

WITNESS

and

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THE WITNESS is working through
its readers in every province,
and they through it, to

*make Canada
a Land to Love*

The Week's Outlook

Opening Blasts

BOTH leaders have chosen the capital as the scene of the delivery of the opening campaign blasts. Mr. Meighen's effort was a skillful attack on the Liberal sins of omission and commission in the customs department. Perhaps four-fifths of the address was devoted to reasons why the King ministry should not be returned. The remaining fifth, the reasons for the support of a Meighen government, was admittedly less exciting. The Conservative leader had nothing to offer save the same old discredited quack remedies of higher, ever higher protection. His utterances on the British preference must have been of little comfort to that scribe who so confidently told the New Yorkers that the issue was separatism versus imperialism in economics as well as otherwise. Mr. Meighen was careful to state that he would maintain the British preferences only when they interfered with no Canadian interest. To those of Liberal leanings at least, Mr. King's opening effort seemed more powerful. The Liberal leader traced the troubled history of the past session. He pointed with justifiable pride to the tax reductions, the tariff changes and the new legislation. Without making any attempt to gloss over the fact that the customs administration had really degenerated in Mr. Bureau's time, the ex-premier pointed out that the Stevens charges were based on information being gathered by the new minister for the very purpose of reforming the department. The Liberal position was that it was unfair to single out one member for censure before the investigation was complete, and all the guilty in all parties, could be brought to the bar. Coming to the constitutional issue Mr. King showed real statesmanship. He was eminently fair to His Excellency, the Governor-General whose honest effort had been to further the government of the country. "I believe His Excellency acted according to his conscience, honestly, sincerely, truly, I have nothing disrespectful to say of him in any particular, I have the greatest admiration for him; His Excellency is a gentleman for whom I have the greatest regard it is possible for one man to have for another, a gentleman who, I believe, would never commit an act of any kind which he did not think right and proper in every particular." The responsibility, said Mr. King, for the series of unconstitutional acts was Mr. Meighen's. Mr. King closed with a plea for loyalty to the British Constitution which alone was an effective antidote to the forces making for separation.

Mystical And Loved

MR. KING'S peroration is well worthy of reprinting:
"What is the real link of Empire, the most enduring of all that underlies British institutions in all quarters of the globe? What is the secret of loyalty to the British Crown and to the British flag? What, if it is not the liberty and the freedom ensured to us under British parliamentary institutions and all that is bound up in what we know and reverence as the British Constitution.
"It is a strange mystical sort of thing this British Constitution that

we love. It is partly unwritten: It finds its beginning in the lore of the past. It comes into being in the form of customs and traditions, it is founded upon the common law; it is made up of precedents, of Magna Chartas, of petitions and bills of rights, it is to be found partly in statutes and partly in the usages and practices of parliament itself. No one has ever seen it; no one has ever adequately described it; its presence is felt whenever liberty or right are endangered, for it is the creation of the struggles of centuries, and it represents the highest achievement of British genius at its best.

"It is the principles of liberty and freedom embedded in the British Constitution, and secured to those who live within its guarantee, that have made men of many races and many climes a great brotherhood in name and in heart. In the community of British nations which comprise the Dominions beyond the seas it is the anchor which holds all true to the little isles in the northern sea. In Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand, in South Africa, in Newfoundland, in Ireland, it is the sustaining and enduring element of loyalty alike to the Crown and to the flag. It is the counter-magnet to all tendencies of separation from Britain or to annexation to other lands. That is the Constitution by which the Liberal Party in Canada stands, for which it is prepared to fight today. It is in the name of all the freedom liberty and loyalty which the British Constitution serves to inspire that I now ask my fellow Canadians in the name alike of King and Country to vindicate its might and majesty at the polls."

An Absurd Explanation

MR. MEIGHEN'S dismissal of the constitutional question was off-hand and cavalier. There is no constitutional issue, says Mr. Meighen as a preface to inferring, in his naive way, that the reason he was given dissolution, while Mr. King was not, was that his government had been defeated while that of his predecessor had not. Mr. Meighen might better have ignored the question entirely than to have indulged in such childish hair splitting. But an even greater blunder was the quoting of Mr. Asquith (now Lord Oxford) as to the right of the crown to refuse dissolution. His remarks can only result in many references to the situation of which Mr. Asquith's speeches formed a part. It will be remembered that when defeat of the Labor government of Britain was imminent in 1924 a discussion of the dissolution question occurred. Mr. Asquith pointed out that should a dissolution take place, it would be the third in two years; that an alternative government could easily be formed; and that the crown was under no obligation to follow the precedent that had been established in 1784, when Pitt established the doctrine that a government defeated in the house need not resign but might appeal to the people. Mr. Asquith had previously set forth this opinion outside the house. At that time he had been opposed by many authorities in all parties on the ground that such a step would certainly involve the crown in quarrels within the house. In parliament Mr. MacDonald went much further. He had no hesitation in saying that if the crown should break the precedent of a century and a half the Labor party would inevitably become a revolutionary and not an evolutionary movement. But what is of vastly more importance than what was said was what was done. The Labor government, less than a year in office, was decisively beaten. Mr. MacDonald advised dissolution. The King promptly granted it. Mr. Meighen's attempt to quote Mr. Asquith's opinion at such a time, without telling what happened later, is as absurd as try-

ing to justify a certain action by a lawyer's assertion in a trial, without adding the judge's verdict.

In The Maritimes

MR. MEIGHEN has been more constructive and more specific in his Acadian speeches. Apart from one temporary lapse into his old familiar blue-ruin style, the premier has confined his efforts to definite promises. He will not separate the Intercolonial from the National system; he will not sell the lines to Portland; but by subsidized freight rates he will give Acadians a chance to compete in central Canadian markets. By the same means he will direct Canadian traffic through Canadian ports. Here is talk that everyone can understand. The Conservative policy is not the reduction of the burdens that have driven the outlying sections of the country to the verge of secession. It is for compensating privileges—a share in the spoils. If that is what the people of the Maritimes want Mr. Meighen will give it to them. But, if those people now realize, with Mr. Meighen's ex-minister of public works, that the only salvation for that section is wider markets and less restrictions on natural trade, then they will reject those overtures. If we understand Canadians, fair minded men of all parties agree that, in a country like ours, there must be a certain give and take in all our economic arrangements. To surmount natural barriers to our economic unity should be the aim of all. But let us not blind our eyes to the fact that this system of subsidising, sharing spoils, has resulted in the perpetuation of a narrow economic nationalism that is stifling the country. The people of the Maritimes showed no enthusiasm for reciprocity in 1911. Yet that arrangement would have brought undreamed of benefits to their district. It may be that that opportunity has gone forever. But another opportunity is beginning to loom up behind the dusts of party warfare. That is for freer trade within the Empire. The Maritimes can do much to shape the economic destiny of their district and their nation by their answer to the Meighen-Black overtures.

What of Blue-Ruin?

CANADA has definitely emerged from the period of depression which inevitably followed the collapse of the war time boom. No longer is it possible to blame the southward exodus, idle factories, and empty homes on the King government. On the contrary, it is difficult to conceal from the public the fact that the tariff changes made by that government have had a decidedly beneficial effect on industry. It will be remembered that Mr. Fielding made slight tariff reductions on agricultural implements in 1922 and Mr. Robb made drastic cuts on the same articles in 1924. On both occasions the manufacturers, with their political henchmen, rent the heavens with the usual howls of woe. But what has been the result. The following table showing the number of persons employed in that industry tells a tale that needs no elaboration. It is official.

Employed in Agricultural Implement Industry	
April 1, 1922.	5205
April 1, 1923	6580
April 1, 1924	6178
April 1, 1925	5793
April 1, 1926	8257

But a more recent example is, perhaps, more striking. All Canada remembers how some of the automobile manufacturers made a show of closing down their plants (for a few hours) when the tariff on automobiles was reduced. All Canada remembers, also, how deluded workmen were induced to spend their hard earned money to go to Ottawa on a monster demonstration of protest at these cuts. Does all Canada know that these same workmen have been busier

since the tariff changes than at any other time in their lives? Does all Canada know that four thousand more cars were manufactured in Canada during May, 1926, than in any other month in history? Does all Canada know that the very same plant that actually closed down (for a few hours) following the reductions, has since then let contracts for extensions costing hundreds of thousands of dollars?

The Issue

WE do not know whether Mr. Meighen and his moneyed crew are constitutionally on deck or not. We only know they are on deck. The constitution is made up of precedents, so that possession is nine points of the law. That question will be thoroughly canvassed in competent circles. What matters to the people, and what the people must decide for themselves is whether they want that crew or the old one, which piloting between rocks and whirlpools, was doing pretty well for them in point of legislation. The King administration was in its beginning badly smirched by falling into the Montreal Custom House Puddle at the high tide of the bootlegging era and making it worse than ever. When the mess was uncovered the government changed the minister, and, through a new minister, cordially cooperated in investigation with those who had revealed it, and furnished the investigating committee appointed by parliament with the official information on which it worked. The late government naturally does not want to dwell on an election campaign on an ill-looking departmental delinquency of which it had tried to purge itself. So it sought in its natural surprise and pardonable vexation at this unprecedented turn of events, to substitute the constitutional issue. Mr. King has wisely removed all fear that the handling of this issue might constitute an attack on the nationally loved and universally respected Lord Byng. The question in this respect, is whether or not the electors approve of the conduct of Mr. Meighen, and his shadow cabinet, during the parliamentary crisis. But it is not an issue that can be settled by votes. The real question is the tariff. Mr. Meighen would make it "customs and tariff." It will presently become, we presume and hope, "Tariff and customs." It is conceivable that a new government will make a cleaner sweep in that Augean stable than the old one would, particularly among officers who may have been Liberal appointments. But either is liable to do that politically. The real question is the tariff, and we sincerely hope that Mr. Meighen will so fully own up to that fact as to force Mr. King to go so also. Win or lose, that is the issue that will affect the prosperity of the country. Let the country see to it that its abundant and overflowing resources are not sacrificed to unprofitable enterprises in which others can do better for us than we can for ourselves.

Idle Rumor or Real Plot?

MIDSUMMER heat and election campaigns are a bad combination. Ridiculous rumors are often the result. One of these rumors, however silly it may seem, is causing definite anxiety in railway circles. The belief is that whichever faction conquers in the Tory party fight, the splendid National Railway organization is to be disrupted in the event of a Conservative victory. If the Patenaude tail can swing the Tory dog the country is to be relieved of the "burden" of the national system, by means of the sale of desirable sections to certain capitalists. In the event of the failure of the latest Patenaude manoeuvre the management of the railway itself is to be turned over to Sir Henry Drayton. The Witness hastens to declare that it cannot imagine any political necessity so desperate as to force any

party leader to contemplate such a move. To dream of replacing Sir Henry Thornton, one of the greatest of transportation experts in the world, by any mere politician, however capable, seems ridiculous. Yet the Witness has had this same fear expressed by railwaymen from different railways and from widely different parts of the country. Would it be presumption to ask political leaders to remove such fears, by clear cut declarations, during the campaign?

Dreams or Nightmares?

A CAPITALIST paper has discovered that Mr. Mackenzie King after fighting and possibly winning the election is going to retire from the leadership leaving that to Mr. Dunning or Mr. LaPointe or to both after the good old fashion when a ministry had to be bilingual. It was the Macdonald-Cartier or the Macdonald-Sicotte, as the case might be, the latter Macdonald being John Sandfield, not John A. Some substitute the name of Mr. Taschereau, but there is little danger of that combination. Politics makes strange bedfellows, but could hardly work such a team as that. The leadership of the lord chief-butler must have come in a sweet dream to some protectionist imagination. Mr. Taschereau is about as much of a Liberal, in any clear definition of a word, as is Mr. Patenaude.

Then And Now

M R. PATENAUDE, who was a failure with his fellow countrymen when he was renouncing the "Tory" leader and all his works, has now to appear before the same audiences with the renounced evil one at his back and to present him to them as Quebec's good angel. He is a lawyer and will carry out his new brief very well. It is just possible that those who before knew quite well that there was a joker in the game may take more kindly to a straight-forward advocacy. Meanwhile the Montreal Star, political foster-father of Mr. Patenaude, is maintaining a discreet silence. The Star knows that the public soon forgets. But the Star also knows that its readers have not yet forgotten such effusions as this, from its editorial column of September twenty-third, last year:

IS PATENAUDE A MEIGHEN MAN?

Hon. Mr. Cardin brings only one charge against Patenaude. His one charge against Patenaude is that he is a Meighen man. Mr. Patenaude says that he is not. He insists that he "is as independent of Meighen as of King." Who ought to know? When Patenaude, says that he is "independent of Meighen", he is either telling the truth or he is a hypocrite. If he is a hypocrite—if he is a Meighen man at heart—if he intends to deliver Quebec to that "bitter Imperialist", Arthur Meighen (a description, by the way, that genuine Imperialists will think too flattering)—how does this gay deceiver intend to do it without Quebec finding it out? Quebec will know what he does after the elections. Quebec will know what the men chosen to support him do. They cannot back Meighen clandestinely. A secret support of Meighen in the House would be about as effective as an anonymous bank cheque. So if Mr. Patenaude conceals in his bosom the malevolent idea of pretending one thing now to the voters of Quebec, and then "double-crossing" them when he has tricked them into electing him and his friends, he must know that they will catch him at it. They will see it done in open Parliament. There is no other way to do it. And what will that mean to Mr. Patenaude? Political suicide.

Again The Old Game

TWO persons appointed six weeks ago by the Governor-General in Council as joint secretaries of the Royal Commission to investigate the economic conditions of the maritime provinces have been dismissed by the same governor under different advice. The Governor-General in such a matter if he had even to write his name would ask no questions. Supposing he did, it would have to be: Are these men very bad that you thus stultify? Or is there any reason to suppose that a leading journalist and a university professor are unfit for such service? Then if the truth were told the answer would be: "We look up-

on these as political appointments made by a dying government." The men are probably as fit as any we shall put in their places, and if no emoluments were attached to their service we might be allowed to let them serve. As it is the supporters of the Conservative party in Nova Scotia would have a grievance in the eyes of the Nova Scotia people generally if such perquisites went to those who had opposed the winning party." Indeed, if the appointments were made in party interests there would be some truth in that popular view. At every change of government, no matter which way, the Witness has asked why the Montreal Harbor Commissioners had to be changed. Sometimes indeed the protest was weakened by the fact that the departing incumbents had no special fitness, and were themselves evidences of the spoils system. (This applies as much to Liberals as to Conservatives.) But in every case men who had learned the business, if they were capable of learning it, were turned adrift. It is understood that in the present case it is an understanding with the premier and his quasi-cabinet that no appointments will be made till after the election, a restriction altogether right which should also apply to dismissals and "cancellations". Probably a provisional government will not consider it a transgression to make provisional appointments. No one will say, however, that the Montreal Harbor is now in bad hands, and no one will have the face to claim that it ought to be a political football. Is it too much to hope that Canada has outgrown the nasty game of spoils?

Frank Criticism

INDICATIONS are not lacking that there is a strong undercurrent of hostility in Conservative circles at the conduct of the party leaders during the final parliamentary week. The Montreal Standard, bitterly opposed to the King government, carries the following from its regular Ottawa correspondent:

"Yet if he were a politician who kept his promises Mr. King might be making out a damaging case against Mr. Meighen. Obviously His Excellency did not offer Mr. Meighen the premiership to pass a vote of censure on his late chief advisor, and then go to the country in control of the electoral machinery. Mr. Meighen himself declared that he undertook to form a Government and put through pending legislation, so that much of the arduous work of the Commons for months would not be entirely lost.

"But if Mr. Meighen intended to make good his undertaking, he went about it in a bungling fashion, foredoomed to failure. If he had made an intelligent and serious effort to wind up the work of the session in a proper manner, there is not any doubt that he could have secured the necessary support from the Progressives, at least, until the rural credit bill and the grain bill had been enacted. As Mr. Meighen failed to carry out his undertaking and even failed to make a serious effort to do so his right to do anything but tender his resignation without further advice is very much open to question, on grounds of moral responsibilities."

Golden Servitude

SOME henchmen of the capitalistic party have been put in control of the Patrie which has for two generations been carried on by the Tarte family. The late redoubtable Israel Tarte was a Conservative, but at a crisis he went over to Laurier and carried the province with him. Possibly the party of money has had a nightmare as to what might happen again, supposing Tarte patriotism, which is always genuine, should take once more an independent turn. At all events that party knows wherein its great strength lies, and how to use it. To carry on a daily paper in these days is often a precarious business financially, the expenses being enormous. It is not everywhere that organs are frankly announced as being bought and paid for. It is possible—indeed, to avoid competitive reprisals, it is necessary—to give a full and frank statement of utterances on both sides of politics, yet to create, either wilfully or unconsciously, by juggling, by headlines, by selected quotations, an atmosphere that gives a one-sided tone to the whole picture, more effective than open advocacy and in a form that cannot be controverted.

Many a so-called Liberal paper is a dog with a string to its collar. The leash may be only in the advertising columns. That is life or death to a newspaper. Sometimes it is contractual. The paper can disport itself to the end of its string but there it feels the tug. In the days before democracy the lords did not need to mind much about the opinions of their serfs or tenants. They had no say. In this Twentieth century it is necessary to control opinion. The mind of man today is at the mercy of the daily and rural press, and the daily and rural press is at the mercy of money, and the money party managers can command. Why should the party of capital not carry the day at elections and set up its own gods? It would be our duty if we had the means to let all the burden-bearing people know that whatever red herrings the party of money trails across the scent, whatever administrative purities, whatever loyalties it boasts, whatever sneer it bestows on those who would disturb the popular mind with regard to capitalistic exactions and exploitations, the parties' funds are not invested in these things. Their one object is the retention of privilege. What is very important to the voter is to understand that he cannot vote upon the customs conditions or on the constitutional question. That is, his vote will not sensibly affect either of them. What it will affect will be the tariff and the National railways. The safety of the people requires that these things be kept in mind.

The Limousine Family

A CLASS of persons all related to the highly considered and patriotic Limousine family have formed themselves into a league for saving Canada. Assuming that Canada needs to be saved they have a gospel of their own for its salvation, one in which there is for themselves great reward—by which they are more blest who give it than those who receive it—through which they can roll about in royal chariots to all men's admiration and envy. Their orators and their press are forever discovering this remedy anew. What Canada needs is population. So far they have the whole nation with them. Where some venture to differ is as to their way of bringing population. Set up factories, they say, and give unlimited employment. "Oh, no! Don't be bringing more labor into the country; we have too much of that already," shout labor men of the cities. And with this view the immigration department under all governments has agreed. It has become a dogma that that class is not wanted. A Labor member of the British Parliament comes to Canada and takes council with Labor, and then goes home to warn British labor to keep out of Canada. What then! The only kind wanted are those who can till the land. The thing to do is to set the plough going upon the virgin soil, the abundance of which is another dogma of our universal creed, though it seems no one can get any that does not come furnished with what is among farm hands a very exceptional fortune. The first veto on that sort of settlement is that, whether occupied or not, all available land is already owned by somebody. Of course there is still good land for free settlement in places where the haulage of crops to elevators would cost more than would be got on them. It would of course be utter bolshevism to take the unused land from the owners and bestow it on others on condition of working it. But unfortunately it breeds bolshevism not to do so. The other veto on settlement is that the settler finds that, instead of enjoying the wealth of the soil as promised to the man willing to work and to bear hardships, he is working for the wealth and comfort of the Limousine family whose fortunes are the boast of the great cities and of the bank and other directorates. Every thing he needs has to be got from these people at their prices. The tariff which secures to them his patronage is the measure as nearly as these experts can make it of the toll they are taking upon his toll. If he has to hire labor he has to pay astounding wages. All other things he pays for, education, religion, doctor, lawyer are similarly enhanced. They assure the agricultural men who cannot get land that he can get work at high wages. Why high wages? Because he also has to get the things he needs in the dearest market in the world. Was any illiterate peasantry ever led by the nose as easily as those who support this mode of getting our glorious land occupied? We propose a

league to save Canada from the Limousine family.

Massachusetts Madness

MASSACHUSETTS used to be thought of as, taken for all in all, the most intelligent unit of population on the face of the earth. Boston was the "hub of creation," in her own eyes, in the eyes of the State, without dispute from the rest of the republic or even "abroad," the Boston word for the rest of mankind. It was in the sturdy, conscientious puritan independence of Massachusetts that universal suffrage, which was a theory in France and elsewhere, found a culture in which it could germinate and from which it has spread, to all appearance, prematurely, to all the known world. It was New England that gave common schools to the continent and with them a more or less common language, touched with the twang of the Lincoln fens, brought over in the Mayflower. Some pronounced it "Boasting," but that showed a survival of the now apparently lost art of humor. See what democracy and common schools have done for Boston! It set up one Channing H. Cox as governor of Massachusetts. That name ought to have been a guarantee that he belonged to the real old colonial stock. He seems to belong to the age now said to have passed away when the principal truth taught in those common schools was that all countries outside of the land of liberty, were chattels of tyrants, of whom the outstanding one was a certain King George, and presumably that the peoples of those countries were longing for deliverance.

Boiled down this ex-governor's proposal is that the United States accept Canada as payment of Britain's debt to her—presumably a ready and generous way of restoring love all round. What adds to the hardihood of this stupendous proposal is that it comes at a moment when all the world outside of the United States is denouncing the morality of the debt in question; when we do not doubt that the great majority of the good old stock to which Mr. Cox ostensibly belongs is questioning it. Possibly the ex-governor himself is seeking to find an easy way out of it. We hope it is not necessary to inform the Boston school children of the new generation that Canada is not a British chattel, that she can join the United States any time she wants to and can also decline. This impudent proposal owes its publicity to a newspaper called the Boston Post, which boasts of being "the largest morning newspaper in the United States," and which perhaps has its vast circulation among Boston's overwhelming and controlling non-Colonial population. The Post is seeking by what newspapers in these days call a questionnaire, to enquire, not what Canadians think of it—they do not seem to count—but what the English think—the readers for instance of the Daily Mail, many of whom probably do not know that Canada is not in "America" already.

A Commercial Proposition

AS reported Mr. Channing H. Cox is not indifferent to the well-being of the people he proposes to buy. As the natural channels of commerce are north and south and not east and west, the "merger" would be greatly to Canada's benefit. It is not easy to deny that in theory commerce ought to be north and south rather than east and west. But why then are all the great trade routes in his own country east and west? We shall not pause to discuss this paradox, being quite ready to admit that free trade between the two countries would be of immense advantage to both. Might we in the same connection remark that not only was New England the fountain and spring of language, of education, of democracy and of liberty generally, but it has also been at all times the stronghold of protection. A Quaker in answer to a man who was pleading his bondage to the intoxicating cup told the victim that the cure was as easy as opening his hand. "When thee has the glass in thy hand, all thee has to do is to open thy hand." This would meet the whole case and bring all the prosperity Mr. Cox desiderates. The one argument for protection in Canada has always been the tariff of the United States. It is that tariff that has built up in Canada a domineering conspiracy of beneficiaries of protection to exploit our

people. We should not wonder, now that the manufactures of the United States have more than overtaken the home market, and are seeking foreign markets, if the demand for free outside commerce should arise in the very shrines of old protectionism. It was Manchester in England that was the cradle of free trade.

The Philippines And Rubber

DURING the visit of Mr. Coolidge's investigator, Colonel Thompson, the Philippine legislature has reiterated its demand for independence. Certain of the leaders have declared, however, that a government exactly like Canada's but with a native governor-general, would be acceptable. It remains to be seen whether anything will come of the latest proposal. It seems unlikely as long as the present opinion prevails at Washington. The American policy with regard to the Philippines is almost exactly the same as the British policy in India. Complete self government will be granted only when it is demonstrated that the right to self government is not interpreted as meaning the right to misgovernment. At present there are reasons why the United States is less likely to listen to the demands than heretofore. The Philippines contain vast tracts suitable for rubber plantations. The land laws of the islands expressly forbid the alienation of the land from the natives—a fact that is a monument to the wisdom of the early American administration of that country. Till now, these laws have discouraged attempts at rubber growing, which is essentially a plantation enterprise. It will be interesting to see whether the exigencies of the present rubber situation force a change in the land laws or force the encouragement of cooperative enterprise on the part of the rightful owners of the land.

How Fare

The Dictators

IN that greater part of the old world which has fallen under the sway of dictators, the inevitable reactions are now in evidence. In Persia the Cossack stable boy, Reza, who later became Shah, is putting down widespread revolts by armed forces. Reza has given the country good government. But it seems as if large sections of the populace are unwilling to adopt the reforms which are manifestly for their own good. Kemal, in Turkey, perhaps the strongest of all the strong men, has just crushed one conspiracy against his rule, and crushed it with an iron heel. Mussolini's new law, lengthening the national work day by one hour, has been met by numerous, but speedily suppressed, strikes. In Spain another attempted coup has been crushed, while in Portugal one short-lived dictator has found himself displaced and deported by a stronger. Poland's dictator remains shrouded in mystery. His latest act has been to address to Rumania a note demanding clarification of her treaty promises of war time aid for Poland. Rumanian circles are somewhat disturbed since Pilsudski neglected to despatch the communication through his own foreign office but sent it direct as minister of war. A more significant occurrence was reported from Warsaw last week. The socialists and communists who really put Pilsudski in power are now becoming increasingly suspicious of the militarist's aims. One leader pointing towards Pilsudski's empty seat in the Diet exclaimed dramatically: "We're not so sure of you, we're not so sure of you!"

Twilight of Responsible Government

A KALEIDOSCOPE is a very clever philosophical toy. It is only a box holding some bits of broken glass of many colors and other brilliant nothings, the charm of which is that, looking at these through a tube, one sees a delightfully symmetrical pattern, different each time from anything human eye has ever beheld or ever will again. Yet each new arrangement is made up of the same bits of glass and other discards. We are speaking of the rearrangements of French statesmen in successive cabinets with a sort of rotation of an inner group in the position of prime minister. When Mr. Briand had to resign for the nth time soon after the war, he sarcastically explained that it was not the usage in France for government to last beyond a year. Having retired several times

since then, he might have gradually improved that remark and assigned in succession three months, three weeks, or three days. To use a word disconcertingly in fashion just now, the nation is in a hectic condition, and cannot take its medicine. Like the drummer boy that had to be whipped, and had to choose where, it cannot find the right place. All its doctors agree that the nation's condition is desperate. Each in turn brings in a new prescription or a somewhat new setting for the old one. But none provide an anaesthetic for the operation of intensive taxation.

Such is the development of British responsible government in its French phase. Britain was the old dame of Europe in whose market garden this wholesome herb flourished so finely that all the nations of Europe borrowed sprigs of it to try in their own soil. Everywhere it grew prettily and was exhibited with pride. But everywhere when it has come to the first bearing stage, it has miscarried. The ancient Roman republic, at certain times of peril put the public interest absolutely into the hands of some trusted citizen. In some of the European nations, notably the one which boasts descent from the Rome of Fabricius and Cincinnatus the dictator has chosen and asserted himself, not in all cases with the nation's confidence. Belgium has acted in a more responsible way. At the behest of her Prime Minister and with practical unanimity in both houses she has conferred absolute power for six months on her beloved and trusted king, which largely means on her worthy ex-premier Mr. Theunis, with another great banker, Mr. Francqui, to share with him the responsibility of the high financial surgery upon the nation which the action contemplates. So acting, Belgium has not given up final responsible government. It seems liable to be different with France, which, while confounded at the tumbling of the franc, apparently nearing its grave at the foot of the hill, refuses every method of saving it. More impatient than the bankruptcy of French government paper is the bankruptcy of her system of government, responding to no combination of leadership and apparently demanding, as in 1850, a despot.

Commercial Claims And Moral Ones

EVERY time France balks at the taxation hurdle, down goes the franc, till now it is worth a trifle more than an English penny. "Don't you see we must save the franc," say her financial doctors. "No we don't," practically answers the nation. "It is this saving of the franc and paying the nation's war debts that is causing all this worry. Look at England. She is paying her debts and is perishing with unemployment. Germany flourished when her mark was running down. Now that she is on a gold basis, she is as miserable as England." There seems to be two sides to this business calculation. "Business flourishes altogether too much," say the shopkeepers. "The manufacturers can sell outside the country for good money and have no end of a market there, but selling in France means taking francs for goods, francs which will be worthless tomorrow." The shops are doling out their goods as niggardly as possible. France has moreover convinced herself that she does not really owe anything to allies who were with her in the war. She says that the United States should, like Great Britain, condition her demand on Germany paying her. In other words, France would hand over claims in which, in her inner consciousness, she places little or no faith, for others to collect, but is not willing to tax herself for the money she borrowed. Strange to say, Great Britain, her chief creditor, admits a large sympathy with her in not wanting to pay. We have all known reticent persons, never suspected of sensitiveness on some matter of daily intercourse until some crisis broke the long reticence with an explosion. Something like that occurred last week in the British parliament. "We borrowed and we are going to pay," has been the determined attitude of all parties in Britain, and all the press, till the give-away agreement with Mr. Cailaux had to be defended by Mr. Churchill the Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer. In courtly and kindly phrase he expressed the conviction that it would be impossible for the United States to maintain her iron attitude throughout the long currency of Britain's promised annual tribute to her, whereupon Mr. Snowden the able chancellor under Mr.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George, the Liberal leader, both blamed the precipitancy with which Mr. Baldwin had come to terms with the United States. So it seems to be the unanimous and long underlying opinion of Britain that, to use the gentle words of Mr. Young, said to be Speaker designate, "the treatment of these war debts commercially was misrepresenting the spirit of a great nation." The sharp answer to that which comes from Washington is that the United States holds to her claim. Yet, as we have always done, we hold to the belief thus expressed by Mr. Young, and, in somewhat varied phrase, on behalf of each of the three British parties. The immediate cause of this flare up was a preposterous statement made by Secretary Mellon to some one in the United States but telegraphed to England that a large part of Britain's borrowings had been for her commercial needs. Had that been true it would not have altered the case. When could Britain have to borrow for her commercial need except under war-time extremities, reached by carrying not only her own, but the world's burden? As a fact, however, Mr. Churchill was able categorically to show that the statement attributed to Mr. Mellon was incorrect. This statement will be found in this paper.

The Law For The Strongest

FRANCE has another grievance against the Mellon-Berenger settlement with the United States, whether it is a real fact or not, a very rasping one with her. It is that in it the United States is less generous to her former ally (the United States always repudiates the alliance) than to her former enemy. That, in the French mind, means, in case of further differences, a closer sympathy with her Teutonic relative than with her historic backer, who intervened in America's war of independence in pretty much the same way as the United States lately intervened in France's struggle. What a world of bitterness would have been saved and how much richer all would have been today if all parties had cried quits, as at least those might well have done who had thrown themselves into a common pool for the war. They might have made a common composition with Germany; and it was to their own interest to make that generous. What is gained by keeping all Europe in destructive ebullition? Under the world's newly discovered economic laws, it is always to the interest of the strong to bear the burdens of the weak. It is interesting to hear in these days a large acquiescence in this view. It was in essence the unanimous theme of the British parliament in discussing the matter, though it was only urged academically. It is a question for each nation to decide for itself. You cannot, says Mr. Churchill, haul a great nation before a county court. All interested in the world's well-being (and each nation really is in proportion to her economic share in it) should regard with anxiety the crisis of a great nation's venture in democracy.

Voluntary Service

WHY are we mismanaged by people who use us in their own interests? It is because we cannot think for ourselves or at least refuse to do so. One might think from the enormous space being given in the newspapers just now to things political that the interests of the country held the first place in the peoples' hearts. "Would it were so. Political interests indeed do hold a leading place with the papers themselves. It is for these they largely exist. For these it is their mission to gain readers. We turn to the sports columns and realize that here are the peoples' spontaneous interests. Here is the bait that covers the political hook, the sugar coating of the political pill. There are other sugar coatings for other tastes. It is interests that bear infinitely small relationship to the world's advance in well-being that have the greatest hold on the child-men—and women—of the twentieth century. Why is it so? If we consider the way men and women enlisted for the war, or, in England, to meet the strike emergency, we hesitate to attribute it to lack of public spirit. What then? Must we put it down to intellectual poverty and inertia that refuses knowledge of and consequently interest in the world's greater affairs? Sir Sidney Low writing

on this question in the Weekly Dispatch, says:

"Anyone interested in cricket will read the account of every important match, he will have the records and the form of every great batsman and bowler at his fingers' ends. So with the tennis players, the golfers, the people who go constantly to the theatres, Hobbs and Hendren and Strudwick, Mlle. Lenglen, Abe Mitchell, Steve Donoghue, are more tangible and definite personalities to millions than all but a very few political leaders."

"I wonder how many quite intelligent individuals could give the names of the Cabinet as easily as many others could repeat those of the Test team?"

We all know how a game of hockey will draw five thousand where a political meeting, even at a crisis, will draw five hundred, and where a meeting in the direct interests of the Kingdom of Heaven will draw fifty. Sir Sidney says this is the temper of mind that paves the way for dictatorships and discredits parliamentary institution. It is in the meantime the way to turning the grindstone for those who have axes to grind. He admits that he does not know how to better it. If we were asked, we should have to say that the only remedy is in raising the tone of the people. All who see it that way should cooperate in every agency to that end.

What is Sport?

IN the interest of sport itself there is arising a protest against all this professionalism and publicity. Whatever its charms to the sightseer and the gambler, it is not sport. One may draw a line, says the New Statesman, between the professional who plays for money and the amateur who plays for newspaper fame and its rewards. In either case the person who makes the game, whatever it may be, the business of life and devotes all his or her powers to keeping fit for it is a professional. The much trumpeted remark of a visiting golf player, that the British golf players are lazy, meets with the scorn of the paper quoted. What is wrong with British sport, it asks, that in every form of it, the visiting teams have carried off the honors? All the modern games that are so occupying the interests of the world were, it says, "created on this island." We, in Canada might dispute that statement with regard to one game that has at times had a general vogue, namely, lacrosse, an Indian game which became organized as a civilized sport in Montreal. It is, however, closely related to games that are unquestionably British. It was indeed a sophistication of the old game of shinny which was a sport and nothing else, as it never got organized into clubs and never imagined itself having any relation with the newspapers. It belonged to the days when sport was for the play hour. It was in no sense a matter of fame or of money or of gambling. It simply went to the making of men. The real difference between sport and what these professionals call "serious play" is between the player who lives for the game, who practices at all cost to keep himself fit for it and whose fate depends on winning, and the man who indulges in it casually to keep himself fit for the serious things of life. Taking sport too seriously is simply to kill it as sport. It does not even make a good show. The player whose fortune depends on winning plays a safe game, long and monotonous, with only occasional brilliance, rather than an adventurous one. In that way too, the game of star players is less of the quality of sport. The critic adds sarcastically that the trouble with the British is, not that they are idle, but that they do not put enough of money into the game. They play and do not work at it. As sport, it is theirs still.

Dog Day/ Doings

IT is said that when James I. was under tutors and governors he was sometimes naughty, as is quite conceivable, and that as that tree of knowledge, the birch, could not be applied to his sacred person, another boy was kept to receive whippings for him. One Trepanier seems to have been trepanned into some such service by the constabulary of Senneville, a summer suburb of Montreal. He has been arrested twice for an unmuzzled dog. It seems that there was an attempt to muzzle the dog but that it

excelled most dogs in getting the annoyance off. Everybody knew that the dog belonged to Mr. Justice Archer of the Superior Court. What, then, was to be done about it? Some one must be held responsible. No constable could arrest a judge of the Superior Court. The dog in resentment at the judicial sentence to wear a muzzle used to take refuge at the doorstep of this Trepanier. He could be arrested and so he was. Judge Decarie found him falsely charged with being the owner of the dog and discharged him. Further proceedings against the dog are not recorded. He was probably summoned before another bench and condemned to a more effectual muzzle.

Figures to Face

ONE is apt to think of Eugenics, so much talked of nowadays as an inculcation of prudence in generation, with the necessary result that the world would be filled with the children of the imprudent and unfit, a process which, without any such teaching, seems to be already going on somewhat alarmingly. Whatever the negative theories might have been as to checking the perpetuation of criminal families and the exclusion of inferior population, the eugenists of the United States, in the very beginning of the study of their subject, find themselves up against very alarming statistics. To take one example; without any disparagement of a race as a whole which has produced many of the world's greatest men, official examinations of the Italians actually in the country reveal an unquestionable and notable inferiority to the "whites." "Whites" is a term which does not seem to need definition in the United States. It seems to mean in a vague way the original Protestant Anglo Saxons stock or possibly, in a vaguer way, "Nordic," a recent word, invented to include other north Europeans. Census returns show that in Italian families twenty-five to twenty-eight children children under nineteen growing up; in every ten Church going Presbyterian families there are from seven to nine children of similar range of age. A little calculation would show where the wise and prudent will be fifty or a hundred years hence. Let the front door be barred with all ignominy, the question is thus chiefly an internal one. There are organizations headed by the leading clergy seeking to make such facts familiar to those who should be the ancestors of the coming age as possibly in the hope of having some effect on the unconscious psychology which so largely governs in such matters, say, for instance, on those prudent dames who advise their sons not to think of marrying till they are thirty. Another appeal to patriotism is found in Who's Who. Comparing that showing with the census figures it takes forty-eight thousand common workmen's families to produce one member of that not very exalted Olympus. Of skilled workmen's families it takes five thousand, of farmer's families three thousand, of business men's and physicians' one thousand, of ministers' families, one for every twenty-four. There were no figures to show how about religious laymen. This would seem to show that there was a sort of inverse proportion between numbers and quality. That would probably be corrected if it could be shown whether the eminent ones came out of large or small families. A large proportion of eminent men have had the advantage and discipline of brothers and sisters. The moral of the showing is that those who do not multiply are handing their country over to those who do, a conclusion which finds illustration in our own country. No one can doubt that among the causes of this is difference of social attitude toward the subject.

The Late Judge Leet

THE passing of Judge Seth P. Leet removes one of the outstanding figures in the religious and temperance life of the Dominion. Judge Leet sprang from that sturdy Quebec "Eastern Townships" stock which has given so many men of worth to Canada. He was born in Shipton, near Danville, educated at Danville Academy; graduated from McGill with the degree of B.C.L., and taught school for a period before taking up the practice of law in Montreal. During this earlier period Mr. Leet had given evidence of that strong religious character and vigorous sense of public duty which so notably distinguished him in his later career. Mr. Leet soon be-

came recognized as a man of ability in his profession and still better as active in causes that make for human welfare. The Church, the Sunday School, the Y.M.C.A., the Dominion Alliance and other organizations for the promotion of the public good had his personal sympathy and active support. He took an interest in politics and on one occasion contested a seat in the Provincial Legislature in the Liberal interest. But he was not a "party" man, or rather he was a man whose party affiliations were based so deeply on principle as to be beyond the appreciation of the mere "party" politician or "party" voter. In Church, Sunday School and Temperance work Mr. Leet held his opinions tenaciously, but had a splendid faculty of working with those of diverse opinions. He was eminently one who "stood foursquare to all the winds that blew. . . . Who never sold the truth to serve the hour, Nor palter'd with Eternal God for power." So it came about that those—and they

were many—who differed from him most keenly in points of detail respected his honesty and loved him for his sincerity. As a magistrate Judge Leet brought his Christian principles to bear on the problems afforded by the seamy side of life in a great city. He knew how to temper justice with mercy and many who had strayed from the path of right living were aided to make the first step toward their restoration through the mingled kindness and strength of this just Judge. The few years that elapsed between his retirement from the bench and his decease each witnessed Judge Leet, in spite of his advanced age, active in the good causes which early in life he had made his own. Kindly, magnanimous, zealous for the right as he saw it he was well-known far beyond the borders of his city and his own country. His monument is in all the work which he accomplished so faithfully, his epitaph is engraved in the lives of those he helped there to be "known and read of all men."—J. W. Roch.

The Uncrowned Queen of Irak

A FEW days ago in Bagdad a softly moving Arab handmaiden entered the bedchamber of her sleeping mistress. A sharp exclamation, swift footsteps, hurried examinations followed. Then the news travelled like wild fire through all Mesopotamia and far beyond. "El Sitt" (the Woman) was dead.

In all the libraries of fiction there are few tales more romantic, entertaining, and even mysterious than the story of the life and work of Miss Gertrude Margaret Bell, uncrowned queen of Mesopotamia, or, as it is now officially called, Irak. Born less than sixty years ago in a Yorkshire village, the daughter of a wealthy ironmaster, Gertrude Bell proceeded to Oxford at the customary age. At that seat of learning, Miss Bell received practically all the honors that a woman could attain. Then, for some unexplained reason the young lady proceeded to the near east. There she stayed. She mastered the various dialects, studied the Arab character, delved into Arab lore. Years passed and gradually she became a native institution, like the sheik, or the king, or the sultan.

Here there and everywhere went Miss Bell's caravan, constantly adding to the European's knowledge of eastern ways and peoples. She became affectionately, but not familiarly, known to every Englishman in the east as "Gertrude." But to the Arabs she was always "El Sitt," the title which in Arab tradition was once the exclusive property of the Queen of Sheba. Perhaps this was because, though she might appear in breeches during the workday, in the evenings, she was invariably gowned in attractive and fashionable costumes.

ENGLISH METHODISTS TO UNITE

After a debate which will long live in church annals, the conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in England took action that had been anxiously awaited by Methodists for some time, and carried a resolution in favor of the Union of the three Methodist Churches, Wesleyan, Primitive and United Methodist.

The Wesleyan Methodists are the predominant party. The Primitive Methodists have long been in favor of union and the United Methodists, as before, gave a large majority in favor of union at their recent conference. But only two-thirds of the Wesleyan church had declared itself in favor of the principles of union, which would affect 850,000 people.

The conference recommended to the May Synods, as provisional legislation, the proposed scheme of union drawn up by the United committee, of the three churches. Last time the May Synods gave only a scant majority for union, which requires a favorable vote of 75 per cent., so that the reception accorded the proposal will have an important bearing on the future of the Methodist Church in England.

GROWTH OF CANADIAN TRADE

Total of \$518,761,867 for the Month of June

Canada's trade continues to increase and the balance of exports over imports is favorable. In a trade statement, the Department of Customs shows that in June last the Dominion imported goods to the value of \$91,513,173 and exported \$118,188,590. In June, 1925, the respective figures were \$75,517,505 and \$93,462,557.

In the three months ended June 30, imports totalled \$245,366,679 and the

Only twice was her caravan raided by the numerous marauders. Then there were abrupt apologies. The honest and chivalrous robbers had not known that the occupant was El Sitt. At other times when the inevitable difficulties in life fell to her lot, Miss Bell promptly sent to any of her powerful friends, which included the nearest sheik and the Grand Vizier at Constantinople.

She was, however, the friend of all. Archaeologists asked her advice. Rulers consulted her. Housewives brought her their troubles.

To Britons, the last ten years of her life are the most interesting, perhaps. Her aid to the British government was invaluable during the war. But it was even more useful later. The part played by this frail woman in setting up the Kingdom of Irak cannot be fully described here. Miss Bell was author of the only "white paper" ever written by a woman, and published by the British government. She loved her Arabs and their country. She was ready to fight for them. When Mr. Asquith calmly suggested in her presence that Britain ought to withdraw, the uncrowned queen replied, just as calmly, that he did not know what he was talking about.

If it were obligatory to hang portraits of the builders of the British empire in some great gallery this slight, blonde woman would look out, through deep blue eyes, beside the Pitts, the Wellingtons and the Allenbys.

But, portrait or no portrait, the Arabs remember her: El Sitt, the uncrowned queen, they will tell you. She, it was who loved all . . . but never any one man. Strange—strange.

exports \$269,695,281. In the corresponding period of last year the figures were respectively \$210,516,688 and \$249,729,117.

Including the small quantity of foreign merchandise exported, and not included in the above figures, the grand total of Canadian trade in June last was \$518,761,867. Both figures represent increases of forty to fifty millions over the corresponding periods of last year.

FIERCE GALE IN NEW JERSEY

A gale which lasted only twenty minutes, but attained a velocity of 105 miles an hour, swept the New Jersey coast on Sunday morning between 8.30 and 8.50 uprooting trees and unroofing buildings at Sea Girt, Manasquan and other New Jersey towns and injuring several members of the New Jersey National Guard at the encampment at Camp Moore, where tents and temporary buildings were blown away.

Another bumper grain crop for Canada this year is forecast by J. K. Smith, manager of the transportation bureau, Board of Trade, Montreal, who has returned from a month's trip to the Pacific Coast.

Sir Joseph Davison, Grand Master of the Orange Order, Belfast, Ireland, accompanied by Lady Davison, sailed on July 24 for Canada.

Professor Thomas Siemiradski, president of the National Pilsudski Organization in Canada and the United States, is in Montreal arranging a pilgrimage of 1,000 Poles from the North American continent to pay their respects to Marshal Pilsudski.

Captain Jurier and Lieutenant Dordil- lers have established a new world's non-

stop flight record, travelling 2,940 miles in 29 hours. The aviators started from Paris and landed at Omsk, Siberia.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, former Labor member of the British House of Commons, will be in Montreal on November 21 and 22, and will speak at the People's Forum on Colonization, and before the Montreal Women's Club on a subject not yet announced.

The Latvian Government has granted a 50-year concession to a company that plans to exploit its vast deposits of peat for the production of gas.

Surrender of Sidi Raho, famous Rif- san rebel chieftain, who has been advocating a Holy War in Morocco for 26 years, is reported in official messages from the French troops battling against the Rifians.

The first Serbian bishop to the United States and Canada has arrived on his way to Chicago. Bishop Mardary has travelled extensively in America in the last four years organizing Serbian Orthodox dioceses, of which he was then administrator. The bishop's seat will be in Chicago.

The biggest flying boat in the world is now being built by the Dornier works in Friedrichshafen for the Japanese Government. It is built to carry 100 passengers and civilian traffic. In case of war it can carry enormous quantities of bombs over long distances. The motive power is generated by 12 engines, developing 5,400 h.p.

The World's Christian Endeavor Convention was opened in the Crystal Palace, London, last week, with three-minute address by speakers of thirty nationalities, outlining the progress of the movement in their respective countries.

Under the title "The Highway, the Motor Vehicle, and the Tourist in Canada," the Department of Railways and Canals has issued a circular which should be most useful to all car owners and tourists in the Dominion.

Mrs. George E. Desbarats, a daughter of the late Hon. Justice J. N. Bosse, of Quebec, in which city she was born in 1838, and mother of the deputy minister of national defence, George J. Desbarats, C.M.G., of Ottawa, died at her home in Montreal on Thursday. Mrs. Desbarats, who was in her 89th year, had been ill for some three months.

A Stockholm dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph says the general state of the health of Queen Victoria, of Sweden, who has been suffering from bronchitis and heart trouble, remains unchanged.

Maximum sentences for automobile thieves are urged by the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company of Boston, which makes public statistics indicating that 250,000 cars, valued at \$218,000,000 were stolen in the United States last year.

The Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords, who is the sole Cabinet Minister included in the British delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Conference, is to leave for Canada two weeks in advance of the remainder of the delegates.

I CARE

GRENFELL LABRADOR MISSION NORTHERN MESSENGER LAUNCH FUND

Previous contributions acknowledged and paid to official treasurer	\$223.05
Further Contributions	8.10
Mrs. E. R. K. Huggan, New York City	3.00
	\$234.15

FOR IMMIGRANT BOYS

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

Previous contributions acknowledged and paid	\$486.04
Further Contributions	5.50
	\$491.54

FRIENDLY HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR BABIES

Amounts acknowledged and paid to official treasurer	\$273.38
Further Contributions	20.00
	\$293.38

DAVID CURRIE FUND

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

Amounts acknowledged and paid Well-Wisher, Ont.	\$23.07
Further Contributions	2.00
	\$25.07

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

Amounts previously acknowledged and paid to official treasurer	\$4,064.93
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LETTERS from READERS

LAWS AND LAW-BREAKING

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—In one of our daily papers under a Chicago date line, I read the following: "Ninety-six Chicago cars stolen in two days. Thieves took 125 on July 4th; year's figure expected to reach 17,000." In another paper I read deaths in the United States from automobile accidents 25,000 and injured 175,000.

If such figures could be given as the result of infractions of the Prohibition laws, what a cry the Wets would raise: "Prohibition does not prohibit"; "Public sentiment is not in sympathy with prohibition"; "Prohibition increases lawlessness and contempt for the law," and so forth, and so on.

Would it not be just as reasonable to say, "The law against stealing automobiles does not prevent the stealing of them"; "The public is not in sympathy with the speed laws"; that "Speed laws increase lawlessness and contempt for all laws"?

If the sanguinary results of breaking the two sets of laws was to be the guide to a decision it would seem as if the laws against automobiles would have the best of the argument. And if not, why not?

SETH P. LEET.

590 Oxford Ave.
Montreal, July 20, 1926.

Note.—The above letter, signed, addressed and dated with a firm hand, was written by Judge Leet on the day of his death, and received by the Witness the following morning. It may be accepted as his very last word on the Prohibition Question.

WHY I SHALL VOTE CONSERVATIVE

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—Although I have Progressive leanings, I intend to vote Conservative in the coming election because (1) while I do not think all the sinners in the Customs scandal were in the last government, I do think that, under Mr. Stevens, there is a better chance to clean things up than under the other party; (2) Five years of Conservative government would divide the country on economic lines, as it thinks. Some of the present Quebec bloc would desert to the new government, as most of them are protectionists. (3) A Liberal defeat will enable the party to reorganize on really progressive lines. The recent Liberal government had to be too much of a compromise affair, trying to balance between the radical western wing and the nationalist group. Five years in opposition will change all that. The Tory government will have to become more and more nationalist. The Liberal party, in opposition, would be able to develop a free-trade-within-the-Empire policy which would win them far more support in Ontario, and especially the West and the Maritimes, than they would lose in Quebec. In short, I will vote Conservative because I think I am a far-sighted Liberal.

YOUNG CANADA.

July 20, '26.

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—The high cost of living is still with us, the friend, or enemy, "that sticketh closer than a brother." But saying that prices are high, and still going up everywhere, is no solution of the problem at all. Prices must come down in order that Canada may be a country easy for the people to live in. All Governments should aim to promote the welfare of the people; in fact, that is, of should be, the prime purpose of any good government. Bad governments try to make conditions hard for the people. But a good government tries to do the very opposite. And the one and only way to bring down prices is to get rid of the tariff taxes on them as fast as possible. Go into any store, and there can be seen goods from every part of the world on which there has been paid a very high import duty, or a customs tariff tax. That tax must be paid by the ultimate consumer when he buys the goods over the counter. Not long ago the writer saw a roll of cloth for suits, imported. The customs tax on the roll was some \$75, or about \$7 a suit. Now the late King Government proved by actual experience, that cutting down the duty on motor cars from 37 to 20 per cent., very materially reduced the prices of cars to the people. So, a cut in the tariff tax on other goods, such as clothing, shoes, hardware, food-stuffs, etc., is sure to cause a reduction in prices of them—the very thing the people so much need.

The Liberal Party have shown themselves headed for tariff reductions more and more. So it is up to those who want the cost of living reduced, to ask them-

selves whether or not they can afford to give their votes and influence to any but Liberal candidates. Right action at the ballot-box is sure to reduce the high cost of living.

W. D. LAMB

Plumas, Manitoba, July 25, 1926.

A PLEA FOR JACOB

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—It is the universally accepted belief at the present time, that Jacob deserved the term supplanter in the bad sense of the word. It is believed he supplanted Esau by trickery and overreaching. There is a passage in the book of Hosea that throws light on the question, "He took hold of his brother by the heel in the womb, and by his strength he had power with God, he had power over the angel and prevailed; he wept and made supplication to him." Manifestly the strength spoken of in the passage quoted could not have been mere physical strength. No man could have power with an omnipotent God in a mere physical sense. That would be absurd. We must conclude then that the strength spoken of must be symbolical of spiritual excellencies, such as faith, loving trust in and obedience and submission to his will.

The word supplanter means, one who throws down an antagonist by taking hold of his heel, or by tripping as in wrestling, so we see Jacob while wrestling with the angel at Tenei in his true symbolical character of supplanter. If his wrestling with the angel is rightly considered symbolical of faith, love and importunate prayer, his taking hold of his brother's heel is as truly symbolical of the same spiritual gifts and graces. Note the reading of the passage quoted: "He took hold of his brother by the heel in the womb, and by his strength he had power with God, he had power over the angel and prevailed" etc. The act of taking his brother by the heel is put on identically the same plane of action as his wrestling with the angel. Consequently if his power over the angel was typical of spiritual excellencies, his grasping of his brother's heel should be regarded as typical of the same good qualities. Further, note what the angel says to him at Tenei: "Thy name shall be called no more Jacob, but Israel; for as a prince hast thou power, with God and with men, and hast prevailed." Who were the men alluded to in that statement? Undoubtedly they were Esau and Laban.

And looking at the whole situation from a common-sense point of view, this conclusion is perfectly reasonable. God was the supreme arbiter in the case and no other. God alone could decide who was to inherit the promises. And to claim, as our modern expositors do claim, that Jacob supplanted Esau by trickery and deceit, is equivalent to charging God with rewarding trickery and deceit.

Jacob was a true supplanter. He displaced Esau in the possession of the wonderful promise made to Abraham and renewed to Isaac. But it is well to remember that he supplanted Esau in God's estimation, and no one could do that by trickery and deceit. Only by a godly walk and conversation could Jacob or any other person win God's approval.

God hated Esau, therefore we must conclude he was wicked and godless. Not only was he utterly unworthy of his birthright, but he scorned it, since it carried with it the necessity of living a godly life. Esau could not have been supplanted, had he not lacked spiritual excellencies. Jacob could not have supplanted him had he not possessed the qualities of heart and life that commended him to God. The fact that Jacob supplanted Esau is conclusive proof that Esau was unworthy, and Jacob was worthy. Jacob's supplanting of Esau was a natural sequence of their respective characters.

The line of descent from Abraham was to be through Isaac. "In Isaac shall thy seed be called." Isaac had only two sons. Through which one was the promise to descend? The whole tenor of scripture answers in no uncertain sound. Not through Esau but through Jacob. Jacob was a true supplanter in the highest and best sense. It could not be otherwise. God told Abraham, "In Isaac shall thy seed be called." The promise was made to Rebekah that, "The elder shall serve the younger." Jacob's supplanting of Esau was the only logical result of their respective characters, and at the same time plain evidence of what their characters were.

A. T. B.

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—Apparently, if anything is to be learned from the letter of A.T.B. it is the folly or futility of being a Bible student, for "it is the consensus of opinion among Bible students that 'Jacob was as mean

as a scab as ever took advantage of an old man's trust, a man who needed a soul investing conversion before he could become a Prince in Israel", and "Bible students have greatly misjudged Jacob" and "the modern estimate of expositors regarding Esau is as far astray as it is regarding Jacob", and, to clinch the argument, God said, "Jacob have I loved" and "Esau have I hated."

The story of Jacob and Esau is interesting enough to be retold, and by far better than much of so-called modern literature. They were twins, Esau, the elder, being "all over like an hairy garment" when he was born. When they grew up Esau was a hunter and Jacob lived in tents and raised vegetables. Isaac, the father, loved Esau, who used to bring him venison which he liked. One day "Esau came from the field and was faint and said to Jacob 'Feed me I pray thee for I am faint'. But Jacob said 'Sell me thy birthright.' Esau said 'I am going to die, what profit shall this birthright do me?' Jacob persisted 'Swear to me this day'. 'And he swore unto him and he sold his birthright to Jacob. Then Jacob fed Esau who was faint from hunger—after the bargain was concluded.

When Esau was forty years old he married a couple of Hittite women which grieved Isaac and Rebekah, because they were not of their own people. When Isaac was old and blind and approaching death he sent Esau to hunt for venison which he loved, and to prepare it for him and receive the old man's blessing of his first born before he died. While Esau was carrying out his father's wishes, Jacob, with the assistance of his mother, substituted goat's flesh for venison, disguised himself, and deceived his blind father into thinking he was Esau and obtained the old man's blessing. In doing so he contrived to break four or five of the ten commandments, which were God's words to Moses.

When Isaac learned of the deception he "trembled very exceedingly," and said, "Thy brother came with subtilty and hath taken away thy blessing. I have made him thy lord and all his brethren I have given to him for servants." And Esau cried with a great and bitter cry, "Bless me even me also O my father. He (Jacob) hath supplanted me twice. He took away my birthright and now he hath taken away my blessing." Esau was so grief stricken and angry that he threatened to kill his brother after his father was dead. On the other hand, "Esau seeing that the daughters of Canaan pleased not Isaac his father, went, and took the daughter of Ishmael to be his wife." He honored his father and mother.

Jacob feared his brother's anger so much that he fled from his home in Canaan to his Uncle Laban in Syria. On the road he had a dream, and on waking "he was sore afraid and said 'how dreadful is this place, this is none other but the house of God and this is the gate of Heaven'" and vowed "...if God will give me bread to eat and raiment to put on...then shall the Lord be my God: and of all that thou shalt give me I will surely give a tenth unto thee." Although Jacob was always good at a bargain he nearly met his match in Laban who made him work for fourteen years without wages as the price of two wives and, at that, tricked him into taking the one he didn't want at the end of seven years before he would let him have the other at the end of another seven years' work without wages. However he made up for lost time in the next six years which were profitable to Jacob. In fact he became scandalously wealthy in a sort of partnership with Laban. We have a few sidelights on his methods. "When the cattle were feeble he put them not in; so the feeble were Laban's and the stronger were Jacob's." And "he man increased exceedingly and had much cattle and maidservants and menservants and camels and asses. And he heard Laban's sons saying, 'Jacob hath taken away all that was our father's.' Later, in his quarrel with Laban, referring to the flocks, Jacob said, "Of my hand didst thou require it whether stolen by day or by night."

On his return journey to Canaan, he sent messengers ahead to Esau to say he was on the road, but when he learned that Esau was coming to meet him with four hundred men, "Jacob was greatly afraid and distressed and divided the people and the flocks and herds and camels into two bands and said, If Esau come to the one company and smite them the other company which is left shall escape."

Next day "he took of over 600 camels, cattle, sheep, goats, and asses. "For he said I will appease him with the present that goeth before me, peradventure he will accept of me." Next day he put the handmaids and their children foremost, Leah and her children after, and Rachel and Joseph hindmost." Finding that Esau did not start the expected slaughter he came from the rear, and "bowed himself to the ground seven times until he came near his brother"—almost literally crawled on his belly, as it were.

But—and what a contrast—"Esau ran to meet him, and embraced him and fell on his neck and kissed him; and they wept." Later, Esau asked "What meanest thou by all this drove which I met?"

and he said "These are to find grace in the sight of my lord". But Esau said, "I have enough, my brother; keep that thou hast to thyself." With his four hundred men he might easily have possessed himself of all Jacob's wealth, a not uncommon procedure in those days.

Now God loved Jacob and hated Esau. Yet, it is on record that he was a liar and thief, contemptibly disloyal to his father and brother, and there is nothing worse recorded against Esau except his outburst of anger which any good man would feel under the circumstances. Which of the two would you prefer for a friend or to do business with?

H. F. KIDD.

Moosomin, Sask., July 18th, 1926.

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—The sacred writer does not paint Jacob as the possessor of many high moral qualities in his youth. There are likely to be very few who will think that Jacob's deception met with Divine approval. The one thing in Esau's life that most of us cannot condone was his lack of appreciation of his birthright.

Jacob's regeneration—his growing better as he grew older—while there is no evidence of any change in Esau, although he repented bitterly, may account for the words of the sacred writer "Jacob have I loved, but Esau have I hated."

A. STEWART.

LORD WILLINGDON'S ASPIRATIONS

Will do His Utmost to Ensure Prosperity and Progress of Canada

"It will be a privilege during the next five years to help Canada achieve her great purpose. I shall do my utmost to ensure the prosperity and progress of the Dominion."

Viscount Willingdon of Ratton, Canada's new Governor-General made this statement in the course of an address on his new post, which he made at the dinner in his honor in London on Thursday evening. The function was attended, among other notables by the Duke of Connaught, former Governor-General of Canada; Rt. Hon. L. C. Amery, secretary for the Dominions, and Hon. P. C. Larkin, Canadian High Commissioner in London.

Viscount Willingdon paid a deep tribute to Lord Byng, whom he succeeds within the next few months.

Professor Mechanikoff, who is heading a scientific expedition to Azerbaijan province, has reported the unearthing of several monuments establishing the theory that the Urals—an ancient civilized people—dwelt in the Azerbaijan 800 years before Christ.

Trade union membership in England for the year ending March 31 has fallen to pre-war level according to the report of the General Federation of Trade Unions.

Although the time limit for this year's operation of assisted emigration to Canada was July 15, fifty-four families will sail in the next fortnight for Nova Scotia.

Dr. F. C. Harrison, principal of Macdonald College, has asked that he be relieved of all administrative duties at the college in order that he may devote his time to research work and the training of graduate students.

The appeal in the case of Canada versus Newfoundland over the boundary limiting the colony's rights in Labrador is to be heard by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in October. The case is expected to result in a definite delimitation of the eastern boundary line of the province of Quebec and thereby the extent of Newfoundland's inland rights in Labrador. The dispute is over the question of how far inland these rights extend.

An experiment in raising sugar beets will be made in Alaska. The Department of Agriculture and the Alaska railroad will co-operate in the effort.

Rich deposits of galena, lead, silver, and zinc, exist in latitude 57 on the Quebec side of Hudson's Bay on the little Whale River, according to William Brookbank, of Swastika, a prospector.

The town of Orillia, Ont., is already planning for a suitable celebration of Canada's Diamond Jubilee, July 1, 1927, the sixtieth anniversary of Confederation.

The gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways for the week ending July 14 were \$4,952,030, as compared with \$4,426,722 for the same period of 1925, an increase of \$525,308, or twelve per cent.

What is probably the tiniest New Testament in the world is owned by H. C. Keefey of Oakland, Calif., and is a quarter of an inch thick, five-eighths of an inch long and a half-inch wide. Published in Glasgow, it is a complete testament, but cannot be read with the naked eye.

Exemption from duty on goods bought by American tourists in Canada up to the value of \$100 will be denied persons making above of three days or less.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS

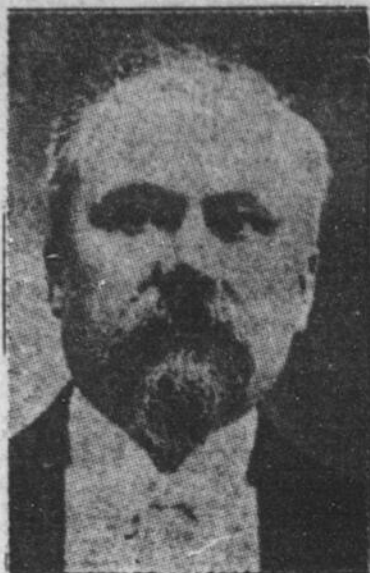
NEWS OF THE WEEK

WORLD EVENTS

Herriot Ministry Was Short-Lived

Poincare Recalled to Save Nation from Financial Collapse
---Strong Cabinet Formed.

Another French cabinet has fallen. With an occasional cry of "On to the Elysee" and hoots for the new premier from a crowd of at least 5,000 persons gathered in front of the Palais Bourbon reaching inside the legislative hall, the two day old ministry of Edouard Herriot, was defeated on Wednesday night on its declaration of policy for the rehabilitation of the franc and amelioration generally of the financial crisis. The vote against the government, which was making its first appearance before the Chamber, was 290 to 237. After M. Herriot and his colleagues had tendered their resignations to President Doumergue at the Elysee Palace, former president Raymond Poincare, almost the only French statesman of note who has not tried during the past two years of financial stress, was called upon by the president to form a "national ministry" to save the franc and rehabilitate the country's delapidated finances. M. Poincare accepted the task, and on Thursday morning began organizing a new cabinet. Early on Friday he had filled every post.



PREMIER POINCARE

The latest Premier of France, who hopes to steer the ship of state out of its difficulties.

Bourse is not open on Saturday, but in outside circles the pound opened at 200 francs and the dollar at 41.75. In the afternoon the pound closed at 199 and the dollar at 40.70.

The franc continued its sensational improvement on Monday, closing at 39 to the dollar, against 51 when Poincare took office.

An anti-American riot on the boulevards of Paris was averted on Friday night only by the efficient action of the police reserves. Thousands of French booed and hissed the citizens of the nation which just eight years ago was helping to hold back the German invaders from their capital.

FIGHTING AT DAMASCUS

French rule in Syria and possession of Damascus is being decided upon the field of battle in the picturesque outskirts of the city.

On the outcome of the battle between 4,000 Syrian rebels, reinforced by Druses, and 10,000 French troops under General Gamelin, fighting in the gardens surrounding Damascus for the past five days hinges not only the fate of the city, but possibly the future of the French mandate over Syria.

A French War Office statement issued Saturday mentioned 49 killed and 100 wounded, but no list of casualties have been given out since, although there has been fierce fighting Sunday and Monday. Conservative estimates place the French losses at 200 killed.

MAY EXCOMMUNICATE CALLES

Pope Angry at Treatment of Roman Catholics in Mexico

All religious services in Catholic churches throughout Mexico requiring the offices of priests will be suspended after July 31 by order of the Roman Catholic Episcopate, which has addressed a pastoral letter to the Catholics of Mexico.

The letter was issued in agreement with the expressed views of Pope Pius XI, who in his last apostolic letter spoke of the iniquity of the decrees and laws sanctioned by the Mexican authorities against Catholics in Mexico.

While religious services will cease in all Catholic churches and all priests will be withdrawn, the church buildings will remain open for worshippers, and the letter expresses confidence that the churches will be protected by the worshippers and exhorts all Catholics to remain loyal to their religion. It predicts that after the present persecutions the Catholic church in Mexico will emerge with greater strength and glory than before.

Permission not having been granted to Catholic primary schools to give religious instruction, to which they are bound, fathers are adjourned to prevent their sons from attending schools "where their faith and good customs are endangered and where the texts violate that religious neutrality recognized by the constitution itself."

The letter also implies that President Calles and all officials of the Government responsible for issuing or enforcing the regulations may be excommunicated.

MEIGHEN AT MONCTON

Promises Maritime Relief for Standing Difficulties

Facing his first Maritime audience of the campaign, Mr. Meighen on Thursday night submitted his policies for the Maritimes. He summed up the difficulties of the Maritime Provinces as two-fold: Transportation and the tariff.

He made light of rumors that he was about to propose some scheme for taking the intercolonial away from the Canadian National. The solution of the transportation problem, he exclaimed, did not depend so much on who managed the intercolonial as it depended on the rates, "on whether you can market your products over the intercolonial."

"I believe" Mr. Meighen proceeded, "that the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission should remain intact, but I realize that the Dominion of Canada should itself assist rates upon such basic products as are to reach our central provinces." He declared his intention, if returned to power, to remove discrimination against the Maritimes in the steel tariff—a discrimination which he charged, had been brought about by the policy of the King Government.

Mr. Meighen concluded his speech with words in which he pictured prosperity for the Maritimes if Conservative policies were made effective.

He bitterly arraigned the maladministration of the Customs Department by the King Government.

He charged that while Liberals had removed the luxury tax on Canadian-made automobiles, they had increased the sales tax on clothing by 66 2-3 p.c. On the constitutional question he took the ground that, while it was the duty of the Governor-General to follow the advice of properly constituted ministers, the right to refuse dissolution might properly be exercised if the Government were merely seeking to evade its responsibility to Parliament.

Mr. Meighen declared his policy to be honest administration of public affairs and a tariff which would make for stability. He urged maintenance of a consistent tariff structure over the whole field of industry, "to maintain it not high, but on a stable, sure basis, so that every man can depend on it staying there, so that every workman can make plans in accordance therewith."

Mr. Meighen had with him on the platform two members of his cabinet, Hon. W. A. Black, Minister of Railways, and Hon. G. B. Jones, Minister of Labor. The former is a minister from Nova Scotia; the latter a minister from New Brunswick.

LAPOINTE CONTRADICTS STORY BY DOUCET

A telegram has been sent by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice, to Premier Arthur Meighen, who is now touring the Maritime Provinces. In it Mr. Lapointe quotes from a speech said to have been delivered by A. J. Doucet, of Kent, N.B., in which Mr. Doucet is reported to have referred to an alleged trip on the customs preventive steamer Margaret in the following words:

"They called at Quebec and took the Minister of Justice and his friends and they had a joy sail on the St. Lawrence as far as Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands, across to the North Shore, and went up the Saguenay, and all told they were six weeks away."

In his telegram to Mr. Meighen, Mr. Lapointe says this statement is utterly untrue, that he never took part in any such trip or travelled at any time on the Margaret. He asks Mr. Meighen to repudiate the statement, which, he says, with other particulars alleged by Mr. Doucet, "constitutes an unequivocal calumny, uttered in your presence by one who is associated with you in your tour through New Brunswick."

Toll of Death Reaches 13 in Western Ontario

The toll of death from what the police authorities believe to be alcoholic poisoning was increased to thirteen in western Ontario on Sunday when Mrs. Olive Guertin, Toronto, William Bacon, Hamilton, and John Lyons, Oakville, were stated to have succumbed to the effects of drinking wood alcohol.

Mrs. Ruth Maybee, of Toronto, and her two children, and Bert Dangelo, Hamilton, are already in custody in connection with the distribution of liquor, and on Sunday night the police authorities of Hamilton, Oakville and Toronto widened their investigation into the circumstances surrounding the deaths.

Other deaths occurred in Buffalo and Lockport, N.Y., bringing the total to 29.

The population of London has increased from 7,300,000 to 7,600,000 in 14 years.

BRITISH DEBT TO THE UNITED STATES

Treasury Department Takes Exception to Mellon Charges

The British Treasury Department has taken issue with the recent statements by Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, and Acting Secretary Winston, of the Treasury, in which the contention was set forth that Great Britain had negotiated a large part of her loan from the United States for "purely commercial, as distinguished from war purposes," to meet commercial obligations maturing in the United States, to furnish India with silver, to buy food, to re-sell to the civilian population in order to maintain exchange, U. S. loans to Britain, according to Secretary Mellon, were not so much to provide war supplies as to furnish sterling for home and foreign needs and to save Britain from borrowing from her own people.

This, declared Mr. Churchill, was a real and complete misapprehension of the facts of the case.

What were the facts? the Chancellor asked. They were dealing only with the period when the United States entered the war. Great Britain, like all the other Allies, spent vast sums in the United States on food, as well as on shot and shell. But all the loans of the United States to the Allies, were, by Act of Congress, specifically limited to the purpose of prosecuting the war, and the United States Treasury required and obtained full justification for every cent that was loaned.

"Every cent," continued the Chancellor, "was spent under the supervision of the United States Treasury, in what was, according to their view, not ours, the furtherance and prosecution of the war, and every cent was spent in the United States and—between 1917 and the end of the war, that is during the period of American intervention—over \$7,000,000,000 was spent by Great Britain in the United States."

"Of that seven billion we borrowed four billion and provided in addition three billion from our own independent sources. Out of the four billion we borrowed we spent over \$1,500,000,000 on munitions and over \$2,500,000,000 on cereals and other essential foodstuffs."

"Thus on these two items alone, munitions and foodstuffs for the armies and population, we spent a sum which was equal to the whole sum we borrowed from the United States."

"Regarding commercial maturities, Secretary Mellon must either have been misinformed or misled. We spent on the commercial maturities during the same period \$354,000,000 out of the \$2,500,000,000 we borrowed, or rather less than one twentieth of the dollar expenditure we expended."

"As for the silver loan for India, that, as everyone knows, was treated quite separately from the war debt, and fully repaid by this country in 1925."

"There has been a great deal of resentment and ill-feeling regarding this debt, and it is very important that this resentment shall not be increased by any misunderstanding of the actual facts of the situation."

Churchill Conducting a Gallipoli Campaign, Says Borah

Senator Borah issued a statement on Saturday declaring it was obvious that Winston Churchill was conducting a "Gallipoli campaign" for cancellation, and that the American people should understand that the purpose of the agitation now under way was to wipe out the entire debt without payment of another cent.

As a matter of fact, he said, the United States not only refused to claim anything at Versailles, but in the settlements which have been made it has cancelled no less than \$7,000,000,000 of Europe's indebtedness, all of which must be paid by the American taxpayers.

Mr. Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a reply to Senator Borah, says: "I invite the Senator to quote any passage from any speech or written statement of mine on which he relies to justify such a complaint."

"The simple fact about the British debt," says the London Times, "is that it is settled. There can be no question of our going back upon the settlement or attempting to evade an obligation deliberately undertaken. That being so, there is no sort of use in allowing this difficult bygone question to become more the subject of irregular, protracted and aimless controversy between the two countries. We pay according to the bond; the United States receives payment; the continued execution of the agreement is an important factor of stability in developing the intercourse between Great Britain and the United States, and has rendered possible friendly co-operation in many directions."



M. EDOUARD HERRIOT

Who accepted the delicate task of forming a new French government after M. Briand had failed for the tenth time to maintain command of the Chamber of Deputies.

The official list is as follows:
Premier and Minister of Finance—Raymond Poincare.
Minister of Justice—Louis Barthou.
Foreign Affairs—Aristide Briand.
Interior—Albert Sarraut.
War—Paul Painleve.
Marine—Georges Leygues.
Public Works—Maurice Bokanowski.
Education—Edouard Herriot.
Commerce—Andre Tardieu.
Labor—Andre Fallieres.
Pension—Louis Marin.
Colonies—Leon Perrier.
Agriculture—Dr. Andre Queuille.

The list includes six former Premiers, and all but Fallieres have served at least once before as cabinet ministers.

M. Poincare thus becomes the head of the sixteenth Government which has appeared in Paris since the end of the war, almost eight years ago.

Since 1918 Millerand served as Premier twice; Briand four times; Poincare twice; Painleve twice; and Herriot twice. The longest terms of office was Poincare's first post-war Premiership, from January 15, 1922, to March 26, 1924. The shortest was Herriot's just concluded Premiership of two days. Francois-Marshall served four days in June, 1924. Briand's latest Premiership lasted 24 days. Painleve's latest lasted 25 days; and Millerand's first post-war premiership lasted 29 days.

DEBT PACTS TO BE RATIFIED

Premier Poincare took over his duties as Finance Minister on Saturday; M. Briand was back at the Foreign Office, and the wheels of the new Government began to run smoothly, after the hiatus caused by the downfall of the Herriot Ministry.

A spokesman for the Foreign Office said he believed the debt accords with Great Britain and the United States would be ratified within a fortnight, as external credits were one of the main things necessary to the financial rehabilitation of the country.

The franc made a big come-back after formation of the Poincare Ministry. The

Constitutional Issue Is King's Battle Cry

Nothing in History Since Days of Charles I Comparable to Meighen Procedure

For the second time in four days, Ottawans gathered in the auditorium on Friday night to hear political leaders deliver key-note speeches in the election campaign, which is just opening.

Ex-Premier Mackenzie King and Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice, were the principal speakers.

Mackenzie King chose the constitutional issue for his battleground in opening the campaign.

Linked with the constitutional controversy, Mr. King demanded the pursuance of the customs probe, preferably by Royal Commission of three judges. He denounced "an underground whispering campaign of the vilest kind being carried on with industry and ingenuity which surpass belief." The Liberal chief recounted the work of his administration, pointing particularly to the Robb budget, which, he claimed, had directly benefitted every individual in the Dominion by the reduction of taxation.

Mr. Meighen had "usurped power" he had "insulted Parliament by summarily closing its doors." For two weeks Mr. Meighen also had been the government of Canada. "If that is not anarchy and absolutism in government, I should like to know to what category political philosophy would assign government carried on under such conditions."

Mr. King continued: "I know nothing in British history comparable to this since the days of Charles the First. It may be all very dramatic, very daring, but there is not a vestige of constitutional right which it does not undermine."

"Mr. Meighen says there is no constitutional issue," declared the former premier. "Let me tell the present prime minister that he will find before the present campaign is over that there is a constitutional issue greater than any that has been raised in Canada since the founding of this Dominion. It is a constitutional issue not raised by the Governor-General but by Mr. Meighen himself, and Mr. Meighen has only himself to thank that it overshadows everything else."

The Liberal leader defended his action in advising His Excellency to dissolve Parliament. The Governor-General had felt that Mr. Meighen should be given "a chance to govern" before resorting to another election.

"I took the position that Mr. Meighen's chances to govern had all along been quite as good as my own and, that the House had declined to give him its confidence," said Mr. King.

"The constitution, he said, was the 'counter magnet to tendencies to separation from Great Britain or annexation to other lands.' It was the same constitution for which the Liberal Party stood today. 'It is in the name of all freedom, liberty and loyalty which the British constitution serves to inspire, that I now ask my fellow Canadians in the name alike of King and country to vindicate its might and majesty at the polls.'"

On the investigation into the customs department, Mr. King said that the guilt or innocence of individuals whether they were cabinet ministers, citizens or civil servants should be established by an impartial tribunal before the probe was concluded.

If the widespread rumors of the unpublishable material in the Duncan report were true, it was the duty of the committee which had the whole matter before it to have intimated what these things were. The Duncan report with all exhibits was tabled in the House of Commons yet the report of the committee was silent upon the matters so much discussed in whispers. Speaking of the votes in the House on the report of the customs committee, he pointed out that the unanimous findings did not contain the clauses of censure of the government which Mr. Stevens had endeavored to insert later by means of an amendment. "The late government was never defeated by the people—it was never defeated in the House of Commons and it was never censured by the representatives of the nation," said Mr. King.

Intrigue, manipulation and uncertainty during the week of June 20 to 25 created circumstances under which government could not be carried on in a manner befitting the honor and dignity of Parliament. Dissolution, Mr. King felt, was desirable at an early date in the public interest.

The last session of Parliament, if all the measures passed had become law, would have gone down to history as one unequalled in legislation of prime importance. Fortunately most of the tax reductions and benefits of the Robb budget had been "saved from the wreck" through the Royal Assent which was given on June 15.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, former Minister of Justice, also dealt with the constitu-

tional question. The constitution of the country had been violated and the whole structure of Canadian autonomy within the Empire was menaced in consequence. Speaking of Mr. King he said: "I earnestly trust that he will get the support of the electors of this province as he will get the solid support of the province for which I have the privilege to speak."

KING ANSWERS "SEPARATIST" CHARGE

Correspondence Between Two Governments Shows Most Cordial Relationship

Former Premier King has issued a statement making public certain correspondence with Premier Stanley Baldwin of Great Britain and the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, tending to show the relationship between the late Liberal administration and the British Government.

"In order to avoid any misunderstanding of the relations between the governments of Great Britain and Canada with respect to the constitutional issue which has arisen in Canada," Mr. King states that he has obtained the consent of Premier Baldwin and the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs to the publication in England and Canada of the correspondence in question. "It should serve as an effective answer," former Premier King declares, "to the 'separatist' cry which the Conservative press and speakers are attempting to raise in the present campaign and their endeavor to involve the constitutional question with an alleged lack of good will and co-operation between the late Liberal administration in Canada and the government of Mr. Baldwin in Great Britain."

Mr. King then quotes a message dated June 29 last, sent by him to Premier Baldwin and Right Hon. L. C. Amery, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, through High Commissioner Larkin. In these communications Mr. King, after quoting his brief statement of resignation made in the House, concludes, "I wish you would express to both the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for the Dominions my deep appreciation of the very cordial and happy relations which have existed between us throughout my tenure of office as Prime Minister of Canada."

Premier Baldwin's reply to High Commissioner Larkin, dated July 1 last, reads as follows:

"I write to thank you for your letter of the 29th June, in which you sent me Mr. MacKenzie King's message upon relinquishing his office as Prime Minister of Canada. This event marks the end of a period during which, as Mr. MacKenzie King says, our relations have been consistently most cordial and happy. I should be grateful if you would be so good as to thank Mr. MacKenzie King for his kindly message, which I have very much appreciated."

Mr. Amery's reply to High Commissioner Larkin in part is as follows:

"I am glad to know that he (Mr. King), like myself, has appreciated the cordial and happy relations which have existed between us during his tenure of office, and I have to thank him for the unfailing courtesy and consideration with which he has dealt with the various matters which from time to time I have personally brought to his notice."

KING FOR PRINCE ALBERT

Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, former Prime Minister, telegraphed the Liberal convention in Prince Albert, Sask., accepting their nomination for the Liberal candidature in the September election.

At the same time, Mr. King communicated his regrets to the Liberals of North York, who also sought to name him as their standard bearer.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

It was announced by the election bureau at Ottawa that registration of voters throughout Canada will begin on August 9 and extend to and include August 14, while in rural parts the first lists must be completed by August 13. Both urban and rural lists are subject to revision.

Royal proclamation ordering the issuance of writs for a general election is contained in a supplement to the Canada Gazette issued on Thursday. The writs are dated July 20, and are returnable November 2 next. The same issue of the Gazette formally calls Parliament to assemble in Ottawa on November 17. Both dates are tentative. Parliament is usually called for some date before the end of the year and the date is subject to revision.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY OUTLINED BY MR. MEIGHEN

The opening meeting of the campaign at Ottawa on Wednesday night of last week, is regarded as significant. At that meeting the new Government of the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen made its appeal to the country. Surrounded by eight of his cabinet colleagues, and including Hon. E. L. Patenaude, his minister of Justice, and the storm centre in Quebec in the last campaign, Meighen attacked the King Government for its administration of the Department of Customs and Excise, and appealed to the electors of the Dominion with the following promises:

(1) Departmental reform shall not be stopped at the Customs Department, but shall proceed in all branches of the service wherever it may be found that the blight of degeneration has set in.

(2) Definite and clear restoration of the principle of protection in the tariff of Canada, a principle and practice upon which all can rely, upon which industry can depend, upon which workers can depend, but a principle and practice which none will be permitted to abuse;

(3) An immigration policy which will encourage people to come to Canada, and which will seek first to bring out British immigrants, and immigrants from other countries whose manhood and womanhood have already proved suited to our climate;

(4) Encouragement of the use of Canadian coal by Canadian consumers and the employment by Canadian shippers or our own Maritime ports;

(5) Support of the movement of more efficient and economic marketing of Canadian products, along the lines of farmers' co-operative concerns and the wheat pool.

Many verbal bouquets were thrown at Hon. Mr. Patenaude during the meeting and a few faint cheers raised for the lone Quebec minister (French-speaking) in the Meighen cabinet. Some suppressed smiles greeted his declaration that the Conservatives of Quebec were now united and would present an undivided front in the coming fight.

The text of his speech was: "There is no hope for a country that is unable to provide itself with stable government," but more striking was a statement that the protective tariff policy was now a subject of practically no difference or contention between Liberals and Conservatives.

Frankly admitting that he had declared in the last campaign his independence of Mr. Meighen's leadership, Mr. Patenaude contended that the only hope for stability of government now lay in the election of the Conservative and in giving them a working majority.

Mr. Meighen left the capital on Wednesday for the Maritime Provinces. Speaking at Moncton on Thursday night, St. John Friday night, and Bathurst Saturday.

Col. Allison H. Borden, unsuccessful candidate in King's County in the last general provincial election has been chosen provincial organizer for the Nova Scotia Liberal Association.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has adjourned until October 19, after voting a bill creating the "National Railroads Company," which is to take over all the railroads in Belgium.

The Ellis Island officers of the United States immigration service have been instructed to permit immigrants bound for Canada and travelling third class, to land and proceed to the Canadian border just as the tourists of the first or second class.



SIR FRANCIS LEMIEUX

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who has been appointed a Royal Commissioner to continue the investigations into the Customs charges.

PREMIER'S WESTERN TOUR

Premier Meighen will spend seven days in Manitoba on his western campaign tour, which will open on August 7. His first Manitoba meeting will probably be in the constituency of Marquette.

The Prime Minister will spend four days in the province on his way west and three days on his return. His meetings will include one in Winnipeg.

PROGRESSIVE PROHIBITION CANDIDATE FOR GRENVILLE-DUNDAS

A joint executive meeting of the Progressives of Dundas and Grenville Counties met in session at Spencerville, Ont., on Friday evening and discussed the advisability of putting a candidate in the field in the coming federal election. Mr. Garnet Bennett of Spencerville was Chairman and Mr. A. Harold Clarke, of Mountain, acted as Secretary. Great enthusiasm was expressed, there being representatives from every township in the two counties.

If a stranger had dropped into this meeting during the discussion he would have fancied that he was in a branch meeting of the Ontario Prohibition Union. The right thinking people of these two counties are strong on prohibition and it is the intention to bring out as a candidate a real prohibitionist who will do all he can in the interest of prohibition.

A Mass Convention is called for Wednesday August 4th at 2 o'clock at Spencerville for the purpose of selecting a candidate.

Fifteen persons, ten of them women and a six-year-old child, were killed when an excursion bus toppled over a railroad embankment near Nyack, N.Y. The bus landed bottom up on the tracks below.

A woman is to hold office in the Vatican for the first time in history. Signor Crostarossa Ocipioni has been appointed to the staff of the Vatican Library. She holds a diploma from the Pontifical Keeper of Records. The present Pope is a noted savant and a collector of rare volumes. The choice of a woman for the post is regarded as a high honor.

The suitcases of travelers arriving in London from the Continent, plastered with five and ten French and Belgian franc notes attract much attention.

Odon Paizs, a journalist connected with three newspapers published in Budapest, was in Montreal on Thursday conferring with officials of the Cunard Line and the Department of Colonization, Agricultural and Natural Resources of the Canadian National Railways. His object in coming to Canada is to make a complete survey of conditions in this country in so far as they affect Hungarian settlers and agricultural workers.

Rev. Robert Hall, who for more than forty years has been superintendent of the Toronto city mission, is dead, after a lengthy illness. He was in his 78th year.

By 26 to 20 the Auckland, New Zealand, branch of the Educational Institute defeated a motion that selected portions of the Bible be read in schools.

Great damage has been done throughout Western Australia by extensive floods, according to dispatches from Sydney.

In order to deal with the increasing number of immigrants pouring into the country the Canadian National Railways have commenced to erect a new office at Bonaventure station in Montreal especially to deal with them.



HON. W. A. BLACK

Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Meighen Cabinet

CRUSADE FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT

(By Bishop W. T. Manning)

I have given much study to this question, and have considered carefully the evidence presented by those who believe in prohibition and by those who are opposed to it, and I have found no reason to change my views.

I do not hold that to drink wine, or other intoxicants, in moderation, is in itself a sin, but I believe that the prohibition law properly enforced will make us a healthier, stronger and better people, and I believe that these laws can be, and ought to be, enforced.

I recognize the truth of much that is said as to the increase of drinking among certain groups and classes of people, the lowering of standards, the flask carrying and other disgusting and degrading practices which have been introduced among those who ought to know better and to have nobler ideals of life. I recognize the evil and corruption connected with bootlegging, in connection with which let us remember that the respected members of society who patronize the bootlegger and so create him are just as reprehensible as the men whom they thus tempt, and pay, to violate the law.

We must remember, however, that the pictures of these violations of the law are drawn usually by those who wish to use them as an argument for the repeal, or modification, of the law. Other laws of our land are difficult of enforcement, and are frequently violated, but we do not therefore suggest their modification or repeal.

We must consider this law not in its effect upon certain groups or communities who wilfully choose to defy and violate it, but in its effect upon the life of our country as a whole and, so considered, there is, in my judgment, no room for serious doubt as to its beneficial results.

By a great part of our people we see this law respected and obeyed. We see its observance in the country as a whole increasing and not decreasing. We see the lives and homes of our wage earners, and our plain people, immeasurably benefited by it. We see in many places jails closed because they are no longer needed. There is not the slightest likelihood that the country will ever repeal the prohibition laws, and we all know this.

Neither of the two great political parties could be prevailed upon even to consider a wet plank in its platform. Any political party which adopted such a plank would sign its own death warrant.

I see that some of our bishops and clergy say that this law cannot be enforced. Instead of saying that it cannot be enforced, let us do our part to arouse the spirit which will ensure its enforcement, and give our help more strongly to our brethren in the other Churches who have been laboring far more earnestly than we have to secure this.

I wish that we might lift this subject up from the level of mere law enforcement to the higher level of free, voluntary, willing support of the law for the sake of the common good.

In view of what our race has suffered through the evils of strong drink, in view of the agony which fathers, mothers and children have suffered from it, in view of the fact that its suppression means the reduction of poverty, sorrow, disease and crime, may we not all of us be willing, and glad, to make such a surrender of our personal liberties, or of our tastes, as this law calls for, and to see prohibition fully and fairly tried?

There is no nobler spirit than that which says, with St. Paul, "If meat maketh my brother to stumble, I will eat no flesh forevermore, that I make not my brother to stumble."

I wish that the clergy of our own Church and of all Churches, all over our land, would join in a crusade for such noble voluntary action in support of the law, and that the people of all Churches, and all good citizens, would unite in such a movement. Can any one doubt that this would be for the moral and spiritual good of our country?

WORLD-WIDE PROHIBITION

(The Christian Century)

Meanwhile the temperance crusade marches on its world-wide sweep. Local option is on the way in Britain. Germany is experiencing a temperance awakening and leaders in many Latin American lands join Calles of Mexico in working for temperance reform. In India the Prohibitionists are wrestling with the colonial authorities. A resolution moving the prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors has been moved in the Legislative Council. Local option is demanded by native leaders in various states and Ghandi has joined the Prohibitionists. The Scandinavian lands move on toward joining Finland as complete prohibition states. President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia joins President Hainisch of Austria as a temperance crusader. He writes the anti-alcohol workers: "I am with you in your campaign to make Czechoslovakia free from alcohol," and warns his

fellow-countrymen: "Nations and states which have overcome this habit have resumed the leadership of cultural aims and spiritual culture. The comparison of nations and states in Europe, and throughout the world, proves it. As we desire to be among the first nations we must change the way of our living and become sober and moderate. Without the moral issue of our life we cannot make any progress."

Reports from Russia and other areas where there has been a recession in prohibition reform, indicate that the results are not gratifying to the anti-Prohibition-

ists. In the old local option days one of the surest means of insuring permanent prohibition was to allow a town or a country to go back to the saloon. A two-year dose of the old evil was generally ample, when put over against the better conditions of even a short dry era, to swing the balance of power permanently to the dry side. That is why even the repeal of the Volstead law in the United States would not dismay the dry leaders, for such repeal would bring a sorry era of swinish indulgence which would beget a reaction that would insure permanent Prohibition.

Nailing the Falsehood.--Instalment No.25

Glimpses of Conditions under Government Control

The arguments for the adoption of Government Control are based on two falsehoods. One is that it tends to eliminate drunkenness, bootlegging and drug peddling, which we propose to show is not the case in the province of Quebec. The other is that Prohibition results in more drinking and drugging which we propose to show by the help of the Manufacturers' Record, (Baltimore, Mo.,) is not the case in the United States.

A TAVERN FIGHT

Jack Delaney and Dempsey were in court this (Friday) morning. Delaney had had a fight and Judge Decarie was called upon to settle the matter.

But they were not the real Jacks. Delaney is just an ordinary citizen who, when he fights, pays for it, and Dempsey was given the name of William, and did not appear to be very pugnacious.

The third party in the affair was Samuel Lyons, waiter in a St. Catherine street tavern, who claimed that Delaney had become dissatisfied with his interpretation of what constituted an order. An argument had followed, he said, and a fight had followed the argument, and Lyons lost a tooth.

"Twenty dollars and costs or three months," was the judge's last word.

The report is from the Montreal Star, an advocate of the traffic in liquors.

MORE POLICE NEEDED AT MANIWAKI

Revelries following the granting of the legal sale of beer, under local option, after 20 years of temperance at Maniwaki, Que., resulted in Pat Heaney being critically injured in a brawl and Alcide Barbe being arrested on a charge of assault. Heaney had his jaw broken, his nose smashed and practically every tooth of his head knocked out.

In police court on Wednesday, Judge Roland Miller, of Hull, gave warning that "if conditions, such as existed last night, continue, the licenses would be cancelled within 20 days." He refused to impose fines on George Malbeuf and Joseph Riel, both of Maniwaki, who pleaded guilty to being drunk and fighting on the streets. Instead he sentenced them each to 15 days' imprisonment in Hull jail.

The police force of Maniwaki has been increased owing to the disturbances.

The report is from the Montreal Gazette, an advocate of the traffic in liquors. "Prolonged Dryness Has Sad Results," is how the above newspaper heads its report. On the contrary, it was not the dryness but the drink that caused the outbreak.

DRUNK IN CHARGE OF CAR

In an effort to put down the driving of automobiles by drivers who are drunk, Judge Decarie this (Saturday) morning sentenced Raoul Frappier to 30 days imprisonment.

It was stated in evidence that the accused had struck down another man and seriously injured him so that his arm, now badly fractured, may have to be amputated. Others testified that when arrested he was drunk, while still others stated that a truck, such as the one he was driving drove wildly through the streets and nearly crashed into an autobus.

The report is from the Montreal Standard, an advocate of the traffic in liquors.

LIQUOR INSPECTOR BEATEN BY GIRLS

Irene Tremblay, a young and fashionably attired young woman, of Delson, Que., was committed for trial by Judge Monet on Friday on the charge of as-

saulting A. Champagne, inspector of the Quebec Liquor Commission, while the latter was rummaging for liquor suspected to be hidden on the premises. Champagne succeeded in breaking up a party, but he was badly injured in the execution of his duties.

After being kicked by Irene Tremblay, he ruefully told the court, he was set upon and unmercifully beaten by another young woman. The latter, he declared, was a girl who had agreed to accompany the liquor inspectors to the Delson Junction party. As the liquor sleuths were traveling incognito, she had not suspected who they were.

When she realized that she had led the detectives to her friends' party, she became so infuriated that she had banged the already suffering Champagne about the head, shrieking: "Take that, you hypocrite."

The accused listened to the sad story of the liquor inspector with an expression of the utmost scorn. Champagne described how he and his colleagues had entered the house, where dancing was being indulged in. He had discovered a bottle which looked very much like gin, when he suddenly was attacked by the young woman.

"She was here, there and everywhere, just like a jumping snake," cried the sleuth. "Wherever I turned she seemed to be kicking. I never saw such a woman."

The accused smiled sweetly and produced a lipstick and a mirror.

Dr. A. Laverdiere testified that Champagne had been so seriously and painfully injured by the kick that he had to undergo medical treatment for several days. Inflammation, the physician said, had resulted from the kick.

The name of the other alleged female attacker was not mentioned in court. Champagne, however, gave a graphic story of how she had beaten him without letting up, until finally one of his comrades rescued him. The raid, therefore, was not altogether successful.

The report is from the Montreal Gazette, an advocate of the traffic in liquors.

The Government business that needs to be protected by such methods cannot be respectable.

THE "DOPE SQUAD" AT WORK

When William McMillen spoke to another man on St. Catherine street and, when, a few minutes later, an envelope passed between them the transaction may have appeared perfectly harmless to an outsider but not so to the experienced eyes of the officers of the Dope squad.

They suspected something, and the result of their suspicion was apparent this (Saturday) morning when McMillen appeared before Recorder Morison and was sentenced to six months imprisonment, a fine of \$200 and costs or one day.

The report is from the Montreal Standard, an advocate of the traffic in liquors.

The cases given above are just samples of what faces our courts day by day. For every case of drunkenness or bootlegging or other illicit sale of liquor and drug brought to justice, there are doubtless hundreds in the city of Montreal alone that are either unknown or not apprehended.

Has Prohibition Justified Itself?

The Opinions of the Business Leaders of the United States

OPPONENTS OF PROHIBITION MAKING GREAT HULLABALOO ABOUT DIFFICULTY OF ENFORCING THE LAW

Grand Rapids Savings Bank
Grand Rapids, Mich., July 11.
Editor Manufacturers' Record:

I have no reason whatever for changing my mind with regard to the Volstead Act and its enforcement and the desirability of continuing a strong movement towards the elimination of liquor drinking in our nation.

The opposition are making a great hullabaloo about the difficulty of enforcing the law and emphasizing the criminal tendencies which they say are the result of unwise legislation; but in combating a great evil we always run against this kind of opposition, and just so soon as we find the good people and good citizens of the country are willing to set an example of the support and maintenance of law we shall have very little difficulty in enforcing the Volstead legislation.

Chas. W. Garfield, Chairman.

SUDDEN DEATH OF JUDGE LEET

Seized With Attack of Apoplexy He Succumbed Within an Hour

Church work and the temperance cause in Canada has suffered a severe loss in the homegoing of Seth Penn Leet, formerly judge of the Police Court in Montreal. At the time of his seizure, on Tuesday afternoon, ex-Judge Leet was busy with correspondence, and a letter penned by him then—possibly the last he ever wrote—was received by the Witness editorial department on Wednesday morning, and will be found printed on page 5 of this issue. He had been, apparently, in good health in the earlier part of the day, and was heard in conversation over the phone just before his illness.



JUDGE SETH P. LEET

He retired over three years ago from active magisterial duties on account of attaining his retiring age. In addition to his activities as a judge, he was widely known throughout the province and Canada for his sympathy with, and his work on behalf of, the Congregational Church of Canada, and especially for his strong temperance advocacy. He was on the executive of the Dominion Temperance Alliance, to which body he remained loyal when other prohibition organizations took the field. Readers of the Witness are familiar with his views, as frequently expressed in articles and letters contributed to his favorite paper. He was an honorary—but also very active—member of several branches of the W.C.T.U.

In the realm of church matters Judge Leet was throughout his life identified with the Congregational Church of Canada, and was at one time president of the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec. He was an active Sunday School worker, and was for some time vice-president of the committee of the International Sunday School Convention. He was a member of Old Zion Church, and when that was sold, transferred to Calvary Church, with which he went into the United Church of Canada, though he was personally strongly opposed to the union of the churches. He was also a director of the Montreal Y.M.C.A. in which work he always displayed great interest.

Born at Shipton, near Danville, Que., in April, 1851, and educated at Danville Academy, Judge Leet came to Montreal, where he studied at McGill University, graduating B.C.L. in 1879, after which for some time he taught school. Subsequently he took up the practice of law in Montreal, being a member of the firm of MacLaren, Leet and Smith.

Earlier in life he displayed an interest in politics, being an active Liberal worker, and contested unsuccessfully the County of Compton in the Liberal interests in 1891 against Rufus Pope, later Senator Pope.

From 1905 to 1908 Judge Leet acted as Collector of Inland Revenue for the district of Montreal, subsequent to which he was appointed a police magistrate and judge of the Court of Special Sessions, and he continued to act in that capacity until retirement a few years ago.

He was twice married, and is now survived by his widow, a very earnest Christian worker, who was relief of the Rev. Thos. Griffiths, of Brooklyn, N.Y. He also leaves one son, Ernest, a resident of Philadelphia.

The funeral took place from Calvary Church on Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and was largely attended by his former associates of the bench and bar, of church and temperance organizations. Interment took place Friday at Danville, Que.

Demand for a plebiscite at an early date having for its object the voting out of the beer parlors in Vancouver will be made by the Prohibition Association. A petition for this purpose will be circulated immediately, it was decided at a recent combined meeting of the executive of the Provincial and Vancouver Prohibition Associations.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Tommy.—The mouse deer of Malay is only a little over twelve inches tall.

Peter S., Ont.—America consumes more petrol in eight hours than China does in a year.

Theresa B., Montana.—Lord Mayor of London as a title was first bestowed in 1354 by Edward III.

R. E. C., Ontario.—The elephant has only eight teeth, four huge yellow molars on each side, two above and two below. These teeth are about two inches thick and the width of a man's hand.

Student, P.E.I.—The population of Queensland, Australia, according to the census of 1921, was 755,972; its estimated population in 1925 was 842,150. In 1923 the population of Brisbane, Queensland's capital and largest town, was 235,687. In 1924 Brisbane's estimated population was 245,015.

Mary R., British Columbia.—The tongue of a South American snake has three colors, which correspond with the reptile's forehead, cheeks and under jaw. The result is that when the snake puts out its tongue the effect is as if the pointed snout itself had suddenly shot out into a strange and wriggling point. Lizards see their foe suddenly, making remarkable grimaces and remain rooted to the spot. This uncanny fascination holds the lizard enthralled for the remainder of its life—usually a matter of seconds.

J. T. L., Saskatchewan.—The oldest ice skates in the world, so archaeologists assert, have been discovered. They date back to the fifth century, B.C. The skates are fashioned from the bones of cattle, the bone being flattened off on one side along its length and perforated at each end to admit leather ankle thongs. The natural curve at either end of the bone toward the joints served to keep the foot in place and formed the upward bend of the running edge.

MISS OR MISTRESS?

Rita T., Saskatchewan.—Is the term "Miss" as applied to unmarried women of recent origin?

Answer.—Until the seventeenth century "Mistress" was the correct form for all women in England, and the diminutive "Miss" dates only from the time of Charles II. Contemporary evidence goes to show that the term was not intended to flatter, but rather to denote the inferior status of the person who lacked a husband to provide her with the more dignified title, says the Manchester Guardian. But it evidently supplied a want and quickly passed into general use—except among the purists. Lady Mary Wortley Montague records that in her childhood dignified old ladies refused to use the vulgar new term, and addressed even little girls as "Mistress."

LOHENGRIN'S BRIDAL CHORUS

Sunny May asks for the words of Lohengrin's Bridal Chorus, and wants to know if there is a certain place in the chorus for the bride to enter.

Answer.—In Wagner's opera, the Bridal Chorus is sung in the bridal chamber when the ladies of the court enter on one side leading in Elsa, the bride, and the King and his nobles enter on the other side, leading in Lohengrin. It is, therefore, customary at weddings to make the approach of the bride the signal for the playing of this beautiful piece. The words of the chorus are as follows:

Faithful and true, we lead you forth,
Where love triumphant shall crown you with joy.

Star of renown, flow'r of the earth,
Blest be ye both far from all life's annoy.
Champion victorious, go thou before!
Maid bright and glorious, go thou before!
Mirth's noisy revel you've forsaken,
Tender delights for you now awaken!
Fragrant abode enshrine you in bliss,
Splendor and state in joy you dismiss.
Faithful and true, we lead you forth,
Where love triumphant shall crown you with joy.

Star of renown, flow'r of the earth,
Blest be ye both, far from all life's annoy.

GRETNA GREEN

An Old Subscriber.—Can you tell me something about the story of Gretna Green?

Answer.—Gretna Green gained its reputation as a centre for runaway marriages, when in 1754 Lord Chancellor Hardwick's marriage bill became effective, making it illegal to solemnize in England a marriage in any place other than a church or public chapel, and without banns or other license. The penalty for violation was 14 years in exile.

Scotland, not being included in the bill, was not affected, and consequently for those who wished to marry in haste and privately nothing was simpler than to ride over the border and be married according to Scottish custom at Gretna Green.

Romance tradition has it that the Gretna Green marriages were performed by a blacksmith.

SOME EARLY CLOCKS

Subscriber, B. C.—Who invented the present-day clock, and when?

Answer.—The first clock of which there is any authentic record was invented by Richard de Wallingboro, Abbot of St. Albans, in 1336. It was known to be going in the time of Henry VIII. Some early clocks had no dials, so people had to wait until the hour was struck to learn the time. When dials were first introduced they only had one hand, and only marked the hours. Later the hours were divided into quarters and "jacks," or mechanical figures, struck the bells.

One of the earliest pocket watches known belonged to Oliver Cromwell, says a writer in the Horological Journal. This was made in 1625 by John Midnall, and was about the size and shape of an ostrich egg.

At that period watches became very fashionable, and were often carried in the hand. There were no watch-glasses, and a shutter arrangement was used.

WORDS SUPPLIED

Dora M., Quebec, asks for the words of "The Rhyming Nines." Here they are:

THE RHYMING NINES

It takes no time for thinking fine,
When 9 times 1 are only 9.
Neither are we long in stating
9 times 2 are always 18.
Nice white bread is made with leaven,
9 times 3 are 27.
Are you fond of sugar sticks?
9 times 4 are 36.
Bees make honey in the hive,
9 times 5 are 45.
Please come in and close the door,
9 times 6 are 54.
Wash your hands and have some tea,
9 times 7 are 63.
As sure as apples are good to stew,
9 times 8 are 72.
The nines this way are real good fun,
9 times 9 are 81.
Nine tens, add a nought to 9,
9 times 10 are 90.
The nines are done—let's not be late,
9 times 12 are 108.

C. M. P., Ontario.—There is a helpful old bit of poetry that I would like to see again beginning "Whenever the trial is hard to endure."

REMEMBER THE LORD

(By H. Phillips.)

Whenever the trial is hard to endure,
And doubt's subtle reasoning your mind
would allure,
Remember Jehovah is "faithful and sure"—
"Remember the Lord."

The way may be winding, or rugged, or drear,
The cross may be heavy and cost many a tear,
But press bravely onward—succumb to no fear—
"Remember the Lord."

Though plans be frustrated, and longings denied,
Your dreams unfulfilled, and your cares multiplied,
No trust in your Saviour will e'er be belied—
"Remember the Lord."

Or if o'er your pathway the roses are strewn,
And your sky is as blue as the sky of fair June,
Still, still, while the air with bird songs is attune—
"Remember the Lord."

Remember Him always, in dark days or bright,
When kind words would cheer you, or cold words would blight,
Whatever the circumstance, turn to the Light—
"Remember the Lord."

'Twill work like the leaven in hearts all unclean,
'Twill comfort when friendships no longer are green,
'Twill ease from the pining for what "might have been"—
"Remember the Lord."

Think much of His mercy, His pity, His care,
His infinite love with which naught can compare,
Think much of the Cross and the crucified there—
"Remember the Lord."

Miss Margaret E. Wilson writes: Some time ago "The Better Land" was published in the Witness. I wish you would put it in again.

THE BETTER LAND

(By Mrs. Hamnas.)

"I hear thee speak of the better land,
Thou call'st its children a happy band.
Mother! O, where is that radiant shore?
Shall we not seek it, and weep no more?
Is it where the flower of the orange blows,
And the fire-flies glance through the myrtle boughs?"
"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Is it where the feathery palm trees rise,
And the date grows ripe under sunny skies?
Or 'midst the green islands of glittering seas,
Where fragrant forests perfume the breeze,
And strange bright birds on their starry wings
Bear the rich hues of all glorious things?"
"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Is it far away, in some region old,
Where the rivers wander o'er sands of gold?
Where the burning rays of the ruby shine,
And the diamond lights up the secret mine,
And the pearl gleams forth from the coral strand?"
Is it there, sweet mother, that better land?
"Not there, not there, my child!"

"Eye hath not seen it, my gentle boy!
Ear hath not heard its deep songs of joy;
Dreams cannot picture a world so fair—
Sorrow and death may not enter there;
Time doth not breathe on its fadeless bloom,
For beyond the clouds, and beyond the tomb,
It is there, it is there, my child!"

S. C. A., New Brunswick, writes: Some years ago I learned the Chickadee Song from a book, and it is a little different from that published some time since by you. I submit it as I learned it:

THE CHICKADEE DEE

The ground it was covered with snow one day
As two little sisters were busy at play;
A snow bird was sitting close by on a tree,
And merrily singing his chickadee dee.
Chorus:
Chickadee dee, chickadee dee, chickadee dee,
And merrily singing his chickadee dee.

He had not been singing that song very long
When Emily heard him, so sweet was his song;
"Look out of the window, O sister," said she,
"There's a dear little bird, singing chickadee dee."

"Poor fellow, he walks in the snow and the sleet,
And he has neither stockings nor shoes on his feet;
I pity him so, how cold he must be,
But he's all the time singing his chickadee dee."

"If I were a bare-footed snow bird, I know,
I would not stay out in the cold and the snow;
I wonder what makes him so full of his glee,
He's all the time singing that chickadee dee."

The bird had flown down for some pieces of bread,
And heard every word little Emily said.
"What a figure I'd make in that dress," thought he,
And he laughed as he warbled his chickadee dee.

"I thank you," he said, "for the words you express,
But I've no occasion for such a fine dress;
I'd rather abide with my limbs all free,
Than to hobble about singing chickadee dee."

Miss C. E. Benson has forwarded the following beautiful little poem for publication:

A BASKET OF OLD-FASHIONED ROSES

Through a sunlit garden with its roses fair,

Once I sought the flower I would have you wear;
But no single blossom could my love impart,
So to tell the story that is in my heart—
Chorus:
A basket of old-fashioned roses, sweetheart
I bring to you,
Roses I gathered in Loveland, dreaming
sweet dreams of you;
Each rose, dear, a message is breathing,
tender and fond and true;
This basket of old-fashioned roses, sweetheart
I bring to you.

'Twas among the roses, dear, I first met you,
So I bring these flowers, sweetheart, your love to woo;
Let this fragrant garland crown our love today,
Sweet is love's own story that the blossoms say.

A Prince Edward Island subscriber forwards the following for publication. He committed it to memory over sixty years ago:

CHRIST IN THE GARDEN

While nature was sinking in stillness to rest,
And the bright beams of daylight were dim in the west;

O'er fields by fair moonlight, in lowly retreat,
In deep meditation I wandered my feet.
I passed a garden, I paused to hear
A voice faint and faltering from one kneeling there;

The voice of the mourner affected my heart,
While pleading in anguish the poor sinner's part.
I listened a moment, then turned me to see
What man of compassion the Stranger could be.

I saw him low kneeling upon the cold ground,
The loveliest being that ever was found.
So deep was his sorrow, so fervent his prayers,
That down o'er his bosom rolled sweat, blood, and tears.

I wept to behold him and asked his name;
He answered "'Tis Jesus. From Heaven I came;

I am thy Redeemer, for thee I must die,
The cup is most bitter, but cannot pass by.
Thy sins like a mountain are laid upon me,
And all this deep anguish I suffer for thee."
I heard with attention the talk of His woe,
While tears of repentance like rivers did flow;

The cause of His sorrow to hear Him repeat
Affected my heart, and I fell at His feet.
With a voice of contrition I loudly did cry,
"Lord, save, or I perish; Oh, save, or I die."
He smiled when He saw me, and said to me
"Live,

Thy sins, which are many, I freely forgive."

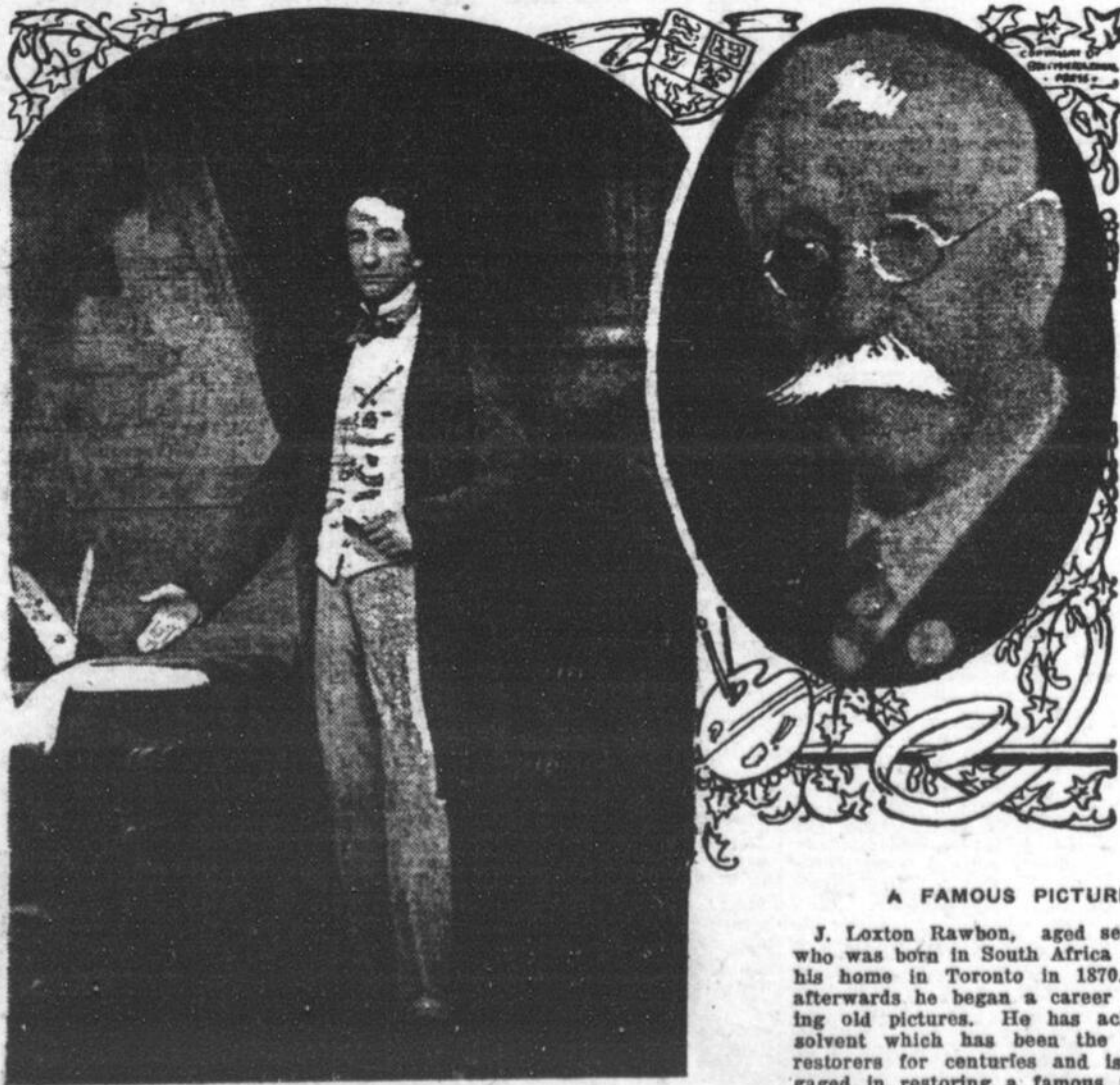
WORDS WANTED

Mrs. J. L. C., Ontario.—Please publish the words of the old chant entitled "Young Munro and the Little Old Log Cabin on the Plain."

Miss Lillian Searle wants the words of the song "Put On Your Old Grey Bonnet."

G. E. W., Prince Edward Island, asks for the words of the poem entitled "The Death Bridge of the Tay"; also "The Miramech Fire."

"Europe won't get peace so long as it has great armies," David Lloyd George said in a speech inaugurating the Wesleyan Methodist Conference at York, England, "Millions of men are being trained in Europe to slaughter their fellow men," he said.



Sir John A. MacDonald painted sixty-five years ago for Kingston. The picture is in very bad condition but Mr. Rawbon is confident he can restore it to the early form. The photograph of it (left) was taken many years ago and

A FAMOUS PICTURE

J. Loxton Rawbon, aged seventy-two, who was born in South Africa and made his home in Toronto in 1870. Shortly afterwards he began a career of restoring old pictures. He has achieved a solvent which has been the dream of restorers for centuries and is now engaged in restoring a famous picture of

SUNDAY HOME READING

THE PRODIGAL'S RETURN

He thought to come to his Father's house,
Decked out in a bright array,
With joyous step and lofty mien
Like a conqueror proud and gay,
But he came as one who had travelled
far,
And was weary of the way.

He thought to bring him costly gifts—
Vast treasures far-famed and rare,
A crown for his loved and honored King
A jewel for Him to wear;
But he only brought a heart bowed down,
And a heavy load of care.

He thought to carry a banner bright,
As boldly he entered in,

He dreamed when life's busy day was
done,

Some prize in the lists to win;
But he carried a broken, bleeding heart
And a soul that was stained with sin.

But because He loved with a wondrous
love,

This Father so meek and mild,
He tenderly bound the bleeding heart
And cleansed the soul defiled;
And softly He murmured in accents
sweet

"I welcome thee home, my child."

—Barbara Ross McIntosh.

The Peril of Prayerlessness

By Rev. W. Russell Maltby, D.D., President of
British Wesleyan Conference

All Church work today is deeply affected by two different but related features of the religious life of our time.

The first is the difficulty which many earnest people experience in finding God. They grew up, it may be, in Christian homes; they have been familiar with Church life; they have served at tea meetings, sung in the choir, taught in the Sunday School, and, still under the same even pressure of environment, have perhaps taken a Junior Society class or ventured higher still. All their seniors seem satisfied that they have followed the normal course. Yet they themselves are often haunted by the consciousness that they are only outsiders after all. It seems as though they know no more than flesh and blood has revealed to them. If in their dissatisfaction they speak to their minister or some godly friend, they may find help. But not always. Sometimes the friend will endeavor to reassure them and tell them all is well, and hint that it is a touching and beautiful thing that one so blameless should be so solicitous. It may be pleasant to be thus patted on the back, but it is not a substitute for finding God.

Sometimes, indeed, when the tide of feeling rises, they think they possess the treasure at last, but soon the tide recedes and they are left to their arguments and self-persuasions, trying to believe in spite of their feelings. All this is not a new thing, but it is far more common than it used to be. There was a time when we found the secret more communicable. Those who had it were more assured about it, and more convinced that, if it was for them, it must be intended for everyone; and this confidence was sacramental, and made God more credible and seemed to bring Him into their midst.

The second phenomenon is the undeniable decline in the habit of private prayer. Fifty years ago the habit of prayer, morning and evening, was deeply rooted in the religious life, and even where it was not practiced, the obligation was acknowledged and the breach of it hurt the conscience. Human boys, not much given to seriousness, and meddling with religion as little as they could, would still creep out of bed on winter nights to say their prayers because they found they dare not go to sleep without. Many a man of the world who seldom crossed the church door would still say his prayers because he feared to give up the last remaining link with a religion to which some day he hoped to return. Little as we may esteem such rags and tatters of religious observance when the spirit is not there, they testify to a deep-rooted and widespread conscience about prayer which was anything but contemptible.

All this is gone. The old habits are discredited, and the optimists hope that there is some compensating gain in increased sincerity. In the new mode, we pray when we feel inclined, and in the result it turns out that we are not often inclined. Our task in this world is to integrate our experiences and govern our life. It seems strange, then, that we should now be attempting a far more crowded and complicated existence than our fathers ever dared, while we pay far less attention than they did to unifying it. We have multiplied our activities and our interests, and have cut down contemplation. The saints of old thought the management of life was a difficult business. They studied to simplify. They drove one horse carefully on the highway, and used both hands. Perhaps it was timidity. Nowadays we essay to drive a coach-and-six and to do it with our left hand—the right hand being needed when we blow the horn. Perhaps it is courage and skill—perhaps it is inebriation.

But so far as Christians are concerned, is there any doubt as to our duty? Prayer is not now a matter of steady habit, and

a great many people have reduced communion until it is below subsistence level. This is why desires are faint and spiritual realities grow dim. The sovereign remedy is, as of old, to enter into our inner chamber and shut the door and pray to our Father who is in secret. But if the thirty minutes dwindle to ten, and the ten to five, until at last we come to sixty seconds of hurried petition, the door not shut—in case anyone calls—our eyes on the clock, and our hat in our hand—God Himself cannot keep us in health on these terms.

Then when a congregation of these unprayed people is come together, a little despondent and a little wistful, they find that something has gone out of the singing, and the Scripture does not taste like the good word of God, and the sermon does not "get away," and the prayers, broken-winged, drop heavily on the church floor. Then desire fails, and on Sunday the absentees have considered the clouds, until at last there is a debt on the trust, which is cured by a bazaar. The bazaar cures the symptom, but not the disease, and the disease is this: "We perish if we cease from prayer."—The Methodist Times.

"IF I COULD COUNT THEM"

Richard Jeffries says that until he began to know the names of flowers and then to go out in search of them, he never knew how numerous they were. The quest became a revelation. He found them everywhere hidden openly. A single field may have thirty or forty different species. As you pursue your quest, the wonder grows. Of grasses alone there are hundreds of species. Of lichens, of mosses, of fungus, the same is true. It is much the same with flowers as with pebbles on the shore. "To sit on the shore and begin to count the pebbles is to find their number increase to infinity by that conscious act."

So also it is with flower fragrances. The moment we begin to enumerate, they multiply a hundredfold. When we have named all the flower odors, we are only on the threshold. For odor is not the monopoly of flowers. In some growths, fragrance is the gift of the leaves, in others, of the bark or the roots.

Nor does the sense of smell report to us more than a fraction of nature's fragrances. Here as elsewhere, what we receive is but a small whisper of the manifold harmony. Of every one of our five senses it is true, that infinitely more lies beyond than within their grasp. In colors, in sounds, in odors, we hardly get beyond the threshold. The spacious interiors of these worlds are unexplored. Marvellous as our faculties are, they are utterly inadequate for that spacious task. In every direction these thoughts of God extend—baffling all our powers of enumeration. "If I should count them," said the psalmist, "they are more in number than the sand." So is it with all the mercies of life.—F. C. Hoggarth.

THE ALCHEMY OF TRUST

What amazing trust Christ had in human beings. His disciples. How He entrusted that little band of men with the carrying on of His mission—illiterate some of them, all of them full of human failings—men who had never given a thought to any other call of life except breadwinning until He called them. They were always blundering, always failing to interpret the full import of His teaching, placing the material ever before the spiritual—yet He trusted them with the greatest mission the world has ever known and has not yet conceived of in its fullness, be-

somewhere in your heart, and the boys and girls won't go far afield amongst the husks and thistles.

I claim I have a right to speak as one in authority. From infancy I have been in contact with educational facts, and my mission work was full of elucidating examples of the result of heredity and environment, and I can safely say that Don't's and Suspensions are two of the worst factors brought to bear against the work of Christ's kingdom. "Suffer the little ones." Let us hold fast to that mandate.

All things lovely, of good report, etc., let us set them ever before the children, and they will hold to the high way marks, refusing the low things belonging to the muck heap and men of low estate.—Melbourne Spectator.

FEAR NOT!

"Fear not! The Lord will not fail thee,"

No matter how hard be thy task;
He'll help thee when help is most needed,
Exceeding the most thou canst ask,

Trust on! His limitless wisdom
Will solve all thy problems and fears;
His love will ever enfold thee,
His hand wipe away all thy tears.

"Fear not! The Lord will not fail thee,"

No matter how lonely thy way;
Earth's friendships may fall, but His
never!

Thy strength, too, shall be "as thy day."
Press on! And shoulder thy burden,
Nor worry though rough be the road;
He'll come to thee when thou art tired,
And carry both thee and thy load!

"Fear not! The Lord will not fail thee,"

No matter what forces impede;
"His riches in glory" are boundless,
And He will supply all thy need.
Hope on! Though storms beat upon thee,
Thy sky with dark clouds be o'ercast,
Thy Saviour will be thy sure refuge,
And welcome thee Home at the last!

—S. E. Burrow.

CHRIST'S KNOWLEDGE OF US

What a lovely thing, in some respects, the earthly life of our Lord must have been—to be able to see through the devices of men right into the bare naked motives of the heart. To see men toiling and rowing round the Lake to come to Him, and yet to know it was not really Him they were seeking but loaves. To gather around Himself a little group of followers and to understand that they would so shamelessly desert and betray Him. To heal diseased bodies and minds, to speak peace to sin-torn hearts, to teach as never before a man had taught, and yet know at the end of it all they would kill Him. It must have left life rather lonely—yet He was not alone, for the Father was with Him. But this knowledge of Christ's had a brighter side. He saw a man under a fig tree, probably praying, and, looking into the man's heart He perceived no trace of that deceitfulness which was characteristic of Jacob and his descendants generally. He looked into the heart of an easily-led disciple and saw a man of rock. He looked into the heart of a hot-headed follower who wished to call down fire on the inhospitable Samaritans, and saw in him one who should afterwards write, "Beloved, let us love one another: for love is of God."

Christ has to-day the same knowledge of you and me. He looks into our hearts and sees our goodness and our badness.

"Nay but Thou knowest us, Lord Jesus, Thou knowest,

Well Thou rememberest our feeble frame,

Thou canst conceive our highest and our lowest

Pulses of nobleness and aches of shame."

If others could see all the depth of wretchedness which lies in our heart how they would draw back from us. But it is well that there is no X-ray apparatus by which mortals could gaze into the soul of a fellow-mortal and discover all its motives. In the innermost recesses of our being there is only One who has the right to enter, for He alone understands all the workings of that complex thing—the human soul. And oh what He sees! His "kind but searching glance can scan the very wounds that shame would hide." And yet He does not leave us. That is the wonderful thing about the love of Jesus. In spite of all the wrong which lies in our heart, in spite of all the failure, in spite of all the ways in which we have misrepresented Him, yet His love never breaks down. "Having loved His own, which were in the world, He loved them unto the end." We can trust that love. He knows also our "pulses of nobleness."

"All I could never be, All men ignore in me—

That I was worth to Him Whose wheel the pitcher shaped."

We may rest assured of this, we shall get the fairest treatment from the hands of Him who created us and redeemed us. If His all-seeing eye perceives our worst, His all-gracious hand will strengthen our best.—"Irish Christian Advocate."

Prayer

O God, our days are like a shadow that
declineth, but Thou shalt abide for
ever and Thy memorial unto all generations.
Help us, with a humble penitence and sincere faith, to lean upon Thy
might, and serve Thee acceptably and
with Godly fear till the day dawn and
the shadows flee away. For Jesus' sake.
Amen.

ONLY A COBBLER

William Carey, the Baptist missionary to India, labored so hard with the native languages that he became a recognized expert and his wide reading and close application to Indian affairs eventually made him a trustworthy authority in such matters. By sheer force of personality and ability he made himself an outstanding figure among the officials of the British Government in India, as well as with the natives.

There were some men, however, among the British officers, who found it difficult to overlook Carey's humble origin, and all the more so because he was so perfectly frank in reference to it. On one occasion a grand reception was given in Calcutta city in honor of the Governor-General of India who was a visitor. It was a red-letter day in the city and Calcutta's social leaders were much in evidence. His lordship caught sight of Carey as he moved among the crowd and was impressed by his fine appearance. "Who is that gentleman?" he asked one of his attendants, pointing to the missionary. "Oh, that is a missionary named Carey," said the attendant with an air of ill-concealed impatience and snobbishness. Then he added, "He is professor of Sanscrit, Bengalee, and Marhatta, in the College of Fort William. He was once a shoemaker."

"Excuse me, my lord," interposed Carey, who had overheard the slighting remark. "I was not really a shoemaker. I was only a cobbler."

cause of men setting up barriers and placing hindrances for the Father's children to prevent their knowing Him as Christ came to make Him known.

When Christ revealed Himself after the Resurrection, think of His "Go tell My disciples—and Peter." Can we not realize what that message meant to Peter, abased, broken-hearted. The Master still trusted him! Christ had no don'ts for any of them. He gave them their separate peculiar missions, and trusted them, Peter most specially.

You know someone who has specially trusted you, and because of that trust you have kept the faith though unpledged. You have known a youth starting out to the old world to university career, trusted by one specially. He had had warnings and don'ts from scores—but one little woman has merely said, "I trust you," and he has come through clear—he was sick of the "don'ts," and had resolved to have his fling otherwise.

I have heard very much discussion relative to the right of a church to make certain restricting laws, and one thing said in my presence was, "Why should we insult our young people by not trusting them?"

Of course I was feeling that way myself very poignantly. Place the best before our young folk, give them highest ideals, teach them how to choose, what control means every time, let them know they have your understanding trust, listen to their doubts, their new thought expatiations, let them know you have youth's fervor still alive

Can God Prepare a Table in The Wilderness

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 8

(Exodus 16:1-36)

The minds of the Israelites had been so much occupied with the difficulties and dangers which had to be faced before they could be freed from the power of their enemies that the question how they could live in the wilderness does not seem to have occurred to them. Even Moses does not seem to have thought about that. Yet the attempt to lead some three millions of people, men women and children through the wilderness without having made any provision for their support would have been sheer insanity if they had had to depend upon such food as they might be able to procure for themselves.

How that great multitude had subsisted for a whole month—from the fifteenth day of the first month till the fifteenth day of the second month—we are not told. They had, doubtless taken all the food they could carry with them, and they had a great many cattle and sheep, and goats, and they may have caught some fish while near the sea. They would also, doubtless, find some food by the way—fruits or nuts or herbs of some sort; but even with all such resources it is difficult to see how such a multitude could be fed, and they certainly did not kill all the animals for food. (See Num. 11:21-23.)

But when they encamped in the wilderness of Sin they had no food, and were soon very hungry. They were even in worse case than they had been in when they expected to be slaughtered by the Egyptians before they crossed the sea; for slow death by starvation is much more terrible than sudden death by violence, and there did not seem to be any possibility of getting food enough in the wilderness to keep them alive. And in the face of all the evidence that God had given them of His ability and willingness to take care of them, they had no real faith in Him.

"They spoke against God." They said, Can God prepare a table in the wilderness? Therefore the Lord heard and was wroth, because they believed not in God; and trusted not in His salvation." (Psalm 78:19-22.)

That is the sin of sins. Refusal to believe in God and trust Him is a direct insult to Him. "He that believeth not God hath made Him a liar." (1 John 5:10.) He that believeth on Him is not judged; he that believeth not hath been judged (condemned) already, because he hath not believed on the name of the only begotten Son of God. Disbelief creates an impassable barrier between man and God, a barrier that shuts God out of man's heart, and makes it impossible for the Holy Spirit to dwell in that heart. And as the indwelling of the Holy Spirit is the only means by which any human being can be delivered from bondage to sin there can be no salvation for those who persist in willful disbelief. (Heb. 10:26, 27.)

God was not taken by surprise when the people suddenly discovered that they were face to face with the prospect of slow starvation. God's plan for feeding them was all ready and He had left them without food just long enough to give them a chance to show if they had at last learned to trust Him. They should have chowed their faith in Him by praying for help, instead of giving way to a rebellious spirit and accusing God of having brought them there to die of hunger.

But God is very patient with His children. "He knoweth our frame; He remembereth that we are dust," and He is "longsuffering and slow to anger." (Psalm 103:14; Ex. 34:5-7.) "And the Lord spoke unto Moses, saying, I have heard the murmurings of the children of Israel: speak unto them, saying, At even ye shall eat flesh, and in the morning ye shall be filled with bread: and ye shall know that I am the Lord your God." Instead of punishing them, God gave them an abundant supply. First an immense flock of quails came and fell all round the camp, having been driven there by the wind. And in the morning the people found a new kind of food, that they had never seen before, lying on the ground all around the camp.

The quails were only sent as a special gift, to prove to these doubters that God could supply any kind of food, but the manna was to come fresh every morning, except on the Sabbath, until God brought them into the land which He had promised to give them. It was very nice food, evidently, but after living on it for forty years they were very tired of it and longed for something richer and more substantial. They said, "Our soul lotheth this light bread."

That was a very natural feeling, even though the manna may have been, and probably was, the nicest, as well as the most wholesome food that God could give them; for as the wise man said, "The full soul lotheth a honeycomb." (Prov. 27:7.) But the fact that they had lived on it for forty years and had grown strong shows that it contained all the elements of food which the body requires, and they should have thanked God anew every morning for a fresh supply, instead of complaining because it was always the same. (See Num. 21:5-7.) But we soon begin to think that we have a right to blessings that come as a matter of course, and are no longer grateful for them.

It is easy for us to see how unreasonable these Israelites were with their constant readiness to complain when God was doing the very best that He could do for them, but how many are there among us who can look up trustfully to God when we get into serious trouble and can see no way out. How many are there who never grumble or complain, but accept all adverse circumstances as discipline, and submit patiently, while seeking guidance and help with confidence in the power and in the love of God?

When Jesus fed a great multitude with a few small loaves and fishes, the Jews tried to belittle the miracle by contrasting it with the manna, implying that Moses was a much greater prophet than Jesus. They demanded a sign from heaven saying that Moses had given their fathers bread from heaven. Jesus said it was not Moses but God who had given them that bread from heaven, and now God had sent the true bread from heaven. "Your fathers did eat manna in the wilderness, and are dead. I am the living bread which came down from heaven: if any man eat of this bread he shall live for ever." (John 6:49-57.)

There are very valuable lessons for us in the way God fed His children in the wilderness. They were grown up babies, and He gave them baby food. The manna was evidently of that nature. And God regulated the quantity that each might have, and when some tried to get more, the manna shrank to the quantity which God had allowed them. "He that gathered much found that he had only an omer full when he took it in and measured it." (Chap. 16:18.)

Then they had to gather it fresh every morning. It would not keep till the next day. In like manner we need a fresh supply of the bread of life every morning. The spiritual food of yesterday will not meet our needs for today. The manna was always the same, yet always new; so, the truth which is the food of our spiritual life is always the same, and yet always new and fresh, because it is living truth and therefore can always come with a sense of newness.

They had to trust God day by day for the food they would need the next day, and we need as much as they did to learn that tomorrow is God's day, and we need not worry about it if we are doing our whole duty today.

While there was always an ample supply of the manna, and it contained all the food they needed, they would have liked very much better to have a frequent change of diet, but they had to learn to take what God chose to give them, and the sooner we learn to accept God's guidance unquestioningly and to be content with the measure of prosperity or of comfort that He gives us the better it will be for us.

Day by day the manna fell:
Oh, to learn this lesson well:
Day by day with strength supplied
By the life of Him who died.

God fed the Israelites like babies and He treated them like babies. He had great patience with them; as a loving mother has great patience with the faults of her babies, realizing that they are only babies and cannot be expected to act like grown people. Isaiah says of God's dealing with Israel: In all their affliction He was afflicted, and the angel of His presence saved them: in His love and in His pity He redeemed them; and He bore them and carried them all the days of old. (Isa. 63:9.)

God still treats His children as babies until they learn to walk by faith. And very many among us seem to be still in the condition of

the Corinthian believers to whom Paul wrote: "I have fed you with milk, and not with meat; for hitherto ye were not able to bear it; neither yet now are ye able." (1 Cor. 3:2. See also Heb. 5:12-14.)

Extreme hunger is very hard to bear, but thirst is much harder to bear. Naturally so, because our bodies are chiefly composed of water and therefore need water more than they need food. So, it is no wonder that the Israelites were greatly distressed when they could not get water. That was no excuse for finding fault with God, however. But God knew they needed water and, instead of punishing them for their rebellion, He gave them a bountiful supply. And He gave it in such a way as to make it a good illustration of the water of life. (1 Cor. 10:4.) It appears from Paul's statement here that the water which came out of the rock when Moses

struck it followed the Israelites, and that is presumably the reason why we do not read of other complaints that they could not get water. "They drank of a spiritual rock which followed them: and the rock was Christ." It was a type of Christ who was smitten for us, and thus became a fountain of the water of life (the Holy Spirit) which is offered freely to all believers. (Rev. 1:17.)

Golden Text: Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life.—John 6:35.)

SCRIPTURE READINGS

Monday, Aug. 2—Ex. 16:1-3; Tuesday—Ex. 16:11-13; Wednesday—Ex. 16:21-30; Thursday—Ex. 16:31-36; Friday—John 6:5-14; Saturday—John 6:48-59; Sunday—John 6:33-40.

THE BUSY MISSIONARY

"And beyond the corners of our own compound, and the work of the out-station, Takum, stretches miles of territory, to which we always refer as 'our district'. To the peoples scattered over these hills and valleys we must bring the glad message of the Saviour. And the very thought of these thousands of people makes us look up and cry unto the Lord, 'Where are the reapers?' We are so few, there are so many, many calls, school-bells, and school routine, sick people calling at the doors and calling us to their huts, our own household affairs, the care of the compound which includes supervising farm work and building daily morning worship, Sunday services, special Bible classes and catechism, all of which demands hours of preparation. And besides this we must spend hours in personal work, encouraging and helping those who are being drawn to the Saviour; probing, admonishing, disciplining some who have made confession, but fallen into the snare of the Devil and bringing shame upon the precious Name. And all must be done in the spirit of the Lord Jesus, in love, with patience, never saying, 'I must hurry—do be quick—the time is limited,' never losing one's temper. This positively demands that the missionary keep in constant touch and communion with his Sender, and that means the 'quiet hour' must be kept whatever else is left undone. There must be time for personal Bible study and prayer, for listening to the voice of the Lord. But the Lord verifies the truth of His Word, 'As thy days, so shall thy strength be'—'My grace is sufficient'—'Only be strong and of a good courage, for the Lord thy God is with thee whithersoever thou goest'. And my soul responds, 'Bless the Lord, and all that is within me bless His Holy Name.' There has never been a single regret that I came to this very dark corner of his vineyard. There has been no sacrifice, because the Lord Jesus Himself is my constant companion. I have only tried to give you a little glimpse of real life here in one of the Mission stations of the great Sudan."—From a letter from Miss Veenstra, of Sudan United Mission, at Lupwe, Nigeria. (Canadian Branch, 33 Richmond St. W., Toronto, Ont.)

THINGS THAT REMAIN

If one man's life could be protracted three or four centuries, the changes he would witness would be indeed astonishing; but certain things, it may be confidently predicted, would not have changed, for they have never been other than they are. Sin, pain, death are what they were in the days of the Tudors, in the days of the Crusades, in the days of the apostles and evangelists, and in the days of David. Sin, pain, death, they are the permanent elements in the life of human beings, and because they are permanent, religion, too, will last. Only a robust faith in the Unseen, only faith in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ can relieve the human heart when face to face with the solemn, irreversible conditions of our life. So long as they last the religion of the Crucified will last too. If the sense of sin could be drugged by a false philosophy, if pain could be forgotten, if chemical science could only arrest the march of death then the religion of Jesus Christ might die; but, as matters stand, it is too intimately associated with the facts of human life, it strikes its root too deep in the experiences of the human heart to vanish at the bidding of any unbelievers. So long as men sin, so long as men suffer, so long as men die, Jesus Christ our Lord will be believed in, be worshipped as the Light of the World, as the Divine Master whose teaching and whose death have made the darkness of human destiny to be light indeed.—Canon Liddon.

CLIMBING LIFE'S HIGHWAY

(United Church Publishing House, Toronto.)

C. Melville Wright, in this little book has contrived to produce a clear and convincing study of the essentials of

Church Membership, which is worthy of the close attention of every student preparing to enter into the fellowship of Christ's Church. The subject is well outlined and fully and concisely developed.

THE CROSS

A grand old man of kingly mien
But visage marred and sad—
Beside him walks with wondering eyes
A handsome, callow lad;
The tragic step, the steadfast gaze—
The fire and the knife—
The cleaved wood the young lad bears
Bespeak a surrendered life.
The altar claimed the old man's son,
Three days he bore the loss,
Then first on Mount Moriah fell
The shadow of the Cross.

The son of Abraham was spared—
He knew three days of grief;
The altar claimed the Son of God,
For Him was no relief.
He died for you. He died for me—
"Behold the Lamb of God!"—
For man He took the sinner's place
And "passed beneath the rod."
The sun was veiled and darkness reigned,
The rocks did rend and toss;
Again on Mount Moriah fell
The shadow of the Cross.

WHAT THERE'S TIME FOR

Lots of time for lots of things,
Though it's said that time has wings,
There is always time to find
Ways of being sweet and kind;
There is always time to share
Smiles and goodness everywhere;
Time to send the frowns away,
Time a gentle word to say,
Time for helpfulness, and time
To assist the weak to climb,
Time to give a little flower,
Time for friendship any hour.
But—there is no time to spare
For unkindness, anywhere.

The broken past, the shadowy past—
Shall it be gathered up at last?
The sun, the rain, the toil, the tears
The goal receding as the years
Reach out before—shall they return
As doves to souls that strive and yearn?
Shall life, seen through love's horoscope,
Be calm with faith, be starred with hope?
Shall all the tangled web at last
Lie fair with colors clear and fast?
Shall He who shapes its turning mesh
Strike through the splendors rare and
fresh?
And shall He say one day to thee
"Friend, come up higher; sit with Me."
—Harriet Warner.

Representatives of nearly all the communions participating in the World Conference on Faith and Order, to be held at Lausanne, Switzerland, next year, will meet at Berne for three days, August 23, 24 and 25, for the purpose of discussing arrangements for the Lausanne Conference. This gathering officially is a meeting of the International Continuation Committee, but it is expected that some others, besides the members of this committee, will attend the meeting. Bishop Charles H. Brent, of Buffalo, will preside.

Gladstone and Matthew Arnold went to hear Dwight L. Moody preach in Exeter Hall, London. At the close of the service Gladstone thanked God that he had lived to hear the Gospel preached as Moody preached it. Arnold said: "Mr. Gladstone, I would give all that I have if I could only believe it."

The fullness of His blessing encompasseth our way,
The fullness of His promise crowns every brightening day.
—Frances Ridley Havergal.

Fight on! Nor quail in the conflict,
Fight on! Till the battle is won;
For thee the crown that ne'er fadeth,
And for thee thy Saviour's "Well done!"

Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

The Prevention of Farm Fires

(By E. S. Hopkins.)

Owing to the increased losses to farm property caused by fire, and to the higher rates of insurance which are being levied it may be of some interest to examine the chief causes of farm fires and the methods by which they may be avoided. The rates of insurance on farm property have very materially increased during the last ten years. This increase varies with different territories, but it is safe to say that the present rates average from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. above the rates prevailing ten years ago. However, notwithstanding this increase in rates, fire insurance companies paid in losses on farm property in Canada, from 1921 to 1924 inclusive, twenty per cent. more than they received in premiums.

Farm property is more liable to suffer loss by fire than city property. Barns are always constructed of wood, while straw and hay are always present. Lighting is done usually by coal-oil lamps and lanterns. Threshing engines operate near barns filled with grain and straw. Moreover, as there is rarely any adequate means of fighting fires on the farm, when a fire does start, it frequently destroys completely all the buildings and their contents. As the insurance payment does not cover the entire value of the property destroyed, considerable loss is always suffered by every fire. The greatly increased cost of building makes the replacement of any building very expensive. Moreover, the inconvenience after the fire and the danger to life caused by the fire, renders necessary the exercise of all possible care to prevent it. In fact, eighty per cent. of all fires is caused by carelessness.

Methods of Preventing Fires

Defective flues and heating equipment are a serious source of fire. This source is almost entirely preventable. The chimneys and stovepipes should be properly constructed and cleaned as frequently as required. Stoves should be provided with supports or legs to elevate them at least four inches from the floor, and should be placed about two feet from walls. Where this cannot be done, the walls and floor should be protected by the use of sheet metal or other incombustible material. Stovepipes should be run as far as possible from unprotected walls and ceilings and, when passing through walls, should be protected by suitable thimbles. Any openings in the chimney, which are not in use, should be kept covered with a metal cap. Coal-oil should never be used to light fires, as many serious fires are started in this way. Oil should always be kept in a metal can, a glass container being liable to be broken and the contents spilled.

Children should not be allowed to handle matches, as this is a very frequent source of fire. Smokers sometimes throw matches, cigars and cigarettes before they have been extinguished, thereby creating a source of fire especially around the barn. Matches should not be carried loose in the pocket, as they are liable to be accidentally dragged out and dropped where, if ignited, they might cause a fire; matches should always be carried in a metal case. Lightning is a frequent cause of fire as well as injury and death to animals and human beings. The proper installation of lightning rods on buildings will almost entirely eliminate this risk. Gasoline should never be handled by lamplight or where a fire is burning; it vaporizes rapidly, and the vapor is highly explosive.

Spontaneous combustion is a serious cause of fire on the farm. If hay is stored in the barn or in the stack when it contains too much moisture, there is always some danger of fire starting by spontaneous combustion. This danger can be entirely avoided by properly curing the hay, which not only eliminates the fire but also makes a superior quality of hay. Fire by spontaneous combustion may also be caused by the storing of damp grain or straw. Bonfires are the source of many destructive fires, but care in watching that they are not allowed to spread and seeing that they are completely extinguished before being left, will eliminate this hazard.

Methods of Fighting Fire

While the prevention of fire is by all means the best method of control, nevertheless, when a fire does start some effective means should be readily available to extinguish it. The main point is to quench the fire when it is small as soon as it is detected. One of the best types of fire equipment for farm use is

the placing of a number of fire buckets full of water in convenient places in the house and barns. These buckets should be used only in case of fire, and not for any other purpose; they should always be kept covered to prevent evaporation, so that the water would be available whenever it was needed. The prompt application of a small amount of water, thrown carefully where it is needed on the material which is burning, and not higher up into the flame, may prevent a serious fire. Many hand fire extinguishers may be purchased, which are very effective in checking small fires. One type of these extinguishers employs soda, sulphuric acid and water, producing carbonic acid gas, which, together with the water, is very useful against ordinary fires. For fires caused by grease, oil or gasoline another type of extinguisher employing carbon tetrachloride is to be preferred. The smothering of small fires with a blanket is very effective. In case of oil or gasoline catching on fire, it is unwise to use water, as this merely spreads the flame; ashes, sand, or earth, even from flower pots, are very effective in smothering this type of fire. A long ladder which will reach to the roof of the house and the barn should be kept in some place where it will be easily accessible. Finally, the person fighting the fire should keep cool, so that the fire may be fought more intelligently. Sometimes, in the excitement, an important means of controlling the fire is completely forgotten.

THE FARM WATER SUPPLY

(By Frank T. Shutt and B. Hedley)

An abundant supply of pure water is a matter of first importance; there can be no guarantee of good health if the drinking water contains drainage matter of an excretal origin or is loaded with decomposing vegetable or animal organic matter. Excess of mineral matter in solution, as found in certain deep-seated waters will also render a supply non-usable for drinking and household (laundry) purposes.

The salient features of the principal sources may be briefly considered as follows: Rain, the purest form of all natural waters as it descends, but collected and stored is often contaminated and is only useful for washing purposes. Dust on roofs and dirty, uncovered barrels or tanks are responsible for the unsanitary condition of stored rain water.

The degree of purity of the water of streams will depend on a number of factors and in the larger number of instances the safety of the supply for drinking and culinary uses can only be definitely ascertained by analysis. As a preliminary step there should be an inspection for some miles above the point of collection, to make sure there is no large amount of drainage matter of a polluting character entering them.

Large rivers and lakes are used as water supplies by cities, towns and villages. Unfortunately such sources are frequently polluted—it may be more or less locally—by drainage, from other towns and this necessitates, to have a perfectly safe water, daily chlorination.

Shallow or dug wells should be distant if possible at least 150 feet from house, barn manure pile, septic tank or any other polluting source. When such distance proves impracticable it is imperative and in all cases advisable to protect the well by lining it with puddled clay or concrete to a depth of say 10 feet, continuing the concrete one foot above the ground's surface. By this device, the water entering the well must pass through at least 10 feet of earth and the absorptive power of the soil removes extraneous matter affording a fair but not absolute protection against contamination.

Bored or driven wells, though at times yielding a water too saline for daily use furnish as a rule water of a high degree of purity. Deep wells should be protected from the entrance of surface waters by adequate covers and furnished perfectly sound pipes and joints.

In conclusion, if the water is offensive to sight, smell or taste, it is in all probability unsafe, or at least highly objectionable, for domestic use, and a better, purer supply should be sought. If such is not available, protection may in a very large measure be obtained by boiling for a few minutes all the water required for drinking purposes. Another safeguard and one that can be highly recommended is as follows: Take a half teaspoonful of chloride of lime and rub it up with a little water to the consistency of cream and stir well into a barrel of the suspected water.

DANGERS IN GARBAGE

The feeding of pigs is an important adjunct of dairying, as these animals may make a handsome profit from the utilization of skim milk, buttermilk, and whey. It should, therefore, be generally understood that dangers lurk in some of the other feeds now commonly fed to swine. Some of these will be mentioned here.

Hundreds of times those asking us for advice regarding alling pigs have stated that kitchen dishwater and kitchen slop or swill was being fed. It seems to be a common practice to feed such liquid to hogs. Possibly the erroneous belief that lye is good for hogs accounts for the practice; anyhow we have to advise emphatically that wash water from the kitchen should not be given to pigs as it contains soap and soap powders, often in large and dangerous quantities. Slop or swill from city and village hotels and restaurants or boarding houses is most likely to contain injurious quantities of soap or soap powder.

There is no danger in feeding ordinary garbage or broken food from the kitchen, but dish water and all water or swill containing soap should be discarded. Meat brine is particularly dangerous. Also keep coffee grounds out of garbage and if garbage is taken from a hotel or restaurant for hog feeding, the kitchen help should be asked to keep it free from soap, coffee grounds, and other injurious ingredients. Garbage from army camp kitchens, during the war, contained coffee grounds in such large amounts that it injured many hogs and killed some of them. There is also great danger from pork and all pork products in garbage. It may carry the infection of hog cholera. For that reason all garbage fed hogs should be kept immunized against cholera by the double or simultaneous method of vaccination.

Beware of broken glass and crockery in garbage. It often kills hogs. Broken electric light bulbs commonly find their way into the garbage pails and are a source of great danger for swine. So are nails, wires, hairpins, ordinary pins, needles, and staples, and other sharp objects.

A veterinarian of our acquaintance has the contract for the removal of garbage in a city of some 40,000 inhabitants and feeds the garbage to hogs on his farm on the outskirts of the city. By municipal ordinance the solids are wrapped in paper by each householder and the wrappings have to be removed before the garbage is thrown to the hogs. So far as possible, injurious foreign matters are removed by the hog feeders, but fatalities continue to occur. Some of them were a mystery until the veterinarian, on post-mortem examination, discovered the cause. It was the presence of safety razor blades in the garbage! One would think people would not throw those sharp blades into the garbage pail, but they do, and with dire results to hogs. Any man who must shave at the kitchen sink should carry out the "safety" idea of the blade by keeping it out of the way of children (for bare feet have been cut by them in summer) and out of the slop bucket and garbage can, that hogs may not be injured. A word to the wise may be sufficient.—Hoard's Dairyman.

WOOD ASHES HAVE VALUE

Wood has been used extensively as fuel this year because of the shortage of coal. Wood ashes have a real value as a fertilizer and soil conditioner and it would be well to consider the best uses of wood ashes. This material contains potash and much lime, all of which is in a quick acting form. In fact, the valuable ingredients act so quickly that if water is allowed to run through wood ashes, it will dissolve and carry away the most valuable part. That is why it is so necessary to keep wood ashes dry until they are spread where they are to help produce crops.

The best result from the use of wood ashes says Roscoe de Baun, in the Rural New Yorker, is had when applied to those crops which respond to the application of potash and lime. The following crops are suggested: beets, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cucumbers, lettuce, onions, peppers, rhubarb and spinach. We usually apply our wood ashes separately on top of the plowed ground before such crops as beets, lettuce, onions and spinach are planted. However, for large crops such as cabbage, cucumbers, peppers and rhubarb a moderate-sized handful is applied to each plant instead of broadcast.

It is well to realize that wood ashes do not contain all of more important plant foods. They are deficient in nitrogen (ammonia) and phosphoric acid.

Nitrogen may be economically supplied as an ingredient of poultry manure and phosphoric acid by the use of acid phosphate which contains 16 per cent of phosphoric acid. Acid phosphate may be mixed with manure but if wood ashes are mixed with manure or a nitrogen fertilizer, the lime of the wood ashes may cause the nitrogen to turn into a gas and go off into the air. However, when applied separately to the soil, the wood ashes and poultry manure make a very effective team, especially for the vegetables I have listed. The amount to use per acre depends, of course, upon the acreage and quantity of material on hand. As a general suggestion for economical use on vegetables I would say three to five tons of poultry manure per acre, 400 lbs. acid phosphate and one-half to one ton of wood ashes per acre. The point to be remembered is that if wood ashes are saved carefully they will aid our crops to grow and make the manure which is in the soil more effective.

INFLUENCE OF FEED ON QUALITY OF BUTTER

The character of the food frequently influences the quality of butter made on the farm. The white, hard, tasteless character of much of our winter butter results from the food given. Fresh pasture, bright legume hays, corn silage, sowing crops give color to the milk and to the butter. Gluten or corn produces a soft butter. Wheat bran gives a harder butter than either. If much of gluten is introduced into a dairy ration, the butter will be soft, but its hardness may be improved by the use of cottonseed meal, a feed that makes a very hard butter. By mixing the two a better grade of butter will be obtained than if either is used alone. A pound or two of cottonseed meal when the cows are on pasture helps to counteract the objectionable softness of butter during the period of the year when cows are on pasture. Clover and other legume hays give color to butter in winter. If, however, the butter made on the farm is white in color, it can be greatly improved by using butter coloring preparations. These are harmless in every sense of the word.

THE COST OF COMPLAINING

Taint in the way o' common sense,
To growl at rain an' bring the sun,
A grumble: never built a fence
Or finished work that should be done.

I've never known the clouds to go
Becco some fellers sat an' whined,
When it's too wet to plow or hoe
Some other task to do I find.

I've never known a kicker yet
To alter things past his control,
Nor met a man with power to fret
An easier journey to his goal.

Fond hopes go wrong an' plans will stray

However much a man complains,
An' spite of all we have to say
When it is willed to rain, it rains.

The chap that gets the biggest crops
Is not the one that wears the frown,
When growlin' starts all progress stops,
No man can climb by sitting down.

Time spent in whimperin' is lost,
An' cursin' never changed the sky;
The grumbler pays a heavy cost
For every discontented sigh.

So when in mire my wagon's stuck
I do not idly stand about
An' start to rave an' curse my luck,
I go to work to dig it out.

An' when I've wanted weather fair,
But skies are gray instead o' blue,
I change my plans right then and there
An' find some other work to do.

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that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down can be reduced with

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FARM GARDEN AND HOME

The New Strawberry Bed

Many professional gardeners make a point of always setting out their strawberry plants during August and September. Potted strawberry plants—that is, runners which were rooted in pots—are offered by all growers who make a specialty of this fruit, and there is no doubt but that potted plants are the most satisfactory for late summer planting.

Well-rooted runner plants may give almost as good results as potted plants if transplanted in August during showery weather. If artificial watering has to be resorted to, make a hollow around each plant so that the water will be held and go directly to the roots. When the water has seeped away draw a little dry soil over the damp soil to form a dust mulch and so check evaporation.

Potted plants may be got from the old bed by sinking small pots in the bed up to the rim, filling them with good soil and placing a runner—still attached to the old plant and thus expose the roots to the plant—immediately on top of the pot. The plant on the runner next the parent plant is counted the best and the end of the runner should be cut off. A small stone or soil drawn over the connecting growth will hold the runner in place until it is rooted into the pot. In the course of two or three weeks the pots will be full of roots. The plant is then cut away from its parent and may be planted in the new bed.

The strawberry can be grown in quite a diversity of soils, but it does best in a deep loam well enriched with manure. The ground should be dug over quite deeply, at the same time working in a liberal layer of manure. Keep it well down so the roots will go deeply in search of food; it must not touch the roots when first planted.

There are several methods of planting in general use, but for the home garden we believe the best plan is to set the plants one foot apart, allowing two feet between the rows. As all runners are cut away as they form, none being allowed to take root, the result is large sturdy plants which will bear an abundant crop of splendid berries.

If at all possible choose a dull day for planting, or it may be done in the evening after the sun has gone down. The ground must be moist when this operation is undertaken; the plants then get a good root-hold more quickly than if it were hard and dry. Much of the after success of the strawberry depends upon the way in which it is placed in the soil. The roots should be just covered and made quite firm. The crown of the plant must, however, be quite free and uncovered.

Although the strawberry is a hardy plant, it may be winterkilled, due to the effects of alternate thawing and freezing which have a tendency to heave the plant and thus expose the roots to the weather. The injurious effects of a cold winter are easily prevented by mulching with straw, hay or other light litter which should be free from weed seeds. This is put over the plants after the ground freezes and to a depth of two or three inches. In the spring, about the time the cherry buds begin to swell, the mulch must be drawn from the plants, but spread it over the ground between the rows of plants. Its presence there will, in addition to keeping down weed growth, keep the berries clean. If the fruit is allowed to remain in contact with the surface of the ground, it will be splashed with soil during rains. The straw also serves to protect the blossoms from light frost. If there are signs of a sharp frost when the blossoms are open the straw can be quickly drawn partly over the plants where few rows are cultivated.

If the strawberry bed be given careful attention it will be profitable for three years. But should it become full of weeds, especially among the plants, or if the plants have been badly infested with insects, it may be advisable to discard it after it has borne two crops. If it is decided to retain the bed, the old leaves should be cut off close to the ground, just after the fruiting season is over. Rake the mulch and cut leaves together and place in the compost pile. After the mulch and leaves are removed the ground should be well cultivated, continuing the regular stirring of the soil during the season to encourage plant growth, for if the plants are neglected and the soil allowed to become foul with weeds, we cannot expect a full crop of fruit the following season.

The question as to the best varieties to plant naturally arises, and as there are

so many excellent sorts to choose from, this matter must be carefully considered. Certain strawberries do better in some localities than others; but if the plants are purchased from a specialist, from his experience he is in a position to advise on this important factor whereby the gardener may cultivate the best varieties to suit his conditions. In many cases runners may be secured from neighbors of a variety which experience has proved good in the locality.

TREATING OLD TREES

That there is good money in apple growing for the man who is willing to do the job right is the sentiment expressed by Prof. Howard Rollins of the university of New Hampshire.

Prof. Rollins advises the pruning of newly set trees according to the so-called modified leader type where the main branches are scattered over about 10 feet of the trunk rather than the old-fashioned open centre or vase type tree in which the main limbs all come from one point on the trunk, producing weak crotches that break down readily under a load of fruit or ice.

Speaking of the old trees, Prof. Rollins said: "In order to produce better apples from old trees all the dead limbs must be removed, the top and outside branches must be thinned out to admit sunlight and air."

"Most of the old trees, unless they have been regularly pruned, have grown tall. The top has become quite dense, shading the lower limbs, and one by one the low limbs have died. This is not always true but quite frequently the case. The first thing to do with a tree of this kind is to cut out all the dead wood, making all cuts close to the main limb or trunk from which the limb is cut. Next cut out the less desirable of the parallel, interfering and rubbing limbs. Then if the outside and top of the tree seems to be thick and liable to shade too much when in foliage, thin out the weaker limbs to allow more sunlight into the middle of the tree."

If the top of the tree appears to be too high in the air, cut in back to a strong side branch. A tree that is pruned severely will very likely produce heavy sucker or water sprout growth the following summer and besides heavy pruning is injurious to the trees. It is a much better practice to prune a little each year and if the tree has not been pruned for several years it is better to take two or perhaps three years to obtain the results and in that way not injure the tree. In cutting back always cut to a strong lateral or side branch.

"Some of the old trees have considerable weight out on the ends of rather weak branches. It is often possible to select a water sprout with a strong setting on the top of the limb and near the trunk that can be left in and by cutting it back develop a strong limb. Gradually the end of the old limb may be cut off until the new wood that was once a water sprout takes its place. This new wood will not only be more productive than the old limb, but it brings the weight nearer the trunk and makes it less liable to break down at the crotch. This is one way of prolonging the life of some old apple trees."

"If with a little extra care we can make an old tree produce better apples and more of them for a few years, it is by all means a worth-while project. This is especially true when we consider that trees set this year will not bear much fruit until they are about ten years old."

PLANT LICE CONTROL

Each year one or more of the many species of plant lice or aphids are among those present in the gardens. Almost every garden plant may be infested by some species of these tiny pests and the damage which is done by them annually is enormous.

The injury which they do by sucking the sap from the plant until it dies or is misshapen almost beyond recognition is enough to give them a prominent place in the rogue's gallery of destructive insects, but in addition, says a bulletin of the Massachusetts Market Garden station, they are responsible for the spread from plant to plant of many of the serious plant diseases.

Direct control of these pests can be satisfactorily accomplished by thorough spraying or dusting. Although there are a few substitutes, some form of tobacco, particularly 40 per cent. nicotine sulphate, is generally recognized as the most effective insecticide for this purpose. When used as a spray 40 per cent. nicotine sulphate at the rate of 1 teaspoonful in 1 gallon of water or 3-4 to 1 pint in 100 gallons makes a satisfactory spray. The addition of whale-oil or laundry soap, 1 cubic inch in 1 gallon or 5 pounds in 100 gallons of water is advisable to aid the spreading and sticking action of the mixture. Almost any kind of a sprayer will do the work, but it is necessary to have a spray nozzle attached to the rod at an angle to enable the operator to thoroughly wet the under side of the leaves. This spray kills only those insects which are wet with it and careful spraying is absolutely necessary.

Many men have found nicotine-lime dust to be a more economical insecticide to control plant lice than the spray, particularly for treating large areas. With the exception of the large pea-aphis which requires a 4 per cent. dust, a 2 per cent. nicotine-lime dust made by carefully mixing 5 pounds of 40 per cent. nicotine-sulphate with 100 pounds of dusting lime will give good control. Ready mixed dusts can be purchased from reliable insecticide dealers. The dust should be applied on a warm day and the plants must be completely enveloped in a "cloud." For treating plants in rows a duster of the fan type is good while a duster of the bellows type appears more practical for hills of plants.

It is important to start the fight against plant lice as soon as they appear, for they multiply with amazing rapidity. The destruction or even the treatment of adjacent weeds, shrubs, etc., is often very effective in reducing the number of these pests and preventing reinfestation of garden crops.

LIMA BEANS

"Remember that lima beans must be picked while still green to have them at their best. A good way to test limas is to press the blow end between the thumb and finger. If it feels spongy you may be sure that the beans are full grown and ready for the table. If, on the contrary, it is hard, you will know that the pods still contain material to be absorbed by the bean. Limas which are allowed to ripen on the vines can be stored for winter use, but should be given a little additional drying after they have been harvested."

GARDEN NOTES

On account of the pressure of other work during the spring, fall plowing was formerly practiced on sweet clover land desired for other purposes, but it was soon discovered that plowing sweet clover in the fall seems to encourage the roots and the plant may become a nuisance the following season. The plowing date was then shifted to spring and no further trouble has been experienced.



PLAYING THE GAME

Foreigner: "Ah, ma foi! Zese Inglessh! Ten Weeks of coal stoppage, and yet they play their games!"

Grapes and plums are not propagated from seeds, the former being obtained by layering, or laying down a branch of a vine upon the ground and weighting it in place until roots have formed and entered the ground at one of the joints, when the branch can be severed from the main vine, or by using cuttings from an old vine in the same way that other plants are reproduced from cuttings. Plums are either from budded or grafted trees. In this way, the desired varieties are obtained upon root stocks that are well adapted to support them. The pits of stone fruits, like plums, may be placed between layers of moist sand (stratifying) and placed in a sheltered place over winter, where they may freeze but should not alternately freeze and thaw, being then planted in the Spring. This softening of the hard shell of the pit hastens growth but it is not the way to get a variety of known character, as is done by the first-mentioned methods.

Salt does not supply any plant food aside from a small amount of chlorine, which is of little value to asparagus. Therefore applying salt to the bed is of practically no value so far as the supplying of plant food is concerned. It has been used to control weeds, but is quite unsatisfactory from this standpoint. The plantation will benefit much more by cultivation to control weeds than it would by an application of salt.

In selecting tomatoes for seed have three points in view; 1, the productiveness; 2, size, and 3, ripening. In the first, select the vines that are heavily laden with fruit of a uniform size and are strong robust plants. All the fruit of these plants is kept for seed. In the second, some fine large specimens are found scattered here and there through the patch. Third, the tomato must ripen up to the stem, without any green showing, and does not crack.

WHY CULTIVATE CORN?

Deep cultivation is harmful to corn, says a bulletin issued by the department of agriculture. Cultivation should be as shallow as possible, although deep stirring is less injurious at the first cultivation than later.

What is the real reason for cultivating corn? Corn culturists have made many tests leading to an answer to this question. They all agree that cultivation is chiefly for the purpose of controlling weeds. In fact, weed eradication may be the only beneficial result from cultivation after planting. "If there were no weeds," says the bulletin, "there would be no need to tune up the old cultivator or cut a forked stick. If there were no weed seeds just under surface of the soil lying in wait for favorable germinating conditions, the farmer's work in the cornfield would be done for the summer after the musical tattoo of the cornplanter had ceased."

Some farmers set their shovels to plow as deeply as possible. They hurry across the field so they can start their plows on the cross rows—the main idea apparently being simply to get over the field three times before the corn is knee high and ready to lay by. They believe that the formation of a dust mulch to retain moisture is also a thing to accomplish.

"Another farmer who understands that the killing of weeds is the chief reason for cultivating will adopt different methods. He will use a weeder or a spike tooth harrow for the first time over the field after the corn is up. Each succeeding cultivation is as shallow as possible, done perhaps with a surface cultivator which shaves off the weeds and does not penetrate the soil deeply enough to disturb the rapidly expanding corn roots."

About 35 years ago the Illinois experiment station made some tests in which it was shown that if weeds were kept down by scraping with a hoe without any attempt at forming a dirt mulch, the yield was the same as with ordinary deep cultivation, and slightly less than with ordinary shallow cultivation. Twenty years ago the U. S. department of agriculture made similar tests at a number of stations and obtained similar results. Yet many farmers are still plowing corn with shovels set deep, pruning the roots and driving them deeper into the soil where plant food is not so available as it is in the top three inches of soil. For some reason or other they have failed to practice cultivation only for the purpose of killing weeds.

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CULL POULTRY FLOCK

Cull your entire poultry flock and cull all the culls, is the advice given to the farmer's wife by poultry specialists at South Dakota State College. The time to cull is from July to September.

Prices are usually lowest for live poultry during culling time, according to the specialists. If the culls are to be held for a better market, they should be placed in quarters separate from the flock or the work of culling will have to be repeated. A little extra time and labor in culling at this time of culling should produce an immediate profit instead of a loss on the culls, if they are canned for market. The best market is usually the home-town people, who prefer a good canned product during the hot summer months.

The cold pack method is the one commonly used in canning meats. The following equipment is needed for canning poultry: a container deep enough to allow at least half an inch for false bottom and no less than two inches of water above the tops of the jars; a false bottom made of lath, or individual jar holders; jars and rubber rings; spoons, forks, and sharp knives; jar lifters, unless individual jar holders are used; pie tins, or large plates; large bowl for flour; kettles for cooking boney pieces; two frying pans; water bucket; and dish cloth, holders, and wiping towels.

The culls should be killed and cut up the day before the canning operations begin.

When ready to can, put the water in the boiler and heat. While it is heating, roll the most desirable pieces of chicken in salted flour, fry in hot lard until brown, and pack carefully in jar without crushing. Put rubber and cover in position on jar, but do not fasten the cover tightly. Place the jar in the boiler at once for sterilization. The jars of chicken should be in the boiling water for two hours. Time should be counted only when the water is boiling, not steaming.

HEN'S FACE A GUIDE IN CULLING

A hen's face is the best guide in culling, claims a poultry authority. Those that are youthful looking and happy in facial features are good hens to keep another year, and particularly so if they are sound in wind and heart, with abdomens in full control. Cull out for the following defects: Thin, soft or badly shaped eggs, if constant. Hens laying soft-shelled eggs regularly usually restart the trouble after moult. Blue or mauve flushings of the face and headgear, which are caused by heart trouble. Anaemia is shown by bloodless flesh generally. Any serious twist in the breast bone which affects the breathing of the hen. Excessive crooks in the breast bone. Saggy abdomens of any description. Sick or diseased hens. Wrinkled or puffy faces, and aged facial features or heavy eyelids.

BEST BREEDS FOR LAYING

Lengthy experiments (covering more than six years), conducted at an experimental farm in Connecticut where summers are hot and winters cold, prove that the dual purpose breeds are capable of greater resistance to very cold weather than the Leghorns.

In these experiments it was shown that, as usual, elsewhere, the Leghorns led by a considerable margin in total yearly egg production over any other breed, but that the White Wyandotte laid more eggs during the months of severe weather when the price of eggs was highest.

For general farm purposes in Eastern Canada and the eastern states, the Barred Rocks are still prime favorites and we need only look at the show and egg-laying records of locally-bred flocks of that breed to understand their eastern leadership.—Farm and Home.

RAISING BRAHMAS

(By Mrs. Lester Gooding.)

I find the Leghorns the best variety of hens for me to keep for producing eggs, because they seem to fit into our conditions better than any other breed. However, both the egg and the hens are small.

We get around this by raising Brahmas as a side line. Our Brahma flock consists of 35 to 40 hens, and this number supplies us with our own poultry meat and eggs. A fried Brahma egg has at least a third more meat than a Leghorn,

and six of these eggs will go as far as as nine other eggs in making a cake. That is why we like to have some of these hens to supply eggs and meat.

When I market one of my Brahma hens at a weight of nine pounds, I get more cash than for two Leghorns that weigh about four pounds each.

During the hatching season I sell all my Brahma eggs at 15 cents a dozen more than the Leghorn eggs bring. Just to see one of these giant chickens walking about on the farm is enough to induce any visitor to order one or more settings of eggs. They sell themselves and their eggs.

But a word of caution to those who would add a few of these giants to their farm flocks. Don't let them mix with the other breeds on the farm. We keep our Leghorn flock pure and our Brahma flock pure.

GAPES IN CHICKS

Gapes is caused by a small worm which obtains entrance to the windpipe and chokes the little chick. This worm and its eggs may infest the ground where poultry has long been kept to such a degree as to make it impossible to continue its use. Earthworms in such ground may also carry the eggs of the gapeworm and convey them to the chick eating the earthworms; this is the reason for keeping chicks off grass when wet with dew or after a shower, when these worms come to the surface.

Remove affected chicks from the flock, so that they will not spread the worms through coughing them up for other chicks to swallow. There are no tonics or panaceas that can be put into the drinking water to destroy these gapeworms, or, at least, none that will destroy them. The chicks must be got away from the worms and their eggs in the old ground, else the infection will continue. With limited quarters, this is often a difficult thing to do, but poultry raising in limited quarters, if too long carried on, always means increased difficulty in keeping the flocks free from disease.—M. B. D.

CHICK DISEASES

There are two common diseases of young chicks which lead to a heavy mortality, but one makes its appearance later than the other and the organism causing it is of different nature. The first is bacillary white diarrhoea, usually inherited from infected hens through the egg. This is likely to make its appearance within a few days from hatching, and to spend its force within a month. An unabsorbed yolk and streaked liver in the chick is evidence of it. The second disease is coccidiosis. This usually appears later, perhaps not until the fourth week, but the mortality is apt to be as high or higher than in the case of the first disease. Upon opening a dead chick, the blind guts will be found to show evidence of inflammation and to be distended, at first with a soft mass, then a hardened one. There may be more or less bloody diarrhoea with this trouble, though this is not constant. The general symptoms of droopiness and lack of thrift will be noted in case of either disease. There is no cure for either disease, prevention being the aim of good poultrymen.—Rural New Yorker.

CONCRETE FLOOR FOR POULTRY HOUSE

A concrete floor for a poultryhouse needs to be well underdrained, particularly if upon naturally wet ground. This underdraining may be easily accomplished by first putting down a layer of field stones, of perhaps a foot depth, then covering with smaller stones or gravel, upon which the concrete is placed. If a solid foundation is made the concrete may be thin, as the weight that it will be required to bear is slight. Two inches of a 2-4-6 concrete mixture will probably be sufficient, and will require comparatively little cement. This mixture is a standard one for concrete floors, foundations, etc., and is made of two parts Portland cement, four parts sand and six parts crushed stone or coarse gravel. A mixture of cement and bank run gravel, two to six or eight, may be perfectly satisfactory. Engineers cannot recommend such mixtures, as gravel banks vary so much in character, and you won't find them in the books, but local practices may usually be safely followed, even though sometimes contrary to good engineering principles.—M. B. D.

If it is noted that early pullets are ripening too fast, as shown by their comb and general development, restrict or remove the mash and feed upon hard grains, giving, as suggested, ample range and green food. Pullet feeding, to bring the birds into laying quarters in condition to give good winter production requires judgment on the part of the caretaker, but the above general rules apply.

A Mesa, Arizona, woman, Mrs. Molly Carr, 72 years of age, raised 75 turkeys last year for which she received \$480. She says her total outlay for feed was \$52, leaving a net of \$428.

DUCK RAISING

(By a Scottish Expert.)

Ducks are practically immune from all the dread scourges of chicken life such as coccidiosis and bacillary white diarrhoea. They, however, are subject to colds, pneumonia, and cerebro-spinal meningitis, and these are almost confined entirely to young ducklings and brooder-reared ones at that.

Ducks need very little close attention once they are matured, and if they have a fair amount of freedom they generally manage to keep themselves in good health. The housing should allow of the inmates resting for the night on a dry floor, and they should not be exposed to draughts, or it will be found that they will suffer from roopy eyes. They water at the eyes, which they keep open as far as they can by rubbing on their shoulders.

Should these marks on the shoulders be noticed then the housing must be looked to and made draught-proof. All duck houses must have plenty of ventilation. Much harm can be done by endeavoring to make the ducks warm for the night by closing up the windows and ventilators, etc. Ducks cannot stand heated atmospheres. What they revel in is an abundance of fresh air.

Cleanliness must be practised, however, and the floors kept reasonably dry. The litter should be removed weekly, as it becomes foul, especially in damp weather. Now that the duck has joined in the race for egg production, internal troubles may be anticipated, for liver complaints will no doubt become evident through the excessive consumption of egg-forming foods. The ration must be well balanced if the bill of health is to be kept clear.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis is certainly a very serious disease to combat, and, as it is contagious, great care must be exercised in its treatment. It is said to be caused by a germ, but if ducks are in a healthy condition they are able to resist it. Bad ventilation in the houses is regarded as one of the causes. There is no doubt this disease is becoming more prevalent since ducklings have been artificially hatched and reared.

Brooders are very often badly ventilated and are apt to become overheated. Chicks often contract brooder pneumonia through the unhealthy conditions of the brooders. Uneven temperatures are fatal, both to duckling and chick life. Ducklings, however, require a great deal more air than chicks, and because of this do not require so much brooding. This is very apparent when ducklings are reared by broody hens.

Young ducklings, if kept in any number, should be housed in spacious brooder houses with open fronts. Strange to say, there are some ducks that are said to be carriers of this germ, and although they are immune themselves are able to transmit the disease to other healthy ducks. If this be the case, then all ducklings showing signs of this disease should be killed off and their bodies burned. If they should be cured, there would be every possibility that they would become carriers of the disease. Such carriers are said to carry the germs in their throats.

The symptoms of the disease are very evident. The affected birds twist their heads and necks and tumble about. They are unable to feed properly and go quickly down in condition. It is always policy to kill off the affected birds as soon as it is noticed. Ducklings are subject to a sort of kindred affection if they are exposed to the direct rays of the sun, so care must be taken that young ducklings have ample shade provided for them.

Colds and pneumonia go hand-in-hand, and it is always traceable to bad housing. Ducks as a rule only sleep in their houses, and can stand any amount of exposure during the day. Bad ventilation and dirt, however, will undermine the strongest of constitutions, so it is up to the attendant to see that his stock is kept under hygienic conditions. If this is done, it will be found that ducks are practically immune from disease.

In-breeding should be avoided as far as possible, as it reduces the stamina and the egg-producing powers of the ducks.—Weekly Scotman.

EIGHT RULES FOR POULTS

1. Do not change from one ration to another. Choose a good ration and stick to it.
2. Keep the poult hungry, feeding a little at a time.
3. Feed about five times a day for the first two weeks.
4. Feed plenty of hard-boiled eggs and milk.
5. Keep the hen tied to a peg with a long string until the poult is three weeks old.
6. Provide plenty of shade.
7. Move the coop every other day.
8. Keep all feed troughs, fountain, etc., clean.

Some fowls cannot stand heavy feeding over a considerable period of time, but break down under it. An occasional dose of salts, say once a month, will help heavily fed hens to keep up, and one pound per hundred fowls may be given in what drinking water they will consume during the day.



F. C. ELFORD

Dominion Poultry husbandman and general director of the World's Poultry Congress, which is to be held at Ottawa next summer.

WORLDS POULTRY CONGRESS

Live Bird Exhibits

The Congress Exhibition Rules (Article 4) provide for three distinct classes of exhibits of live birds:—(1) National, (2) International, (3) Commercial. Canadian poultrymen may exhibit under each of these classes as outlined below:—

1. National.—Under this heading will be staged the big Canadian live bird exhibit. Accommodation, quality, and balance will be the only limits put upon the size of the exhibit. There will be two sections: (a) Standard bred stock—of all varieties of poultry, including turkeys, ducks, geese and pigeons. (b) Production bred, registered and Record of performance stock of all varieties. Each section will be staged according to breed and variety. Entries for this National Exhibit must be made through the Provincial Congress Committees, and all information may be secured from the secretaries of these Committees. No entry fee will be charged for these exhibits.

Inspection of the entries in this Exhibition will be rigid, each class being required to pass several inspections. Standard bred stock will be inspected first locally, then by the Provincial Committee, and lastly by the Congress Live Bird Committee. The class for production bred stock will be assembled under the auspices of the Canadian National Poultry Record Association and the Canadian Record of Performance. Government inspectors will pass upon this registered and record of performance stock, and the final inspection will be made by the Congress Live Bird Committee.

It is expected that the transportation charges for birds accepted for the National Exhibit will be taken care of by the Province. Several of the Provinces already have signified their intention of paying these charges. However, this is a matter for each Province to decide for itself.

The National Exhibit should be made up of the finest specimens available, and members of breed associations, specialty clubs, provincial record of performance associations, etc., should work closely with the Provincial Congress Committee to this end, rather than with the object of staging a lot of separate exhibits in the commercial section.

All coops containing the birds in the National Exhibit will bear a card giving the breeder's name and address, membership of club interested, and in the case of production stock the record of the birds, or for pullets and cockerels the records of sire and dam.

2. The International Exhibits.—This class was included to cover two organizations of an international character viz: the American Poultry Association and the American Baby Chick Association. The former organization will put on a live bird exhibit and Canadian breeders may be called upon to contribute. Charges in connection with this exhibition will be attended to by the organization.

3. Commercial Exhibits.—Canadian breeders, associations, specialty clubs, etc., may make exhibits of live birds in the commercial section. A charge will be made for this class of exhibits of \$2.00 per running foot ranging in depth from 10 feet to 20 feet according to place selected. Entries must be made through the Provincial Congress Committee. It may be necessary to limit entries in this section.

It is not the intention of the Congress Committee to encourage entries of live birds in the commercial section, the feeling being that private breeders, commercial plants, breed associations, r.o.p. associations, etc., should wholeheartedly support the idea of a National Exhibit. It is the National Exhibit in which foreigners will be interested. Though no objection will be made to suitable individual or club displays, a lot of small exhibits will detract from the importance of the Canadian National Exhibit, in which every Canadian breeder should take pride in making the outstanding feature of the Congress Exhibition.

PUTTING WHEAT IN SHOCKS

Ten or twelve sheaves are about right for the wheat shock. Fewer than this number is risky if winds and rain prevail and more than twelve does not provide for curing.

In starting the shock, two sheaves are set upright, then two more alongside of the first two, then six around this centre when twelve sheaves comprise the shock.

The shock would be incomplete if it were not for the cap. This cap is for the purpose of turning water that falls as rain. Two sheaves are necessary to make a good cap. Take a sheaf in the arms, the butt end against the abdomen. Now break the straws of the head end downward; slightly spread the straws of the head end so as to increase the spread when this cap sheaf is laid over the top of the shock. Before putting in place it is desirable to throw the arms around the top of the shock, hugging it as it were to bring the head straws of the ten upright sheaves as closely together as possible. Now lay on the cap sheaf.

The remaining or twelfth sheaf is broken as was done with the other cap sheaf and this one is laid at right angles to the first one. Take a little pains in spreading the straws so as to cover all of the standing heads of the upright sheaves. Set in this manner, the shock will stand upright for weeks and will turn considerable water, even if the rains are heavy. Of course, in regions of little rainfall, such precautions in building shocks are not necessary.

WINTERING DAIRY CATTLE

(By Gus Langelier.)

A farmer who builds a barn for dairy cattle generally must have the following: (1) A plank frame, without cross beams, so that the hay fork track may be at the peak of the roof; (2) a large area of windows, so as to permit the entrance of the sun's rays, the cheapest germicide known; (3) a good system of ventilation, with an air space in the walls of the outlets to prevent condensation; (4) concrete floors, butters, mangers, and alleys; (5) a watering system, with tank, float, and bowls; (6) stanchions, boxstalls, calf pens; (7) a manure carrier, with switches and curves, so that it may reach all through the barn; (8) feed trucks for roots, silage, and meal.

Big barns are fine but costly. This is not written against large barns, but simply to show both sides of the question. There is no doubt that these imposing structures are the pride of their owners, but, on the other hand, when interest and depreciation are taken into consideration, these barns are costly propositions. And as agriculture, like all other industries, has its ups and downs, the above fixed charges are liable to about eat up all the revenue from the place in lean years.

Since 1915, at the Cap Rouge Experimental Station, six bulls and sixty-nine heifers have been wintered outside in single-boarded sheds fronting south, and the doors of these sheds have not been shut a dozen times during all these years. The animals did not seem to suffer, and it is thought that the exercise and pure air which they thus had was conducive to good health. It is also probable that this helped in making and in keeping the herd free from tuberculosis. When human beings suffer from tuberculosis they are sent to a sanatorium, where they sleep out on porches, even in winter. The same pure air should be good for cattle.

It is firmly believed that bulls, dry cows, and young stock can be wintered in cheap single-boarded sheds, but the following points should be carefully attended to. The sheds must face south to get all possible benefit from the sun, and as the doors are to be left open, there should be no openings in the walls to create a draft. The bedding must be abundant and attended to if rain or snow should wet it. No half-starved or sickly animals, nor any calf less than six months old at the beginning of November, should go out for the winter. It is also important that all stock be turned out before the weather gets too cold, and then left out instead of being brought in and out.

To Help Garner Our Crops

Fifty students from Oxford University and from Wye Agricultural College are soon coming to this side to help garner the Canadian harvest. They will leave home the end of this month and proceed to Saskatchewan, where they will be received by a new organization, the Women's British Immigration League. The party expects to sail from England on July 30, and will remain during the harvest operations, probably leaving Canada about the end of September.

Because of the habit of resting at night on the higher ground in pastures, thus enriching those poorer places, the sheep has for ages been called the animal of the "Golden Hoof." Manure from the food yards when spread on the fields, also tells its story in the next year's crops.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

MACHINERY

MOTOR SUPPLIES

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

POULTRY

Baby Chicks

A Special Sale of 25,000 Baby Chicks for August. We shipped 25,000 in July. Book your order early for Barron Strain White Leghorns and Ontario bred-to-lay Barred Rocks at 12c each; Delamere strain White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Anconas 11c each; Assorted chicks 10c each; Terms 25 per cent. with order, balance C.O.D. On orders of 100 or more we pay express and guarantee 100 per cent. alive at your station. A. H. SWITZER, Granton, Ont.

LEGHORNS

Better Baby Chicks From Our Own Flock of Pure-Bred Trapped White Leghorns that are proven winter layers of large white eggs. Guarantee live delivery at \$13.00 per hundred. SHADYNOOK POULTRY FARM, Box 278E, Almyer West, Ont.

Baby Chicks—50,000 for July and August; Ontario bred-to-lay Barred Rocks, 14c each; Barron strain White Leghorns, 13c each; Delamere strain White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns and Anconas, 12c each. Assorted chicks, 11c each. Terms 25 per cent. with order, balance C.O.D. On 100 or more we pay the express in Ontario and Quebec, and guarantee 100 per cent. alive at your station. A. H. SWITZER, Granton, Ont.

Buy Your Crosses for Next Year Now and save money. Right from the breeding pens. S. C. Red, W. Wyandottes, Partridge Wyandottes, Show-quality Barred Rocks, White Bantams, Langshans, Anconas, White, Brown, or Buff Leghorn, Mottled Houdans from Three Dollars to \$5; White or Black Cochins Banties, B. T. Japs, \$2.50 each. ROLYAT POULTRY YARDS, R. R. 2, Newcastle, Ont.

PIGEONS

Fancy Pigeons—Muffed Tumblers Two Dollars pair. Black swallows, white fans, magpies, trumpeters Four Dollars. Homers, One Dollar pair; have odd cream show homer hen. Black Runt male. Black self-tumbler, female. Black, white or red fan hen. Two-fifty each. Ordinary tumblers 75c pair. JNO. F. TAYLOR, Care Rolyat Poultry Farm, R. R. 2, Newcastle, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

Procure Crosses for Next Year. Have taken from the breeding pens males of the following breeds:—White, Brown or Buff Leghorn, Barred Rocks, Black Langshans, Light Brahma, Partridge or White Wyandottes, S.C. Red, white or Black Cochins Banties, B-tailed Japanese Banties, and made the price to clear Three Dollars each, crated f.o.b. Write to-day: to-morrow may be too late. JNO. F. TAYLOR, Rolyat Poultry Yards, Newcastle, Ont.

POULTRY, EGGS, FEATHERS WANTED
Wanted Hens—All Weights—Crates loaned free; established forty years; poultry remittance on acceptance. WALLER'S, Spadina, Toronto.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

For Sale, Bargain—Roan Shorthorn Bull. Settrington Prince 3rd. 168287. 2 years old. Gentle. Proven sire. Compelled to sell. Make offer. JNO. F. TAYLOR, Care Rolyat Poultry Yards, R. R. 2, Newcastle, Ont.

DOGS

Wolf Hound Pups, from good hunters, and gentle, \$25.00 each. Also a few Redbone Beagle pups, \$10.00 each. JOE HUGHES, Burgessville, Ont.

For Sale—Long-Eared Arkansas Hounds at reduced prices, long trial and guaranteed; 30 years' dog experience; list and reference free. W. B. CARAWAY, Alma, Arkansas, U.S.A.

Registered Airedale Male Pup. Show specimen. For quick sale, Fifteen Dollars. This pup carries the blood of champions in his veins. JNO. F. TAYLOR, Care Rolyat Poultry Yds., R.R.2, Newcastle, Ont.

For Sale—3 Beautiful Female Pups. 3-12 months old. Bred from Selected Kentucky dogs. Price \$5 each, express prepaid in Ontario. A Bargain. WM. McLEAN, 142 Maria St., Peterboro, Ont.

Foxhound Pups, Females. Three months old. Beauties, only \$5.00 each. Excellent breeding. Send stamp for photos. HERB. ORSBORN, Embro, Ont.

For Sale—Hound Crossbred Fox Blood. One year. Ten Dollars. W. TERRY, Armitage, Ont.

FOXES

Quality Dark Blue Foxes, Silver Foxes, Mink. Ten years Breeder. Free Booklet. Credit plan. GROVER CLEARY FOX FARMS, Smith Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Registered Silver Black Foxes. Ancestors from some of the best P. E. Island strains. Prolific Breeders. \$600.00 per pair. Will ranch foxes on shares for parties buying my foxes. All foxes inspected and tattoo marked by Canadian National Live Stock Records Inspectors. Registration Papers with each fox. WILLIAM BATES, Ridgetown, Ont.

Purebred Silver Black Patch and Red Foxes. Write me before buying. T. R. LYONS, Waterville, N.S.

RABBITS

Pedigreed Chinchilla Fur Rabbits, young and mature stock for immediate delivery. Registered Silver Black Fox pups for fall delivery. For prices and literature write. ENTERPRISE RABBITRY, Summerside, P. E. I.

Chinchilla Rabbits—Pedigreed and Registered. Excellent foundation stock available at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. GOLD NUGGET FOX & FUR FARM, Delacour, Alberta.

For Sale—Chinchillas, the king of fur rabbits. After two years of successful breeding from imported stock, we now offer to our customers a strain that is pure, and that will breed true to type. Let us number you among our many satisfied customers. Does, bred, with registration papers, price \$25. Three month old stock, pedigreed, per pair \$20; trio \$30. THE MCKELLAR FUR FARM, McKellar, Ont.

For Sale—Fully Pedigreed Chinchilla Rabbits from prize winning strain, guaranteed pure bred, healthy and up to standard. 4, 5, 6 months old, \$6, \$8, \$10 pair. RUSSELL Bissett, R.R. 1, Brandon, Man.

FARMERS' WANTS & SALES

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-order rate of two cents per word per insertion (minimum charge \$5.00 per insertion). SIX consecutive insertions will be given for the price of FOUR (minimum charge \$15.00 for six insertions one dollar). A number or a single letter is counted as one word. Words spelled are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty cents per line 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.

LIVESTOCK

RABBITS

Pedigreed Chinchilla Rabbits all ages. Best quality from winning stock. Prices right. Breeders unrelated. THE MILLS CO., Nanawau, Ont.

Make Big Money Raising Chinchilla Fur Rabbits. Small expense, big profits. Free Catalogue. E. S. MILLER RABBITRIES, 315 Donald, Winnipeg.

SWINE

Pure High Bred Yorkshires, bred from bacon type hogs. CYRIL M. MOORE, Fraserville, Ont.

Yorkshire Boar. Fifteen months old. Sardis Cld, 109650. A good producer. Have no further use. Make offer. JNO. F. TAYLOR, Care Rolyat Poultry Farm, R. R. 2, Newcastle, Ont.

For Sale—Yorkshire Hogs, young pigs, sows and boars all ages. This is the famous Ottawa Wonder stock, and is bred from a cross between the best stock of the Ottawa Experimental Station and MacDonald College, Boys' Farm, and Training School, Shawbridge, Que.

WILD ANIMALS

Catch from 45 to 60 foxes in from 4 to 5 weeks' time. Can teach any reader of this newspaper how to get them. Write for particulars. W. A. HADLEY, Stanstead, Que.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE

PIPELESS FURNACE

For Sale—Large Pipeless Furnace, in first-class condition. Burns coal or wood. Suitable for Farm Home. Cheap for quick sale. Apply Box 5, Witness, Montreal.

STAMPS AND COINS

Fine Selection of the Rare Stamps of any country (used and unused) sent on approval at 66-2-3 per cent. discount off catalogue prices (save those unused stamps which this would bring below face value). References please, if you are unknown to me. C. G. WAITT, Tankerton, Whitstable, England.

Wanted—Old British North American stamps. on or off cover. Highest prices paid. B. PRIETH, Avon, New Jersey, U.S.A.

Stamps—250 Fine Foreign 20c. 500 Different 50c. R. P. GAUDIN, Escuminac, Quebec.

I Buy Stamp Collections, or any lot of Old Stamps; look through your old boxes in the attic for envelopes with stamps on, and write to me for cash prices. BROOK, 459 Atkins St., Winnipeg.

Stamps, 20 Va. unused free to agents for approvals; good per cent. Postage 2c. B. R. GRANT, Hudson, Mass.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Married Man for General Farm work. Apply T. J. DAVISON, Avondale Farm, Brockville, Ont.

Salesmen—We offer steady employment and pay weekly to sell our complete and exclusive lines of guaranteed quality, whole root, fresh-dug-to-order trees and plants. Attractive illustrated samples and full co-operation, a money-making opportunity. LUKE BROTHERS NURSERIES, Montreal.

Housekeeper wanted by widower with four children, youngest year and half, oldest thirteen, in pleasant Northern Ontario town. Small house, conveniences. Please state qualifications and salary expected in first letter. A. C. CUTLER, Iroquois Falls, Ont.

Wanted—One thousand earnest Christians, to promote the Evangelical Catholic Crusade, which is a movement toward the re-union of all Christendom. Good remuneration. "The laborer is worthy of his hire." Address: REV. MOSES H. CLEMENS, Evangelical Catholic Archbishop, Kitchener, Ontario, Canada.

Salesmen—We offer steady employment and pay weekly to sell our complete and exclusive lines of guaranteed quality, whole root, fresh-dug-to-order trees and plants. Attractive illustrated samples and full co-operation. A money-making opportunity. LUKE BROTHERS NURSERIES, Montreal.

HELP WANTED

Want Farmer and Wife capable of successfully handling one hundred-acre farm. Either straight salary or shares. Full particulars in first letter. JNO. F. TAYLOR, R. R. 2, Newcastle, Ont.

AGENTS WANTED

Agents Either Sex to Take Orders for Christmas Cards in spare time. Highest Commission. No experience necessary. Sample book free. Write "MANUFACTURER", P.O. Box 931, Montreal.

\$100 WEEKLY, Sell "SEPOY", the new wonder cloth. Snag, rain, wind and grease proof. Suits \$13.95. Top coats \$13.50. Absolutely all Canadian. Tailored to measure. Everybody a prospect. Big commissions. Pleasant, steady employment. Dept. 24, UTILITY CLOTHES, LIMITED, 506 Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

MISSING RELATIVES

Hodgen—Wesley, last heard of in New Glasgow, N.S., formerly of Apohaqui, N.B. Information gladly received by the brother, Albert Hodgen, Box 296, Lincoln, N.H., U.S.A.

Taylor—Fred, in St. Henri 1885. Write ROBERT TAYLOR, R. R. 1, St. Canute, Que.

Barnes—Joseph, late of Elswick, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England. Please write JENNIE COLEMAN, Box 25, Bellis, Alta.

Smith—Hannah, left 39 St. Thomas street, Scarborough, England, 20 years ago. Brother, HARRY RADGE, R.R. 4, Attwood, Ont., enquires.

FARMS FOR SALE

For Sale—75 Acre Farm; Team; Two Cows and farming tools. Four miles east of Ithaca, N.Y. 1-2 mile from macadam. \$3,300. Terms. LUTHER H. ENGLISH, Ithaca, N.Y., R.D. 3.

1,300 Acres For Sale—At a sacrifice: one of best river farms in Eastern Va., containing thirteen hundred acres, fine level land. For particulars write B. D. ROBINSON, Sweet Hall, Va.

Homeseekers, Send for Free List Farms. State province, price, etc. HOMESEKER, 164 1st Ave. N., Saskatoon, Sask.

FARMS FOR SALE

For List of Western Canada's Best Wild and Improved Farm Bargains, write WALCH LAND COMPANY, Huron & Erie Bldg., Winnipeg, Canada.

20 or More Acres, British Columbia, best Fraser Valley dairy, sheep general farming lands. Nothing down, nothing to pay for ten years except taxes and interest. Good markets. REYNOLDS, Room 46 Columbia Hotel, Bellingham, Wash.

If looking for a real Maine farm. Lovely summer home, near schools and colleges. Tourists wishing rest write Box 612, Fairfield, Maine.

100 Acres—90 under cultivation, balance pine and hardwood; good house, outbuildings, 5 minutes' walk from Catholic Church, school, cheese factory, also rural mail; well watered. Terms reasonable, with or without crop. Apply MRS. MARY A. MCCOY, Thurso, Que., R. R. No. 1, Mayo.

Let us locate you under ideal conditions on Home or Farm by the Sea. VANCOUVER ISLAND REALTY CO., Nanaimo, The Hub of Vancouver Island, B.C.

Cattle Ranch for sale. 7,000 acres under fence, open range, open and flowing water all the year round, abundance of grass, 4,500 acres owned. Apply Box 9, Witness, Montreal.

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For Sale—Business Corner, 50 by 130, on Main St., 100 ft. wide, opposite post office, between two railway stations. Particulars write Box 413, Red Deer, Alberta.

175 Acres—Excellent grain and dairy farm with all equipment. Good buildings. Illness reason for selling. JAS. TENNANT, Princeton, Ont.

Stock Farm, 275 Acres—11-2 miles from Buckingham, with or without stock and machinery; solid brick house, complete and up to date, outbuildings, good water system; best of soil. A real bargain. R. J. CAMERON, ON, Buckingham, Que.

For Sale—Farm near Kingston, Ont., 125 acres suitable for dairy or mixed farming, 80 acres under cultivation. On easy terms, convenient to school and factory. Apply C. E. MERRICK, 375 Johnston St., Kingston, Ont.

176 Acres Good Farm Land, Seche's Inlet, 5 acres cleared, in crop; two good houses on property, farm buildings and outhouses, running creek, fruit trees, good fishing, 35 miles from Vancouver by water. Lease or sell, \$500 down, easy terms. R. S. CHAMBERLAIN, 745 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C.

For Sale—Upper Newport, Hants Co., farm, 128 acres, 20 highly cultivated, remainder woodland and pasture. Windsor, 13 miles; Brooklyn Station, 4; school, 1; B. S. shop and hall near by. Excellent house; 8 rooms and pantry, 8 closets. Well stocked store and post office; good barns and outbuildings; numerous springs and wells; 55 apple trees. Apply ROWLAND HILL CREED.

For Sale—Large Pennsylvania dairy farm, fully equipped; ideal summer boarding house or home; trade small farm, business, city or country property. Box 10, Witness.

103-Acre Farm For Sale—13 acres bush; good soil for mixed farming; 12-room house; gas; large barns; lots of water; 1-2 mile from town limits of Dunnville; half cash. Must be sold quickly. Box 245, Dunnville, Ont.

For Sale—316 Acres of land in good mixed farming district west of Red Deer. All fenced with 3 wires and cross-fenced. House 16 ft. by 24 ft. Barn 18 ft. by 60 ft. Hen house 12 ft. by 16 ft. 2 granaries, 12 ft. by 16 ft. 40 acres in oats; 12 timothy; 18 summerfallow. Price \$2,600. \$1,800 cash, balance to suit purchaser. Apply MR. J. MADDWEILL, New Hill, Alberta.

Fifty Acres—Must be sold. Splendid House, basement barns, well fenced. Orchard, crop, implements, stock. M. O. COATES, Scotland, Ont.

Fergus—72 Acres—Good stone house; bank barn; drive shed, pig pen, hen house; 3 acres bush; small orchard; ten minutes' walk to church; public or high school. Seven minutes' walk to C.N.R. or C.P.R. Apply Box 312, Fergus, Ont.

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Grocery Store for sale, Ottawa, high class stock and fixtures, cor. in good locality, dwelling attached, low rent, yearly turnover \$20,000; no delivery. E. T. GRAHAM, Cor. Bronson and Gladstone, Ottawa.

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A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME WORKERS

DECORATED CHINA

"Look at the beautiful decoration on that china. However do they get those lovely designs?"

This is a question one often hears asked by people as they stand looking at a display of china, says Frederick Hutson, in the Daily Mail, and perhaps many others have asked the same question at one time or another.

Many of the patterns are painted on by hand, but the majority are put on by means of transfers, such as children delight in, although, of course, in this case the transfers are specially prepared.

Some designs are put on before the article is "glazed," as the beautiful shiny finish is termed. Others are put on after glazing has been done. This second method is most generally employed for articles that will be used more for ornaments. For articles in daily use, such as dinner ware, the underglaze method is better, as the pattern is protected by the glaze from being scratched or washed off.

Making the transfer is quite a delicate operation. First of all a copper plate must be prepared with the pattern engraved on it. The printer then fills the engraved lines with color mixed with oil. All surplus color is carefully rubbed off so that only the lines retain any color at all. Then a piece of tissue paper, prepared with water size, is laid on the plate, and the two are passed through a roller press.

When the tissue is removed from the plate the pattern is found printed on it in sticky oil color. This transfer is then placed on the article to be decorated, and well rubbed to make it stick. The article is then placed in a bath of water, which washes off the tissue paper, but has no effect on the oil color design, which is thus left on the china.

The next step is "firing"; the article is placed in a kiln and "fired" or baked at a low red heat. This drives off the oil and fixes the color in the design.

The article is now ready for glazing. This is done by dipping it in the "dipping tub," where it receives a nice even coat of liquid glaze. From there it is taken back to the oven again and fired at a much greater heat until the glaze is fixed with the pattern showing underneath.

Transfers are used in a similar way when the pattern has to be put on top of the glaze, but now a much fuller range of colors can be used, as the heat required to fit the colors is not nearly so great as in the operation of glazing.

WOES OF THE UNSHINGLED

"I have resolutely set my face, or rather my head, against shingling," a coming debutante remarked to me when I complimented her on her classic beauty, say a Daily News writer.

"But I don't know if it is worth the bother. Do you know, every time I go out I have to take my hair right down and plaster the coil on top in order to make any hat fit me!"

Another woman of my acquaintance assures me that, without any exaggeration,

she is forced at present to go about in her last summer's hats because the fogs have ruined her winter store, and the only hat shop she knows in town where she can buy unshingled sizes is not expecting a fresh consignment until the end of the month.

TIME FOR NEEDLEWORK

A feature of this year is the revival of needlework. Lovely knotted and patched bedspreads, hooked rugs, needlework pictures, tapestries for the chairs—these are the things with which we occupy ourselves as we rest.

Is it the wireless that sets our hands free whilst our ears take in music? Is it a greater restfulness that comes over us? Who knows? But very sure it is that things of great beauty are being made in homes today.

Perhaps we are learning to organize our work, to plan out our household tasks on paper, as schools plan class work, that we sit down quietly and work out the food for the week, so leaving ourselves more leisure. It may be that it is because we are using labor-savers, regarding them as equally necessary to our kind of work as tools and a bench are to a workman.

The more we plan our work, the more we use labor-savers, plus brains, the more time there will be to work for the cause and yet leave leisure for music and needlework, those healers of a tired world.—Dublin Herald.

GOOD PHILOSOPHY

Struck No Nails When He Fell

The Stanstead Journal publishes the following:

Whatever may be said of Lysle Chase of Lowell, Vt., he cannot be considered a "cry baby." He is only 3 1/2 years old, but he has some spunk. He has set a shining example, not only to all howling "young-uns," but to the rest of Christendom. The other day he fell from a load of hay to the barn floor. Did he howl to heaven, raise the roof on the barn, and scare his father to death? Not a bit of it! "Are you hurt, Lysle?" inquired the father as he rushed to the boy. "Noo-oo-o," came the faltering answer, then, brightening, "I fell on a board, but there isn't any nails in it."

The story reached the Journal from a neighbor, who suggests that it should find a place in every newspaper and living room in the land. "If we had this baby's view, we would often 'can our growl,'" suggests our informant. We second the motion and pass the item on.

The story of little Rose is a good companion to the above. It was during the famous "War Winter," when everything from water pipes to human nature froze up. There was great suffering in many unheated farmhouses. Little Rose crawled into a big bed one night and wiggled about, as children do. Finally she called out:

"Come on to bed. I've got it warmed up—as far as I go."

Anyone who could see the difference in



SATIN RIBBON MAKES A CHARMING TRIMMING FOR THIS VOILE DRESS

This graceful little frock can be worn for almost any informal occasion that does not call for sportswear.

The material is of flowered voile, and the hem and scarf collar is trimmed with soft satin ribbon. Worn with a large hat, it makes a fetching little costume.

Almost any color combination can be used for this dress, but the pastel shades are always better for Summer wear.

size between this little girl and the big bed would quickly understand the cheerful courage of this small philosopher. There is a great lesson in this for many grown-up people who grown when they think the world has turned cold to them. If they would only warm it up as far down as they go the world would be all right.

JELLY TIPS

To adjust a jelly bag properly gather the hem over an embroidery hoop, sew a tape firmly on both sides to hang up by, and suspend over the crock or kettle and allow the juice to drip. The hot fruit can be easily poured into such a bag, and it can be hung up much easier. Make your jelly bag with a square of cloth folded to make a triangle. This gives a sharp point to insure the maximum of pressure, and the juice dripping out at one point with less danger of splattering.

Use a tea strainer to remove the scum that forms while jellies and preserves are cooking. The fine wire of the strainer catches the scum but allows the liquid to run through, hence no jelly is wasted.

Care of Fine Glass

Ladies who possess beautiful table glass may welcome the following hints with

regard to its care which are furnished by experts in the trade: "No liquid should be allowed to remain in a glass longer than is absolutely necessary, for even clean water, when 'hard,' as it is in so many districts, is apt to leave a chalky deposit which it is almost impossible to remove. Cold or, at the most, luke-warm water, is all that is ever needed to clean glass. Hot water should never be used, as it is apt to set up uneven expansion and contraction and to cause the glass to crack. Glass should always be dried with a fine cloth, and never be allowed to dry by itself. A good way of cleaning and polishing cut-glass is to use an ordinary 'plate' brush, which easily removes any dust or dirt that may have collected in the interstices."

When small rugs lose their sizing and become frayed at the ends by beating and shaking, bind the frayed ends with skirt binding or some heavy piece of woolen goods. Before whipping the binding down, small metal washers should be inserted at the corners, then the rugs tacked face downward on a flat surface and a medium heavy starch, to which a small quantity of dissolved glue has been added, brushed into the fabric.

The rugs should be allowed to dry in this position, then the tacks are removed and the face of the rugs is brushed with a paste made of corn meal and gasoline. This should not be done near a fire. This removes all grease and grime and the rugs are again ready for service and look almost like new.

When cleaning oilcloth, do not use either soap or ammonia, as they fade the colors and give a dull look. Wash with a flannel wrung out in warm water and rinse over with skimmed milk. Rub with a dry cloth and a beautiful gloss will result.



Best of all Fly Killers—10c and 25c per packet at all Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

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THE WITNESS PATTERN SERVICE



A PRETTY FROCK FOR A "TINY GIRL"
5522 Yoke portions shaped in points between rows of shirring make this design attractive. It may be finished with the long

"peasant" sleeve portion, or with the cool and comfortable short sleeve of the large view.

The pattern for this charming little dress is cut in 4 sizes: 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. A 4 year size, if made as in the large view, will require 1 7/8 yard of figured material 36 inches wide, together with 1-4 yard 18 inches wide of contrasting material for facing on the collar. If made with long sleeves, 2 1/4 yards of 36 inch material will be required.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver or stamps.

A SIMPLE APRON STYLE

5513. Cretonne, saten, gingham or percale would be good for this model.

The pattern is cut in one size, medium. 1 3/4 yard of 36 inch material will be required, together with 10 yards of bias binding put on as illustrated.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver or stamps.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
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HOME COOKING

Savories And Pies

Lamb Chops With Pineapple: Pineapple broiled with ham is good, and delicious also with lamb chops. Select rib chops, have the long bone removed and roll, tying with string to keep them round. (Small cutlets of lamb may be used instead of the chops. Season with salt, pepper and a little paprika, and broil. Drain canned sliced pineapple, dot with butter and broil until lightly browned. Place the pineapple on a hot platter, arrange a chop on each slice and top each one with a thin slice of lemon. Garnish with sprigs of parsley and bits of pimento.

Tomato Savory: Ingredients: Half a pound of tomatoes, one ounce of butter, the yolks of two eggs or one whole egg, more convenient, salt, pepper, 1 oz. of grated cheese, fried bread. Put the tomatoes (sliced) into a saucepan with the butter, a sprinkling of salt and pepper and simmer until tender. Rub through a sieve, return to the saucepan, add the egg well beaten and stir in the grated cheese. Pile on rounds of fried bread, spread with grated cheese and serve.

Another Tomato Savory: For cool days, this dish will be excellent for luncheon or breakfast. Cut large sized tomatoes in halves or thirds crosswise, and place on rounds of buttered bread cut about a quarter inch thick. Place in a buttered pan and sprinkle on each slice one teaspoon finely chopped green pepper, one teaspoon butter, salt and paprika. Bake in a moderate oven, until the bread is crisp. For a more elaborate dish add a strip of very thin crisp bacon across the top of the tomato.

Tomato Cocktails: Cut three peeled, chilled tomatoes in dice and mix with four slices of diced cucumber. Marinate on the ice in a mixture composed of four tablespoons of salad oil, one teaspoon of powdered sugar, half a teaspoon of salt, a quarter of a teaspoon of paprika, a pinch of curry powder, one tablespoon of Worcestershire sauce and three tablespoons of mild vinegar. When thoroughly chilled, arrange in cocktail glasses, pour this dressing over the vegetables and sprinkle with chopped chives and dill.

Tamale Pie: Two cups corn meal, six cups water, one tablespoonful fat, one onion, two cups tomatoes, one pound Hamburger steak. Make a mush by stirring the corn meal and one and one-half teaspoonfuls salt into boiling water. Cook 45 minutes. Brown onion in fat, add Hamburger and stir until red color disappears. Add salt, pepper and tomato. A sweet pepper is an addition. Grease baking dish, put in layer of corn meal mush, add seasoned meat, and cover with mush. Bake one-half hour. Serves six.

Cheese Fondue: 1-1/3 cups hot milk; 1-1/3 cups stale bread crumbs; 1 tablespoon butter; 4 eggs; 1-3 lb. cheese, ground or grated; 1-2 teaspoon salt. Mix together milk, crumbs, salt, and cheese, add beaten egg yolks and then fold into the mixture the stiffly beaten whites. Bake thirty minutes in a buttered dish in a moderate oven.

Fried Biscuits: Fried biscuits and short-cakes are delicious. In summer especially, when one does not wish to have enough fire to heat the oven, (either in the regular stove or oil stove) just slip on the griddle, or a large frying pan well buttered, have the biscuits all rolled, cut, and ready to put in as soon as the butter commences to sizzle well. Fry until you think them done half way through. (Do not have them very thick, not over one half inch.) Then turn them over. But just as you are turning each biscuit, insert a lump of butter the size of a chestnut, where each biscuit will cover it. This fries up into the biscuits making them most delicate and rich. Raised biscuit may be cooked in the same way. If wanted for shortcakes, split each one, cover with strawberries or any other kind of berries or fruit, and serve hot, with plenty of sugar and good sweet cream. No flavoring is as fine as the natural one of the fruits.

Tapoca Coconut Cream: To one quart of boiling milk add two tablespoons of minute tapoca, three tablespoons coconut and a small cup of sugar. Boil 15 minutes in a double boiler, stirring frequently. Just before removing from the

stove, add the beaten yolks of three eggs. Pour into a dish, cover with the whites of eggs. Brown and chill before serving.

To Prevent Meringue from Falling: After beating the whites of eggs to a stiff froth, dust lightly with powdered sugar, then shake a little corn starch over them and beat quickly again, and they are ready to put on pie or pudding, and place in a rather cool oven for a little while.

Cocoanut Sunshine: Make a rich custard, using 3 eggs to 3 cups of milk. Sweeten generously and bake in custard cups. Serve hot or cold, but just before serving drop 3 drops of almond extract on top of each cup and heap with freshly grated cocoanut.

Delicious Pie: It is well named for those who care for bananas. Line a pie tin with rich pastry. Mash 3 ripe bananas through a ricer, add 1 cup sugar and 2 unbeaten egg whites. Beat with egg beater until light, add flavoring of almond extract, fill pie shell and bake. Chill well and pile top with whipped cream.

Date Pie: Stone 1-2 lb. dates, add 2 cups milk. Set on back of stove, when soft rub through colander. Beat the yolk of 1 egg, add to dates and milk with a little salt and nutmeg. Add enough milk to fill crust, bake and frost with white of egg beaten and sweetened.

Old-Fashioned Election Cake: This will make two loaves. Two cups milk, 2 tablespoons lard, 1 teaspoon salt, 1-3/4 cups sugar (brown), 1 yeast cake, 1 teaspoon each of nutmeg and cinnamon. Flour to make rather stiff. Mix a batter about like griddle cakes, late in the afternoon, of the following: milk, lard, salt, and yeast. Beat thoroughly and set in a warm place to rise. When light and full of bubbles, add the rest of the mixture, and raise it over night as you would bread. In the morning, if it is raised sufficiently, make it into loaves, and when light bake about an hour in a rather slow oven. When done, brush the top over with a little molasses or brown sugar and milk. Do not mix this quite as stiff as white bread.

Rice Pie: Here is a delicious rice pie: A cup of cold cooked rice, a cup of white sauce, two egg yolks, 3-4 cup sugar, 1-2 cup seedless raisins, lemon or vanilla to taste. Beat together and fill into a deep pie tin that is lined with good pie paste. Bake until firm in the centre of pie; bake where the bottom of pie bakes thoroughly. Instead of raisins one may spread top with jam or jelly. When baked whip whites of eggs stiff, add two tablespoons sugar, spread over baked pie curd set in oven till light brown, about 10 minutes. A cup of grated pineapple instead of rice is another nice pie. Cocoanut, one cup, is another.

White Sauce and Pies

Have you ever tried making about a quart of cream sauce at a time for soufflé, cream soups, croquettes, or left-over vegetables? asks Mrs. Mauren, writing to the Rural New Yorker. With an extra cup of milk and a cup of white sauce a quick dish au gratin may be made, with or without cheese. Try one pint (2-1/2 cups) each of white sauce, and canned pumpkin or squash, 1-2 cup New Orleans molasses. Mix one cup granulated sugar, 1-1/2 teaspoons each of ginger and cinnamon, and stir in; one beaten egg; beat all thoroughly and make two deep pies. Line pie tins with pie-paste, fill and bake slowly till firm. If white sauce is to be used for vegetables, croquettes, fish dishes, spinach or soups try good beef or fresh pork dripping or bacon fat instead of butter. Don't have fat too hot while adding the flour before adding milk.

Restoring Wilted Lettuce

Nothing seems more hopeless than a head of wilted lettuce, yet in lettuce, as in life, "while there's life there's hope." Wash the woebegone vegetable in cold water, shaking out all surplus moisture, and imprison it on a plate by turning a bowl upside down upon it. Don't put it in the bowl and put the plate over it, that has quite a different effect.

China dishes are tested in the course of manufacture by means of a ball hanging at the end of a pendulum. The strength of the blow can be regulated, and the "breaking-point" if the china thus learned.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR SEWING MACHINE

The sewing machine in most homes is a faithful but neglected servant. Too often it is worked for weeks and even months without more than a perfunctory dusting before starting operations.

No machine which has rotating parts, can, however, perform its work satisfactorily unless it is kept thoroughly cleaned and oiled, as a film of grease between two moving parts prevents friction and wear.

No Other Tea as Good "SALADA" TEA

We ask you to test this yourself.



SMART SUMMER DAY FROCK

Two materials used together offer smart possibilities for the Summer day frock.

Any attractive white material lends itself admirably to combination with gingham or calicoes, and many smart designers are taking advantage of this fact.

The dress above uses natural unbleached muslin and cool-looking green and white gingham with very happy results.

If your sewing machine has been very much neglected, there is nothing better than paraffin for cleaning it thoroughly. Brush off all surface dust. A bicycle pump or even a pair of bellows, is excellent for getting at the inaccessible parts.

The paraffin should be carefully dropped into each hole, and then the handle turned so that the oil may penetrate to every part. All surplus paraffin should be removed with a rag and then the working parts oiled with good machine oil. Work the needle along a piece of rag to remove the oil before using on any work.

Free from Dust

The needle tread should be kept perfectly free from dust and fluff, which is particularly liable to cling after stitching thick woollen materials.

In cold weather the machine should be kept in a warm corner of the room to prevent the oil thickening and so hindering the works.

HISTORY PLAYS

Small children love to pretend that they are kings, queens, or other notable people of whom they have heard, and a novel way of amusing a number of boys and girls or older guests would be to get up little historical pageants in which they could take part, and which would bring home to their minds some of the great lessons which history teaches us. There would be no need to buy or hire expensive costumes or scenery, for all that would really be needed could be improvised with materials which are ready to hand in most homes; and as, probably, no one but the children and their friends would be present at the performances, no elaborate stage effect need be aimed at, yet these little plays would delight the average child, to whom a king in a paper crown is, for the moment, as much a king as one who reigns over an empire. The best possible stage is a nook out-of-doors with a background of shrubbery or low trees.

A simple little pageant would be one

based upon the pretty incident of Sir Walter Raleigh laying down his cloak in the mud in order that Queen Elizabeth might not soil her shoes. A little girl would represent the Queen, and it would not be difficult to improvise an Elizabethan costume. Her Majesty would be attended by the ladies of her Court, played by other little girls, and the courtiers, Sir Walter, and the guards would be represented by small boys. A few bamboo rods could be converted into pikes and other weapons by means of silver paper points. Even if only crudely arranged, this little pageant would delight a dozen or more children, for both boys and girls love anything romantic.

If something to amuse a number of little boys was required, the signing of Magna Charta by King John might be chosen. It would be easy to arrange a makeshift tent in which the King, surrounded by his retainers, would be shown seated. John could be provided with a crown made of gilded paper, and cross-handled swords, made of wood, would look very real if covered with aluminum paint. Armor made with silver paper would be light and inexpensive, and would delight the children, whilst the entry of the "barons," carrying the charter and arrayed in these imposing accoutrements, would be quite dramatic.

Historic incidents in which both girls and boys could take part might be looked up and considered. Such incidents should be simple to arrange, and it must be remembered that it is difficult to represent anyone on horseback, for a wooden horse would look rather grotesque even in a children's indoor pageant. Where only a few children are available, the famous incident of King Alfred and the cakes might be chosen, but, for a party, the entry of Charles II. into London, when, it will be remembered, little girls strewed flowers in his path, would be an attractive episode. The grimmer incidents of history would naturally be avoided, but there are many gay and pretty incidents to choose from, and such pageants would be an excellent way of impressing upon a child's mind some of the more picturesque events in English history.—The Telegraph.

It's a Great Comfort



The old folks feel the cold. That's why they enjoy a cup of "Camp" Coffee so much. It's warming, stimulating, and delicious in flavor.

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Good to Eat

Clark's Pork & Beans are Pork & Beans at their best. Perfectly cooked and exquisitely flavored. Delicious and truly economical.

"Let the Clark Kitchens Help You" is good advice. There is a large selection of Clark's Prepared Foods for quicker and better meals which save much work and worry.

Ask Your Dealer.

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Flora's Flower Garden

Story for Little Folk by Felicia B. Clark

You could never guess where that flower garden is. If you were to go up to the mountains above Venice, in Italy, you would find, far up among the glaciers a small house. Its roof is long and sloping and it is made of turf of grass. A strange-looking roof it is, but one which protects the family of children who occupy the big living room, next door to the cow and pig.

All around the house were rocks, most of them bordering a glacier.

Flora's father was a guide, whose business it was to show strangers the way over a high pass between the snow-peaks. Sometimes he would be away for days together. The children, all younger than Flora, played with the pretty crystals that are found in the edges of the glaciers, but Flora cared only for her flowers.

She went away down the mountainside and brought home curious vines and plants and put them into her garden which was—you never can guess—the turf roof of the old house! It was so bleak and cold that this was really the only green, fresh spot anywhere around.

So, in the short Alpine summer, the roof of the queer house was gay with blossoms and even Andrea, Flora's father, admired it.

One evening, there came a knock at the door. There stood a man who spoke Italian in such a funny way that the smaller children laughed outright and Flora, who was older and more polite, turned her face to the charcoal stove and stirred the minestra while she smiled.

Andrea was used to Americans and knew that, although they could not speak Italian well, they had plenty of money in their pockets.

"I want you to take me over the pass into the next valley," the stranger said. "All right," answered Andrea. "If the Signore will pass the night here, we will go in the morning."

Flora gave the men some hot minestra, or soup, and then put the children to sleep in beds that opened out in the wooden walls, like shelves.

The stranger told how he was sent

from the far-away country of America by the government to study the flora of the Alps.

"Why, that's my name!" spoke out Flora, without thinking, and then was much embarrassed to have the American smile at her pleasantly.

"And do you love flowers?" he asked. "Very much, sir."

"Flora has a garden on the roof," her father added.

"That is a new kind of garden. I should like to see it."

The American showed the guide and his daughter the specimens of plants which he had in his case.

"I have one like that in my garden," said Flora.

"You have? This is a rare orchid. It is lavender, but I am looking for one that is still rarer and is said to be found in these parts. A crimson blossom."

The next morning, by a ladder, the gentleman and Flora went up into the sloping roof garden, beautiful with many gay flowers.

"I never saw anything like this. I shall tell the people in America what a girl in Italy can do, even in the bleak mountains."

Flora smiled happily. It is pleasant to do things well and it is pleasanter to be praised sometimes.

"Is this the flower you were seeking, sir? I found it in the forest near a waterfall."

She showed him a crimson air-blossom, or orchid, a delicate wind flower of exquisite shape and hue.

"If you will give me that plant," said the American. "I will give you enough money to buy all the books about plants and flowers you want. And some day you will be what is called a naturalist if you study hard."

And it is true. Flora had learned that no matter where one lives, even if it be far up in the Alps among the ice and snow, there is always a chance to do something if one keeps one's eyes open and hands busy, even to make flowers blossom in beauty in a turf roof garden.

—Junior Herald.

The Play That Grew

Story for Little Folk by Mary S. Stover

"Come ride in the steamer," called Rob. Laura came running, though she knew that it wouldn't be a real ride nor a real steamer.

All summer long this "steamer" had been part of the big automobile that took passengers to the great park fifty miles away. Now the rest of the steamer was being used for other work and the seat part was stored in Rob's backyard.

It was on a low platform, and when all the seats were full of laughing, shouting, happy children it looked very much as it did in the summer.

Today they had been riding quite a while when Laura saw a strange little girl watching them.

"I suppose she's the little girl that moved into the house on the corner. It would be nice to ask her to come and ride, if only one of the other children would go home," thought Laura.

You see every seat on the steamer was full. All the others had been riding longer than Laura.

"Rob is the one to ask her, because his papa's steamer," Laura told herself. Rob had not seemed to see the little girl. He was having trouble with his steering wheel.

The big wheel of the steamer had been taken away with the rest of it, but Rob had fixed up a wheel from his cart to use. It was pretty small, but it did very well except that it would not lean backward the way an automobile wheel does. Bennie teased Rob about it.

Suddenly Laura jumped down without saying a word to the rest. She ran over to the strange little girl and said, "Don't you want to play in the steamer? You may have my place."

"Thank you," said the girl. "But don't you go away. I know how to play so that it needs another one."

"Tell us," said Rob quickly. "It's stupid to keep playing this way all the while."

"That steamer makes a lovely open street-car," said the new girl. "Then your wheel is just exactly right. But you should stand up and look straight ahead. There's a fine for anybody that speaks to you while the car is going."

"Laura or somebody else must be the conductor and walk along this side to collect the fare. She wants to call out the streets, too, and give you a signal to stop when somebody wants to get off."

"That's the best play we've had for a month!" shouted Bennie. "Will you let me be the conductor or the motorman sometimes, Rob?"

"Perhaps I will if you stop making fun of things. Anybody that doesn't like the way we are doing ought to think up a new play as the girls did. Then we'll have good times right along," said Rob.

The Fern in Coal

(Continued.)

"But, uncle," asked Herbert, "what makes it so black?"

"Decay," he replied.

"But elm leaves, and maple leaves, and oak leaves don't turn black when they decay," persisted Herbert.

"No, except in dense forests on low ground, where only a few straggling rays of sunlight can pierce, and it is nearly always damp. There you will find leaf-mould almost as black as this bit of shale."

"That's true," said Herbert, thoughtfully. But, looking up after a moment, he added, "leaf-mould, though, isn't like coal. At least, I never thought of its being like it."

"Not greatly. Peat resembles it, however, and peat is leaf and stem and root mould under the same conditions probably which marked the first stages of the formation of coal. Decay under water is very different from decay in the air, Herbert. Plants decay much more slowly in the former case than the latter, and don't lose so much of their carbon as they do in the open air."

"Carbon?" asked Herbert. "What's that?"

"It is the breath which plants give out when they're growing, and give up when they're dying," replied Mr. Alston.

"Do plants breathe?" inquired Herbert, in extreme surprise.

"Certainly, though not quite as we do, my lad. You will know about that when you study botany. Under the influence of the sunlight they breathe out oxygen, which is good, health-giving air; but in the shade or at night, they breathe out carbon, which is heavy, bad air, and poisonous to human lungs. Decaying plants discharge carbon in immense quantities, particularly in warm, damp localities; and that is the reason why the swamp

lands of the Carolinas, and the everglades of Florida, and the forests of the Amazon valley are so unhealthy."

"And isn't it on account of the carbon," asked Herbert, "that mother shuts the conservatory door at night, and takes the bouquets out of Helen's chamber and mine?"

"Yes. But I was going to tell you that when this decay takes place under water—that is, if a swamp or a forest should be overflowed to a considerable depth, for any great length of time, the carbon could not escape as freely as it does in the open air. Now, that is the way coal was formed. Vast woodlands, rich in foliage, growing so densely that scarce a ray of light could penetrate through the thick-spreading branches of the tall trees, were overflowed while they were in their prime, and with all their wealth of ferns, and brakes, and weeds, and strange jointed grasses, sank slowly to decay, perishing where they grew. The years went on, and their leaves, and stems, and trunks rotted and blackened under the water, which held in suspension the carbon they gave out in dying. The tides drifted in mud upon the dead forests, which settled upon them in layers. By and by the waters retreated a little, or the earth was lifted, and the top of the mud was thus laid bare. Then sprang up another forest on the spot where the old one had perished, and that grew and grew through centuries, every year shedding thousands and tens of thousands of leaves, and taking on fresh luxuriance. There were gigantic palms, lifting their tall stems like columns, each column surmounted by a heavy tuft of long growing plumes; then there were other trees with trunks fluted and curiously marked in beautiful forms—trees such as are unknown to us now; immense fleshy mosses, some of them three or four feet in height; ferns which lifted themselves up to the stature of trees, and shut out the hazy light from these strange solitudes; and rank flags and sedges, taller and more luxuriant than the Indian bamboo. At last the time came when this wonderful growth found its burial in the water as the other had done, and the great woodland made another coal seam, slowly and quietly passing into rottenness and blackness, while the mud in which it grew hardened into coal-slate or shale, just like this piece in which you have found the fern. Yes, my boy, this little leaf is probably thousands and thousands of years old," said Mr. Alston, as he handed it back to Herbert to examine more minutely.

Herbert was dazed. Thousands and thousands of years old. He could not comprehend it. At last, drawing a long breath, he looked up and asked: "Uncle, may I look at the specimens in your cabinet some time?"

"Certainly, my lad. I shall be very happy to show them to you. Among them are quite a number of fossils; you will find—shells, fishes, reptiles, insects, and corals, as well as plants, all taken out of or else still imbedded in the solid rock. I have a fern resembling the one you have found, and others very different from it, with bark, and cones, and nuts, and coal fossils, all beautiful in their forms and tracery. Then, among the minerals, there are quartz and other crystals, and not a few gems; and among the metals some ores that are curious and worth looking at. I have a little box, too, made from cannel coal."

"From cannel coal!" interrupted Herbert. "What's that?"

"Genuine coal, my lad, but unlike that which we burn in our stoves. There are a great many kinds of coal, you must know, and each seems to have its special use. Cannel coal will light immediately in a flame. The Scotch in some districts employ it in place of candles, and its name is, I believe, a corruption of 'candle coal.' It makes very fine illuminating gas. Meantime, think about our conversation, and if it suggests to you any more questions to ask about coal, save them up, and I will do my best to answer them satisfactorily, when I return."

"Thank you, Uncle Georg., I will," replied Herbert.—Little Corporal.

THE STORY OF B. AND P.

(By Laura G. Woodberry.)

A swarm of fat, lazy young BBB Set out to disturb the sweet PPP, When you ask them "Y?"

With a wink of the I.

They said, "Oh, we're quite at our 'EEE.'"

I said, "If you harm those dear PPP,"

Or continue the sweet things to TTT,

Then the first little B

That I happen to C

Shall be banished straight over the CCC!"

—The Youths' Companion.

What is known as Shetland wool is said to come principally from Hucknall, Nottingham, where there are six factories employing nearly 1,000 people engaged in this industry.

The greatest contenders for the faith are sometimes the poorest examples of its power

Our Puzzle Corner

An Enigma

I strengthen the weak;
I cross the wide sea;
I frighten the thief;
And I grow on a tree.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

Conundrum—We mark the four cardinal points W N E S

Transposed we are converted to NEWS Until the seam's SEWN, No fashion is shown Or garment adapted to use.

SWEPT AWAY

(By Mira Jenks Stafford.)

A castle stood by a lonely shore, Complete from turret to wide, high door; Its battlements were stern and grim. The walls were thick, but the walls were trim;

Above the tower a flag was aloft, The portcullis swung o'er the slimy moat. But never a foot passed through the halls,

And never a knight rode as twilight falls; For the great sea came with all its might

And swept the castle forever from sight; And all that was left to tell us the tale Was a boy going home with shovel and pail.

Our Needlework Corner

CROCHET D'OYLY

Use cotton No. 16 or 18; a fine steel hook, a round of damask, or real, fine linen, about 6 inches in diameter.

Make a chain of 5 stitches, join into a circle * twist the cotton round the hook 6 times, to make what is termed a roll picot; put the hook into the circle of 5 chain; draw the cotton carefully through the twists on the hook, and finish the stitch. Work 1 chain and repeat from * 6 times more.

Now turn the work to the wrong side, and work double crochet for four rounds, increasing the stitches to 24. Turn the work again, and do 24 roll picots, separated by one chain; join the 24th to the first picot, 4 chain, 1 double crochet between each picot; 2 slip stitches on the first 2 chain of last row; 5 chain, 1 double into each loop of 4 chain. Twelve rosettes are required; they are joined together in the last row of 5 chain. Leave 9 loops of 5 chain for the inner side of the d'oyley and join to the next two.

For the heading:—1 double into the first of the central 3 loops of 5 chain; 2 chain, 1 double into the two next, 5 chains, 1 treble-treble into the second loop of next rosette; finish the double treble on the needle; 6 chain and repeat.

THE CHILDREN'S CLOTHES

The daytime clothing of children is easily and willingly put into place if you put up two wooden towel racks on the casing in their bedroom. The racks have three swinging arms, and on each may be fastened two wooden spring clothespins. These pins should be just far enough apart to clasp onto the shoulders of the garments. Thus a dress may be on one, the underwaist with bloomers attached on another, and underwear on a third, with the ends of two arms serving for the stockings and the third for supporters.

The clothes kept this way are not wrinkled, dressing is done in the least possible time, and it is so easy to slip into the clothespins the garments you want them to put on in the morning when a change is desired. Such a rack is just the thing for the sewing room, unfinished work being quickly hung up with these pins.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cholera infantum is one of the fatal ailments of childhood. It is a trouble that comes on suddenly, especially during the summer months, and unless prompt action is taken the little ones may soon be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine in warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus prevent the dreaded summer complaints. They are an absolute safe medicine, being guaranteed to contain neither opiates nor narcotics or other harmful drugs. They cannot possibly do harm—they always do good. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

SHEILA'S INHERITANCE

BY FLORENCE WILLMOT

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Published by arrangement with the Religious Tract Society, London

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

Juliet Bellingham, mistress of her grandfather's grand mansion in Belgravia, finds herself abandoned by all her stylish friends when her grandfather is found dead in his room one morning and it is discovered that his alleged millions have vanished, leaving thousands of wrecked homes and lives as the result of his swindling. She turns in her grief to Sheila Hood, one of her teachers at aristocratic St. Olave's, who had nursed her through a serious illness. Pledging their future success and happiness she raised a decanter and prepared to fill Sheila's glass. "No wine for me, thank you," said Sheila hastily and later in explanation she related the sad tale of a tainted inheritance by which her grandfather, her grandmother and her own father, at one time a beloved clergyman, had all fallen victims to excessive drinking. Touched by the sad story, Juliet is impelled to relate her own dead past; of her mother's early death, her stay with friends at Cantele Rectory, the love of Derry and her grandfather's interposal. She still loves him, but her grandfather had forbidden all intercourse in the hope that she would make a great marriage. And now with the scandal attached to her grandfather's death the future was black indeed.

CHAPTER IX. (Continued)

It was now nearly two years since the break-up in her life. Spring, with a sudden burst of loveliness and tender greenery, was fast approaching; daffodils and crocuses were raising their delicate fragrant heads in the parks, and merry crowds of people turned out to enjoy the sunshine and beauty. But Juliet worked early and late at her story-telling, and one day alarmed Sheila by quietly fainting away in her chair.

"It is no use going at this pace, Juliet," she said, almost cross with anxiety. "You must go out more. We workers cannot afford to fall ill, you know."

This bracing admonition acted as a tonic on Juliet, who dreaded, above all things, becoming a burden on Sheila. She therefore gave a promise that she would spend at least two hours in the open air daily, and one beautiful afternoon in May she had taken a 'bus to Regent's Park (she rigidly avoided Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens during the season), and was wandering about in the flower garden, when she heard herself addressed by name. "Oh, miss!" exclaimed an eager voice, "don't you remember me?"

Juliet looked into the rosy, smiling face of the trim-looking young nursemaid, and after a moment's hesitation recognized Emily.

"Of course, Emily, I remember you, and am very glad to see you again. So you are a nurse now?"

"Yes, miss. Under-nurse in a very nice family. I take the two eldest children out." She indicated two little girls playing close by.

Juliet took a seat and motioned to Emily to sit beside her.

"There is no need to ask if you are happy," said Juliet, with a smile. "Your face tells me that."

"Yes, miss, I am very happy. The head-nurse is a real good Christian woman, and is like a mother to me. 'Tis so nice, miss, after being with a set as never gave a thought to anything beyond this world."

Juliet looked enviously into the bright face and clear, honest eyes of the girl. How happy and free from care and fret she seemed and yet, as Juliet very well knew, she had been through sorrow and pressure. A sigh escaped her.

"And you, miss?" inquired Emily, with a wistful timidity that touched Juliet almost to tears. Her lips trembled and she shook her head.

"You don't look yourself, miss," pursued Emily.

"I am not very strong, Emily, or—or very happy."

What possessed her to confide in Emily? It must have been the girl's simplicity and affection and the ache in her own heart for sympathy and understanding.

"I have not forgotten those words you said to me, Emily, that last night in the old home. They passed out of my mind for some time, and then I heard them again in church one day when I was feeling very lonely, and since then they often come to me."

"What was they, miss? I don't know that I remember rightly."

"Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. They are sweet words and must be very comforting to some."

"But they are meant for all, miss. 'Who-soever will may come.'"

"I don't know what is meant by 'coming.'"

"It means receiving Him—the Lord Jesus—as your own Saviour to save and keep you all your life through."

Juliet felt strangely moved and did not reply for some minutes. Then she said—

"I should like to know more of these things. I go to church sometimes, but I do not find anything to lay hold of. No doubt it is something lacking in myself."

"Will you come to my Bible Class next Sunday, miss?" asked Emily eagerly. "It's mostly for business girls and servants, but our teacher is a real lady, and she speaks most beautiful, no one can help understanding what she says. Oh! do come, miss. I am always free on Sundays from two to six."

"I should like to go very much, Emily, if you will call for me or meet me somewhere."

Accordingly, the following Sunday afternoon Juliet, escorted by Emily, found herself seated among a hundred odd girls listening to "the old, old story." The speaker had a sweet, chastened face, and spoke with quiet power and earnestness. To one thirsty soul, at least, the message came as a draught of the water of the Well of Life, and that day Juliet passed "out of death into life," and rejoiced in the knowledge of the forgiveness of sins. From that time forward, though often faint and discouraged, she never lost the deep inward assurance given her that she was a child of God by faith in Christ Jesus.

CHAPTER X.

The Rift Widens

When Juliet told Sheila, the latter received the news very quietly, but she noticed a sudden gleam of something like agony in her expressive eyes. For a long time she preserved an ominous silence, her elbows on the table, her hand shading her eyes. Juliet began to feel shy and uncomfortable.

"Are you not glad, Sheila?" she said at last, with a caressing touch on the averted shoulder.

Sheila dropped her arm and pressing Juliet's hand tightly in her own, said vaguely—

"I don't know. I ought to be glad of anything that makes you happy, but I suppose I'm too selfish. The fact is, I dread anything that threatens to separate you from me, Juliet."

"But it must not separate us. It should draw us together. You must come too."

"I!" Sheila gave a strange hysterical laugh. "Oh, no, Juliet. I—I am not good enough."

"But, dear, no one is 'good enough.' It is our very helplessness and sinfulness that give us a claim on a Saviour, Who came 'not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance.' Oh, Sheila! it is all so plain to me now. Do listen. Let me explain."

"No, Juliet," interrupted Sheila, with unnecessary vehemence, rising abruptly, "it is no use. I don't want to hear anything about it. It is too late for me. I—I," with another strange laugh, "have no capacity for religion."

"Oh, Sheila!" exclaimed Juliet, deeply pained.

"I wish that I had," continued Sheila. "I wish I could follow you in this, for I know, I'm certain that you will drift further from me than ever. I haven't much of you, as it is. Oh, I know! You are always sweet and kind, but you don't really care for me. You could do without me, whereas I—"

"Sheila! How can you talk like this? Nothing hurts me so much," returned Juliet indignantly, "and it isn't true. You know quite well," she continued more quietly, "that you are my one and only friend."

"Ah! but if other interests came into your life; if circumstances changed, you could leave me without a pang. I am certain of it."

"Are you? Then your morbid imagination has warped your judgment. Why will you make yourself—and me—miserable by picturing all sorts of things that, in all probability, will never take place."

"But I am not concerned with 'all sorts of things,'" said Sheila, with curious emphasis. "One is enough." She looked with an odd fixity into Juliet's beautiful face. "Have you forgotten Derrick Sinclair?" She shot out the words with calculated abruptness.

A sudden vivid crimson flushed Juliet's face and died away, leaving it almost marble in its whiteness. Her head drooped and she struggled for calmness, then she said quietly—

"I don't think that is quite a fair question. One I should certainly refuse to answer any one but yourself; but I will tell you, Sheila—as I have no wish to conceal anything from you—that I have not forgotten him but—with a quick catch in her breath—"as he seems to have forgotten or dropped me, the thought of him need not disturb your peace any more."

Now the plunge had been taken into this hitherto tabooed subject, she would have welcomed Sheila's sympathy and interest. Looking up suddenly, she was struck with the extraordinary expression

of the latter's face. She was looking straight at Juliet, though hardly seeming to see her, but meeting her friend's imploring eyes, her own fell with a look of shame and confusion that fairly dumb-founded Juliet for in that wild stare she thought she read shrinking fear and deep self-abasement. She felt that Sheila was more inexplicable than ever, and a sudden remembrance of the father's insanity caused her a momentary pang. She sighed and turned away. In another minute Sheila's arms were round her.

"Oh, Juliet! Can't you be happy with me? Will you always want someone else?" she cried passionately.

"Sheila, dear! Do understand me. I am content and I am very grateful to you for your love. Do not, I entreat you, be jealous of poor Derry. It is true I cannot forget him, but he has gone out of my life. He has had ample time to write over and over again: I believe that he could not get over the dishonor in my family—or it may be that I was mistaken about his still caring. Anyhow, it is a thing of the past. I confess it is a temptation to speak about him sometimes, but it is better not."

"Yes, yes, far better," assented Sheila hastily. "Forgive me, Juliet," she added imploringly.

"You silly old thing! You must first tell me what there is to forgive. I know of nothing."

"Oh, there is—there is—very much—"

"Sheila's face was working, and there was a subdued excitement in her words and manner that would have impressed her companion with considerable uneasiness had she not become accustomed to Sheila's odd and frequently changing moods.

"But what am I to forgive?" she repeated, trying to speak lightly.

"For—for upsetting you—making you unhappy, and yet, I want you to be happy. I do indeed in spite of—of anything I may have done."

"Well, then, believe me, I am happy, dear. What I told you to-night is supreme happiness to me, and is independent of external circumstances. By-and-by you will know this for yourself, Sheila, and then we shall understand each other better."

CHAPTER XI

An Amazing Discovery

The summer and autumn passed away with dragging feet, and during the short December days, about a week before Christmas, Juliet, having completed a long manuscript, which she had been working hard to finish before the end of the year, threw paper and pen into a drawer, declaring that she would take a holiday.

"All work and no play" doesn't pay in the end," she said, with a long sigh of relief.

"I take a solemn vow, Sheila, not to write another word till the New Year." "I'm delighted to hear it. You've been working far too close of late."

"I wish we could go away," said Juliet, with another sigh. "Couldn't you get off, Sheila?"

"Impossible! Of course, I shall get Christmas day and Bank Holiday. Won't you go alone, Juliet? I could run down for three days."

"No, dear, I should hate it. And it is said that the best form of recreation is change of occupation. I know what mine shall be. I'll thoroughly clean the flat. The fogs have made it filthy and we'll have a spick and span house for Christmas."

"Oh, Juliet darling! I don't like you to do this sort of thing," protested Sheila.

"Why not?" laughed Juliet. "I shall enjoy it immensely—it will be working my muscles and letting the brain lie fallow—excellent for both, I'm sure."

Accordingly, Juliet set to work, clad in her oldest dress and a long-sleeved, all-enveloping pinafore. Washing, sweeping, dusting became the order of the day. As a concession to Sheila the charwoman came in for two or three hours daily to do the roughest part of the work.

It was on the fourth and last morning of the "great clean" that the charwoman, who had set about preliminary operations in Sheila's room, called Juliet away from the polishing of the silver ornaments to help her in moving a wardrobe, which was a heavy piece of furniture, as it contained, besides Sheila's wearing apparel, the linen of the tiny household.

"I can't get it out far enough to wash the paint and linoleum, miss. But there's no call to empty it, if you just steady it whilst I pull."

Juliet clutched the unwieldy sides of the cupboard, and with some vigorous pushing and pulling they succeeded in jerking it forward a foot or two.

"Oh, take care, Mrs. Dane!" cried Juliet.

The wardrobe was swaying dangerously. With a valiant effort Mrs. Dane steadied it, but not before a box which had been concealed behind the upright ornamental woodwork, slid off the top and fell with a crash to the ground. Juliet recognized it as an old-fashioned, much-prized inlaid work-box, which had belonged to Sheila's mother and grandmother. The cover was



TWO-PIECE LINEN FROCK

The two-piece linen frock offers a smart solution to the Summer daytime dress problem. It is as cool as it is smart, and linen comes in every lovely color imaginable.

The dress above offers a very pretty color scheme in its use of pink linen, with inset band of white linen striped in blue.

At the back the skirt is perfectly plain, to avoid unnecessary crushing and impart the smart straight line. There are box-pleats across the front.

loose and hanging by the hinges, which still held good, but the fall had broken the much worn lock.

With an exclamation of dismay, Juliet gathered up her friend's dilapidated treasure. And as she turned it over, a packet of letters fell from the quilted satin pocket inside the cover to the floor. She stooped to pick it up and was about to replace it in the pocket, when her eye fell on some words on the back of the envelope uppermost: "Forgive me, Juliet," and the date of a few months previously.

The writing was in pencil and in Sheila's hand.

Full of amazement, Juliet hastily turned the packet over and saw that it was addressed to herself in a bold masculine hand that she well remembered.

Leaving Mrs. Dane to grovel for the remaining contents of the box, Juliet tottered into the sitting-room and sank into a chair. For fully a minute her head drooped, her breath came in short gasps, and her heart fluttered painfully. Then joy overwhelmed every other feeling and brought back a strong tide of life. The blood rushed into her white face, and she sat up and, slipping off the elastic band, examined the packet. There were five fairly bulky letters dated from an up-country township, at long intervals, and stretching over a period of a year and a half. They had evidently not been tampered with: Juliet recognized the old Rector's seal on the red wax. She tore open all five envelopes, and for a couple of hours was lost in unimaginable happiness and gratitude that left no room for any other sentiment. Ah, how she had misjudged him! How little she had realised all the love and devotion of her faithful boy-lover. He had proved himself what, in her heart, she had always believed him to be, a simple-hearted gentleman, a loyal, brave man, a true and tender lover. Though disappointed at her continued silence, he believed that either his letters could not have been safely delivered, or that hers had failed to reach him. The last letter expressed great uneasiness and hinted at a speedy return.

As she pored over the closely written pages, the doubts and fears, the sorrow, the aching of heart the restless unsatisfied longing, the wearying suspense were all swept away. No longer would she look down a dreary vista of grey, lonely years. He was coming to claim her, and whatever the future held they would have each other and love.

(To be continued.)

Women will be admitted to the Methodist ministry in England on the same terms as men, with the exception that for them marriage will mean resignation, according to a motion adopted by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference at York. The motion passed with a majority of fourteen votes.

MIND
BODY

BOYS' PAGE

SOUL
SERVICE

Tales of Ferndale Manor

Mountain Golf

(By Lloyd Harper.)

The day had been a very hot one and Jake had no interest in the beautiful May landscape about him. Slowly he braced himself against the handle of the inn lawn mower and continued his uninteresting task of cutting the fine grass of the lawn. Mrs. Pearsons was seated on the verandah preparing to transplant some of her flowers. Jake slowly resigned himself to his fate.

The task was only half completed when Mrs. Pearson called out "Jake, if I am not blind, here comes old Jem Wheeler up the road, you know he has been visiting in the city lately." Intensely pleased to find an opportunity for relaxation Jake paused and gazed down the road at the approaching figure for a minute then returned to his work. The noise of the front gate opening next drew their attention, and, sure enough, in stalked Jem Wheeler.

Speaking to Mrs. Pearsons he then passed on over to where Jake was mowing. After a few words had been exchanged Jake ceased speaking and gazed earnestly at a long canvas case suspended from Jem's shoulder.

"What's that you have over your shoulder, Jem?" curiously enquired Jake.

"That's my golf outfit," explained Jem with great dignity and with a mysterious air about him.

"Jem Wheeler, have you suddenly become insane?" shouted the surprised butler, releasing his hold on the mower handle, which immediately dropped to the earth.

"Jake Shelby, 'his is the best game there is today, and I have come up here to teach you how to play it," answered Jem with pride, throwing out his chest like a millionaire who dares the world to face him.

As Jake was naturally very vain, he accepted his friend's remarks as complimentary, and together they strode off to a field back of the manor to wield the clubs in the most professional manner.

Now it happened that a rough course had been prepared here for golf lovers boarding at the inn, so it took the two men but a short time to prepare for their fun.

In deep scorn Jake watched Jem carefully mound up a tee and place the pearl colored sphere on top ready for action. With a sneer on his lips he watched Jem carefully select a stick and twist himself into a professional attitude before finally swinging at the ball.

"You will notice," Jem remarked, "that I have the stick held behind my back to give more distance and direction to my drive."

"Sure, that's easy," said Jake carelessly, "anyone can hit that ball easily who can see straight."

"Fore," roared Jem lustily, and then he swung the stick with all his strength.

The ball shot like a bullet down the green in a streak of silver and finally paused near a hole at the other end of the field.

"Not so bad," remarked Jake, "but why do you shout 'fore', sure there is only two of us playing today?"

"I shouted 'fore' as a word of caution," contemptuously replied Jem.

"But why wouldn't five, or six, do?" argued the sturdy butler.

Jem made no answer to this question, being busily engaged in building up a tee for his friend.

With the eye of one who knew all about golf clubs Jake selected a sturdy stick and stalked up to his place behind the tee.

"Now, Jem Wheeler, you shall see such a drive that you never saw before in all your days," he remarked as he awkwardly twisted the club around over his shoulder.

The descending club clove the air with tremendous force and missed the golf ball by about four inches. The unfortunate man was hurled backward on to the ground by the force of his unlucky swing.

Jem stood helpless with laughter, unable to lift the golfer to his feet again. In towering wrath Jake gazed at his friend, then stepped up towards the tee. He glared at the offending sphere in furious anger, but did not strike so recklessly this time. When the dust had cleared away, Jem saw him standing with half the golf club in his hand, but the ball and the other half of the club were gone.

A hole in one, or my name is not Jake Shelby," roared Jake, beginning to run towards the other end of the field.

Jem had just finished packing up his golf equipment when he heard excited shouting and saw Jake running towards him, a golf ball in his hand.

"Yes, sir," triumphantly called Jake, "I made a hole in one shot that, time. I guess that settles you, Jem Wheeler."

Slowly and sadly Jem turned and walked toward the inn again, the boasting and triumphant Jake striding at his heels. As he walked slowly down the road towards home he was unpleasantly aware that Jake was staring over the inn fence at him. A

mocking smile on his lips. He decided that never more would he ever attempt to play golf, and he had a tempting desire to hurl the equipment over the fence and leave it there.

In the meantime the butler had returned to his lawn mowing with surprising zeal. Five minutes had passed when the kitchen door opened and Mrs. Pearsons angrily approached Jake holding a golf ball in her hand.

"Jake Shelby, what on earth do you mean by knocking my upstairs windows out with golf balls?"

"Mrs. Pearsons, I am too clever a player to knock the glass out of windows as I made a hole in one drive first time I ever played golf," said Jake, drawing himself up in haughty splendour.

"Indeed," said Mrs. Pearson in disgust. "Jake, did you find that ball in the hole opposite the manor?"

"Why, yes, I did," said Jake in surprise.

"Then you did break my window after all," she triumphantly added, "for Mrs. Newcome left that ball there yesterday to be convenient to begin a game to-day. You understand, of course, you shall have to pay for the damage you caused. In the future take my advice and do your lawn mowing instead of breaking windows with golf balls."

Jake took Mrs. Pearsons' advice and at the present time prefers lawn mowing to golf any day. A peculiar fact, often noted by people is that when Jake and Jem Wheeler are talking together they carefully avoid any subject concerning golf. Jake has never told Jem about the clever shot he made which proved so expensive to him, and Jem, having given away all his clubs to his grandchildren, now has no interest in the game.



A HERO IN REAL LIFE

Constable William Taylor of North Vancouver, British Columbia took his life in his hands in reality when he was called to aid a woman who had fallen over a cliff. To reach her he had to lower himself into a canyon with a rope. Then he found that the girl, Miss Verley Price, aged 19, had broken her ankle and sustained such a severe shaking up in her 35 foot fall that she was helpless. Taking the girl on his back he plunged into the swirling waters ten feet below; risked having both of them carried over the falls a little distance away; swam 75 yards with her and, on the verge of exhaustion managed to climb onto a sandbank on the opposite shore.

MAC POWS

H. Carleton Dair and I are planning for a Fifth Canadian National Lone Scout Rally this year. The plan of holding rallies at Toronto Exhibition was an excellent one, a case of killing two birds with one stone. This year H. C. D. and I hope to go to it one better and kill three, rally, see the Exhibition, and also one of Canada's greatest scenic beauties, Niagara Falls, by holding the rally in Niagara. Plans as yet are incomplete. Carleton in his latest letter says, "As for the date of the rally I would say August 24, then if any fellows wish to stay a day or two at the Falls, they will have a couple of days before the Ex. . . . Rooms are very dear at the Falls—\$2.00 per night. The best plan would be to billet them with Lone Scouts at Welland for a night, the 23rd, and the next morning hike for Niagara, Victoria Park. Fare from Welland to Niagara is fairly cheap, about \$1.50."

Come on, Lone Scouts! Let's make it a real rally. Recent developments in the L. S. A. make a get-together imperative. Let me know at once if you are going, for unless there is a turn-



THE DUKE AND A HUNDRED YEAR OLD GENERAL

The Duke of York enjoying a joke with General Sir George Higginson, who recently celebrated his hundredth birthday. The aged general is a friend of King George, and is a survivor of Balaclava.

GARDENS

(By Cyril Malcolm Lapointe)

*My mother loved a garden,
And so, I think, does God.
I see the message written
In every living sod.*

*Why, Eden was a garden?
And Jesus loved one, too,
For after the last supper
No other place would do.*

*And I, too, love a garden
It's helpful to my soul;
No other earthly agent
So helps to keep me whole.*

out, plans are useless. Make arrangements now. Isn't it a bargain! Three in one!!

C. MALCOLM LAPOINTE, L.S.B.

CANADA'S FLAG

(By C. Malcolm Lapointe.)

*Canada's glorious banner,
Which loving breezes wave,
An emblem be for ever,
Of the Pure, the True and Brave.*

When the question of a national flag for Canada was discussed in Parliament about a year ago, I, like many others read much and thought a great deal on the matter. The result was that I designed a flag.

In a flag, symbolism is paramount, yielding, of course, to artistic effect and harmony. Symbolism was therefore the basis on which my design was built. The flag was divided into four quarters to represent the four original provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. In the upper quarter next the staff was the Union Jack, while the other upper quarter with the lower one next the staff was filled with four horizontal stripes of green, red, white and blue—green for Ireland, red for England, white for France, blue for Scotland—leaving the lower outside quarter a plain field of red, white or blue (depending on service in which the flag was flown) on which was the Canadian coat-of-arms surrounded by a wreath of nine maple leaves with two buds. Not being an artist I did not know for sure, but was afraid that it was far from artistic!

What Canada wants as a national banner is something deeply symbolical, simple and artistic. Two things have been unanimously settled, namely: it must contain the Union Jack and the Maple Leaf. The design awarded the La Press prize filled these requirements, although I think the colors favored by the Witness are the most popular. In his article in the Witness of July 14, Lloyd Harper champions this flag splendidly.

Personally I do not altogether favor that design because it is too simple. My idea is to get a little more symbolism into it. In place of the one large Maple Leaf let us put Canada's national animal emblem, the beaver. The United States of America have a star on their flag for each state and if I remember correctly the flag of the Commonwealth of Australia has a star for each state arranged on the fly as the stars in the Southern Cross. Now let us surround the beaver with a wreath of nine large maple leaves and two buds. The result is a flag of comparative simplicity with even greater symbolism.

As for the color of the ground I would say either that favored by the Witness or one color for different purposes, such as blue for the navy, red for general use, etc.

LONE SCOUTS, will you rally at Niagara? Write Malcolm Lapointe, Latchford, Ont., enclosing stamp for reply.

Ted Turns Gardener

By W. L. Thompson.

(Concluded.)

It was a low rumble, coming from the west—a sound as of a train rolling along in the distance. Then, crack, crack! Ted ran to the garage for shelter. The storm was in. O, how the wind roared! How the hail fell! Ted essayed to get to the house, but at first trial was content to remain where he was. The very roof seemed to be giving way under the batter of stones upon it. Luckily these stones were not big; but they were thickly distributed and shut out the view at a distance of ten feet. Fear was in the heart of the boy as he looked at the hail and listened to the incessant roar. He must get to the house; a grim determination took hold of him. The door of the shed would not open. He pushed against it with all his might. It yielded, and, dashing an old coat over his head, Ted dived for the house. A million hail stones hit his head, his feet, his back; and then he was safe at last. The roar lessened; the hail stones grew fewer and farther apart. The storm was over. The cloud had passed, leaving the sun to shine and the wind to blow on the devastated world.

Ted viewed the remains of his garden with a crestfallen air. The corn was stripped of its leaves and the potatoes looked as if they had been through a sausage-grinder. The carrots and beets were beaten into the ground, the whole garden seemed utterly ruined. But was Ted going to quit there? No, sir! He shrugged his young shoulders and waited. "They also serve who only stand and wait."

Inside of two weeks Ted's garden had recuperated to a surprising degree. What if the ground was covered with dead leaves, were there not new ones growing to thrive in place of the old? Was not the rich soil and bright sunshine combining to produce new material and ultimately to put a new appearance on things of nature? Were Ted's troubles over? No! but he had the right spirit spirit to win, and he won. As he gathered in his bountiful harvest he thanked the Almighty Creator for the wonderful fruits of labor. Ted had also learned much in the way of gardening as well as having a great experience in a world of never-ending adventure for those who seek.

Often times now, as the cold wind of winter beats against the pane, Ted starts from his sleep with the words of an angry human ringing in his ears. "Hey, Ted, look at those infernal crows eating your cabbage out there." But it is only a memory of days that were and never more shall be.

"All education and all moral discipline should have but one object—to make altruism predominant over egotism."—Comte.

"Make yourself an honest man, and then you may be sure that there is one rascal less in the world."—Carlyle.

The religion which makes a man's tongue more abusive has surely made his heart less loving.

A double ring of aircraft, searchlight and sound-locating stations will be constructed around London by naval and military air experts who are engaged on a program to render London invulnerable from the air. It is expected that many years will be required to complete it.

WANTED OLD COLLECTIONS OR ACCUMULATIONS OF STAMPS FOR CASH
A. A. PEPPER, (-) 347A YONGE ST. TORONTO

IMMIGRANTS ARE CONTENTED

Lord Clarendon Reports Conditions Ideal Between Ottawa and Toronto

Completing a motor trip from Ottawa during which he called upon many old country immigrants settled along the highways, the Earl of Clarendon, British Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, reached Toronto on Thursday night. The object of his visit to the Dominion is to investigate the circumstances of the British settlers out here and to survey the possibilities for further immigration. Lord Clarendon is president of the Overseas Settlement Committee.

"They all seemed very happy in their surroundings and highly pleased with the manner in which they are being looked after," Lord Clarendon declared in regard to his calls along the route from the capital. He said he had visited the homes of thirteen settlers, and every one of them was radiating health and contentment.

After remaining at Toronto for a few days during which he will visit Hamilton, Lord Clarendon will leave for a tour of Western Canada.

DANUBE RIVER IN FLOOD

Bursting of Dams Destroys Seven Villages

Seven villages have been destroyed through the bursting of dams in the region of Batchka, due to the flood in the Danube river, which has now lasted three weeks. Great damage has been done by the waters to crops and property at various places. The ministry of

agriculture estimates the loss up to the present at \$50,000,000.

Novisad, a commercial centre, is flooded, and the lower parts of Belgrade are inundated. The plains of the Save river and of the Danube near Belgrade are completely flooded. The situation is aggravated by heavy rainstorms.

It is said thousands of houses have been destroyed in the affected regions, and that much livestock has been drowned. The damage to crops is great, but it is declared to be well offset by excellent prospects in other regions of the kingdom.

SAY CANTON BOYCOTT ENDED

Report Lacks Confirmation

According to a dispatch to the London Daily Express from Hong Kong, the prolonged boycott of British shipping at Canton, which created a stir last year and ruined many merchants of Hong Kong, has ended. An agreement is said to have been reached to this effect at a conference of British officials from Hong Kong and representatives of the Canton government.

The terms of the agreement include recognition of the Canton government by the British, the establishment of a branch of the Central China Bank with authority to issue banknotes, the issue of £500,000 worth of bonds in dollars for sale at Hong Kong for the construction of the Port of Whampoa, and recognition of the Canton government's arms licenses by the Hong Kong authorities.

The report of the agreement lacks confirmation in official quarters, which are inclined to discredit it. The agreement as outlined, they say, represents the

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS

A West Virginia blacksmith recently announced a change in his business as follows:

"Notice: De copardnership heretofore

resisting between me and Mose Skinner is hereby resolved. Dem what owed de firm will settle with me, and what the firm owes will settle with Mose."



Professor: "Gentlemen! This is one of the most dangerous experiments known to science, the slightest mishap, and the operator will be blown to atoms! I will now step into the next room while my assistant performs the experiment!"

—The Passing Show.

Mrs. Jones: "I met Mrs. McDougal down the street and she told me that you told her the news I told you not to tell because Mrs. Brown made me promise not to tell it before she would tell it to me."

Mrs. Smith: "Why, Mrs. McDougal told me she wouldn't tell a soul that I had told her!"

Mrs. Jones: "Never mind. I told her that I wouldn't tell you that she had told me that you told her."

The Fair Accused: "I was not going thirty miles an hour—not twenty, not even ten; in fact, when the officer came up, I was almost at a standstill!"

The Magistrate: "I must stop this or you'll be backing into somebody. Ten dollars!"

"Do you mean to insinuate that I can't tell the truth, sir?" demanded the pompous gentleman.

"By no means, by no means," retorted the suave youth; "it is impossible to tell what a man can do until he tries."

A borrower went to a bank president to get some money. The banker was stony cold and to all pleadings answered no.

At last he said: "I'll make a sporting

proposition to you. I have one glass eye. Opticians say it is the most nearly perfect one they ever saw. If you can guess which is my glass eye, you can have the loan."

The customer promptly said: "Your left."

"Well, how did you tell?" asked the banker.

"It was the one," answered the other, "in which I saw the more sympathy."

"Grocery butter is so unsatisfactory, dear," said the young wife, "I have decided today that we would make our own."

"Oh, did you?" said her husband.

"Yes; I bought a churn and ordered buttermilk to be left here regularly. Won't it be nice to have really fresh butter?"

A well-known man, who is the father of ten children, took his ten-year-old son to see how court was opened. The boy was impressed with the dignified traditional formula: "Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye! This honorable court is now open pursuant to adjournment." When the youngster went home he told his sister everything that had happened. "They surely are sore on the Huns down there in the court," he said. "Why, every time they open they yell this honorable court is now open pursuing a German."



AN INFANT PRODIGY

Wah Ming Chang, aged eight years, who recently had a one-man exhibition of paintings in a San Francisco Gallery.

Canton government's aims and desires, but they do not believe these have by any means yet been realized.

MISS BONDFIELD ELECTED

Miss Margaret Bondfield, former chairman of the Trades Union Congress, is again a member of Parliament. She was elected for the Wallsend division on the Laborite ticket in the bye-election, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Patrick Hastings.

Miss Bondfield received 18,856 votes as against 9,839 for Sam Howard, Conservative, and 4,000 for Charles Curry, Liberal.

Miss Bondfield's return to Parliament increases the number of women members to six.

ELEVEN BOYS DROWN

Canoe Upset in Squall on Balsam Lake

Eleven boys were drowned on Wednesday afternoon in Balsam Lake, Ontario, when a war canoe capsized.

Ten of the boys resided in Toronto and one, Raymond Allen, resided in Peterboro.

The boys were connected with Camp Kagawong, run by St. Andrew's College. Fifteen boys were paddling a war canoe when it overturned. Four of the boys reached shore.

The names of the boys missing are as follows: Shea Butcher, Oliver Mardell, John Wigginton, Frank Burkitt, Robert Burgess, Gordon Heal, Vernon Clark, Harold Bakewell and Joe Edwards, all of Toronto. Clark's address is given as 106 Pricefield Road, and Heal's address as 384 Lumsden Avenue.

Also missing are Harry Mills, of Galt, and Ray Allen.

The dead, as well as the survivors, were members of the Annual Boys Training Camp, conducted by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew's, of the Anglican Church of Canada.

QUEBEC PROSPERING

Provincial Treasurer Announces Large Surplus in Year's Revenue

The Province of Quebec will have a surplus reaching in the neighborhood of \$500,000 after the \$1,000,000 that is to be devoted towards the reduction of Quebec's debt has been deducted, states Hon. Jacob Nicol, Provincial Treasurer.

One of the big features of the surplus will be the receipts of the Quebec Liquor Commission, which shows an increase of more than \$1,000,000 over last year's figures, which were \$4,200,000.

Funds have been set aside by the board of the Ontario Ladies' College at Whitby to provide for a permanent memorial scholarship giving two years' tuition to a Japanese girl recommended by the board of missions of the United Church of Canada.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Rich, Red Blood to Maintain Good Health.

After passing the age of forty every woman has reason to grow anxious about her health. This time of trial, with its attacks of faintness and fits of depression, its often violent headaches and back pains is rightly dreaded by women; but if reasonable steps are taken to safeguard the health, no serious ill-effects will arise. At this turning point in life Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have given a helping hand to thousands of suffering women who were fighting a hopeless bat-

tle against poor health and waning strength.

The very best help for any woman of middle age is the health help given by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills reinforce the blood supply, enriching and purifying it. In doing this they nourish the starved and overtaxed nerves and give new strength and vitality to the whole system. By this natural process Dr. Williams' Pink Pills completely dispel all pains and weakness, and a better happier condition of health and spirits arises.

Every woman of middle age should take advantage now of the wonderful health-help of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box, by The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



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COOL BEIGE CAPE

A cool cape of some semi-transparent material makes an ideal wrap to wear on warm Summer days.

The model above is extremely smart in its use of beige crepe roma, with an interesting use of pleats. The upper part of the cape is unpleated, while the lower part is entirely of pleats, with a loose short cape back, also pleated. Ermine, which matches the crepe is used for trimming bands.

This model could be worked out in any effective Summer coloring, such as yellow or flame, with fur dyed to match.

Teacher: "Willie, did your father write this essay?"

"No, ma'am. He started it, but mother had to do it all over again."

A traveller through Servia will often notice dolls hung up inside the cottage windows. He learns that the dolls are put up as a sign to announce to wayfarers that a marriageable daughter dwells in the house.



ENGLISH AS RADIOED

An American has been named on a committee to teach announcers of the British Broadcasting Company how to pronounce English. He is Logan Pearsall Smith, a distinguished essayist who has lived in England for many years, and is noted for his faultless pronunciation of words like "Ypres."

It will not necessarily adopt the policy of insisting on a highbrow pronunciation of those words, as it would grieve thousands of radio fans who have been British tommies to pronounce "Ypres" other than "Wypers," and it is likely that the racier pronunciation will be adopted.

The committee will recommend that Versailles, Lyons, Rheims and Marseilles be pronounced as if they were English. Doctor Bridges, poet laureate, is chairman of the committee.

SUN HAS ERUPTIVE FEVER

Argentine Meteorologist Explains Weather Conditions

The sun is suffering an attack of eruptive fever, in the opinion of Martin Gil, Argentine meteorologist. This has thrown the electro-magnetism of the earth out of gear, and is responsible for the heat waves, floods and earthquakes experienced in the Northern Hemisphere. "The sun is always feverish," he says, referring to the agitated state of magnetism, "but is now in the throes of a very severe attack. The sun spots show as that a most titanic solar agitation is taking place."

Scientists agree that these disturbances recur about every 350 years, according to Senor Gill, and he calculates that the present one will continue until 1928.

R.C.A. LOSES CASE AGAINST HAZELTINE

The suit brought by the Radio Corporation of America and others against the Independent Radio Manufacturers, Inc., makers of the Hazeltine licensed Neutrodyne sets, alleging that the Hazeltine patent infringed the Rice and Hartley patents, was thrown out of Federal Court in Brooklyn. Judge Inch, who heard the arguments of both sides in the suit for injunction and heavy damages, in his opinion openly charged the plaintiffs—the R. C. A., General Electric, Westinghouse and the American Telephone and Telegraph Co.—with having made not even an attempt to act on their alleged claims until the popularity of the Neutrodyne was well established, and good profits were being earned.

The judge also referred sarcastically to the R. C. A. and its associate members of the Trust as "useful corporations" with "various efficient and large research departments."

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK



A good investment is a voltmeter, and a recharging outfit, by means of which the batteries may be kept at their maximum strength.

Many receptionists are equipping their sets with an inside loop and an outside aerial so that either may be used at will, according to the need of the moment.

The surest method of getting the most out of a receiving set investment is to buy only reputable merchandise from reputable dealers.

If you have a receiver which employs an outdoor antenna, and one aerial terminal is near the window so as to enable a short lead-in for maximum efficiency, it is best, at this time of the year, to move the set far from the window. This is to prevent dampness, prevalent during the summer, from injuring part of the receiver, especially during rain.

A pair of phone tip jacks mounted in an accessible place, such as the panel, connected to the primary posts of the first audio frequency transformer or the detector output, may be used for listening to DX.

For good amplification a power tube is to be preferred in the second stage. True, a 201-A type tube may be used, but it may handle the full volume, hence may introduce distortion.

A 1 or 2 microfarad condenser should be used across the "C" battery, and another across the "B" battery, especially when these batteries become somewhat run down.

other across the "B" battery, especially when these batteries become somewhat run down.

Three-in-one tubes with self-contained resistance coupled amplification units, all in a vacuum under the same glass tube cover, have put in an appearance—tubes which almost amount to receiving sets in themselves.

RADIO IN THE WORLD



That several American stations, notably KOA, Denver, joined in celebrating Canada's Dominion Day, June 30th, was a reminder that Canada, with its 4,000 miles of unguarded border separating her from the United States, has proved as good a neighbor on the air as otherwise.

There was quite a flurry recently when an American station took possession of one of the Canadian wave bands, and it was feared in some quarters that this might disturb the friendly air relations between the two countries, but this did not materialize.

The Allied Radio Congress and National Radio Exposition will be held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, September 27 to October 2.

In two addresses, one delivered in French for his people in Haiti and the other in English spoken for listeners in the United States, Louis Borno, president of Haiti, sent messages on the air from the studio of WGY recently.



THOMAS HARDY

A message from the veteran poet and writer, Thomas Hardy, to 200 Canadian students now touring in England, said that he felt himself related to Canadians through the work of Bliss Carmen whom he greatly admires.

Approximately \$25,000,000 damage was caused by flood in Prussia within the last month.

A city directory, which has just been published, gives Ottawa a population of 162,690.

Passage of a law greatly increasing the taxes on the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors featured the closing session of the Rumanian Parliament, which adjourned until Oct. 15.

The King has approved the appointment of Sir Ronald Lindsay as Ambassador at Berlin. Sir Ronald has been Ambassador at Constantinople since 1925. His post will be taken over by Sir George Russell Clerk, Minister at Prague.

The French language has been added to the curriculum of the public schools of Welland, Ont. Following the receiving of authorization from the Ontario Department of Education, it is announced that in future pupils of the public schools wishing to take up instruction in French may do so.

The existence of a coal area at least 50 miles in extent, containing wide seams of better grade soft coal, similar to the Alberta bituminous, has just been established fifty miles north of the Transcontinental line of the C.N.R. on the James Bay slope.

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No subscription may be paid by cheque unless the cheque has been written clearly across it the words "payable at Par Montreal." Money orders are the best way to send money. Only small amounts may be sent in stamps and then only in the 1, 2 and 3c denominations. Stamps of larger denominations cannot be accepted.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers.
"Witness" Bldg., Montreal.

The invasion of Great Britain by Canadian tourists this year is the largest ever known. American travellers, who hitherto have seemed to dominate the tourist field to the exclusion of almost everyone else, are finding themselves challenged at every turn by Canadian visitors. Apart from the many official parties of Canadian professors, teachers, students and others, there is a vast throng of individual tourists.

Major Burdon, the Governor of British Honduras, has reached Jamaica on his return to Belize from his holiday in

Canada. He stated that while in Canada he had obtained three proposals to construct a railway in the interior of British Honduras, and also to build a hotel in Belize, besides other schemes for the development of industry. He was satisfied that Canada was the right place for a colony like British Honduras to seek assistance in her development.

The Montreal "Witness and Canadian Homestead" is printed and published at No. 222 Craig St. W., in the City of Montreal by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of the City of Montreal. Subscription rate, \$2.00 a year.

LIVE STOCK PRICES

COMMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 25

Trading in cattle in the local market was only fair. There were very few good cattle included in the offering, and although a clean-up was effected, sales were generally slow. A few of the best steers offered sold for \$7.50 and other lots brought \$7.25. A few medium quality steers of different weights were sold for \$6.50 and \$7.00, and the poor ones ranged from that downwards to \$5.00. Receipts of calves continued heavy and

prices ruled about steady. Good veals were sold from \$8.50 to \$9.00, and fairly good ones \$8.00. The hog markets opened weaker on Monday, but developed a little stronger undertone as the week advanced. \$15.50 was the ruling price for good hogs, although a few reached \$15.75 towards the close of the week. Lambs were lower. One load of good lambs were sold for \$15.25, but the general price for good lots was \$15.00 and poor qual-

ity lambs \$14.00. Sheep were mostly of poor quality and prices ranged from \$4.00 to \$6.00.

At Toronto, following the depressed markets of last week, the run for the current week was very light. Prices fully recovered the 50c decline. Exporters paid up to \$8.45 for heavy steers with most of that grade going between \$7.75 and \$8.00 per hundred. Calf trade was strong up to Wednesday, when a 50c decline was recorded. Tops closed at \$12.00 per hundred, with fair to good vealers from \$9.00 to \$11.00. A few odd lots of grass calves brought \$5.00 to \$6.50 per hundred. Hog prices dropped 25c per hundred on Monday, and thereafter remained steady at \$14.50 off cars for thick smooths and at \$15.91 for select. Under a very small supply of lambs the market advanced \$1.50 per hundred. Choice ewes and wethers opened from \$17.50 to \$18.00 per hundred. Late on Wednesday afternoon the lamb market took a sharp drop, closing sales being made at \$15.50 to \$16.00 per hundred.

At Winnipeg sales were 5,412 cattle, 922 calves, 4,215 hogs, and 302 sheep. Under a liberal run trading opened active with all prices 25c higher. The market closed slow and 25c lower. Very few good butchers were offered. Odd baby beef made \$8.00, handy-weight killers, good, sold from \$6.75 to \$7.25 and \$7.50, medium \$6.00 to \$6.50, and common down to \$5.00. Good heifers made \$6.50 to \$7.00, and plainer \$5.00 to \$6.00. Hogs opened at \$13.75, advanced to \$14.00, but closed at the opening figure. Heavy cuts on sows brought this class to \$8.50 to \$10.50. Due to a scarcity of spring lambs prices advanced to \$2.50. A few tops made \$15.25 and the bulk \$14.00. Sheep made \$3.00 to \$3.50. Bucks were cut \$2.00.

At Prince Albert a few steers made \$5.25, good heifers \$5.00 to \$5.25, and medium \$4.00 to \$4.50. Few good cows made \$4.00, medium \$3.00 to \$3.50, good bulls \$3.25, and canners \$2.25 to \$2.75. Good feeder cattle made \$4.00 to \$4.50. Good calves moved from \$5.00 to \$6.00. Hogs were 25c up for two days, but closed at \$13.25 for thick smooths, fed and watered. Lambs made \$11.00, sheep \$7.50 to \$8.50.

At Moose Jaw the cattle market was generally steady on good butcher, and stronger in spots, especially on butcher cows. Good quality stockers and feeders were in good demand. Veal was a shade stronger. Good quality butcher steers and heifers made \$5.50 to \$6.50, good cows \$4.00 to \$4.25, and fair \$3.00 to \$3.50. Good bulls made \$3.00 to \$3.50, and good stockers and feeders \$4.00 to \$4.50, with a few feeders a shade higher. Top veal made \$6.50 to \$7.00, and an odd choice \$8.00. The hog market was steady, opening and closing at \$13.75 for thick smooths, fed and watered. A few good lambs made \$10.00 to \$11.00, and good sheep \$7.00 to \$8.00.

At Calgary, under a fair run, the market for steers and cows was about steady. Heifers was 25c lower. There were fewer tops and grades were closely cut. Stockers and feeders were steady under light receipts. Good to choice steers made \$5.50 to \$6.25, heifers \$5.00 to \$5.50, cows \$3.85 to \$4.50, and canners and cutters \$1.50 to \$2.50. Butcher bulls made \$2.75 to \$3.50, and bolognas \$2.50. Good to choice calves made \$5.00 to \$7.50; feeders sold from \$4.00 to \$5.50, and stockers from \$3.75 to \$4.35. Hogs were 25c stronger. Thick smooths hogs opened at \$13.75 and select at \$15.12, but closed at \$14.00 and \$15.40, off cars, respectively. Sheep were easier. Lambs made \$11.00 to \$13.00, yearlings \$10.00 and ewes \$8.00 to \$7.00.

At Edmonton, during the forepart of the week cattle were in better demand on a brisk market, with ready clearances. The market, however, slowed down at the latter end of the week, due to an indifferent demand, and all sales were fairly steady at 25c lower in spots. Hogs were firmer at \$14.00 off cars. Sheep were lower. The very best lambs made \$12.00, most of the offerings \$11.00 to \$11.50, and good ewes \$6.00 to \$6.50. British Cattle Market.—Glasgow sold 500 Canadian cattle on Thursday last. Extreme top quality made up to 11½c, while other grades sold from 10c to 11c per lb. live weight. Best Scotch baby beef brought from 15c to 15½c, prime quality 14 to 14½c, good heavies 13c to 13½c, and other grades down to 12c.

Sales of Canadian cattle at Birkenhead totalled 700, and prices ranged from 18c to 19½c per pound in sink (dressed weight, including offal). Offal sold at about 2½c per lb. A total of 2,500 Irish cattle were sold from 18c to 20c.

London reports the sale of 140 Canadian dressed sides, good quality making 17½ and best up to 18½c under a rather slow demand. British Bacon Market.—Canadian baled bacon 112s. to 122s. (24½c to 26½c). Boxes 110s. to 120s. (23½c to 26c). American 106s. (23c). slow. Dutch pressed for sale 96s. to 102s. (20½c to 22½c). Irish 123s. to 140s. (26 2-3 cts to 30½c). quiet; Danish 124s. to 130s. (26½c to 28½c). firm. Demand generally quiet. Danish killings estimated 62,000 head.

CUSTOMS INQUIRY WILL CONTINUE

Hearings to be Conducted by the Chief Justice of Quebec

Sir Francois Lemieux, Chief Justice of Quebec, has been appointed to continue the investigation into the Customs Department. The selection was made by the two justices of the Exchequer Court of Canada, in accordance with the terms of the resolution adopted by the House of Commons.

Sir Francois will, it is expected, hold hearings throughout Canada.

ANCIENT CITY UNEARTHED

Founded by Canaanites 2,000 B.C., and Finally Destroyed 600 B.C.

First hand details of the uncovering of the biblical city of Kirjath-Sopher, founded by the Canaanites 2,000 B.C., and finally destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar in 600 B.C., has been brought to New York by Professor Melvin G. Klye, president of the Xenia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., who has returned from an expedition to Palestine.

He said that the discoveries made in the ruins of the ancient city gave the most complete and continuous history of the Canaanites from 2,000 B.C. to the conquest by the Israelites in 1,300 B.C., and of the latter people until the exodus in 600 B.C., when the inhabitants were driven out by the Assyrian king. They confirmed the historical events narrated in the Bible, Professor Klye said, and also other records that had been found previously of the history of the cities of Judah.

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In one minute your misery from corns is ended. That's how quick Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads give relief. They stop the cause—pressing or rubbing of shoes. Once the corn is removed it can't come back—because Zino-pads stop it before it has time to start.

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"The old biblical city, which is spoken of in the book of Joshua," he said, "is called Tell-Bait-Mirsam at the present time by the Arabs, and lies 13 miles southwest of Hebron, or 37 miles by road from Jerusalem. It is also alluded to in the Scriptures as 'the walled city,' and, with the exception of the parapets, which have fallen down, it stands today as a fine example of what the walled cities of the Bible were like."

UNITED CHURCH PROPERTY

Commission Will Start Work On Division On Sept. 7

Public notice is given in last week's Canada Gazette of the date upon which the Dominion Church Property Commission will proceed toward its findings respecting the division of property between the United Church of Canada and those non-concurring congregations of the Presbyterian Church which did not enter the union.

On September 7 the commission will start its work, and before that date the non-concurring congregations must communicate in writing to the commission a statement of the particular property rights to which they claim a share. These claims must be sent to the secretary of the Dominion Church Property Commission, Ottawa.

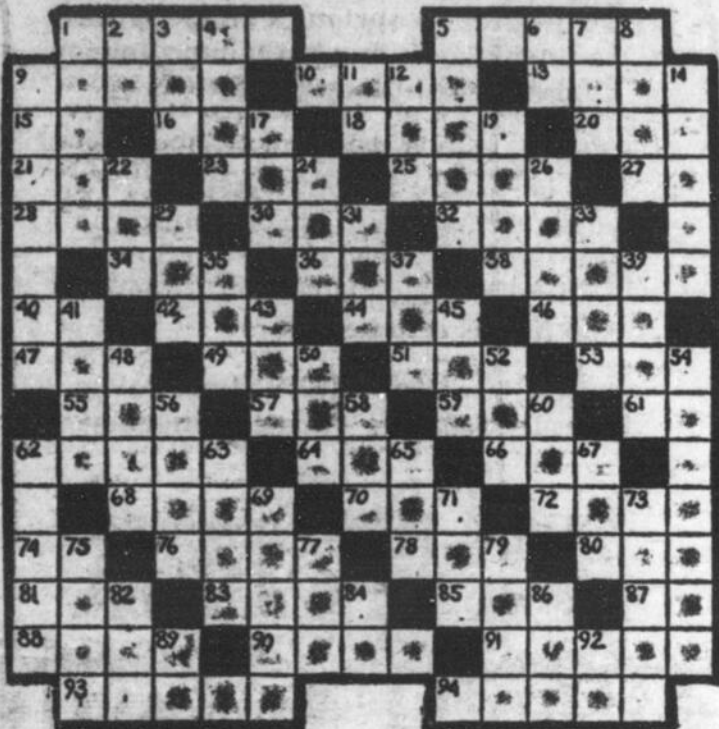
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Bruises

Use Minard's—the ever-reliable remedy. It draws out the inflammation, eases pain, brings speedy recovery.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 86.



KEY TO CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 86.

Horizontal

- 1 Distributes, as cards.
- 5 Tortures.
- 9 Having fins.
- 10 A dry granulated starch, imported from the East Indies.
- 13 Lubricates.
- 15 An ancient sun god.
- 16 Not moist.
- 18 A biblical man's name.
- 20 Signifying the maiden name of a married woman.
- 21 A single unit.
- 23 A snake-like fish.
- 25 Frame of mind.
- 27 You and I.
- 28 To preserve.
- 30 A kind of hat.
- 32 A division of a house.
- 34 The complete self.
- 36 A cooking vessel.
- 38 Entrances.
- 40 A printer's measure.
- 42 A weapon.
- 44 A quick noise like a small explosion.
- 46 To make a noise like a cow.
- 47 To stop up, as water.
- 49 To rap lightly.
- 51 The end of anything.
- 53 To steal from.
- 55 Opposed to "weather."
- 57 A small dog.
- 59 A hard-shelled fruit.
- 61 A note in the diatonic scale.
- 62 Dear ones.
- 64 To pull with force.
- 66 A sailor (slang).
- 68 A long terminal appendage.
- 70 A mountainous ravine.
- 72 Sharp to the taste.
- 74 Belonging to me.
- 76 To pierce with a pointed weapon.
- 78 A deer.
- 80 Eggs of fish.
- 81 A cooking vessel.
- 83 To cease.
- 85 A period of time.
- 87 A co-ordinating conjunction.
- 88 A three-handed card game.
- 90 To greet.
- 91 Places for sitting.
- 93 Irregular, as if worn away.
- 94 Noble deeds.

Vertical

- 1 Goddess of the Moon.
- 2 Half the width of an em.
- 3 Also.
- 4 A musical instrument.
- 5 A part of machinery that revolves in a stationary part.
- 6 Company (abbr.).
- 7 Relatives.
- 8 Killed.
- 9 Covered with icing, as a cake.
- 11 While.
- 12 A precious stone.
- 14 Percolates.
- 17 Still.
- 19 A covering for the head of anything.
- 22 The night before a holiday.
- 26 Fate.
- 29 An article of food produced by a hen.
- 31 A representative of the earth's surface.
- 33 A native of Morocco.
- 35 Not in.
- 37 A negative.
- 39 A protection from the sky.
- 41 A masculine being.
- 43 A short sleep.
- 45 To fasten in a certain way.
- 48 Animal flesh.
- 50 To place.
- 52 A small dog once fashionable.
- 54 To trade by exchanging one article for another.
- 56 Epochs.
- 58 Slang for pugilist.
- 60 A small child.
- 62 Unloads.
- 63 Rests.
- 65 To run wild.
- 67 To keep out.
- 69 A machine for steadying pieces of material.
- 71 A seed envelope.
- 73 Parts of plants.
- 75 A frame of wood worn on the neck of an animal.
- 77 A long round scarf of feathers.
- 79 Rest.
- 82 A thick black substance.
- 84 Jumbled type.
- 86 An affirmative.
- 89 Toward.
- 92 A preposition.

ANSWER TO PUZZLE NO. 85.



for BURNS

FOR SCALDS, CUTS AND BRUISES.
FOR COLDS, COUGHS AND BRONCHIAL AFFLICTIONS. FOR STIFF MUSCLES, SPRAINS AND STRAINS AND NUMEROUS OTHER AILMENTS COMMON TO MAN AND BEAST, THERE IS NOTHING SUPERIOR TO THAT OLD TRIED AND RELIABLE REMEDY

DR THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL

FARMERS MARKETS

COUNTRY PRODUCE

There was no important change in the local egg situation last week. The consumptive demand was steady, but the volume of business was not large owing to the fact that the bulk of the orders were for small lots owing to the very warm weather prevailing. Sales of extras were made at 37c. to 38c., firsts at 32c., and seconds at 27c. to 28c. per dozen.

The tone of the market for all lines of storage dressed poultry continues firm owing to the steady demand prevailing and small supplies now available. A fair trade was done for immediate consumption in selected turkeys weighing 6 lbs. and under at 37c. to 40c. per lb.; 6 to 7 lbs. at 40c. to 43c. per lb.; 8 to 9 lbs. at 44c. to 46c. per lb.; 10 to 11 lbs. at 47c. to 49c. per lb.; 12 to 13 lbs. at 50c. to 52c. per lb.; 14 to 15 lbs. at 53c. to 55c. per lb.; selected geese weighing 8 to 12 lbs. at 28c. to 30c. per lb.; selected ducks weighing 4 to 6 lbs. at 37c. per lb.; green ducklings weighing 5 to 7 lbs. at 38c. to 40c. per lb.; selected chickens at 32c. to 40c. per lb.; milk-fed chickens at 37c. to 44c. per lb.; and selected fowl at 25c. to 35c. per lb.

The wholesale trade in car lots of potatoes is now about over for the present owing to the fact that local farmers are now marketing sufficient supplies to meet the requirements of trade and they are selling at \$1.75 per bag of 80 lbs. There are still a few American new crop potatoes on the market, and prices were unchanged for No. 1 grade at \$6 per barrel, No. 2 grade at \$2.75 per barrel, and No. 3 grade at \$2.75 per barrel.

The demand for maple product showed no improvement and the market was dull with no change in prices to note, maple syrup being nominally quoted at \$2 to \$2.10 per tin of one gallon, and at \$1.90 to \$2 per gallon in five gallon tins, No. 1 bright maple sugar at \$20c. per lb., No. 2 grade at 18c. per lb., and No. 3 grade at 15c. to 17c. per lb.

The movement of honey was also very slow, and the market was without any change to note. No. 1 white clover in comb was quoted at 24c. to 25c. per section, No. 2 grade at 22c. to 23c. per section, No. 1 amber in comb at 20c. per section, No. 2 grade at 18c. per section, white extract honey in 30 lb. tins at 13c. per lb., 10 lb. tins at 13 1/2c. per lb., 5 lb. tins at 14c. per lb., and 2 1/2 lb. tins at 14 1/2c. per lb.

The demand for beans was quiet, and the tone of the market was steady with car lots of choice white handpicked quoted at \$2.50 per bushel, and smaller quantities at \$2.35 to \$2.45 per bushel.

THE DAIRY MARKET

The local butter trade continues rather quiet, owing to the fact that the demand was chiefly for small lots, and odd sales of small lots of No. 1 pasteurized creamery butter were made at \$21.4c. to \$21.2c. per lb., No. 1 unpasteurized at \$11.4c. to \$11.2c. per lb., and No. 2 grades at 30c. to 30 1/2c. per lb. In a jobbing way finest creamery butter sold at 31c. per lb. in solid packages, and at 32c. per lb. in 1-lb. blocks.

The export trade in cheese was reported quiet and the best bids received by some in the trade were 80s to 81s per cwt. for western No. 1 white and colored, which showed a decline of 1s per cwt. as compared with those of Wednesday. Trading on spot was slow, with the above grades quoted at 16 3/4c. to 17c. per lb., and waxed at 17 1/4c. to 17 3/4c. per lb.

THE GRAIN MARKET

The demand for cash grain in the domestic market was of a very limited character owing to the fact that exporters had ample supplies on hand to meet their immediate requirements, and the trade with local and country buyers in car lots was also rather slow, but the tone of the market for oats was steady with sales of odd cans of No. 2 Canadian western at 61c. extra No. 1 feed at 56 3/4c. No. 3 C.W. at 55c. No. 1 feed at 54c. and No. 2 feed at 51c. per bushel, ex-store. American No. 3 yellow corn was 1c. per bushel lower at 85c. ex-store.

Cash prices at Winnipeg:
Wheat: 1 nor. \$1.57; 2 nor. \$1.52 1/2; 3 nor. \$1.47; No. 4 \$1.38; No. 5 \$1.27; No. 6 \$1.11; feed 91c; track \$1.55; screenings 55c.
Oats: 2 C.W. 49 1/2c; 3 C.W. 45 1/2c; extra 1 feed 45 1/2c; 1 feed 45 1/2c. 2 feed 40 1/2c; rejected 38 1/2c; track 45 5/8c.
Barley: 3 C.W. 63 3/4c; 4 C.W. 61 7/8c; rejected 60 7/8c; feed 59 7/8c; track 62 7/8c.
Flax: 1 N.W.C. \$2.11 3/4; 2 C.W. \$2.07 3/4; 3 C.W. \$1.91 3/4; track \$2.11 3/4.
Rye: 2 C.W. \$1.03 1/2.

Foreign exchange department, Bank of Montreal: 4.86 1/8 (par value 4.86 2/3).
New York funds 5-32 discount.

The Facts Of The Case

So much that is bewildering, so much that is false, has already been published about the events of the last hectic week of Parliament, that a clear summary of facts, not fancies, seems to be desirable for reference during the contest.

On Friday, June 25, Parliament had adopted amendments to the adoption of the customs committee's report. These amendments had been opposed by the Government. Sure defeat faced the ministry, although it gained a temporary respite by winning one of the motions to adjourn.

In all these divisions, however, Parliament had been virtually deadlocked, the swinging over of one voter being all that was necessary to give victory to either Liberals or Conservatives.

On Monday, June 28, Mr. King visited the Governor-General, explained the circumstances, and advised dissolution. His Excellency, for what he considered valid reasons, refused to accept this advice.

Mr. King had no alternative but to resign. He offered, in writing, to carry on his duties in the customary way until the Governor-General had secured a successor.

His Excellency, however, chose to accept the resignation instantly.

Mr. King met the House at its opening and made the necessary announcement. "His Excellency, having declined to accept my advice to grant a dissolution, to which I believe under the British practice I was entitled, I immediately tendered my resignation, which His Excellency has been graciously pleased to accept. . . . If the House is to continue its proceedings someone must assume, as His Excellency's adviser, the responsibility for His Excellency's refusal to grant a dissolution, and until His Excellency has an adviser who will assume this responsibility, I submit this House should not proceed to discuss any matters whatever."

Immediately afterwards Mr. Meighen was summoned to Rideau Hall. He returned for conferences with his colleagues, and at 11 o'clock accepted responsibility for His Excellency's action and officially became Prime Minister.

Contrary to reports, there were no conferences with the Progressive leaders, or with the Progressive Party, until after Mr. Meighen had undertaken his task.

On Tuesday
On the following day the House passed the Stevens amendment, which censured the ex-Minister, Mr. Boivin, for his action in the Aziz case. In this form the customs report was adopted.

On the same day, Tuesday, Mr. Forke received a summons to Rideau Hall for the purpose of making known to the Governor-General the attitude of the Progressives as to the completion of business. A party caucus was held, and a memorandum adopted for Mr. Forke's guidance.

The memorandum was as follows:
"Memo for Mr. Forke from Progressive group before he visited the Governor-General."

"Tuesday, 29th June, 1926.
"Motion agreed to by Progressive group:

"That we assist the new administration in completing the business of the session."

"That we are in agreement of the necessity of continuing the investigation into the customs and excise department by a judicial commission."

"We believe it advisable that no dissolution should take place until the judicial commission has finished its investigation into the Customs and Excise Department, and that Parliament be summoned to deal with the report."

On Wednesday
On the following day, Mr. King moved a vote of want of confidence in the temporary Government on the protection issue. This motion was defeated by a majority of seven.

The question of the legality of the constitution of the temporary Government, without the necessary bye-election, was also raised during the discussions. The following remarks occurred, and are important in view of the loose charges of raising the rebellion cry. The official record states:

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Conditions have very much changed in this country from what they were in days preceding confederation if a Tory Government formed, as this Government is, of so-called Ministers, not one of whom has taken the oath of office, can come into the House of Commons and, through the questionable support that they have secured by the methods that they have adopted, vote themselves the supplies necessary to carry on all the departments of government.

An hon. MEMBER: You are thinking of '37.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Yes, I am thinking of '37, and I tell my hon. friend that I was never prouder in my life than to have the privilege of standing in this Parliament tonight, and on behalf of British Parliamentary institutions denouncing the irresponsible government of his party. Do hon. gentlemen opposite advocate that we shall go back to a condition of affairs in Canada worse than anything that existed in 1837?

One hon. MEMBER: We have had it for the last eight months.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: 1837 was bad enough, but it was not a circumstance on the present condition of affairs. . . . I am prepared to say this, that until I find out just whether or not it is going to be possible for any individual chosen from the ranks of hon. gentlemen opposite to carry on the business of the country in the manner the country will think right and proper, having regard to the honor and dignity of Parliament; and until I see what action His Excellency takes in those circumstances, for my part I am quite prepared to withhold any kind of expression of view as to the constitutionality of the action taken in not accepting my advice. I have no objection that the right hon. gentleman who is today Prime Minister of Canada should be given his chance, if you wish to call it such, to carry on the business of this country at present. I do say, however, that when he took the responsibility of His Excellency's refusal to grant a dissolution he put himself under the necessity of making very clear to this country that in doing so he was capable of doing all that

it involved, and which was that he would be able to conduct the affairs of this country in the Parliament in a manner, as I have already said, befitting the honor and dignity of the venerable institution of Parliament. If he is unable to do that, it is then his duty to return to His Excellency and tell His Excellency that he has not been able to carry out his undertaking.

On Thursday
On the next day Mr. Robb moved a vote on want of confidence, in that the temporary Ministry was functioning illegally. This was carried, and the temporary Government was thus defeated.

On the Friday, without attempting to prorogue Parliament in the usual way, Mr. Meighen advised, and was granted, dissolution. For the lack of merely requesting the Royal signature on the bills, passed by both Houses after six months of the hardest work, the following laws lapsed:

Bill authorizing a loan of \$12,000,000 to the Montreal Harbor Commission.

The bill to form a Canadian farm loan board to grant long term credits to farmers.

The Campbell Grain Act amendments, giving the farmers the right to designate the destination of their grain.

The Soldiers' Land Settlement Revaluation Bill.

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Net Debt 7,367,721
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Bill authorizing advances to settlers on Crown lands.

Belcourt bill prohibiting ownership of revolvers, etc.

Resolution authorizing purchase on the open market of certain unmatured securities of the railways included in the Canadian National lines.

The bill to extend for a year the time for election to come under the Civil Service Superannuation Act.

A bill providing for removal of cigars from bond ahead of time.

A bill giving effect to certain classes of the Copyright Act.

A bill authorizing holding of public games for charitable objects.

A bill providing additional punishment for doctors and others improperly dealing in narcotics.

A bill changing the Act on pilotage dues charged for boats running west of Montreal.

An Act respecting domicile of women in divorce actions, placing them on terms of equality with men.

An Act to force Canadians abroad to pay income tax to Canada.

An Act limiting the use of the union label.

More than 100 divorce bills.