and rose again. That clan-signal of the Stacys along the ridges meant war—open and unmitigated war.

It was not merely a demonstration of inimical feeling but a definite summons. The man of that blood who heard it needed no particulars. He had his orders. Straightway he must arm and rally.

From her father's room came a deeply anguished groan and the muttering of a prayer. He, too, had been awakened and realized that the "war" had broken out afresh.

It was useless to try to sleep now. Blossom rose and threw fresh fagots on the fire. She dressed and sat with her fingers twisting and her lips trembling.

Once she stifled a scream at the rush of hoof-beats and the scatter of gravel along the road, but the commotion went by in hot haste and silence closed down again.

Eventually an abrupt shout sounded imperatively from just beyond the door—a voice which Blossom did not recognize, and as she came to her feet she heard her father's stern challenge. "Who's out thar?"

"Hit's Joe Sanders—an' I'm in haste!"

Despite the urgency of word and tone the preacher hesitated to demand:

"What business brings ye hyar in ther dead of nighttime?"

"I've got Bear Cat Stacy an' Mr. Henderson. They're both sore wounded. Fod God's sake hasten!"

With a swiftness of motion that outstripped her father's, Blossom flung herself forward and with feverish fingers was sliding the bar from its sockets.

But while the preacher stood waiting, his lips drew themselves into an unbending line and his shaggy brows lowered. Inwardly he was praying: "Almighty God, I beseeches. Yer ter strengthen me in this hour ter fergive mine enemies—fer Thou knowest thar's murder in my heart!"

As the girl threw the door wide, she saw what seemed to be three figures locked in a close embrace.

The trio lurched rather than stepped into the lighted area, and shrinking back horrified, Blossom saw Brother Fulkerson close his house, his face marked, as she had never before seen it, with a grim unwelcome.

Sanders carried in his arms a figure whose limbs fell in grotesque inertia. Its clothing was torn by briars and bullets; matted with mire and blood. Its face was half hidden by a rough bandage made from Jerry's own handkerchief, upon which the stains had turned from red to dull brown, except at the spots where the crimson had been renewed by an unstaunched trickle.

Bear Cat stumbled across the threshold unaided, but as he halted, blinking at the light, he reeled drunkenly and propped his dishevelled body against the wall. That was for a moment only and at its end he drew himself into something nearer uprightness and swept his hand across his brow. He had not carried the matter this far to fail at the finish.

"Lay thet man on a bed," he panted with fierce earnestness. "Thar hain't no time ter waste. . . hes' nigh death. . . an' he's come hyar ter be wedded."

Brother Fulkerson answered in a voice of bewilderment, tinged, too, with protest.

"Thar hain't sca'cely no life in him. Hit's too late fer marryin'."

(To be Continued.)

Mrs. Casey (with newspaper)—'They got Pat Murphy's name in the death notices instead of his brother Mike.'

Casey—'Ye don't say! It's a nice fix Pat would be in if he was wan o' thim that belave all they read in the papers.'—'Hour Glass.'

LITERARY REVIEW

THE IVORY TRAIL.*

From Zanzibar to Mombasa and far away into the very wildest part of East Africa they followed "The Ivory Trail." And it was a trail which might prove to be well worth following, since at the end of it they hoped to find fabulous wealth — the great store of ivory said to have been hidden by the ancient slave trader, Tippoo Tib. Only one man knew the truth about that ivory, and he refused to reveal the secret, and even denied that he knew it. Nevertheless, four men set off to look for the ivory treasure, to look for "ivory that nobody can prove really exists, said to be hidden somewhere in a tract of half-explored country more than a thousand miles each way—and the German Government and half the criminals in Africa already on our idiot heels"; so one of them described the venture. For all this happened in the days before the war, when Leopold was King in Belgium, and the Germans were ruling part of East Africa by truly Teutonic methods, which caused the wretched natives to "escape by the hundreds northward in the hope of living under British Government." Part of the country which the narrator—the story is told in the first person—and his friends were obliged to cross lay literally cowering beneath the lash of the German rule, a rule of which the book gives a vivid, detailed, and entirely convincing picture.

The story opens at Zanzibar, where the four friends are being held in quarantine. There they first hear of the ivory and resolve to go in search of it. But their purpose is suspected, and this at once brings them in conflict with German officials, with the very dangerous and very clever Lady Isobel Saffren Waldon, and with George Coutless, a Greek by birth, naturalized both in England and the United States, a citizen of three countries and a disgrace to all of them, yet at the same time a most picturesque and courageous ruffian. The German Government wanted that ivory very badly; they were preaching Pan Islamism to the natives with the utmost vigor, telling them that the Germans were the only true priests of Islam and would soon have all Africa under their sway, and in short doing all they could to prepare for the coming of "Der Tag," but they were somewhat short of money. And a certain emissary of theirs, one Professor Schillingschen, who was both a scientist and a spy, made a good deal of trouble for the friends, English and American, whose fortunes the tale relates. But the ever-active and profound German stupidity, the German dependence on brute force and the fear brute force evoke, made Schillingschen, like his employers and his underlings, blind to certain things. And one of those things to which they were blind proved all-important when it caused an exslave to put "his secret—all he had on earth to bargain with for those he loved—in the balance on the promise of an Englishman."

"The Ivory Trail" is an entertaining and often thrilling adventure story, with plenty of incident, several admirably portayed characters, and a number of extrbemely narrow but entirely plausible escapes from sudden and violent death, told with spirit and skill. Long as the novel is, it does not drag. Moreover, while keeping the reader interested and entertained, it shows him a carefully drawn picture of life and travel and government in Africa as they were before the war. We must admit a personal preference for Mr. Mundy's Indian stories, but every one who likes adventure and high courage and determination proved in the face of apparently insurmountable obstacles will do well to accompany Fred Oakes, and Will Yerkes, the American, and Lord Montdidier, and the unnamed narrator of it all along "The Ivory Trail."

*"The Ivory Trail." By Talbot Mundy. Illustrated. Bobbs-Merrill Company.

THE SINGING TREE.

(By Clinton Scollard, in the "Sun," New York.)

There is a stately tree that stands
Amidst the sloping pasture lands
Where dewlapped cattle stray and browse;
When day unfolds or night expands
There runs a music through its boughs.

When up the northern skies are rolled
The pale auroras, fold on fold,
Like banners limned with strange device,
It chants the sagas of the cold,
The crystal lyrics of the ice.

When swallows come on soaring wing,
And tanagers and bluebirds bring
Omens of violet and rose,
It flings the flute note of the spring
Down every wandering wind that blows.

When softlier slip the shrunken streams,
And sultrily the bee balm gleams,
And no harsh voice the twilight mars,
It breathes the summer's poppied dreams
Unto the leaning, listening stars.

And when along each woodland lane
There is the driven drift of rain,
And fall of frosted leaves and sere,
It sounds the autumn's plaintive strain,
The requiem of the fading year.

Through all the shifting seasons long,
Now sad or sweet, now low or strong,
It lifts its ceaseless melody;
It seems the very soul of Song,
And so I love the Singing Tree!

ABOUT CHEESE.

(The "Spectator," London.)

Two American experts describe in this interesting book both the scientific and practical sides of cheese-making. Many people will be glad to know how, for example, Cheddar, Edam, and Gruyere cheeses are made. It is consoling to learn that some familiar cheeses still have a right to their names. Camembert cheese is being made in America, but Roquefort, made from sheep's milk, is the monopoly of that place in Southern France, largely because the natural caves near Roquefort provide the exact temperature and humidity required for the ripening of the cheese. Gorgonzola cheese, again, is almost all made by the Milanese, though Denmark produces a little; the cheeses are taken to the cool Alpine valleys where they ripen. Stilton is still an exclusive English product, because "the dairy sections of England are much more humid than those of America, and there are less violent changes in temperatures"—a remark which is not true of our past spring. Cheese-making, for the finer kinds, is a long and complex business; the best Parmesan, it seems, has to ripen for three or four years. The authors admit that inherited skill, which cannot be reduced to a formula, still plays a part in the industry. They devote a chapter to "Cheese in the Household," quoting the authority of the American Department of Agriculture for the statement that a pound of American Cheddar cheese contains as much protein as 1.57 pounds of sirloin steak or 1.81 pounss of fresh ham, and supplies as much energy as 1.38 pounds of sirloin or 1.29 pounds of fresh ham. The figures will tantalize British readers, who for many months past have found cheese far scarcer than meat.

* "The Book of Cheese." By C. Thom and W. W. Fisk. (Macmillan, 8s. net.)

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

As the general literary organ for Queen's University, the Queen's Quarterly Magazine, is devoted to science and literature, and to the setting forth along these lines, of the leading thought and talent of the day. In the July, August, September issue, such matters as the newest ideas in education, the influence of the war upon our national poetry, with other subjects of permanent or passing interest are ably discussed.

"Queen's Quarterly." Price, single copy 30 cents, per annum. $1.00. Queen's narterly Publishing Committee, Kingston, Canada.

THE NEW-CANADIAN AT SCHOOL.*

A careful study of Canada's educational problems and a realization of the difficulties arising out of the difference of language, religion and customs of our foreign population has led to the writing of Mr. J. T. M. Anderson's book, "The Education of the New-Canadian." Mr. Anderson, in his position as school inspector of Yorkton, Saskatchewan, has had good opportunity to observe the working out of the various school systems in vogue in Western Canada. As the author explains, it is chiefly among the young foreigners that education in Canadian ways, language and ideals can hope to make great headway. Although deploring the ease with which many foreigners utterly ignorant of the duties and responsibilities of a Canadian citizen obtain the rights of citizenship, he realizes that older persons cannot be expected to shake off altogether the language, habits or allegiance of their youth.

For a proper appreciation of the educational necessities of the foreigners, the author considers that some knowledge of the life-history of our principal immigrant races, is necessary. From his brief description it may be gathered that the Scandinavians—Danes, Swedes, Norwegians and Icelanders (particularly the Icelanders, are our best colonists. These come from countries where education is much regarded. They are naturally religious peoples, and practically all Protestant. More backward in every way are the Poles, Ruthenians, Galicians and other Slavic immigrants. They are of peasant class and very ignorant. The people, however, who, owing to their peculiar religious belief, present perhaps the hardest educational problem, are the Mennonites. The majority of Mennonites in Canada come from German Mennonite colonies in Southern Russia. It is their idea to live a more or less secluded life apart from what they evidently consider a sinful world. They desire to conduct their own schools, and apparently the government in that and other matters, has hitherto allowed them special privileges. Unfortunately the Mennonites have little or no idea how to fulfil the demands of education; indeed, it has come to a pass where, in justice to the community, either state schools must be established among the Mennonites, or the present schools must be raised to a proper standard.

Investigating general school conditions among all settlers, Mr. Anderson finds that the greatest requirement in schools where the foreign population preponderates, is the proper teaching of the English language; while the chief obstacle to this teaching lies in the racial and religious prejudice of the illiterate foreigners themselves. Seemingly this prejudice is fostered by their leaders who wish, for their own ends, to keep the people in ignorance as long as possible. The author advises the state school rather than the parochial. Contrasting the two, it is seen that in almost every case the students educated in the public schools show higher grade of scholarship, while in the parochial schools the text-books used are often unsuitable, the sanitary arrangements are for the most part poor, and there is lack of proper school inspection.

In both schools the scarcity of qualified teachers is a great handicap, especially where the foreign teacher (teaching on a "permit") is employed to teach the foreign children of his own nationality. He is usually incapable of imparting English or any language but his own to his pupils, and the effect of his teaching is narrowing in the extreme. Mr. Anderson believes it of the utmost importance to the proper assimilation of the races, that teachers of one nationality should be sent to work, not among their own, but among the children of other nationalities He advocates the increased establishment of night-schools and normal schools for adult foreigners and prospective teachers.

In "The Education of the New-Canadian" it is the author's evident purpose to arouse a more general interest in those strangers within our gates who have come to Canada hoping for freedom and a chance of bettering their condition. Mr. Anderson cites many instances of the way in which foreigners, both parents and children, have profited by whatever opportunity for education the country has afforded them.

His enthusiasm and his intimate knowledge of his subject make his book pleasant and profitable reading, reading.

"The Education of the New-Canadian." J. T. M. Anderson. J. M. Dent and Sons, tLd., PPublishers, Toronto.

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.*

This is a new study of the Pilgrims and their history. No claims of any new evidence of importance are put forward by the author, but there is an aspect of finality in this study, a more complete array of the various factors in the origin, growth and eventual success of the Pilgrim community, its relation to the Puritan bodies and other Protestant sects in New England.

The author is writing a series of monographs on the constitutional and administrative history of the Tudor and Stuart periods in England, and this particular volume is "primarily a part of the treatment of the period between 1610 and 1640." Professor Usher expresses the opinion that the period subsequent to 1627 in the history of the Pilgrims has not been adequately treated with by writers and deeming it to be the period of most importance he has laid stress particularly on the events from that year until the death of Bradford in 1657. In 1627 the most disheartening and most discouraging period had been successfully passed and the future of the colony seemed assured.

"There had come to New England in 1620 one hundred and two people, without equipment, expecting to be maintained from England and not from the proceeds of their own labor. They had expected to fish and to collect furs, to cut lumber, to export to the Mother Country materials whose sales would make possible the purchase of necessities they would consume in the New World. The whole project failed. The original plan was from the outset abandoned. Maintenance from the proceeds of their own labor in America became essential, even though the necessary tools and supplies had not been provided. Sickness came; half of them died. The promised aid from England did not materialize as promptly and as regularly as was imperative. The commercial ventures from which so much had been expected went wrong from the first. The 'Mayflower' could carry no cargo. The 'Fortune' was captured by pirates; supplies sent to them were lost at sea; their cargoes returned were unfortunately sold at a loss. It scarcely seemed possible that a body of men and women could have struggled with more adverse fortune or have received less effective assistance than they.

"And yet, somehow, the little colony survived. Houses built by their own hands rose in considerable number, built of hewn plank and with well thatched roofs. Behind them busy hands created gardens. Beyond in the fields the same untiring energy sowed corn and grain; in the woods lumber was cut to be exported; furs were bought from the Indians to be sold in England. By 1627 the accumulated misfortunes of the Pilgrims, the unsatisfactory support of the merchants, the efforts of wind, sea and pirates had somehow not been able to prevent the little colony from prospering. They had landed deeply in debt, without any adequate store of even the necessities of life, with only a few carpenters' tools and rude agricultural implements, and a few guns and powder. And they had built a town, owned fields and trading stations, and had begun to accumulate a herd of cattle. Food, shelter and clothing were assured them beyond doubt; profit even they knew they would make in the future. . . . The Pilgrims did succeed. They taught the English people to look upon America as a habitable and desirable home for those dissatisfied in England. In that fact lay the true germ of the United States of America."

Professor Usher has given more attention than usual with historians writing on matters pertaining to the Pilgrims to the long grinding poverty and constant succession of discouragements. He has made very interesting and entertaining what most other writers pass by in favor of the more dramatic incidents, the wars and skirmishes and so on. It has been the favorite theme with many to draw interesting and more or less real parallels between the early history of the people of New Plymouth and that of the early Romans. How both were dependent upon agriculture for subsistence and had to go to the fields with their arms ready for use against formidable enemies. Comparing Miles Standish and Captain Church with the half mythical heroes Camillus and Cincinnatus, Professor Usher has preferred to dwell more on the 'simple annals of the poor." With painstaking detail he follows the course of contrary winds and establishes the fact that "they were absolutely unprepared for the conditions they actually found and brought really nothing except good constitutions, loyalty to each other, good sense, patience, forbearance, and devotion to a high religious ideal. They lacked everything but virtue."

A due place in the history of New England is given to the founding of Massachusetts Bay, and regard is had for the very great influence this new colony had upon the Pilgrims at Plymouth. No attempt at a history of New England is made, but a clear study of Pilgrim history is impossible without some considerable regard for the reciprocal influence of the newer colonies upon the Pilgrims themselves; and the position of New Plymouth in New England is thoroughly covered.

Equally painstaking and thorough and interestingly written are the chapters on Government and Administration, Social Life, and the Loss of Political Independence. The book is well indexed, has an appendix containing the results of Dr. Dexter's researches to ascertain the number and personnel of Robinson's Church and Congregation at Leyden. Footnotes of all Professor Usher's references are included, and the book may well be regarded as a technical work of undoubted authority and profound interest.—A. E. D.

*"The Pilgrims and Their Hostory." By Roland G. Usher, Ph.D., MacMillan Co. Toronto. Price $2.00.)

SUFFERED TERRIBLE AGONY

"Fruit-a-tives" Alone Gave Him Quick Relief

Buckingham, Que., May 3rd, 1915.

"For seven years, I suffered terribly from Severe *Headaches and Indigestion*. I had belching gas from the stomach, and I had chronic Constipation. I tried many remedies but nothing did me good. *Finally, a friend advised* 'Fruit-a-tives.' I took this grand fruit medicine and it made me well. To everyone who has miserable health with Constipation and Indigestion and Bad Stomach, I say take 'Fruit-a-tives,' and you will get well."

ALBERT VARNER.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

A Magazine Page For Home-Makers

FIRST LESSONS IN MUSIC

(By Mrs. Harriet Ayers Seymour.)

Any mother who loves music and has studied enough to play fairly well can give her children their first lessons. It is indeed a great advantage to have Mother teach, for music will thus become a part of the daily life of the home and prove invaluable in aiding the growth of the children in many ways, besides developing a happy family companionship.

Most children love music. But how often is the love of it killed by inadequate teaching!

How shall we begin? Bobby is eight or nine years old and has asked to be taught music. You are eager to teach him.

First, choose a time of day when you and he are generally at leisure and rested, and have a short lesson at that time every day. Keep to this arrangement, for it forms a habit of regular work, which is of the greatest value both musically and otherwise.

What is music? This question ought to form a part of the very first lesson, and without actually giving the answer, lead Bobby to feel that music is a language, the beautiful language of sound, and that when we play, we must say something that we feel.

In our new education, we are going to let the child grow and develop, and not force facts into his mind, so that the main thing is not to "tell him," but to "let him."

After a little friendly conversation, play a low, then a high note and ask Bobby to tell you with closed eyes which it is, high or low. Have him sing high and low for you. Finally, give him a sheet of music paper or a music blank-book and let him write the notes you have played and he has sung.

It is better to start out at once with both treble and bass clefs, and to give the child a clear mental picture of the two staves and clefs as a unity and not separated. "Grown-ups" complain to me that they cannot easily read the two together because they have been taught first one and then the other. Have Bobby write middle C on an added line placed between the two clefs and connect it with both the C which is next above in the treble clef and the C next below in the bass clef. In this way he will get an actual picture of the connection between the two clefs, and realize that the C on the added line either above the bass clef or below the treble clef is one and the same note.

Ask Bobby to look at this picture intently—close his eyes, and see it with his mind's eye. He will do it very readily. Explain to him that when he looks at anything very thoughtfully, a picture is made in his mind which he can depend upon just as surely as though he had put it away in a desk drawer. Have him vizualize everything he does, a little each day.

I should say that this would easily constitute the first lesson—with perhaps a song, sung by Mother and Bobby, to end with.

The next lesson comes on the following day at the same time. Begin by having Bobby repeat yesterday's lesson—just what he learned, and wrote.

After the review is finished, tell Bobby to listen very intently while you play the C scale, one tone at a time, C-d-e-f-g up to C. Ask him whether one tone is like the last, or different. He will naturally say that each tone is different,until you get to the second C, which he hears as the same as the first note, but higher. Go back and count the tones; there are seven. Then there are seven tones, and after that the same tone as the first, repeated, only higher up.

Let Bobby pick out the scale himself and sing it as he goes along. Alas! his little fingers are like pokers, and cannot go up the scale smoothly at all. This leads to a little talk about how to control them.

What shall we do? Let us think of our body and how we control it. When you want to close a door, how do you do it? First you think, then you get up, walk to the door, put out your hand, and close it. What made you feet take you to the door and your arm and hand close it? You first thought and then your body obeyed your thought. Now how shall we get our fingers and arms to obey when we play? Why first think, and your fingers will obey you. Your body is your servant ready to obey you.

Now there are two things to be considered in regard to piano playing, a relaxed arm and a strong hand. To strengthen his hand, have Bobby practice dropping the weight of the arm on one finger, keeping the finger firm and having it touch the keyboard full on the end. To relax his arm, have him first drop it limply into his lap to get the feeling of limpness, and then in the same way onto the keyboard.

Now have Bobby play the C Scale with each finger in turn, holding the arm limp and dropping the weight onto the finger as directed, until the proper relationship is established. This is one of the best exercises for producing beautiful tones.—From "Kindergarten Helps for Parents."

(To be Continued.)

APPLY THE GOLDEN RULE TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The small boy came rushing into the room where his mother was entertaining the important visitor.

"Mother, may we"—— he began.

His mother held up a warning finger, and he stopped obediently. He had been taught not to interrupt, and the important visitor was speaking.

Several times the important visitor hesitated long enough to get her breath, as a fish comes up for air, but by the time the small boy had managed to begin "Mother"—— she was at it again, harder than ever. Finally his innate impatience overcame his acquired courtesy and he burst out:

"Mother may we go to the park with Elsie and Robert They are leaving right away."

"William," replied his mother, "haven't you been taught not to interrupt when any one is speaking?"

"But, mother," he protested, with the naivete of 7, "she never quits."

The mother flushed, the important visitor bridled, and the small boy was dismissed with a reprimand. But later the boy's aunt, an unbiased witness, sympathized with the small boy's bewildered query:

"But, mother, don't ladies have to be polite, too?"

"That is what we so often forget," said the aunt to the mother, "that ladies should be polite, too."

"Of course, they should be," agreed the mother, "but after all, one can't correct the manners of one's friends."

"So it's easier to let one's children suffer, and get wrong ideas of the obligations of adults at the same time," said the aunt.

"That sounds all right," said the mother; "but what would you do in a specific case like this afternoon's? One can't interrupt a guest."

"Why not?" asked the aunt. "Had Billy's father come in, and obviously waited to ask something, and had the lady continued talking without noticing him—which she wouldn't, incidentally—you would unhesitatingly have said, 'Pardon me a moment,' and listened to him. And the lady would not have been offended."

But we all, lady visitors and mothers, as well as maiden aunts, I suppose, have such a way of behaving as if children didn't count any more than the house cat, that it doesn't occur to us to show the same consideration for them. Take this afternoon, for example. Poor little Billy had to forego a whole afternoon's pleasure in the park with his friends because your courtesy to a thoughtless visitor was so much greater than your courtesy to him that you wouldn't ask her pardon for a moment to grant his request. And at the same time you let him get the idea that courtesy is a thing invented for children to practice at their own expense for the sole benefit of their elders."

"Ridiculous!" objected Billy's mother. "Even a child realizes that we have to show a special courtesy to a guest."

"But is that word 'guest' unqualified just what you mean? Don't you mean rather 'adult guest'? When you go into the room where Billy and his little guests are playing, do you wait quietly as you expect Billy to do, until they have finished their game or their play before speaking?"

"I'm afraid I don't," confessed the mother.

The aunt laughed. "It is more likely," she said, "that you dash in and say, 'Lunch time, Billy. Send your friends home now, and come immediately.' And you think that you have fulfilled all the obligations of courtesy and hospitality if you add, 'Ask your little friends to come to play with you again, sometime.' Isn't that so?"

Billy's mother admitted that it was.

"Now the next time," continued his aunt, "remember that as a man is only a boy grown up so is a boy only a man not yet grown up, and remember the Golden Rule. So the next time Billy dashes in on your visitors, or you dash in on his, apply the Golden Rule and see how smoothly it works, and how much more comfortable and happy it makes all concerned."—The "Sun."

A COMPLETE EDUCATION FOR YOUR DAUGHTER.

A girl's education is most incomplete unless she has learned:

To sew.
To cook.
To mend.
To be gentle.
To value time.
To dress neatly.
To be self-reliant.
To keep a secret.
To avoid idleness.
To darn stockings.
To respect old age.
To make good bread.
To keep a house tidy.
To control her temper.
To be above gossiping.
To make a home happy.
To sweep down cobwebs.
To take care of the sick.
To take care of the baby.
To read the very best books.
To be a helpmate to her husband.
To keep clear of trashy literature.
To be light-hearted and fleet-footed.
To take plenty of active exercise.
To be a womanly woman under all circumstances.—Selected.



Clean to handle. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

OUR NEEDLEWORK CORNER

PLAIN MATERIAL.

Checking.

Checked materials to be used in the house is a vogue that has arrived from France, where the soldiers saw in every well-cared-for kitchen curtains of tiny red-and-white checks to match the peasant tableware with its red lines.

Because of that vogue, red-and-white check oilcloth is being bought to cover tables and shelves.

Many women, however, find that unbroken checks are disturbing, even dazzling, to the eyes. To these another form of checking appeals; plain cotton material is made into four-inch checks by drawing threads to form a drawn-work effect. In bedspreads, curtains, tablecloths, it gives a charming look to a room.

A great advantage of this pretty work is that it gives a guide for embroidery. A beautiful checked bedspread is worked in a wreath of conventional woollen flowers in the centre. Round the edge, two checks from the hem, a round floral sprig of the same wool flowers is worked in every third square.

To match this a toilet table cover is worked with a smaller wreath, and smaller sprigs decorate the edge.

LATTICE LACE.

This lace is just right for trimming tray-cloths, towels, children's pinafores, or hard-wearing undies.

Abbreviations.— Sp = spaces; blks. = blocks; lets = lacets; ch = chain.

First row.—40 ch., turn, 1 tr. in seventh and eighth ch., 5 ch., miss 5 ch. below, 7 tr. on next 7 ch., 2 ch., miss 2 ch., 1 tr. on next, 5 ch., miss 5 ch., 7 tr. on next 7 ch., 5 ch., miss 5 ch. below, 1 tr. on next, turn.

Second row.—6 ch., 1 blk., 1 bar (5 ch.), 6 blks., 1 sp., 2 tr., 1 sp. (end space to be 3 ch. and 1 tr.), turn.

Third row—1 sp. (6 ch.), 2 tr., 1 bar, 2 blks., 1 sp., 1 bar, 2 blks., 1 bar.

Fourth row.—10 ch. (1 tr. on last tr. made), 2 blks., 1 let. (on 2 blks. below), 1 sp., 2 blks., 1 bar, 1 let., 2 tr., 1 sp.

Fifth row.—1 sp., 2 tr., 1 bar, 1 let.,



1 bar, 1 blk., 1 bar, 1 let., 1 blk., 1 sp.

Sixth row.—10 ch. (tr. on last tr. made), 2 blks., 1 bar, 1 sp., 1 blk., 1 let., 1 blk., 1 bar, 1 let., 2 tr., 1 sp.

Seventh row.—1 sp., 2 tr., 1 bar, 1 sp., 2 blks., 1 bar, 1 sp., 1 blk., 2 sp., 1 bar, 1 blk., 1 sp.

Eighth row.—10 ch., 1 blk. on blk. below, 1 let., 1 sp., 1 blk., 1 bar, 1 blk., 1 bar, 1 blk., 1 sp., 1 let., 2 tr., 1 sp.

Ninth row.—1 sp., 2 tr., 1 sp., 7 blks., 1 bar, 1 blk., 1 bar., 1 sp., 1 blk., 1 sp.

Tenth row.—10 ch., miss 1 sp. and 1 blk. below, 1 blk., 1 let., 1 sp., 1 blk., 1 bar, 1 blk., 1 bar, 1 blk., 1 sp., 1 let., 2 tr., 1 sp.

Eleventh how.—1 sp., 2 tr., 1 bar, 1 sp., 2 blks., 1 bar, 1 sp., 1 blk., 1 let., 1 bar, 1 blk., 1 sp.

Twelfth row.—10 ch. (miss 1 sp., 1 blk.), 3 blks., 1 bar, 1 sp., 1 blk., 1 let., 1 blk., 1 bar, 1 let., 2 tr., 1 sp.

Thirteenth row.—1 sp., 2 tr., 1 bar, 1 let., 1 bar, 1 blk., 1 bar, 2 sp., 1 blk., 1 sp.

Fourteenth row.—10 ch. (miss 1 sp., 1 blk.), 2 blks., 3 sp., 2 blks., 1 bar, 1 let., 2 tr., 1 sp.

Fifteenth row.—1 sp., 2 tr., 1 bar, 2 blks., 1 sp., 1 bar, 2 blks., 1 bar.

Repeat from second row.

For edging in outstanding 10 ch. loops work d.c. and picots of 4 ch., with d. c. in spaces between.

CURTAIN FASHION.

The fashion in curtains is ever changing, complains a writer in an English paper. Each generation swears by its newest mode of making gay the windows, always remarking that passers-by judge every housewife by the curtains. To say of a woman that she has greyish curtains, or torn, is to condemn her whole life of housewifery.

Two generations ago Nottingham lace graced every house that had pretentions to fashion or pride in its appearance. This generation which is but now passing was proud indeed of its short casement curtains. But with the generation there passes the vogue of casement curtains. To-day the houseproud woman is cast down who cannot show all over her house plainly hanging curtains of fine net, absolutely unadorned. True, a fine figured muslin is greatly admired, but it is not the actual fashion of the day. That is net, whether white or colored; pink, or lemon, or mauve.

With the Nottingham lace went solid hangings of crimson rep. With the casement curtain went a hanging of green serge. What has come to us of this generation with the net "glass-curtain"?

Chintz for Choice.

The life of a room is full of interest just now because its curtains are so utterly charming. Chintz is the most general choice, the dear quaint chintzes of our great grandmother's, depicting gay garden blooms glazed over. An inch wide hem of sateen in the prevailing color will bind them just as the chintz chair covers are piped with a tiny line of color. And chintz curtains have a little frill all along the top of the window.

The richer rooms are delighting in taffeta and silken curtains of plain old-fashioned color. In cottons these are just as sweet as of old. A dull blue hemmed in violet, a faint green edged with and lined with lemon yellow, are the fashionable taste. So, too, rosy curtains are lined with a soft grey blue.

Curtains are no longer looped or tied back. The embroidered curtain band of early Victorian, the silk curtain sash of later Victorian days has passed. The self-respecting curtain of 1919 knows how to hang straight as if drilled, whether of net, of chintz, of silk, or of cotton.

HOME COOKING

PRESERVING VEGETABLES WITH SALT

There are certain advantages in salting as a means of handling the surplus of the garden, although canning, drying, or cellar storing, are better known. The process is simple; equipment is inexpensive; and certain desirable flavors may, in some cases, be added to the product. Produce packed between layers of salt or covered with a salt brine of sufficient strength to prevent bacterial action is easily kept for late winter and spring use.

Gather the produce when it is in best condition for use in the fresh state, preferably just before it is fully matured; wash thoroughly and peel or trim such vegetables as cauliflower or kohlrabi. Fit the produce snugly into earthenware jars, between thin layers of salt and place a layer of leaves of the grape, horse radish, or Swiss chard over the top. After storing the filled container in its final place, preferably in a cool darkened cellar, pour on water or brine to cover its contents. If dry salt has been used in packing, water only, added a day later, may suffice, otherwise a 5 to 10 percent salt brine must be used immediately. Weight the produce under the solution with a clean stone resting on an inverted china or earthenware plate fitted closely inside the jar.

Keep the product covered with liquid continually in order that molds do not form. If desired, pour over the surface of the brine a coating of cottonseed oil or of melted paraffin to prevent molds and check evaporation.

Beans are especially easy to keep and good put up in this way.

Soaking Salted Vegetables for Use.

On removing vegetables from the brine, rinse well in cold water, then soak in several times their own measure of cold water to draw out excess salt. Vary the time of soaking according to the kind of vegetable and to the strength of the brine used. In order to save time, change the water occasionally. Drain the soaked product, rinse well, and start to cook in cold water, bring slowly to the boiling point, and continue cooking slowly until the product is tender.

The fermentation method is widely used abroad for preserving string beans, beets, cabbage, cucumbers and other garden crops.

Sauerkraut and pickles put up in this way are fairly well known in this country, but comparatively few persons have thought of trying it as a household measure for preserving these and other vegetables. Those who like acid foods and who have too few canning containers to hold their surplus products may find this method useful.

The vegetables are not cooked, but are put down in salt brine in any non-metal water tight container and are sealed up with paraffin and are otherwise made air tight. Under this treatment lactic acid will develop, and this acid, the value of which as food has been recognized, acts as a preservative.

To Preserve Cucumbers.

Wash the fruit and pack into a clean watertight barrel, keg or crock. On the bottom of the barrel place a layer of dill weed and a handful of mixed spice. Add another layer of dill and another handful of spice when the barrel is half full, and when almost full add a third layer. If a keg or crock is used the amount of dill and spice can be reduced in proportion to the size of the receptacle. When the container has been filled within a few inches of the top add a layer of covering material—beet tops or grape leaves—about an inch thick. If any spoilage should occur on the surface this layer will protect the vegetables beneath. Press down with a clean board weighted with bricks or stone. Do not use limestone or sandstone.

Make a brine by adding one pound of salt to 10 quarts of water. To each 10 quarts of brine so made add 2-3 of a quart of vinegar. The vinegar is used primarily to keep down the growth of injurious bacteria until the lactic acid ferment starts, but it also adds to the flavor. Add sufficient brine to cover the material and allow to stand twenty-four hours. Then make air tight, as described below. The time necessary for complete fermentation to occur depends upon the temperature. In a warm place only five days to a week may be necessary; in a cool cellar three to four weeks.

Beets and String Beans.

The strings should be removed from string beans before they are put up. Beets, of course, require careful washing to remove all dirt before brining. If it is desired, when finally the beets or string beans are to be eaten, to wash out the brine and serve them as fresh vegetables, the addition of spice when they are put up is not necessary. Proceed as with cucumbers.

Make the Containers Airtight.

There always will be more or less bubbling and foaming of the brine during the first stages of fermentation. After this ceases a thin film will appear which will spread rapidly over the whole surface and develop quickly into a heavy, folded membrane. This scum is a growth of yeastlike organisms which feed upon the acid formed by fermentation. If allowed to grow undisturbed it will eventually destroy all the acid and the fermented material will spoil. To prevent this scum from forming it is necessary to exclude the air from the surface of the brine. This should be done by either of two methods, twenty-four hours after the vegetables have been packed.

Perhaps the best method is to cover the surface—over the board and around the weight—with very hot, melted paraffin. If the paraffin is sufficiently hot to make the brine boil when poured upon it the paraffin will form a smooth, even layer before hardening. Upon solidifying, it effects an airtight seal. Oils, such as cottonseed oil or the tasteless liquid petroleum, may also be used for this purpose. As a measure of safety with crocks it is advisable to cover the top with a cloth soaked in melted paraffin. Put the cover in place before the paraffin hardens.

The second method, which may be used with barrels or kegs, is to pack the container as full as possible and then replace the head. In using this method of fermentation of beets, cucumbers or string beans, add the board and weights as described above and allow to stand for twenty-four hours before heading. During this period most of the gas first formed escapes and the container then may be headed up tight, first removing the board and weights. Then bore an inch hole in the head and fill the barrel with brine, allowing no air space. Allow bubbles to escape. Add more brine if possible and plug the vent tight. If the barrel does not leak fermented products put up in this manner will keep indefinitely.

After sealing with paraffin the containers should be set where they will not be disturbed until the contents are to be used. Any attempt to remove them from one place to another may break the paraffin seal and necessitate resealing. If the containers are not opened until cold winter weather the vegetables should keep without spoilage until they are used up. If opened in warm weather they are likely to spoil quite rapidly unless the paraffin is reheated and the container resealed immediately. In the case of cucumbers it is preferable, if enough material is available, to use the method of packing in kegs or barrels as described above.

Only those vegetables which cannot be kept by storing or early ones that are not available later in the season should be preserved. Late beets, for example, can be better kept in the cellar.

CORRESPONDENTS' DEPARTMENT.

Dear Madam,—Will you please publish a recipe for pickled walnuts.—Mrs. F. C.

I am afraid you are too late for pickled walnuts this season. The nuts must be gathered before any of the hard shell forms, and while they are easily pierced with a needle.

The walnuts must be gathered while young and green, and be laid in strong brine. Leave them in this for a week, changing it every other day. Take them out, dry them between two cloths and pierce each with a large needle. Throw them into cold water and leave them several hours before packing them in small jars and pouring over them scalding hot seasoned vinegar, prepared in the following proportions: Four quarts of vinegar, one cupful of sugar, three dozen cloves, three dozen black peppers, 18 whole all-spice and 12 blades of mace boiled together for fifve minutes.

Dear Madam,—Will you please tell me how to make creamed rice without eggs, also how to make topioca jelly.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Tapioca Jelly.—3 oz. tapioca, 2 oz. of sugar, 1 lemon. Peel the lemon very thinly, put the peel in a stewpan with a pint of cold water, bring it to the boil, then take out the peel, put the tapioca in the boiling water and the sugar, and let it boil gently until it looks a clear jelly (about a quarter of an hour. Now stir in the strained juice of the lemon and a few drops of cochineal, and when cold pour into a glass dish. Serve cold.

Rice Cream.—1 pint of milk, 1 oz. of butter, 2 tablespoonfuls of rice, 1 oz. of sugar. Put the butter in a milk saucepan, and when it has melted add the other ingredients. Cook gently until the rice has absorbed the milk. Turn into a wet mould, and leave it until cold and set.

A CONSUMPTIVE NOT A LEPER.

Dear Madam,—Should a consumptive be sent away from home to avoid infecting other members of the family. It is hard to do, and harder for the sick person, but is it a necessity?

A SUBSCRIBER.

It is only comparatively lately that we have come to speak of tuberculosis or consumption as an infectious disease. And the mere fact that we use the same word to indicate the methods by which consumption and small-pox are spread has led to great confusion.

The result of this confusion has been disastrous. In the first place, it has led to an enormous waste of energy and effort in the wild hope that by isolating consumptives consumption might be stamped out; in the second place, it has diverted energy and attention from the real environmental conditions which, more than any other external factor, account for the prevalence of the disease; and, in the third place, it has caused considerable hardship and suffering to victims of the disease, many of whom have been treated as pariahs or lepers. Nervous people, or ignorant, have been led to avoid all relations with men and women known or suspected to suffer from any form of tuberculosis, and it is often almost impossible for a consumptive to get suitable employment for this reason.

It is, of course, desirable that the dangers to others caused by random spitting should be clearly realized, for practically no degree of immunity can protect one if constantly inhaling an atmosphere loaded with the spores of disease-causing germs. A gauze should be held before the mouth when coughing and all sputum should be disposed of by burning. Paper sputum should be used, and if by accident any sputum is spilt the place should be thoroughly cleansed with strong soda and hot water. Whenever the sputum shows active tuberculosis all dishes, drinking cups, etc., should have soda and boiling water poured over them, and it is better to have a separate dish pan, a deep one, which can be set on the range, is a convenience. A tubercular patient should, for her own comfort, as well as for the safety of others, have her own separate bed, and any other beds in the same room should be not less than five feet away.

Only where active germs exist in the sputum are these special precautions essential, though it is perhaps well to make a habit of them and take no risks. Most of the advice of physicians as to precautions to be taken are just such common sense rules as every sensible person who takes time to think would make for herself.

But, and here comes the point to be noted by the nervous people who take fright at the very thought of a consumptive, infection is not the only factor in spreading this disease. If tuberculosis were infectious to anything like the degree exhibited by the ordinary infectious fevers, and the disease resulted simply from the entry of the bacilli into the system, the whole population would probably be swept away.

The main factor in the continuance of deaths from consumption is the resisting power of the individual, and—apart from a small number of people who inherited "tubercular" idiosyncracy—the principal element in promoting susceptibility is one that is almost entirely within our control. That element is bad environment—overcrowded and ill-ventilated and ill-equipped homes.

Take the precautions advised by your doctor in regard to the care of your sick relative, but forget the silly fear. You may have been, and indeed judging by statistics probably were, infected with tuberculosis in your childhood, or at some time during your life, as almost every one has, yet now you are quite well. Why? Well, just because your power of resistance has been strong. Keep your family well fed, in a clean, airy home. Get them out of doors for work or play as much as possible. See that any ailments are looked to before they become serious. See that teeth are kept in order, bowel movements regular and general health good. Under these conditions your family will develop a power of resistance which will help them to withstand the infection they are much more likely to get in crowded cars, dusty streets and badly kept and ill-ventilated movies than in the home where one member is ill.

As to the member who is ill, do not forget that tubercular disease is not the sure death our grandmothers though it. Rest, complete, and taken in bed if the temperature rises to over 100, food, varied but not rich (good milk, a reasonable number of eggs lightly cooked, cereals, plain meats and vegetables, puddings, fresh fruit, not too many condiments), fresh air night and day. These are things which will enable the patient to conquer the germ; never give medicine except on doctor's orders. To give tonic to a man with a broken leg, a tonic which makes him feel so well he rises up and dances before the bone has had time to knit properly, and so breaks it again, is no more criminal than to give a patient whose lungs are just beginning to heal a tonic or stimulant which makes him want to get up and exercise. There is nothing more difficult to rest than a lung. We must breathe to live, our lungs must move, but we can decrease the danger of stirring up the tubercular germs if we keep the rest of our bodies inactive. So keep your invalid quietly interested in things that keep her resting. Watch the temperature yourself; it is not necessary for her to watch it. Play quiet games, chess, checkers, solitaire are all good. Puzzles are fine if not too nerve-racking. Bright jolly reading, aloud or to herself, with a book-rest to hold the book on, or better, as soon as she has energy, a real study, a new language, or nature study of some sort, something that will take a little concentration, and give her a chance to forget that for a time she is out and down.

Get rid of the out and down feeling, there is nothing less deadly than tuberculosis kept in leash by self-control and self-forgetfulness.

If the doctor allows it, get her at a little knitting, basket work, weaving, wood carving or brass work, anything interesting that does not quicken pulse or breathing, or stir up that ulcerated spot you are trying to dry up and heal.

Dear Madam,—What should I do to prevent the soft earthenware casseroles cracking. The ones that are glazed inside and rough outside.—M. T.

When a casserole is new, before using it, fill it with water in which there is a little soda. Place in the oven and heat slowly. It should remain there until the water is nearly boiling. This lessens the chances of its cracking.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS



THE PICTURE OF HEALTH

HER MOTHER SAYS

"I thought you might like to see my little girl's photo. She is just three years old. Since she was a baby of four months I have given her Steedman's Powders, and I always found them not only cooling, but cleansing and refreshing. I used to give them on the same day each week, and if I happened to miss, she was cross and fretful. She cut all her teeth without my knowing, thanks to those priceless powders."

Tottenham, Sept 29th, 1918.

THESE POWDERS CONTAIN EE NO POISON. EE

Dear Madam,——Could you give us a few hints on the care of kerosene lamps. They are new to us, and it seems difficult to keep them from smelling. Is it because the glasses are poor they crack so easily, or is it our fault? — A SINCERE ADMIRER OF THE "WITNESS."

Clean the burners frequently with a small brush, picking out all openings clean. If the holes become clogged the light will not be so bright, and wipe off all the lamp with a soapy cloth.

Putting the chimneys in cold water, letting it come very gradually to a boil, and boil for a time, will make the chimneys less likely to crack. Never set a hot chimney in a cold place, or take the lamp into a cold draught. Never turn up the wick to full height until the chimney has become warm.

If new lamp wicks are soaked for an hour or two in vinegar, then dried before being put in the burner, a far better light will be obtained, and there will be less chance of smoking.

The wick should fit exactly. If it is too small there is danger that the flame will run down to the oil and cause explosion. If it is too large draw a few threads from the middle, and it will fit readily.

Always turn the wick down after trimming it. A wick left high will draw up the oil and cause the whole lamp to become oily, and when lit there will be the smell you find so objectionable.

Always have a strong shelf on which the lamps are kept during the day. Require each member of the family to bring the lamp from his or her room in the morning; then, when time comes to clean the lamps, the work can be done without needless steps.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service

To obtain these patterns fill in coupon at foot of this department, send it to us with fifteen cents in stamps or silver for each pattern wanted, and they will be sent to your address. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

The home dressmaker should keep a catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.

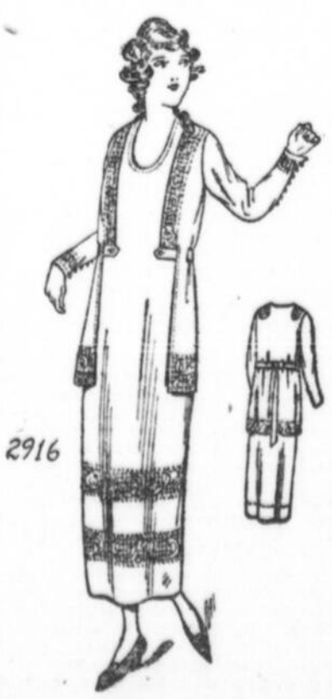


A POPULAR SUIT FOR THE SMALL BOY.

2787——This style may be developed in gingham, drill, khaki, linen, flannel, galatea, or serge. The blouse may be of contrasting material.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 will require 1 7-8 yards of 27 inch material for the blouse and 1 1-8 yards for the trousers.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents in silver and stamps.



A NEW AND STYLISH GOWN.

2916. — This attractive design is made in one piece effect. It has an underbody over which the blouse is worn, and to which the skirt is attached. This design is lovely for the new satins and foulards, also nice for gabardine and serge.

The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 requires 4¼ yards of 45-inch material. Width at lower edge is about 1 5-8 yard.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver or 1c and 2c stamps.



"A COVER ALL APRON."

2723—This style is fine for gingham, seersucker, lawn, percale and calico, also for sateen, drill and khaki.

The Pattern is cut in 4 sizes: Small 32-34, Medium 36-38, Large 40-42, Extra Large 44-46 inches bust measure. Size Medium will require 5¾ yards of 27-inch material. This would make a good service uniform in tan or blue galatea with pipings of red or white.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 15 cents in silver or stamps.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal. **PATTERN COUPON**

Please send me) PATTERN NOS. (No. ..... No. .....
At the rate of) fifteen cents each)
Amount enclosed .....Cents

Name .....

Address .....

.....Prov. .....

For Blouses, etc., give BUST) MEASURE in inches) .....
For Misses and Children give age only in years) .....

WORLD'S WELFARE

OUR FAITHFUL GOD KNOWS OUR HUMAN NEEDS.

Some Very Definitely Answered Prayers Recorded by Miss Alice Hunt, Luanfu, Shansi.

"That I may publish with the voice of thanksgiving, and tell of all Thy wondrous works."—Psalm 26:7.

When it was known that I hoped to come to China in connection with the China Inland Mission, there was a good deal of comment, and not a little opposition among my friends. "Why go in that mission—a faith Mission?" they asked. "Why not go out in the Missionary Society with which your own church is connected? Going out to a foreign land with no guaranteed salary! Why, you will certainly starve!"

These and similar remarks were freely made at the time and in consequence I went to the Lord in prayer asking Him to send in my "passage and outfit" money quite apart from the Mission, that my friends might see that God was Jehovah Jireh, and as I was going with Him there was no cause for anxiety. God graciously answered that payer. Money came in from a most unexpected quarter for my passage, and shortly after there was another gift for my outfit, and yet another in answer to definite prayer for a "baby organ." It is needless to add that after more than a quarter of a century in the China Inland Mission, looking to the Lord for the supply of every need, He has never failed, and I have never starved. All praise be unto Him, my Jehovah Jireh!

At one time when we were forced to remove to another house, the one we were going to was in such a filthy condition it was absolutely necessary for it to be whitewashed and all the woodwork cleaned ere we moved in. We started the workmen at it as soon as we could, but alas! through a misunderstanding the money to pay for the work did not reach us in time. We had used up all we had, so on Saturday night after paying off, I told the foremen not to bring his men again until I sent for them. He was astonished, and reminding us that the work was still unfinished, remarked, "You cannot possibly move into a place like that!" —which was only too true, but as we had no more money our decision had to stand. The next day when the afternoon meeting was over and the women had dispersed, and while we were at tea, in came the postman (his visits at that time were only once in a week or two). On this occasion, in addition to letters, there was a small packet addressed to me which on opening I found to contain $36.00. When we gathered for a praise meeting that evening, I was able to tell the foreman——who was a Christian—that he could continue the work the next morning. So the work was not hindered, no not for a single hour.

Afterwards we found out all about this money. Nearly three months before, the Lord had laid it on the heart of one of His children in England to send it to us. When the advice reached Shanghai there was an opportunity to send it on at once, and thus the Lord timed it to arrive just when it was specially needed. "God never is before His time, and never is behind!"

Twenty or more years ago, things were very different in China to what they are to-day. We had been going through a hard time; there had been poor harvests one after the other, which had resulted in a famine; typhus, as well as famine fever, was raging. We were then living in a rented house with rooms built round a tiny courtyard. The weather was very hot with rain falling almost continuously so that it was like living in a vapor bath. The smells were indescribable. The street was so narrow that a cat could jump into our window from the house opposite. If we went out it was to meet with the dying and the dead lying on the streets. Seven people were lying dead in adjoining houses at one time and even the Chinese had to hold their noses as they passed along.

There was a fruit (hsiang yuentsz) resembling a quince in appearance but with a scent something between an orange and a lemon. The Chinese often kept these in their rooms for the sake of the scent. One day I told the cook to buy us one. He returned saying that he could not buy it, as it was too dear. The price was seventy cash each (seventy cash equalled then about five cents). He knew that we were not spending a cash unnecessarily, as so many people were starving around us and needed all the help we could give.

I replied, "Quite right, cook," though as I turned away, I thought in my heart how gladly I would have paid that for one just then. But the Lord knew all about it. That very afternoon, a messenger came from the next station, twenty miles away, the friends there having sent letters to post and to get their incoming mail. With the letters came six of these quinces! A poor woman in great distress had gone to our friends with this fruit, begging them to buy so that she might have money with which to get some grain. They thought of us in our crowded quarters, and sent the fruit to us. So instead of our buying one——all we could have hoped for—the Lord provided "abundantly" and we had six!

But that was not all. We had been attending an official's wife who was ill, and when the serving woman came the next day to invite us to go again, she brought a small branch covered with small sweet-smelling flowers. On returning she told the ladies how we had appreciated it, and they afterwards kept us well supplied with flowers all the hot months.

Now-a-days we bottle fruit when it is in season, so as to have it on hand when needed; but in those early days we had no bottles and so could not do this. The flour, too, was bad; and the bread baked one morning was mouldy by the next, owing to the dampness and heat. Even biscuits would not keep. Our stores had quite run out. What could we do? Send to Shanghai for more stores? But that would require both time and money, and just then the latter was not over abundant.

What could we do? Wait on the Lord, who never disappoints. Bring the need to Him in prayer, for He loves to do the impossible. After only a little while, returning to our rooms one afternoon after a meeting, what was my surprise to see awaiting us on the table in the midst of other things—eight tins of canned fruit, two bottles of prunes, and a large tin of sweet biscuits.

Where had all this come from? Some time before, an American gentleman had visited one of the chief officials in the city, and after leaving had sent him a complimentary present including these things. We had attended this official's wife who was very ill, and besides had given medicine to many in the yamen. As the official's family did not care very much for foreign goods, and wanting to give us a present, they sent these things to meet the need. In some way or other, you see, the Lord does provide! A few days later we received a case of soda water (the only time I have seen soda water in inland China). This had been part of the same present; the official had opened a bottle and not liking the taste, had passed it on. "How marvellous are Thy ways, O Lord of Hosts".

It was that same summer—one of the hardest and yet one of the most blessed I have ever passed through, for the Lord kept us in a very special way depending on Him — we had helped the poor people all we could, till we had run short ourselves, and moreover, our remittances had been delayed on the road. We had rice in the house, but that was all. When the cook came to us for orders we just had to say that we had none to give. This went on for several days, and he must have spoken of it to the church members, as they sent word offering to lend us money if we were short. We told them that we never borrowed, but looked to the Lord for the supply of all our needs. And He supplied us. An old patient came in that very day, bringing a present of two chickens, some potatoes, carrots, and peanuts; and just when these were finished our delayed remittances came.

At another time my fellow-worker was very ill and could only take a milk diet. We only had sweetened condensed milk in the house, and after a time she turned against it. I felt desperate as there was no one near to whom I could look for help. No one to whom I could look, did I say? Nay, that was not so, for the Lord was there, and He is always a very present help in trouble. I had heard of unsweetened condensed milk, though till then I had not used it, but that very day when I was at "wit's end corner," the Lord sent us six tins of this unsweetened milk by post. It had been many days on the road, but reached us just when it was most needed.

Some years ago I badly needed some thin underwear. When one has had malaria fever one has to be very careful as to dress. I remember very distinctly how I went to the Lord and told Him all about it, adding, 'It isn't that I could not pay for them, Lord, but there's no way of buying them, and I do need them so, now." How many a time since then have I smiled as I've thought of that prayer; yet the Lord in His mercy answered it and in a most unexpected way.

Our goods arrived from the coast—we had waited and waited for them until we had nearly given up hope. Among the goods was a box of stores ordered months before from Shanghai. As we removed the things from the box we took out a brown paper parcel with no name on it. On opening it, think of my surprise in finding two undergarments of the exact kind and size I needed! In the parcel were a few other things — and the bill. In reply to my letter enclosing the money for these garments, I received a letter from the store saying that for months they had wondered what had become of that parcel, as it should not have been packed in that box, but was for another customer, to whom duplicate things could easily be sent when they found that some mistake had been made. A wonderful answer to prayer! Yes, it truly was, for by that mistake I was able to have the goods and to pay for them just when I needed them most, although they were never ordered by me. Our Father "knoweth that ye have need of all these things," and He never faileth.

Some one has said, "Our big matters are little to God's power, but our little matters are great in His love." Oh! how true it is.

About two years ago we were discussing the need of more pictures, as they are such a help, especially when taking meetings with women and children. I finished up by saying: "Well, I am going to pray for some that I particularly want, on Acts. A very short time after a picture roll arrived. I said to the others to come and see, and see if it was on Acts. On opening it, praise the Lord! it was just what I had asked.

Where and how did it come? There was an address on the cover, and I wrote to the lady in Florida, U.S.A. I had never heard of or from her, before. She replied that she had a number of picture rolls on hand, and hearing that they were valued in the mission field, had written for some names and addresses of missionaries to whom she addressed these rolls. The pictures were all packed up ere they were addressed so that she had no idea, until I wrote, whether the one sent to me was on the Old or the New Testament. But the Lord knew my need, and guided her hand as she addressed them. All the women and children were most interested in that answer to prayer, knowing that we had been praying specially for such.

Still, an answer to prayer that came soon after that one, touched me yet more. We had heard that a certain paper had a good deal about the Victorious Life in it, and felt we would like to have it. No copy had so far reached our district. Time passed and still a strange longing. I could not understand, came over me that I should see that paper. At last the feeling was so strong that I prayed about it, and later on wrote to America for particulars of it. A few weeks more passed ,and I had to prepare for special meetings for the women and children, then again the thought about this paper began to haunt me. It was as if a voice speaking to me said: "It would be a help to you if you had that paper now." Being unable to turn from the thought, I put down my work and went straight to the Lord about it. I told Him that it would take another two months to obtain an answer to the letter I had sent, even if it came then; but if He wanted me to have it at once, for preparation, He must send it to me.

He did send it. That very afternoon a bundle of six copies of the paper reached me. They had been sent from Canada weeks before. And two of the copies contained the very notes which were to be of use to me then. Wasn't that just like our Lord? Oh! how He loves us, and delights to supply our need at the right time, and in the right way. He saw that it would be good for me, His child, to have that gift, but He just let me want it, so that I might go straight to Him and ask for it, that He—shall I say it?—might have the joy of answering and supplying my request. Since then, this paper has been sent to me regularly from America and has proved most helpful.

You may, perhaps, ask, "Does the Lord, then, give you all you ask for?" Would an earthly parent give his child all he may ask for? God is wise; God is good; and God is Love. So sometimes He answers "No"; and sometimes He gives something else far better than one asks for; and yet sometimes He keeps one waiting a bit for the answer. But He always answers if we call upon Him, and are willing to wait for the answer. His promises are sure; yea, they are "yea and amen" in Christ Jesus our Lord. He bids us not be anxious and promises to supply all His children's needs, if we seek Him first (Matthew 6: 25-33, Philippians 4: 6 and 19), and if we do this, it matters not to Him if the human source of supply be in England or Canada or China or America or the very ends of the earth. He will undertake that the need shall be met and at the very right moment, too.

THE LOVE OF GOD.

God's boundless love and arching sky
Above us when we wake or sleep,
Above us when we smile or weep,
Above us when we live or die.

God's tireless love! Beside the cot
Of her sick child the mother sleeps.
The Heavenly Father ever keeps
Unweary watch—He slumbers not.

God's patient love! Misunderstood
By hearts that suffer in the night;
Doubted—yet waiting till heaven's light
Shall show how all things work for good.

God's mighty love! On Calvary's height
Suffering to save us from our sin,
To bring the heavenly kingdom in,
And fill our lives with joy and light.

God's changeless love! The wandering one
Forsakes, forgets, dishonors, yet,
Repenting, going home, is met
With no reproach—"Welcome, My son!"

God's endless love! What will it be
When earthly shadows flee away,
For all eternity's bright day
The unfolding of that love to see!

—Selected.

FIGHTING EVIL SPIRITS.

(By Charles E. Park, M.D., in the "Presbyterian Banner.")

The particular work of the medical missionary in Prae, Siam, is fighting the devil through the medical work, and where we meet him the nearest, face to face, is with the sick people who are seeking health through the aid of a native spirit doctor.

The spirit doctor of Siam is the foremost agent of Satan in his work of ruining souls. The spirit doctors demonstrate the power of the evil spirit in all their work because they poison the minds of their weaker and less fortunate brothers, making it utterly impossible for them to think independently and robbing them of house and home where there is a case of sickness of obscure nature, giving them time to prey on the minds of the patient and his family.

Why do they interfere with our work? Because they, with their persistency, will worry patients until their health and money are gone, then they will come to us, saying, "We have tried three to ten, as the case may be, of the doctors of this country, and they have failed to cure us; please pity us and cure us of our sickness." Then we have to go all over the old story and tell them that if they had come earlier our medicines would have a chance to help them, but now they are too far gone.

One case we were called to, the spirit doctor had not yet left, and as we arrived we heard his murmurings and saw his incantations as he endeavored to persuade the evil spirit to leave his patient's body and enter a small receptacle made of banana leaves and containing a small image of cattle, or people, and various kinds of food. The receptacle is placed at the feet of the patient and the reasoning with the spirit is begun, and after a reasonable or unreasonable length of time the doctor claims that the spirit is in the receptacle, and immediately removes the same from the presence of the patient. If this fails to cure it is because there is more than one spirit. This continues until the patient either gets well or succumbs to the disease.

Money speaks loudly in these cases, and unless there is a deposit of silver on a tray ready for the spirit doctor he will do nothing until this assurance of faith is made. Often the whole house must be sold or torn down. About a year ago we wished to buy some lumber for a hospital kitchen, and found a house which was for sale that had only been built six months before. It had been condemned by the spirit doctor, torn down and the material offered at a low price because any one who believed in spirits would be afraid to live in it again.

Another case was that of a well-to-do woman living in the city who, at the order of a spirit doctor, sold her home and gave the money that she received by the sale to the Buddhist Temple in the hope that the spirit would be appeased and she would be relieved of her malady She remains as before, and is compelled to live in her former rice bin.

All kinds of diseases are labelled evil spirits. The spirit doctor makes the people believe that they can cure disease by simply blowing their breath on the patient, and it matters not whether the disease be red eyes or cataract, a slight cut on the foot, or a severe ulcer or a swollen abscess. They use few or no drugs and only use their mental influence over the weakened patient.

We were called to see one of these spirit doctors who was ill, but he refused to take the medicine prescribed, and in a few days was dead. One of our elders had a severe fever and was out of his mind for a few days. The non-Christian spirit believers said immediately that he was bothered by an evil spirit and wanted to offer gifts to appease the spirits. We refused to allow it. They declared he would die, but we continued the treatment and in a few days he was well again.

There is one ray of light in all of this: The officials claim that they do not believe in spirits and they are trying in a feeble way to discourage the custom, and do not themselves employ a spirit doctor.

A sacred burden is this life ye bear;
Look on it, lift it, bear it solemnly,
Stand up and walk beneath it steadfastly.
Fail not for sorrow, falter not for sin,
But onward, upward, till the goal ye win.

—Kemble.

Christian Missions

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

August 17, 1919.

(Acts 1:8; 13:1—14:25.)

GOLDEN TEXT:—Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to the whole creation. Mark 26:15.

"Go and preach the Gospel": what is the Gospel? That is a very simple question which any Sunday school pupil should be able to answer correctly, but which would bring out very different answers from different ministers of the same denomination if they should say exactly what they think. For the Gospel as stated by Jesus and as preached by Peter and Paul and John has gone out of fashion to an alarming extent, and many ministers do not seem to know exactly what to think about it. When a young minister, fresh from the seminary, wants to discredit the Gospel without shocking those whole love it, he talks about restating it in modern terms, as if any one could state the truth of God more wisely or more truly than the men who were chosen by God to give it to us and were guided by the Holy Spirit in doing so.

Jesus said He had come to give His life a ransom for many. (Mat. 20:28.) And Paul and Peter and John preached the same Gospel, the "glad news" that we have been redeemed to God by the precious blood of Christ.

"Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law being made a curse for us." In whom we have redemption through His blood, the forgiveness of sins according to the riches of His grace." "Who His own self bore our sins in His body upon the tree, that we, having died unto sins, might live unto righteousness; by whose stripes ye were healed." "If any man sin we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous; and He is the propitiation for our sins: and not for ours only, but also for the whole world." (Gal. 3;13; Eph. 1:7; 1 Peter 2:24; 1 John 2:2.)

That is the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and it is a Gospel for the whole world and therefore must be offered to all men everywhere. All men are sinners and all need forgiveness. All men are conscious of alienation from God and all need to be reconciled to God. All men who really try to serve God soon become conscious of their utter inability to bring their hearts into a right attitude toward God, and feel the need of having their nature changed. "Ye must be born again," Jesus said, and that need forces itself upon the conscience of every person who honestly tries to put away sin and live a holy life. We not only need to be delivered from the burden of a guilty conscience, but we need also the indwelling of the Holy Spirit, who alone is able to create in us such a love for God and such faith in God as will enable us to fight a winning battle against the evil that is in our own nature and the temptations that come upon us continually.

And what we need all the world needs, and having found the fountain of living water for ourselves it would be disgracefully selfish to keep the knowledge of it to ourselves when multitudes in all lands are living without hope for the future life. They are conscious of need, but have no means of knowing that there is an ample supply for their need of which they can freely avail themselves.

The atonement for sin that was made on our behalf by the Son of God is sufficient to wipe out all the sins of all human beings, but the benefits of that atonement are offered only to those who will frankly accept Christ as their substitute, and lay their sins at the foot of His cross. It is therefore necessary that the glad news of a free and full pardon in and through Christ should be proclaimed in all lands and to all peoples.

We know that "God is love," and that His goodness is not restricted to the measure of His promises. "In every nation he that feareth God and worketh righteousness is acceptable to Him." (Acts 10:34, 35.) But the question how far the uncovenanted mercy of God may go, or how many may be saved through Christ who have never heard of Him is no concern of ours. The Judge of all the earth will certainly do right, and He who so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son for its ransom will certainly apply the benefits of the sacrificial death of Christ to every individual anywhere to whom they can be properly applied. But our duty is to see to it that the glad tidings of salvation in and through Christ shall be preached in all lands, so that all human beings may have the offer of a free and full forgiveness and of the deliverance from bondage to sin which can only be secured through the indwelling of the Holy Spirit.

Even if we could know that thousands in heathen lands are being saved through Christ without having actually heard of Him, that would not be any excuse for leaving the heathen in ignorance of the love of God as manifested in the sacrifice of His Son on our behalf. Moreover, we have the express command of Christ to go into all the world and preach the Gospel, and there is not therefore any room for the argument that heathen peoples do not need the Gospel.

And the condition in which they are living proves that they do need it. One of the earlier missionaries from England to India was confronted with the assertion that the people of India were civilized centuries before the people of Britain had emerged from barbarism, and he replied: "That is true, but how does it come that we are now so far ahead of you?"

There is only one possible answer to that question. It is that the religion of the Hindus had kept them stagnant, while the religion of the people of Britain had stimulated their mental and spiritual faculties, and had exercised a purifying and ennobling influence, so that they had been steadily advancing while the Hindus had remained as they were hundreds of years ago, if they had not in fact deteriorated.

We have a glorious Gospel to offer to all, glorious not only in the freeness and wideness of the offer but also and even more glorious in the wondrousness of the salvation which is offered. And we have positive assurances that this Gospel when faithfully preached in the power of the Spirit will win men everywhere. "I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto Myself." Jesus said, (John 12:32), and God has promised that a time will come when the knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea, He has promised to give the kingdom over the whole earth to His Son.

"Ask of Me, and I will Thee the nations for Thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for Thy possession." ("He shall have dominion also from sea to sea and from the river unto the ends of the earth. They that dwell in the wilderness shall bow before Him, and His enemies shall lick the dust." (Psalm 2: 3 and 2:8, 9.) "Of the increase of His government and of peace there shall be no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom, to establish it, and to uphold it with righteousness from henceforth even for ever." (Isa. 9:7. See also Isa. 11:9 and Hab. 2:14.)

The Present Unrest: A Plea for Conciliation

(By Trevor H. Davies, D.D., Toronto.)

"Now this he said not of himself: but being high priest that year, he prophesied that Jesus. . . . . should gather together into one the children of God that are scattered abroad."—John xi., 51-52.

That was the mission of Jesus. He came "to gather into one the children of God." In His own words we find the same purpose proclaimed. "He that is not with Me is against Me, and he that gathereth not with Me scattereth." He is the Great Gatherer. He unites. He breaks down barriers that separate; He bridges gulfs of suspicion and misunderstanding. All who engage themselves in that blessed work are with Him; all who scatter and foment division are against Him.

It is disappointing to turn from these sublime words to the situation which confronts us to-day. We have scarcely brought to an end the most terrible conflict between nations that our world has known before we are met by the spectacle of strife and division at home. The night is darkest before the dawn. It may be we are standing at the breaking of one of the glad days of the Son of Man.

One feature is hopeful. We are all persuaded now that there is something essentially wrong with our present social system. It bears heavily upon all concerned.

The Poison of Distrust.

The workers of the world are animated by a grave spirit of discontent. We do not refer to those extreme men who associate themselves with every party and are a perpetual menace to its cause; who are not able to breathe the exhilerating air of freedom without inebriation, and who would turn wild hands of destruction upon institutions and laws essential to freedom. We refer now to those who have always breathed the air of liberty; who have been nurtured in Canadian homes, educated in Canadian schools. They feel that they have not received what is due to them from the produce of industry, and there is a grim resolve in their minds that matters shall be adjusted in the immediate future.

No man would say that the position of the employer of labor is an enviable one under the accepted system. The more brain and industry he puts into his business the more his problems accumulate. He has been caught in a machine from which it is hard to extricate himself, and which makes his days an unceasing whirl of anxiety. To live on terms of ill-will with his employees inevitably weakens his enterprise and wears down his morale.

The general community suffers with those engaged. Unemployment creates loss on all hands, poverty and want abound, and bankruptcy draws near. The poison of distrust works like a leaven through the whole social organism and impairs, in unnoticed ways, the various relationships of life.

Events are happening about us which are creating what might properly be called "a conviction of sin." I mean that we have all come to realize that there is something wrong with the system of relationships under which we live and work. It does not give adequate results, whether judged from the economic or moral standpoint. The whole system is now strained to the breaking-point. Our dissatisfaction should prepare us for new social relationships. It is useless now to waste time in striving to apportion blame. Standing at the grave of a man who had been killed in Trafalgar square, London, William Morris, the poet, addressed the crowd and said, "Our friend has lived a hard life and died a hard death. We must unite and see to it that these things shall not be." Conscious now of the severity of things under the system which is dissolving before our eyes, we should steadfastly unite to secure reformation.

The Church's Influence.

What has the Church to say to these things? It is idle to pretend that she has no concern with them. The spiritual life of the nation is being lived under these difficult conditions. All labor has a spiritual significance. It is under these material conditions that our eternal life is to be lived in its progress through time. There is nothing a man does which has no spiritual quality, either good or bad. If, then, the Church sees that men are living under conditions that do not help their self-realization as sons of God, it is for that Church to proclaim some way of escape.

This does not mean that the Church is here to elaborate political remedies, nor to dogmatise on questions of social economics. Her influence lies in ultimate forces, without whose harmonious working all social contracts and agreements will prove themselves to be but scraps of paper. She stands for a principle of life, a spiritual motive and relationship which is greatly needed at present to save us from being dragooned or bludgeoned into false positions by the irreconcilables on both sides. The time has arrived for the moderate men to come together. If only there is found in the community a sufficient measure of good-will, we shall be able to adjust ourselves to the unprecedented changes which have taken place in the national situation. Nations, like individuals, exist only by adjusting themselves to an ever-changing environment. The supreme quality of adjustment needed by us now is the spirit of brotherhood. This present, other qualities will be found at its command, and we may hope to emerge out of our straotened days, not merely unharmed, but immeasurably enriched.

Christianity stands definitely committed to this spirit of union. If we possess it not, we are against the Founder of our faith. Democracy, without this unifying spirit, threatens to lose itself in the autocracy of a class.

Survival of the Fittest.

The more closely we study the history of recent years, the more it is borne in upon us that probably the most influential book the nineteenth century produced was Charles Darwin's "Origin of Species." He made known the struggle for existence in Nature, leading to the surival of the fittest. The masters of force in Western civilization seized upon that principle with avidity. This was something they could understand, something they could believe, something also they could put into practice. They had listened long enough to the teaching of Jesus, with its insistence on service and unselfishness; they had heard, but had never obeyed. Now they discovered a justification for their pagan thought and ambitions. Was it not written in the soul of Nature? Diplomatists, militarists, Marxian socialists hailed the gospel according to Charles Darwin's epoch-making discovery.

How it worked out in the history of nations we have seen. Germany, which became its supreme exponent, lies bleeding and broken, surrounded by a ring of peoples which it tried to crush within its mailed fist. But this exposition of ruthless, unscrupulous, brutal force has cost us a terrible price.

Are we prepared to allow that principle to control industrial relationships? Here, again, we find hostile armies, well organized, raised by conscription, prepared to repudiate agreements because of a state of war between Capital and Labor. Both sides are suffering. Both sides will suffer alone. When war spreads its horrid wings over a land it blights and blasts all its inhabitants. Women and children will suffer most of all.

The Law of Co-Operation.

If you plead for conciliation some shrug their shoulders and say, "War is inevitable," as if there were some kind of biological necessity for this insanity of civil strife. I refuse to believe that there is such a necessity. The law of the struggle for existence obtains, no doubt, in a large measure, though not altogether, in the jungle. But evolution proves that man has emerged out of that animal world; he is above the brute creation by certain indispensable features which make him man. And because he has entered a loftier plane of existence he must be controlled by the new world's loftier laws. We know that Christ came to proclaim the higher law. He supersedes conflict by helpfulness; self-acquisition by self-surrender to the common advantage. "We, then, that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak." If one asks "Why we ought?" there is only one reply—because we are men and not brutes? sons of God, who lives to serve.

We are challenged by our Lord to obey this law of co-operation, and to stand committed to its cause. He has nothing nearer His heart. He has been, and is, the driving force which makes for union. We are pledged to Him to see to it that this law of conflict, the struggle against others, which has wasted our manhood and womanhood through the centuries, which has taxed us so heavily in recent years, shall not be allowed to spread its havoc abroad among our citizens in commerce and industry.

Looking at the situation, and at our immense resources, we are persuaded that, given this spirit of good-will, matters can be adjusted without impairing the integrity of the social organism. We have intelligence enough in the ranks of employers and in the ranks of the employed, to solve our problems, if only we will meet together as members of one body.

A Practical Solution.

It is possible for affairs to be so adjusted that each shall find employment, and draw from his employment what will enable him to live a rational and unfettered human life. If, in the course of history, affairs have suddenly become critical in Canada, then let us avail ourselves of the God-sent opportunity of showing what things our commonwealth is capable of in the matters of the spirit. Labor must understand the value of direction and intelligence, the rights of the employer and manager in industry. Employers must see to it that the man who gives his strong arms to the service of the community shall receive the fair fruits of his labor, and shall be safeguarded by the community to the end of his days. If Providence sends us one who can write "In Flanders Fields," we shall be wise to place him in ease and comfort, to dream his dreams and to steady our hearts in the day of dismay by our vision. We can do all this. Canada need not fail now, after succeeding so gloriously in the years of the great conflict. We were made one on the stricken field of battle, one in days of anxiety and of final victory. The brain that organized, the heart that endured, the stout arm that achieved, will be equal to this new task if only we remain of one soul.

This is not only the Christian way of settling our unhappy differences: it is the only sane and practical way. I am tired of hearing the Christian ideal proclaimed as sublime and beautiful. It is all that; but it is more. I seek some other adjectives. It is sane and practical and utilitarian; it is, indeed, the only way. There is neither sublimity nor sanity in setting the brain at variance with the hands, in allowing conflict between officers and men in the army. Selfishness is insanity. Christ preaches common-sense to a world of blind fanatics. We waste enough to keep ourselves in plenty.

Union of Christians.

That is the word I wished to speak at this hour. I have come with no political remedy. I do not profess to be an expert in economics. If I had a cut-and-dried theory I should not speak it here. Without the Christian spirit our agreements are scarcely worth the paper on which they have been so ingeniously drawn up. We must think for the future as well as for the present hour. We need the spirit behind the letter. Perhaps the next coming of the Son of Man with power will be in this direction. He will convict us of the sin of unbrotherliness, of the narrow spirit, of the selfish heart. He will fill our hearts with new songs of righteousness, freedom and mercy, and all in the name of God the universal Father, and of Jesus Christ the Redeemer of the whole world. We need a new loyalty, and this must be of the spirit. Society based on force has failed. "Therefore to whom turn we but to Thee, the ineffable Name!"

Christians of the world should form themselves into the world's most powerful union. They should gather into their ranks all those elect spirits who, in different walks of life, are striving to gather into one the children of God scattered abroad. The Great Gatherer claims all unselfish workers, and dissociates Himself from others. "He that is not with Me scattereth." One day John came and said, "Master, we saw one casting out devils in Thy name." "Where is he, John?" "We forbade him, Lord." "But why?" "Because he followed not after us." And Jesus said, "Forbid him not, for he that is not against us is for us."

A Great Task.

Christ stands at the cross-roads and summons all His followers. He would enrol in His ranks all who cast out the devils of suspicion, enmity and hatred; all who would heal life's wounds and bring together into one the broken family of God. He challenges politicians, employers, trade unionists—yea, everyone, irrespective of sect or party—to declare himself now, for He is about to accomplish great exploits in our day. We shall win if we are faithful. The future is with co-operation, not conflict; with service, not greed; with Christ, and not the devil. Every true man should wish to take part in this task, and to strike one blow for the cause of brotherhood.

"Sail in there," cried an old admiral, when the fight was apparently going against him. "Sail in there; for I have taken the soundings, and if they sink my ship the flag at the masthead will still be flying." The flag may be carried into dangerous places, but it must be held aloft by brave hearts and stout hands. Some day it will float gloriously over the children of God, once scattered abroad, now gathered together into one.

INSATIATE.

The more I win Thee, Lord, the more
for Thee I pine.
Ah, such a heart is mine!

My eyes behold Thee and are filled, and
straightway then
Their hunger wages again!

My arms have clasped Thee and should
set Thee free, but, no,
I cannot let Thee go.

Thou dwell'st within my heart. Forthwith anew the fire
Burns of my soul's desire.

Lord Jesus Christ, Beloved, tell, O tell
me true.
What shall Thy servant do?
(Translated from the Rev. N. V. Tilak's "Abhanganjali.")

PRAYER.

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

Eternal God, our Father, we thank Thee we are found in the house of promise. Thy promises were made even before our needs were born. Before we began to hunger Thy bread was ready, and before we began to thirst Thy water was at hand. We cannot take Thee by surprise. We cannot bring to Thee a necessity which Thy grace cannot meet. We have no guilt which cannot be removed by Thy forgiveness. We have no anxiety which cannot be smoothed out by the gift of Thy peace. We have no heartache for which Thou hast not provided spiritual balm. We have no failure which Thou canst not turn into the beginnings of glorious victory. And therefore we come to Thee with the confidence that we can find our missing piece in the glorious armoury and storehouse of our God. Help us to help one another. May we find the beginning of our heaven in leading others to Thy gate. May we find the blessedness of prayer in the breadth and depth of our remembrance of our fellowmen. May we drink of the wells of salvation. May we find our joy in wiping away other people's tears. May we find our strength and inspiration in helping lame pilgrims along the road. Impart unto us, we pray Thee, the spirit of self-forgetfulness, and may we all be intent on bringing one another to the unsearchable riches of Thy grace. Lord, meet with us in the worship of this day. May we open our doors and let Thee in. May every form of ministry become the open channels of Thy love, and at eventide may we have great gladness of heart because we have spent the day with Thee. Amen.

.. The Boys' and Girls' Page ..

LIVE BALLAST

(Concluded.)

"You're all right," said the captain. "You don't need to do that yet, though. The other boats haven't got their sails up."

It was thrilling, just this preliminary scudding about, trying first one tack, then another. The "Ella M." bent joyously far over—so far that Eva squealed a little, and was laughed at again.

"You can't upset, sailing on the wind," Mabel told her. "It's when you're on an even keel, going before the wind, that the danger comes. When the boat tips, you can be sure you're safe."

"Oh, I know," said Eva, "only it surprises me when she goes down like that and the water almost comes over the edge."

"Shouldn't wonder if we shipped a little before we get through," said Mr. Osborne. "There's more wind in the other cove. There'll likely be some that will ship considerable," he added, half to himself.

"Do you think there'll be some upsets, Mr. Osborne?" said Mabel, eagerly. Upsets were not dangerous in the little coves, and they certainly added a great deal to the excitement of a race.

"I shouldn't be at all surprised," said Mr. Osborne.

"O jolly!" exulted the girls.

Indeed, it bade fair to be a glorious race. The little fleet was the prettiest sight in the world. The boats seemed alive, dipping and courtesying as they scudded about the cove. The brilliant sunshine, the whitecapped water, the rushing, reckless wind, all seemed laughing together, and joining in the stirring pleasure of the race.

From the pier came the sound of the judges' horn. It was time to begin! The boats circled, dipped, turned, and passed between the flag-boat and the pier.

"There goes the 'Tub!'" cried Eva, as the little old boat, with four urchins on board, lumbered past the flag, like a caricature of the rest of the fleet.

"She's like the clown at the circus!" laughed Mabel.

The girls waved gaily to Aunt Esther and Uncle Edwin, watching in the throng on the shore. Half the village was there. Most of the summer people, however, were at the tennis club grounds on Will's Point, where they could see both coves.

"Now you'd better lie down," said the skipper.

With the promptness of soldiers Mabel and Eva and Will dropped on the gunwale, taking care that they should be able to see everything.

As the "Ella M." made her bow to the judges, there was a cheer from the pier.

"Go it, Osborne!" cried the crowd.

"We're off!" said Mr. Osborne; and their spirits strained forward with the flying boat.

"There comes the "Crayfish," right behind us again," said the Osborne boy.

The two boats were, indeed, very evenly matched. As they scudded along, the distance between them seemed to the six eager eyes on the gunwale of the "Ella M." not to vary on arm's length during the first stretch of the course. They went about the flag-buoy off Cow Neck at precisely the interval at which they had passed the judges. Then they settled down to beat through the narrows.

"Here's where we gain on him," said Mr. Osborne.

He was right, as usual. When they came out into Gull Cove the "Crayfish" had fallen behind perceptibly. The other boats were so far in the rear that only their sails showed above the point of land that separated the coves.

In Gull Cove they caught the wind more strongly, as Mr. Osborne had promised. The "Ella M.'s" boom splashed up the spray gloriously; and from time to time her lee gunwale, far below the prostrate figures to windward, took in sips of salt water for Will Osborne to bail out hastily.

Eva watched the lee gunwale, with the water streaming over it.

"It seems as if we'd have to go over," she said.

She was interrupted by a sudden shout from Will Osborne:

"There he goes! There goes Johnny Bellows's boat!"

They all turned and looked toward the little fleet in the other cove. One of the five sails was sinking lower and lower. Slowly, as a wounded bird settles, the white sail sank and disappeared. Number 5 was out of the race.

"Gracious!" said Eva. "What will become of the people on board?"

"Oh, one of the other boats will take them off," said Mr. Osborne.

"There goes Sanders now," said Will Osborne.

They saw the sail with the big 3 go up to where 5 had disappeared.

"That puts him out," chuckled Will Osborne.

"Why?" asked Eva.

"Because it changes his ballast," said the boy. "You can't take on ballast or put it off in a race."

"How did they capsize, anyway, I wonder?" said Mabel.

"Caught his sheet on the flag-stake, I guess," said Mr. Osborne.

The "Ella M." made a sudden deep careen, and shipped a big gulp of water.

"Goodness!" said Eva. "It seems as if we'd go over, ourselves."

"I know," said Mabel, "but we can't. We might, going before the wind, if we should jibe. But beating like this you simply can't, you know."

A far-away cheering made them turn to the tennis club grounds, where they could see a group of people watching. They waved a hasty salute. But the race was too absorbing to let them think of anything else for more than a moment.

They were fast nearing the third flag; and their eyes turned now to the goal, now to the Peabody boat. The "Ella M." seemed to catch the tense spirit of the race. Faster and faster she scudded, as they caught the rattling wind that swept from off the bay outside. Will bailed furiously, but the water seemed to gather a little in spite of him.

"My, this wind is flawy!" said Mr. Osborne. "Hello! There comes a big one! Look out, now, for a tip!"

There was a tip, indeed. The gust caught the "Ella M." and bent her like a reel. Down, down went the boom. The mast lay over, lower and lower. The lee side scooped far into the water.

Will scrambled like a terrier for the weather side. Mr. Osborne hastily let off the sail, and pulled himself to windward. Mabel drew farther up on the gunwale as the boat dipped—dipped. Eva, the landlubber, did not move. She knew it would stop in a moment.

The "Ella M." gave no warning. She did it gracefully, as she did everything, so gracefully, so gently, that Mabel's skirts were hardly wet when she clambered up on the side of the boat, and pulled the drenched and gasping Eva up after her.

"Why! Why!" sputtered Eva, as much dashed in mind as in body. "Why, we've capsized!"

Even then, when the "Ella M." lay prostrate, with her four occupants perched like gulls on her hull and the race lost, the salt-water birds could laugh at the landlubber.

"You're all right, girls; she won't sink," said Mr. Osborne.

They heard the excited cries from the tennis-courts. Then they turned at a shout from nearer by.

"Say, you're a good one!" called Doctor Peabody. "Why couldn't you upset in the other cove, when there was somebody else around? Now I suppose I've go to pick you up, and put myself out of the race!"

"Too bad, Peabody!" called back Mr. Osborne, cheerfully. "Only chance you had to beat, with me out of the race! Guess you'll have to stand it, though. I've got ladies aboard."

Roger helped his cousin and her friend to scramble off the slippery, curving side of the "Ella M." into the "Crayfish."

"You're a nice lot!" he said. "Kept yourselves pretty dry, and tipped Eva in all over!"

"Why didn't you climb up, like Mabel?" asked Will Osborne.

"Why," explained poor Eva, wringing the water out of her skirt, "you all said we couldn't upset. And I was so busy watching the boat that I didn't notice what the rest did."

There was a general clamor on the shore when the "Crayfish" came in, towing the capsized and ignominious "Ella M.," and bearing the shipwrecked party.

"Mr. Osborne, of all people, to upset!" was the general exclamation.

When Roger came home to announce the result of the race to the dry-clad and clamorous Eva and Mabel, he was seized upon vehemently.

"Was it that horrid Mr. Smithson?" they cried.

"No," said Roger.

"What! Why, his boat is best, after the "Ella M." and the "Crayfish!"

"He upset," said Roger.

"What!" they shrieked.

"Who did win, then?" cried Mabel.

"Guess!"

"It must have been the 'Jessamy!'"

"No!"

"Why, that's all there were, with Mr. Sanders out of the race!"

"No," said Roger. "Let me remind you that there were seven entered."

"Why! Why, Roger! Oh, you are just joking! It never was—"

"Yes, it was," said Roger. "It was the 'Tub.'"

A wide-eyed audience stared at him, incredulous.

"Peabody and Sanders were ruled out," he said, "and every other boat upset. The 'Tub' was the only one that finished the course. She started with a double reef, because they knew she'd burst if they went single-reefed; and the wind came up so that not another one came through at all."

Some people claim that they do not get anything out of life, and for the best of reasons, because they do not put anything into it from which to draw interest. There must be principal from which to draw interest.

CANINE JEALOUSY.

We had moved to Chelsea, says Mrs. T. P. O'Connor in "Dog Stars," pursuing her account of Max, her very interesting collie. Max spent a very happy spring. At last he found a companion in Rip, a very intelligent cocker spaniel who lived round the corner. The two dogs were congenial in their tastes, and held the opinion in common that one dog in a family is enough.

Rip's mistress had received as a gift a fine hobbledehoy of a St. Bernard, all good nature and gentleness and flopping paws, and affection and trustfulness. He alternately licked Rip and rolled him over in boyish delight, trying his best to give him a taste for play; but Rip remained adamant, and was full of dark plots to get rid of the St. Bernard. He and Max were in the habit of crossing Albert Bridge and taking long "constitutionals" in Battersea Park. The St. Bernard was always excluded from these agreeable strolls.

One day his mistress said to him, "Take your big brother with you, Rip. He'll be so pleased if you let him go along!" She didn't see the malicious joy in Rip's deceitful eye. He pretended to be tremendously pleased, and the two dogs went barking down the stairs. Late that evening Rip came home, footsore, weary and alone.

When his mistress said reproachfully, "What have you done with your big brother, you bad, bad dog?" he crept quietly under the sofa.

The next morning a young farmer brought back the St. Bernard. The farmer lived about five miles from London. The afternoon before he had seen two dogs enter his yard. The spaniel, he said, seemed to be trying to interest the St. Bernard in chickens. The minute the big dog's attention was engaged the spaniel dashed out of the yard and disappeared down the road.

"Evidently," said the man, "the little dog was trying to lose the big one."

Rip was so much depressed at the return of the big dog that his naturally sweet temper grew morbid; his appetite failed, and his owner, reluctantly yielding to the spaniel's jealousy, found another home for the St. Bernard. When Rip was again monarch of all he surveyed he mended rapidly, and was once more a happy dog.

DOCTOR ANDY.

EVERYBODY knew that Andrew Barton was a wise boy for his years, but no one ever knew just how plucky he was till an accident happened to him which brought out his courage and pluck. One day Andrew—or "Andy," as he was commonly called—went to the river fishing. With him went his little ten-year-old cousin, Tommy Grey.

After having fished for quite a while and having caught a nice lot of finnies for their suppers, the two little chaps decided to go in swimming, for, though it was the middle of September, the water was fine and warm and they were hardy farmer boys, not minding in the least a cold dip in the Fall. So they disrobed and jumped into the old swimming pool, splashing about like fish for an hour or more.

"Say, this is the finest sport in the world," declared Andy, climbing up a high rock and diving into the pool. "None of your new-fangled sports can come up to just swimming in the river," he added as he came up on the opposite side of the stream. "Gee, the water is fine now."

"Yes, fishing, swimming and climbing trees go ahead of any of the stylish sports," agreed little Tommy, also preparing to make a dive. "Now, watch me!" and into the water he went, splash!

"Well, I guess we'd better be starting for home," said Andy, swimming ashore. "It's about eating time, so says my stomach, and those fish are too fine to let go too long. Won't mamma be pleased when she sees that string of fish? And your mamma will be as happy to see your fine string, too. How many fish have you, Tom?"

"Seven fine fellows; one would weigh nearly two pounds," said Tommy, also swimming ashore. "But, say, Andy, let's have a climb before going home. It's not late—not supper time for two hours yet. See how high the sun is." And Tommy pointed his finger toward Old Sol, still hanging high in the sky. "You know the sun's way down over that big hill when we have supper."

"All right, kid," said Andy, always wishing to humor his little cousin. Andy was four years Tommy's senior and felt himself quite a man when compared with his young kinsman. "We'll go up that big tree yonder that hasn't any lower limbs. It's not so easy climbing a limbless tree, is it? And I want to test your ability."

"Bet my best marble that I can go to the top of that tree in short order," declared Tommy. "Just you watch me." And off he started, going up the tall tree like a cat. There were no limbs near the ground, and Tom.my had to do his climbing scientifically, as he said.

Pretty soon he had reached the topmost branches of the tree and was waving to Andy, calling out: "Heigh, oh, down there! How is your weather? The climate up here is fine." Then he waved his arms again, and in doing so lost his balance and fell to the ground, the branches breaking his fall most of the way. But the last eight feet was unbroken and he struck with great force, falling across his arm in such a way that his wrist was badly hurt, and when Andy ran to lift him he cried out with pain, "Oh, my wrist! Oh-o-o-o!"

Andy lifted Tommy to a sitting posture and examined the hurt member. It did not take him very long to find that Tommy's wrist was broken. But he did not divulge this fact to the poor sufferer, for he knew the fright would only intensify Tommy's suffering.

"Say, kid, be brave," said Andy. "You've sprained your wrist. Here, sit perfectly still while I bind it up. Then I'll carry you home on my back. Here—let me get that piece of stick. I'll use it in binding up the wrist."

Andy reached for a piece of flat stick that some fisherman had dropped in the grass. It was just the thing he wanted. Breaking it into three pieces he placed them beside him to use in his work. From Tommy's neck he took an old kerchief and wrapped it tightly about the broken wrist, holding the poor member in as natural a position as he could. Then he took from his own pocket a handkerchief to use as an otter bandage, placing the little pieces of stick flat against the wrist, one at either side and one against the back, and binding all in place with his own kerchief as a doctor would have bound splints in the days before the surgeon had found a better substitute. Then he took his own and Tommy's neckties and made a sling into which he placed the broken wrist.

All the while that Andy worked poor little Tommy, whitefaced, groaned in his agony. But he bit his lips and batted his eyes, determined to keep back the tears, for he wished to be brave.

"Now, Kid, we're ready to be getting to town," said Andy, himself a bit nervous and uneasy. But he meant to keep a cheerful countenance and hide his anxiety from the little sufferer. It was a difficult task to get Tommy perched on Andy's back, but after some minutes Andy had succeeded, and was going toward town as fast as he could, bearing the burden as though it had weighed about ten pounds.

After a while Tommy mustered enough strength to ask why they were going to town instead of to their homes, for the town lay in an opposite direction from their fathers' farms, which joined.

"We must have the doctor take a look at this sprain," said Andy. "Sometimes a sprain is pretty ugly unless attended by a doctor."

Nothing more was said till Andy went into the doctor's office. There he placed his burden on a couch in the reception room. Then he summoned the doctor from his private office, where he was consulting with a patient. "Say, doctor, please excuse me for interrupting you, but I have a case out in this room that wants immediate attention." Then Andy whispered a few words to the doctor in explanation.

When the doctor reached the side of Tommy the little fellow had fainted from the effects of the pain and fatigue. The ride to town, a mile from the spot where the accident happened, on the back of his good cousin had been most trying to the sufferer, and now that the tension was over he had dropped into unconsciousness. The doctor soon brought him to himself again, however, and proceeded to set the broken wrist. "You're a brick, Andy," said the quiet doctor as he unbound the wrist. "Hadn't you bound this wrist as you did the swelling would have been very much worse than it is. You did the right thing, my boy. But tell me how this child ever reached here afoot from the river?"

"On my back," said Andy. "There was no other way, you see. We were as far from home—where a horse and buggy were to be got—as from town. So I chose to bring him direct to you instead of going home to ask for advice. A doctor was the most necessary thing in this case."

After the doctor had set the wrist, and Tommy was made quite comfortable, Andy went to a livery barn and hired a conveyance and driver to carry Tommy and himself home. As they rode along Tommy whispered to Andy: "Ain't this awful expensive, Andy?"

"Yes, kid, it's rather dear breaking one's wrist and riding in a carriage, but we can't count expenses now. But the way you and I will have to fish to pay for this job is a caution. So hurry up and get well. And just think of it—I've got to go back to the river and get our string of fish, for they're too fine to lose, and besides, a sick boy always wants something nice to eat. And after you're good and well in your fighting arm again we'll go fishing every day and take our catch to town and sell to the butcher, for we've got to pay for to-day's fun, you know." And brave Andy, himself as pale as Tommy (for the reaction was now getting in), smiled grimly. "But we'll pay all right, won't we, kid? And you've been as brave as an Indian warrior to-day, so you have; and I'm proud of you."—Washington "Star."

BALANCING THE TEMPERATURE.

Seventy-eight degrees! I don't wonder it's warm in here," says the blind man. Whereupon you wonder—not at the temperature, but at how the blind man found it out.

Then you see his thermometer—or is it a scale? It is both. The thermometer acts as a pointer on a scale which is marked off in raised Braille degrees. The blind man simply touched the degree on the scale at which the thermometer pointed.

This is how the machine is made: The base is of metal and has a knife-edged top that serves as a fulcrum. The thermometer, mounted on aluminum, forms one lever arm, a counterweight and an adjusting screw the other. As the temperature rises the mercury goes up—or, rather, sideways. This increases the weight of the thermometer arm, which consequently goes down.

The thermometer and the scale at which it points are so regulated that they read alike. When it is zero on the thermometer it is also zero on the scale. When the mercury goes up to 20 degrees the pointer goes down to the 20-degree mark on the scale, and so on.—"Popular Science."

BUILT TO STAND.

There is something inspiring about the self-confidence of the men who do big things. A number of years ago the whole world was horrified by the news that Galveston had been swept by a flood. But the mud was hardly dry in the city's streets before plans were made for building a great sea wall to keep out the waters. George W. Boschke was the engineer to whom the gigantic undertaking was entrusted.

He finished his work, while the world looked on with interest. Later he went up into inland Oregon to look after the engineering work of one of the great railway companies that were opening up that vast undeveloped country.

Boschke was in camp forty miles from the railway, says the "Technical World." One day an exhausted messenger rode in and handed a telegram to Boschke's assistant. The message said that the Galveston wall had been washed away by a second furious hurricane. The assistant was very much disturbed, but there was nothing to do but to lay the telegram before his chief.

Boschke glanced up from it, smiling. "This telegram is a lie," he said, calmly. "I built that wall to stand." Then he turned to the work in hand.

His confidence was justified. The message was based on a false report. There had been a storm, as severe as that which had flooded the city, but the wall stood firm.

CAN YOU DO IT?

Diamond.

1.—An Article.
2.—An Animal.
3.—A Fruit.
4.—An Animal.
5.—A Vowel.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzle—

Conundrums.—1. In a barrel. 2. A nail in your shoe. 3. The road. 4. To keep his coat buttoned.

Children's Corner

A BIRD GAME.

(By Gertrude Winham Fielder, in the "Child's Hour.")

It was Molly's and Polly's birthday and they were giving a party to a number of their little friends.

"Girlies," said the twinnie's mamma, "how many of you want to play a game that I used to play when I was a little girl and went to parties?"

"I do!" cried one little girl, two little girls, three little girls, until every little girl present had cried, "I do!"

"It is a bird game," said Mrs. Lee, smiling down at the eager little faces. "I see a red-bird, a yellow-bird, a black-bird and a number of blue-birds right here in the room this minute."

Immediately, Molly and Polly and each little guest looked about the room.

But not a single bird could they see.



"Please form a ring, girlies," went on Mrs. Lee, "all except Gracie Snow—by clasping hands, and lift your hands high to form arches. Gracie is a red-bird because of the beautiful red ribbon bow on top of her head."

"O!" exclaimed each little girl. Now they knew what Mrs. Lee meant by a red-bird, a black-bird and a number of blue-birds being in the room. Each little girl was named for the color hair ribbon she wore.

"Now, Gracie," continued Mrs. Lee, "you are to fly into the room and choose your mate. As you fly you sing,

'Here comes a red-bird through the window,
Here comes a red-bird through the window,
Here comes a red-bird through the window—
High diddle dum day!'"

"Gracie has choosen a blue-bird for her mate," said Mrs. Lee, as Gracie caught hold of a little girl wearing a perky blue bow on her sunny curls, "so now she must fly off with her, singing,

'Take a little dance and a hop out the window
Take a little dance and a hop out the window,
Take a little dance and a hop out the window—
High diddle dum day!'"

"Now it is blue-bird's turn to fly into the room and choose a mate, and blue-bird sings,

'Here comes a blue-bird through the window,
Here comes a blue-bird through the window,
Here comes a blue-bird through the window—
High diddle dum day!'"

"Flying from the ring with her mate, blue-bird sings the same words as did red-bird."

"Does Gracie come into the circle with us now, mamma?" asked Molly.

"No, red-bird has flown away," answered her mother, "each birdie after choosing its mate flies away, until not a birdie is left."

"Then we can start the game all over again," said Polly.

"Yes, if you all like the game," said her mother.

"We do!" cried all the little girls together.

WHEN GRANDMA WAS A CHILD.

(Annie Balcomb Wheeler.)

How queerly little folks were dressed
when grandma was a child!
I never thought that things could be so
very queerly styled!
You should have seen the hats she
wore: they looked like sugar
scoops!
And when she went to school she wore
those great, big, horrid hoops!
I wonder how she ever squeezed them
into a car or bus.
Oh! Didn't they have electrics then?
Well, that saved lots of fuss.
Just see the way her mother combed
and spatted down her hair!
And see those pinchy little sleeves,
with neck and arms left bare!
Grandma wore ankle ties to school,
and button boots for best,—
And, let me whisper, pantalets, much
worse than all the rest!
She had her stent each day and knit
five rows around a sock!
She was "a little lady," too, and seldom
tore her frock!
You ought to see the lovely things my
grandma wove and spun!
But oh! how could the poor, poor
thing have had any time for fun?
—Selected.

ZAZA.

(Louella C. Poole.)

A long, shrill whistle, and Aunt Louisa sprang to the speaking tube to answer the summons.

"Good morning, dear friend!" chirped Miss Emily, four flights below. "Can you lend me a couple of eggs till the grocer comes?"

"Indeed I can," was the cheery reply.

"Thanks. I'll send Zaza up for them right away!"

Patter, patter, patter came the sound of cushioned feet on the stair, and in another moment Zaza, with a bound and a flourish, arrived at the top, a copy of the latest magazine in her mouth.

"Good dog!" exclaimed the grateful lady, popping a peppermint into Zaza's mouth. "Now, you blessed beastie, take these eggs back to missy! Good-bye!"

And down the long flights of stairs the faithful Zaza toiled, with the paper bag containing the eggs held firmly between her jaws.

A little later came another whistle. "I'm going to send you up some hot muffins for your luncheon," announced Miss Emily from below.

Again the trusty Zaza acted as errand girl. Tail waving, eyes fairly dancing, with head thrust forward, turtle fashion, then the bag of hot muffins might not lie too close to her shaggy breast, the messenger appeared, proud indeed as she delivered her load of steaming goodies.

Was there ever a dearer, more obliging dog than Zaza, so pleased and proud to act as messenger between her mistress on the first floor of the tall apartment house and Aunt Louisa four flights above? Many and varied are the commissions she fulfills. Bundle, book, or magazine, paper bag or basket, no matter what the burden, Zaza never drops or injures it. She takes infinite delight in serving her friends. Her soft brown eyes and expressive tail seem fairly to talk. She is all affection and intelligence, and her gentle, confiding manner and glossy coat show plainly that love and kind treatment are her daily portion in life.—"Our Dumb Animals."

A HUNGRY BOY.

I know a funny little boy
Who ate a Teddy bear—
The whole of it—and did not give
To any one a share.

You think perhaps this made him
sick,
So that he staved in bed.
O no, because this Teddy bear
Was made of gingerbread!
—Clara J. Denton, in "Jewels."

OUR MAIL BAG.

Dear Editor and Readers,—We have taken the "Witness" for one year, and we like it fine. I like to read the boys' and girls' page, and the letters also. We are all busy picking strawberries. The mosquitoes have half eaten me, my neck is all full of lumps. Isn't this a desperate heat? I am glad that summer holidays are here. We have nineteen little pigs, nine goslings, and six chickens. Isn't it great that this terrible war is over. I had two cousins in it. We expect them next month. I hope my letter will escape Mr. W. P. B. as my letter is getting rather long. Wishing the "Witness" every success.

GERTRUDE POPKEY.

Dear Editors and Readers,—I live on a farm of four hundred acres. I have for pets three kittens ad one dog. I live with my father and mother. I like farm life very much.

I go to school at Inverness Academy and have passed Grade VI. I will be in Grade VII. in September.

I remain, yours,
JEAN JAMIESON.

Dear Editor and Readers,—My father came home last week after a long voyage. He left St. John's the middle of July last year. He went first to Martinique with a load of fish; he was laid up in Martinique for a long time. He then took cargo for Marseilles, and had stormy weather in the Gulf of Lyons. After he left Marseilles he went to Guadeloupe. He saw lots of black people. He also brought two home with him. He went from Guadeloupe to Barbados, without any ballast; there he took a cargo of molasses for St. John's, and got there June 9th.

They went in a schooner called Imprimus; my father was captain and my brother Wallace was navigator. I haven't seen Wallace yet, for he let my father come home first, while he stopped and looked after the schooner.

My mother and father are visiting my aunt and uncle. They intend coming back to-morrow. Hazel Ellis is minding house for mother.

I go to school sometimes, and am in Book 4. I was 11 years old June 7th. My little brother Harry is trying to saw off a stick of wood with my ruler.

I think I will close with a riddle:
When is a piece of wood like a king?
Ans.—When it is turned into a Ruler.

THELMA PELLEY.

P.S.—I forgot to say that I got my W. Pin last fall, and I liked it very much, but the children broke it.—T.P.

Dear Editor,—I have hitherto been only a silent reader of your very interesting paper, so I am attempting to write.

I go to a school called Buttrum every day, and am in Grade VI. We are having our holidays now.

I live on a farm in Manitoba. For pets I have a dog named Buster, a colt named Fred, a calf named Daisy, and a kitten named Snowball. I help to raise our little chickens, ducks and turkeys.

We have a good garden this year. We had quite a few rains that helped it.

Well, I will close now, as my letter is getting long. Wishing the "Witness" every success.

GLADYS MITCHELL,
Age 11 years.

Dear Editor,—I wrote to your paper before, and received a lovely little pin. Our summer holidays have started, [illegible] not open again before about the middle of August.

We have five horses and a year old colt, and five cattle, two pigs, and about sixty hens and chickens together. Our garden was looking very nice until a frost came a little while ago, and it all got frozen, but it is coming on all right again now. We are having some awful hot weather now; it looks as if it will be another dry year.

As my mother is out for a visit for a few days, and I am cook, I must close, as it is supper time.

I remain, yours truly,
DOROTHY W. BAKER.

LETTERS FROM READERS

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—I should like to add one more to the many letters which you have already received thanking you for showing up present day economic conditions, including the truth about the Winnipeg strike, and to let you know that here is one more who looks forward to the time when universal and world-wide co-operation will take the place of this brutal law of competition.

J. H. S.

Kitscoty, Alta.,
July 26th, 1919.

THE GRAIN GROWERS SPEAK.

(o the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—The Western members, in their statement given to the press in trying to justify their vote in support of the budget as against the demand for a more radical reduction in the tariff, say they do not take second place to any citizen of the west in their desire and determination to exert every effort to free the west from all the duties that have long borne heavily on the prairie provinces. So far as language is concerned that declaration sounds good, but what of their action when it came to a show down for relief from a greater portion of those burdens? They are prolific of excuses for their action and vote. "It is a war year," they say, "and not a suita de time for a thorough revision of the tariff; that the government was elected to carry the war to a successful conclusion, and deal with reconstruction, etc." Those members might have remembered that a little over two years ago when the war was at its height, and the struggle fiercest, the tariff was increased by a flat increase of 7½ per cent. with 5 per cent. on imports from Britain. It would appear that there are no difficulties in the way of revising the tariff upward during war time, but great difficulties arise in revising it downward even when war is over.

A Misleading Statement.

Those members state that substantial reductions have been made in the tariff effecting a saving in taxes to the people of the west of $15,000,000. That statement is entirely misleading. Did they really intend to deceive the people of the west by making such a statement? Let us examine the facts. In order to obtain the consent of the protected interests to the slight reductions to be made in the tariff an arrangement was made with the railways that in lieu of their giving to eastern manufacturers on their agricultural implements shipped to the west a rate equal to that given by American roads from Chicago to the west a reduction would be made in the duty on the steam coal used by the railroads. It is estimated that this reduction in duty amounts to between three and four millions of dollars, and is considerably more than the cut in rates the railways gave the manufacturers. Similarly it is computed that the manufacturers gained considerably more than the cut in rates than they will lose in the reduction of the duty. The only special relief the west will obtain apart from the Dominion as a whole from the slight reduction in the tariff is the reduction in duty on agricultural implements which is estimated to amount to less than $2,000,000. Yet those members would have us believe that the west is specially relieved by the reduction of the tariff to the amount of $15,000,000. They also state that Mr. Crerar was willing to stay in the Government if the tariff was not changed at the recent session of Parliament. Mr. Crerar has denied that statement, and his well known character for sterling honesty and adherence to principle leaves no doubt as to who will be believed in the matter.

Where the Cleavage Lies.

It is claimed that it is necessary to make a careful revision of the tariff so as to make it acceptable to the east and the west, and thus prevent a dangerous cleavage between those two parts of the Dominion. The dangerous cleavage in Canada to-day is not between the east and the west, but between the interests of entrenched privilege, promoted and sheltered by the tariff and the rights and interests of the common people. Those members knew the state of unrest and discontent which prevailed all over Canada. They knew that the chief cause of the discontent is the high cost of living, the effect of the outrageous profiteering on the food, clothing and other necessities of the people. And this fleecing of the public was made possible largely by the protection afforded the profiteers by the tariff. They knew, or ought to have known, that the war being over, one of the most pressing problems in connection with reconstruction was the immediate revision and drastic reduction of the tariff so as to secure a measure of justice and fair play for the great mass of the people.

The Excuse for Delay.

Yet these members were willing to have tariff revision put off for a year. For what reason? That a commission should travel through the country to find out all about the operation and effects of the tariff so that the government would be in possession of the facts when a revision was to be made. Does any intelligent citizen think for a moment that the government is not already in possession of all the information necessary for a thorough revision of the tariff. The tariff has been discussed from every angle and phase of the question, on the floor of parliament, in the public press, by provincial legislatures, by organizations all over the country; yet we are told the government is in want of information on the question, and we are strongly urged by those members who would appear so zealous for our welfare to get busy and furnish the required information. Are the people always to be deceived by such tactics, expediencies resorted to by governments and politicians to cover their delinquencies? So the old game goes on. We are to have commissions when governments want to evade their duty—buffers between an angry people and a delinquent government. The performance reminds one of the use made of the 'tub' in Swift's "Tale of a Tub." The tub was thrown overboard to divert and attract the attention of an angry whale to try and keep it from attacking and sinking the ship.

J. W. SCALLION,
Hon. Pres. Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.
Virden, July 29th, 1919.

COLUMBIA AND SUNRAYS BICYCLES—NEW MODELS

Highest grade, made by C. M. M., from $30 up to $50. Second-hand boys' and men's, $12, $14, $16, $18, $20. Ladies, $14, $18 and $20. We take orders and send everywhere by Dominion Express if you send deposit.

Duke Bicycle Co.
695 Queen St., West, Toronto.

NATION WIDE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—In an editorial on Woman Suffrage in a late issue of your paper you say "Canada will have woman suffrage from New Brunswick to the Yukon in all Federal elections." Why N.B.? Nova Scotia has woman suffrage—will she not have Federal woman suffrage also? I am asking for information, as I have become accustomed to consider the "Witness" an authority on Prohibition, and Woman Suffrage as well as many other questions.

(MRS.) ADA L. POWERS.
Lunenburg,
July 24, 1919.

Note.—It was a slip, for which there is no accounting. The blessing will stretch from Herschel Island to the island of Scatari.

ITALY THREATENS FRANCE.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—For nearly nine months France has been playing with fire in regard to Italy, and Premier Nitti's bid for reconsideration of her attitude (as we read in this morning's papers) is a timely and wise one.

Since last October France, or, to speak more properly, Clemenceau, did not show any attention at all for Italy. She, or he, forgot too quickly, almost suddenly, that Italy was her ally, and that had it not been for Italy's neutrality and consequent declaration of war, she would have been down and out in a few days, or weeks, in August, 1914. This is not our opinion; it is rather the confession made hundreds of times by them and her allies as well, not to count Germany. In spite of this, last November, France, ignoring entirely Italy, sent both civilian and military commissions to Vienna, in Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia, to deal in her name, and her name only. Was it France's business to do things like that with Italy's particular enemy? England did not do anything of that kind. Was it France's business to put these nationalities of the former Austrian Empire (which had been liberated by our soldiers) against us, finance their propaganda against us, and promise them that she would never permit Italy—her very Ally and much called "Latin" sister—to get Italian cities and provinces like Fiume and Dalmatia? Suppose we Italians had attempted to do something of this sort by sending, on our own initiative, Italian commissions to Germany, or to the Saar region peoples, etc., and help these Germans openly against France; what would France, and probably England, have done and said?

In the light of these things the bid of the Italian Premier to France is a warning, and at the same time an opportunity for France to make good the wrongs she has more than deliberately made to Italy since Italy won her war against Austria. It is not charity that Nitti is asking. Oh! no! It is rather a warning through which France must get convinced that she has to lose, just like, and perhaps more than, Italy from the continuation of Italo-French discord. "If a few clash should come between France and Germany," Premier Nitti declared yesterday, "you (French) would look to far away America and to England, which has not ceased to be an island. But we Italians also exist. Think what would have happened in 1914 if we had not been neutral, if you had been obliged to face us in the south." This is clear language. France may nevertheless believe that she will never again need Italy as she need in 1914. She is at liberty to entertain such an opinion. But who can ever tell? In the spring of 1914 she might have had that same opinion, and yet only a few months later she found that she needed Italy's help very badly.

"I affirm again," Premier Nitti adds, "the necessity of the union of our two countries. For the realization of her national aspirations Italy is relying on the efficaciousness and complete support of France. If our aspirations are just, why will you not make a block with us? Any other attitude would injure not only our interests, but yours. As a result of the war 2,000,000 Italians have been added to our population. In a few years we shall have 50,000,000. We will form the strongest body in continental Europe. Germany shall recover more quickly than is suppose. Italy and France must not be lulled into an illusion of victory. We do not wish another war, but should it come, we must be ready."

You see, Mr. Editor, that Italy is not going to Canossa. She is rather advising France for her own good and safety, as well as Italy's safety. But we are afraid that Clemenceau's principle of might will not allow France for the present to listen to this appeal. Clemenceau's political success in in isolating Italy has drunvened her spirit, and she may believe that this Nitti's move means asking for charity. If France continues in these mistakes we are sure it will be her ruin, not less than the ruin of Italy, of course; but it will be France's ruin anyhow, as at length it will make easy another sudden aggression. In these circumstances it is an enormous illusion, a dangerous illusion, to believe that England and America can save France. They will not have time to do it. France cannot stop a German powerful invasion for a single day unless Italy remains neutral or goes to help within twenty-four hours. It is not a matter of how powerful England and America may be and really are. It is rather a matter of time, a few weeks, or even a few days, and a few hours. This is not a theory; it is the experience of August, 1914, and it is strange that France has already forgotten these terrible experiences. Help from England and America, in case of a new German aggression, will look very much like a fine medicine administered to a dead body, which, no matter how efficient it may be, can never revive it.

France, it seems to us, is looking too much for material gains to the exclusion of Italy, as if Italy was not her Ally. Nobody knows here in Canada that France, for instance, through the Office National des Valeurs Mobiliers, owns the railroad lines connecting Trieste, Fiume, Willach, Klagenfurt, Marburg and Gratz. This is called the Sudbahm railroad, and this very simple news explains fully France's opposition to Italy in the Fiume controversy, and also explains why she is, among the Allied nations, other than Italy, the only one that still insists in keeping French soldiers at Fiume, hoping that some act of just resentment from the Fiumani themselves, who do not welcome them, or from the Italian soldiers there, may give her the much desired justification for her making some further step in the interest of the Croats and against Italy.

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE DEFENCE OF REDEEMED ITALY.
84 St. Peter Street,
Montreal,
July 30, 1919.

"WINE" IN THE NEW TESTAMENT.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Your Sunday School Lesson teacher recently stated that wine is not mentioned in the New Testament in connection with the Last Supper, or to that effect. See Matt. 26: 29—"fruit of the vine." That was at the Last Supper of our Lord.

H. H.

Note.—What was said was that the word "wine" was never used, an interesting fact, whatever deductions may be drawn from it.

DOUBLE TITHING.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—Despatches tell of a gentleman in Britain who is buying government loan bonds to the value of three-quarters of a million dollars, and who is to cancel these, and return them as a gift to the nation. He states that the amount is 20 per cent. of his estate.

In this connection of 20 per cent., let it be pointed out that the law of God under Moses instructs every believer in God to give away 20 per cent. of his income; 10 per cent. as a first charge to the purposes of religion, and 10 per cent. to widows, orphans, strangers, etc., and to be accounted for under oath at the end of every three years.

When Christians practice this, or its equivalent, many blessings will be imported into the national and international life of men, and greed and covetousness, which are now pre-eminent curses, will be cast down, and love and service will come in their place.

JAS. TAYLOR.
The Manse,
Braeside, Ont.
July 24, 1919.

NO, IT IS NOT CHRISTIAN!

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—When we have a pastor who proclaims the truth it is our duty to support him comfortably—not only our duty, but our privilege. If we pay what we owe to the Lord, it is a pleasure to have a fund from which we can draw for His work. It is not Christian to feel it a burden to pay a good salary. $1,500 is too little for any man who gives up his life to become an Ambassador of the Lord. He has social duties as well as religious, civil and edfucational calls, which are a constant source of obligation.

What I object to is the fact that our pastors are so reticent in preaching about the importance of the use of money. There is more said about money than any other subject in the Bible. If our people were properly instructed regarding it from the pulpit we would have a better class of citizens.

Pastors should give themselves and teach others to do it. In preaching they should show the importance of every husband and father having a strict idea of what is due women in regard to money matters. If mothers are in a position to give or pay systematically, then they can teach their children their duty in this respect. If women could only realize that God should always come before husband or child, we would soon have a revolution in righteousness and a nation of "willing minds." There would be no more cake making, etc., for the glory of the Lord, but an honest, sensible, common sense, generous church membership, and no cowardly tactics in the kingdom-making of the Almighty—tactics that would disgrace the Kingdom of an earthly king.

"LAGNIAPPE."

PRESS OPINIONS

HATRED AND AMIABILITY.

(The "New Statesman.")

There are cynics who say it is an easy thing to hate Germans. The history of the war refutes them. The war neither began nor ended in hatred. In the course of it, British and German soldiers even spent a merry Christmas together till the authorities gave strict orders that such a thing must never happen again. Man is a social animal, with an instinct to fraternize with those with whom he comes in contact. He enjoys, besides, a great variety of moods—sentimental, critical, hostile, pitiful, vindictive, tolerant, cruel, kind. His hatreds last no longer than his grand passions. He does not like to live at such high tension. He leaves such exhausting emotions to the heroes of tragedies. All he himself asks is a little comfort, a little friendly conversation, and to be allowed to live at peace.

Everybody enjoys an occasional outburst of hatred. To-day one may hate one's grocer; to-morrow, it will be the cook; the day after, it will be the young man who jostles one getting on to the 'bus. Life finds room for a good many little hatreds of this kind. They last hardly longer than a cigarette or a sentimental song, and their effect is no more serious. Suppose, however, the Archbishop of Canterbury or some other moralist were to call on you and assure you that it was your duty to go on hating the cook for ever and ever—that you must hate her sitting and hate her standing, hate her by night and hate her by day, hate her in the kitchen and hate her in the street, hate her at breakfast, lunch and supper, hate her living and hate her dead—you would feel that he had let you in for the most terrible punishment. To have to hate the same person all the time is to have an edge devouring your liver while you are still alive. Hatred is tolerable only if it can find a constant variety of objects. Otherwise, it becomes a monomania, a fixed idea. There could be no sterner discipline for the human spirit than its subjection to such a monomania. Men have often submitted themselves to temporary horrors for ideal ends. But few men submit themselves to lifelong horrors even in the name of an ideal. The breaking-point comes even with the bravest, and the brain mercifully gives way. And, if it is difficult to go on hating all your life a cook whom you have seen, it is far more difficult to go on hating a whole people whom you practically do not know. A few of the more Herculean spirits among the members of defeated nations have attempted to do this, but, if any of them ever succeeded, it was only by dint of remaining constantly in a state of war. Hannibal was vowed to hatred of Rome from his boyhood. Did even he keep his vow? We doubt it, remembering his treatment of the Roman general, Marcellus. Like the rest of us, he was under the curse of fickleness and collapsed into magnanimity. Satan in "Paradise Lost" is the only example of immortal hate without compromise that one can remember, and we cannot all be Satans. Our good-humor betrays us, or our common-sense, or some other of the drab regiment of the virtues. We met a British soldier the other day buying chocolate and coffee beans to take out to the Germans in whose house he is billeted in Cologne. Most of us are like that. We put pleasure before duty, and we abandon the loftiest purpose in order to perform some childish act of kindness.

AN ECONOMIC REVOLUTION.

(Vancouver "World.")

Something very like a revolution is going on in Great Britain just now—something that much more deserves the name than the readjustment of political balance wheels that resulted from the Reform Act of 1832, the last episode in British history to which the term has been applied.

The whole question at the moment is how far the present revolution will go. Up to a certain point it has the sympathy of both the government and of the large majority of the British people who have become convinced that the old devil-take-the-hindmost system which obtained in the industrial world before the war must be restored.

Reforms are in the making that will change vastly for the better the outlook of the employee, if only by relieving him of the fear that no matter how industrious and sober he may be he is rather less than more likely to secure a competence that shall keep him from want or dependence in his declining years.

But extremists in the labor ranks want much more than this. They want not even nationalization of industries but possession by those who operate them. They demand that the railwaymen, for instance, shall run the railways and take the whole proceeds, less cost of material required for maintenance, as their reward. As they would further dictate the charges to be levied it will be seen that, quite apart from the abrogation of the rights of the present owners of the properties, they would be in a position to exploit the rest of the community.

At the other end of the scale, people no less extreme insist that the old individualistic and competitive system which simply had to be abandoned during the war, be restored completely, asserting that without it Great Britain will go down in the industrial scale until it becomes a fourth-class power. They emphasize, although unduly, the danger that such changes as are proposed, may be carried to the point where the check afforded by actual economic conditions on increases of wages and reduction of hours are disregarded until it is too late—for, after all, British industry cannot live and grow, as it must live and grow, if the population of the United Kingdom is to be clothed and fed, unless it can meet competition abroad.

The strikes up and down the country, serious as they are, are merely the surface indications of what is going on. Were it a political reform that was being demanded, there would be mass meetings everywhere, and very likely some violent demonstrations. As the reforms sought are economic the agitation is taking place in the industrial field and economic weapons are being used. By and by a state of economic equilibrium will be established, just as states of political equilibrium have been established in the past, and then we shall be able to estimate the extent of the revolution.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(N. Y. "Times.")

The Prince of Wales, after a visit to Canada in August, will be the guest of the American Government at Washing upon Mr. Wilson's invitation, and will afterward stay in this city for a short time. Here, doubtless to the disappointment of many amiable Mrs. Leo Hunters, he will live on a British naval vessel. Fifty-nine years ago his grandfather, the then Prince of Wales, travelled in the United States under the guardianship of the Duke of Newcastle and the name of "Lord Renfrew." The then rather unformed youth of nineteen was to develop into the accomplished man of the world, the mirror of tact, the able and quietly influential statesman whom the world learned to know and admire as Edward VII.

Vastly different are the relations between the United States and Great Britain, wonderfully transformed is the general American feeling toward Great Britain, since then. The cardinal work of the British Navy through the war, the unfailing heroism and dogged resolution of the British Army through all discouragements and disasters, the fact that American and British soldiers have fought together side by side and in the same great cause, have removed the ancient prejudices and grudges from the hearts of Americans. The co-operation of the two great democracies in war is felt to be a promise of their cordial co-operation in the long peace for which the world hopes. They have stood together for freedom and democracy. They must stand together for the maintenance of freedom and democracy.

The young Prince of Wales has the reputation of a brave, modest, and democratic young man. He comes to us, however, rather as a symbol than as a person, though both for himself and as the son of his democratic father, George V., whom Americans respect and like, he would be more than amply welcome. He comes not as the representative of a family, nor of a sovereign who is himself but a symbol of the sovereign Parliament and people of Great Britain. In him the Government and people of the United States will honor that mighty people and nation wherefrom the traditions and foundations of our liberties, our law and representative institutions sprang, in all the course of its splendid history never so great and so heroic as in its desperate battle with Germany. They will honor our gallant comrade in that battle wherein it made sacrifices far exceeding ours, our friend, our honorable competitor and associate in the arts and works of peace, a fellow guardian of the peace of the world.

ALL CONCRETE.

(Manchester "Guardian.")

From the peace conference it turns out that nobody very much wants the island of Heligoland. If left to itself Heligoland will in course of time disappear. The sea is rapidly eating it up, and under the German occupation its existence on the map has been largely preserved by the construction of more and more sea works and sea walls. These facts were duly brought up at the peace conference. When they had been thoroughly explained a silence fell upon the assembly, which was due partly to deliberation and partly to boredom. It was broken at last by some innocent person who, merely to keep the wheels of discussion proceeding and meaning no harm, asked whether any one had any concrete proposal to make: "I thought you said," said Mr. Lloyd George, "that it was all concrete."

QUEBEC AND THE WEST.

("La Presse.")

The periodic failures of the harvest in the West should prove a warning that should not be overlooked when the respective merits of settlement in the different provinces is under consideration. It is not disputed that the prairies are wonderfully fertile and that the cultivation of soil out there exacts less labor and less time than the clearing of the wooded lands of Quebec. But here arises a question of the utmost importance. Do the regions of the North-West offer in both good and bad years the same security from the economic standpoint as do those of the forest areas? The unfortunate experiences of the farmers of Saskatchewan and Alberta this year and in many previous years are a bitter response to the claims of the colonizers that the West is the one and only Land of Promise and of those who seek to divert the tide of immigration into the Crown Lands of the Province of Quebec. So far as volume is concerned the Quebec harvest is unquestionably smaller than that of the West because the process of clearing is slower and the farm land not so extensive, but taking everything into consideration the Quebec farmer has little to complain of if he is hard-working and knows how to take advantage of the many opportunities which farming in this part of the world offers. The exceptional advantages which the climate of Quebec offers to the settler and the incomparable nature of its romantic beauty should be weighed before the settler goes to seek his fortune in the monotony and the uniform drabness of the Western prairies.

VICTORIA, A "FREE PORT."

(Toronto "Globe.")

The project of making Victoria, B.C., a "free port" was advocated by Mr. Cameron, president of the Board of Trade of that city, at a banquet tendered to Dr. Tolmie, M.P., and Mr. J. C. McIntosh, M.P., in recognition of their services in securing a modern drydock for Esquimalt. Having secured the drydock he said than the Board of Trade would turn its attention to a campaign to make Victoria a free port. He did not enter into particulars, but as generally understood a "free port" would mark an entirely new departure in Canada's commercial policy. Strictly speaking, free ports are localities where no customs duties are levied, and where no customs supervision exists. In these ports ships load and unload, cargoes are deposited and handled, industries are exercised, manufactures are carried on, goods are bought and sold, without any action on the part of fiscal authorities.

Hong Kong and Singapore, on the opposite side of the Pacific, as "free ports," have become great shipping resorts and distributing centres, and no doubt roused the interest of Victoria. At one time there were numerous free ports in Germany, but as the Zollverein policy became accepted previous privileges became gradually lessened, and after 1888 only Hamburg remained a free port. There an area of about 2,500 acres was exempt from customs duties and control, and was largely used for shipping and commercial purposes. In 1894 an area of about 150 acres at Copenhagen, Denmark, was opened as a free port, and great facilities are offered in order that the Baltic trade may centre there. But counter-measures were adopted immediately by Germany at Dantzig and Stettin. It is probable that if Victoria is made a free port there will be calls for similar facilities from Seattle and other U. S. Pacific ports. Free ports have never existed in Britain, but somewhat similar ends have been reached by the bonding system, and bonding has hitherto been used for the purpose in Canada.

Some of the statements made at the banquet, however, had more than a local interest. Mr. McIntosh said he did not think it was a breach of confidence to say that the Imperial authorities had reached the conclusion that Esquimalt was not entirely suitable for an Imperial naval base, because it could not be defended from modern artillery fire. But the Dominion had definitely decided to make Esquimalt the Dominion naval base on the Pacific, anyway. The announcement was also made by him that active negotiations were now in progress between the Dominion and Imperial Governments with a view to placing the naval bases at Esquimalt and Halifax within the absolute and unrestricted control of Canada.

CANADIAN INDEMNITY.

("La Canada.")

If Canada receives a billion or a billion and a half, that would diminish our war debt, and we would save considerable interest. Some people will criticize this manner of looking at the matter and point out that our participation was disinterested. Certainly, it was; in the sense that we were ready to do everything to aid winning the war, and if the war had been finished by a compromise we would have had nothing to claim. But when we see practically all the countries which took part receive compensation in the form of indemnity or of territory, it is impossible for us not to think that Canada gets the least. In the heart of the Empire itself, we have seen, we are the only ones to receive nothing. It appears to us that the Westminster Parliament should enquire into this problem in a spirit of tolerance and justice to us.

On several occasions were discussed the question of a war indemnity that Canada could claim; and while the peace negotiations are terminated, the question in our opinion is not closed for us. Because of our colonial status, we could not directly obtain an indemnity at Versailles, because it was virtually comprised in that which England obtained for the whole Empire.

We have already pointed out that Canada, which made sacrifices, according to its population, as fully as any other country; except, perhaps France, has not up to the present obtained any compensation for her services. Australia will secure some territory, among the islands of the ocean about her. South Africa will annex to her dominions the German colony of West Africa, which is considerable in extent. For example, there is no question of any annexations, and we do not expect any compensation on that side.

But England will receive also, in addition to colonies, which will be added to the Empire, a very big indemnity from Germany in money.

Why should not Westminster give Canada a sum which will aid us in part to meet the expenses of our effort, and which will aid our crushing budget?

FARMERS AND PROHIBITION.

("The Farmers' Sun.")

There may be lack of clearness and precision as to the attitude of the leaders of the two old parties in this province on the question of prohibition. There is no doubt whatever as to where the United Farmers of Ontario stand on this important matter. Their stand was unequivocally stated at the last convention of the U. F. O. held in Toronto, when a resolution was unanimously adopted calling for—

Prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages in Canada.

Organized farmers have not waited for public opinion to express itself in a referendum. They are helping to so mold opinion that right expression will be given thereto. They are for Prohibition not merely as a war-time measure, but for the same measure as a means of increasing the efficiency and the happiness of the people in peace time as well.

EVILS OF LAND SPECULATION.

("The Prairie Farmer.")

A real estate agent in Northern Iowa recently made $40,000 in commission in a single week. He did not add anything to the wealth of the community. The farms he sold will not produce a bushel more of grain, because of the inflation he put into their value. The farmers of that community will have to toil longer hours for years, the people of the cities will have to pay more for their food to pay on that $40,000.

The mania of land speculation that is sweeping the corn belt with all the virulence of the early years of the present century is a menace to our future agricultural prosperity. It is watering our stock to the point where the farmers of the future will be crushed under a galling load of interest or rent.

It is time that farms were sold on their productive value rather than on the glowing dreams of real estate agents.

WHEAT VERSUS STOCK RAISING.

("La Patrie.")

Now that the war is over Canada ought to redouble her efforts not only to extend her foreign commerce but also to make arrangements to ensure an adequate supply of all things essential to subsistence. As it is to-day we produce from four to six times as much wheat as we can absorb by local consumption. On the other hand we are dependent on foreign markets for certain indispensable foodstuffs and other things which we are able to produce. Formerly we exported considerable quantities of butter but during recent years we have been importing it; on the ground that we preferred to make our cream into cheese. We have developed our production of cereals to an abnormal point compared with our production of butcher stock, notably of sheep which give us at the same time both food and clothing. Between 1901 and 1911 our flocks of sheep decreased fifteen percent while in 1915 there were not more than two million sheep in the country or about two hundred thousand less than in 1910. The breeding of animals is an industry the profitable side of which our farmers do not sufficiently appreciate both from their own viewpoint and from that of the nation. On the other hand the Government has vigorously encouraged the raising of cereals but has only displayed a minor interest in the breeding of stock. The breeders are left to act on their own initiative instead of the Government guiding their activities as suggested by local needs. There is not the slightest doubt that the production of wool in this country could be increased enormously. Proof of this is found in the fact that while in Australia there are 58 sheep on every 100 acre farm the average in Canada is only two head to the same area.

THE TENDENCY OF LABOR DEMONSTRATIONS.

(Kansas City "Star.")

The tendency of workers in Europe is toward international action, and the tendency of labor demonstrations is toward the producing of political results. A strike in many parts of the continent is now quite as likely to bring about a ministerial crisis as a mere industrial settlement. In fact strikes are no longer for better wages shorter hours or better working conditions, but are openly directed toward the overthrow of some premier or the passage or repeal of some law.

WHO IS THE TROUBLE-MAKER?

(N. Y. "Evening Post.")

Events of recent weeks would show that it is not the negro who is to be feared as trouble-maker, but the irresponsible white man. The Southern negro has gained much in recent years, and has every right to look forward to gaining more. He has come into our Northern cities in growing numbers. Treat him well and we can laugh at tales of violent propaganda, as we laughed at those of German propaganda: treat him unjustly, and no propaganda will be needed to arouse him.

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