MONTREAL WITNESS
AND
CANADIAN HOMESTEAD
The People's Paper

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Make Canada A Land to Love

The Week's Outlook

A New Wave of Prosperity

CANADA is regaining her prosperity. There can be no doubt about that. Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific railway made a short statement on his return from the west which speaks volumes. "Business is on the upgrade," he said. "It is generally admitted that prospects as a whole are very much better than they were at this time last year, and the financial skies are considerably brighter. Speaking for our directors as well as for myself I can assure you there is no lack of confidence in the country or in its ultimate destiny." "Mr. Beatty is not the type of man who speaks without knowledge. The condition of the Canadian Pacific has been long regarded as a barometer of the general condition of the country. But Mr. Beatty would not necessarily be confined to his own organization for his information. Anyone who cares to take the trouble can verify the facts by reference to the government statistical bureau at Ottawa whose findings have never been questioned. The value of field crops for last year was 919 millions of dollars. This year the final estimate is 1318 millions. In other words, the farmers of Canada will have at least a third more money to spend this year than last. The effects of this are already apparent. Reports from industrial centres indicate that business is decidedly better than for the past few years—and this in spite of the temporary lull that always accompanies an election campaign. This, of course, simply bears out the truth of the statement made by Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor at the last annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal. "Let us make the countryside prosperous and the towns will look after themselves," said Sir Frederick. His utterance would make an excellent foundation for the platform of a rejuvenated Liberal party.

What a Protection Victory Means

OBSERVERS, who claim to be impartial as well as expert, declare that the political tide is running strongly against the government in Central Canada. There is always a good deal of prophesying at election times. The party politicians are well aware that many light-headed voters are apt to vote for the party which appears to have the best chance of victory. The result is always a flood of unwarranted predictions about overwhelming victory. We are all more or less under the sway of the atmosphere in which we have our being, and it is an outstanding fact that even where Liberal by affiliation, the whole press of the province of Quebec is Tory on the major issue, and the protectionist control of the press of Ontario is all too evident. But grant that the Conservatives are likely to make considerable gains in Ontario and Quebec. Suppose that the Maritimes follow the trend indicated by the provincial elections. Do the people of Canada realize what this means? Mr. Meighen has very plainly and repeatedly stated his position. The tariff is to be redesigned on an avowedly protectionist basis. Duties are to be raised to hitherto unheard of heights. Embargoes are to be placed on the export of raw materials. The British preference is to be abolished, or its benefits neutralized. A veto is to be placed on all capital expenditures by the Canadian National Railways and steps taken which can only result in the collapse of that system. There will be no change in the constitutional status of the Senate, even though the Upper Chamber possesses the power to veto such measures as national prohibition, handbook gambling or other social or political measure which will be extremely important in the near future. If this is what the people of Canada want then they should vote for a Meighen government. But if on the other hand they believe—with the ex-Conservative cabinet minister, Mr. McCurdy, or with Canada's leading manufacturer Mr. Massey, or with all the Progressive leaders—that a higher tariff is impossible without straining the bonds that unite this confederation dangerously close to the breaking point—then they will make every effort to defeat the Conservatives. The Witness does not believe that dire disaster would necessarily follow the advent of a protectionist government. This Dominion has survived so much mismanagement that the worst another period of such can do is to retard the growth of the wealth that our natural resources almost forced upon us. But the return of a high protectionist government would most certainly set section against section and class against class at a time when the need for national unity is paramount, and would thus be a calamity.

The Great Question

MR. KING, having finished the second lap of the race, is back in Ontario for the final grind. Mr. Meighen, after his indisposition, is spending a few days in his own constituency before following the Premier into central Canada. According to the self-professed experts the battle will be won or lost in the next two weeks. In Ontario the "drift" is said to be towards the Conservatives, but as that party possesses little more than a third of the seats at present, the drift would have to become a tidal wave to assure a victory. There are many complicating factors in the campaign. Will the "Maritime Rights" movement manifest itself in favor of lower tariffs or of sharing in the spoils of the present system against which it rebels? Will the Patenaude candidates in Quebec make a showing commensurate with the amount of publicity being showered on them by the capitalistic press? How far will the return movement towards the two-party system help the government in the west? All these are important questions. Yet by common consent even more important is the attitude of rural Ontario. Is it possible that the farmers of that province, so often deceived before, will be overwhelmed by the flood of protectionist propaganda that is being poured forth regardless of expense, and, incidentally, regardless of truth? Or will rural Ontario, which stemmed the liquor tide in the last plebiscite, stand firm in this test also?

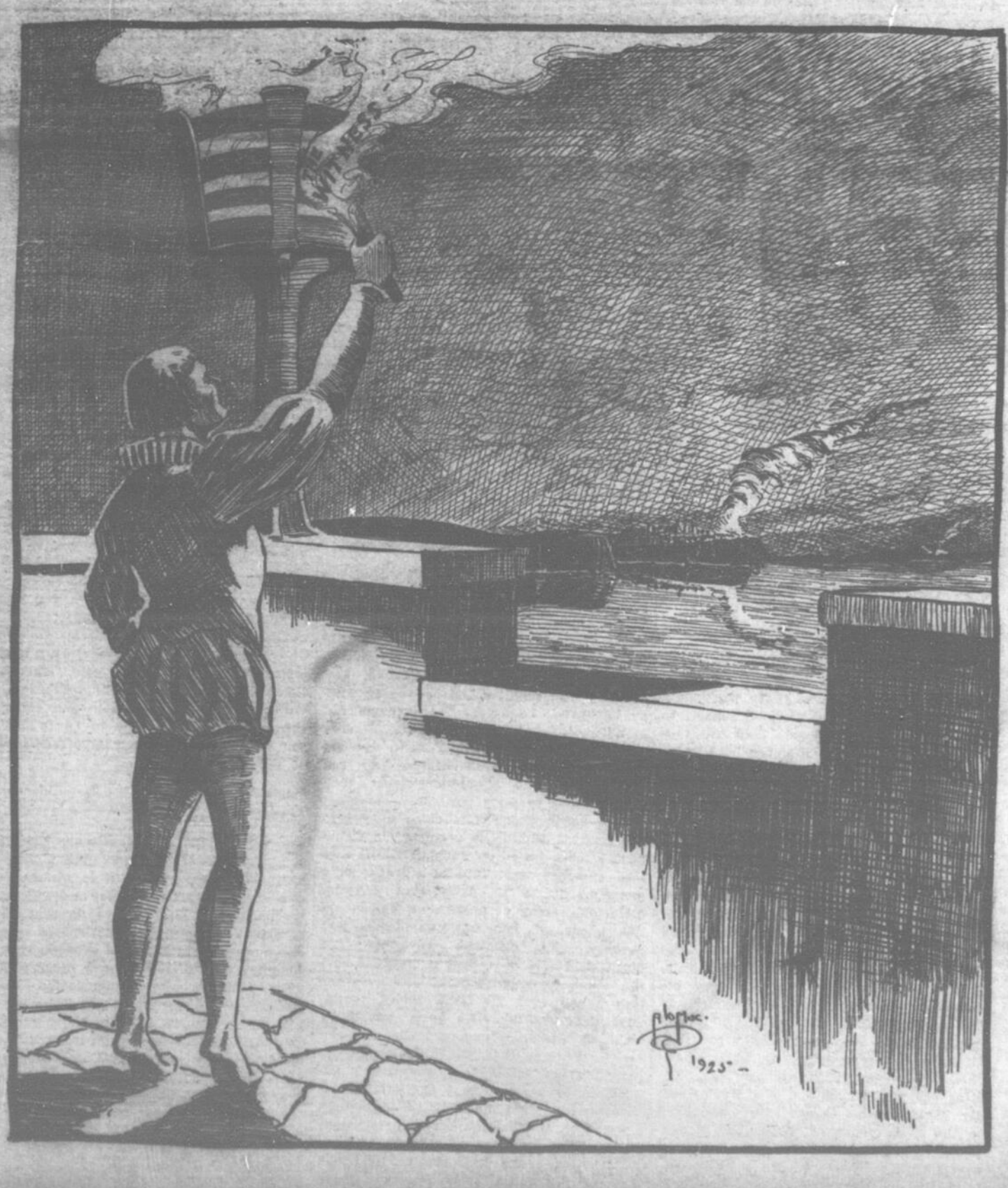
Principle, Not Party

IF those of liberal mind in Canada are sincere in their desire to keep protection from winning the day they will follow the example of Durham and North Simcoe. In the former the Progressives, after interviewing Mr. Massey, decided to support the new Liberal cabinet Minister. In the latter the Liberals, after interviewing Mr. Drury, decided to support the former Ontario premier, the Progressive candidate. This is as it should be. The chief hope of the protectionists is that their opponents may neutralize one another's efforts. The clear-headed voter has therefore the responsibility not only of voting for a candidate who upholds the principles in which he believes but of doing his best not to have to use his vote in defeating those principles.

Government by Caucus

MR. MACKENZIE KING has, on his prairie tour thrown very vividly upon the screen the astonishing, yet, when we think of it, familiar, fact that we are not governed by Parliament at all, but by caucus. Where Parliament of necessity has to divide itself into two sides it is an equal necessity that each side shall be made up of great diversity; also, that the action of each side shall be determined by debate within its own ranks. It is familiar in our history that when Sir George Ross, who was a leading prohibitionist, became prime minister of Ontario he was under promise to give that province prohibition. But when he met his caucus he simply found he could not do it. Mr. King might

Light the Beacon in Your Environment



perhaps—we do not know—want to give the west the Hudson Bay railway. He goes to his caucus and finds it made up chiefly of dwellers on the St. Lawrence route who do not want it. He tells the West today that he is so governed, that if they want a different policy it is not sufficient for them to send men to parliament to support him from outside the party; they must send them to the party caucus. In the reports of parliamentary debates it might seem as though the individual member had nothing to do but to vote as he is told. It is in the caucus where his weight upon the fortunes of the country is felt.

Which is Lesser Evil?

"IT is all very well," says Mr. King, "for you people to scold my government for not having been sufficiently Liberal. But no government can be more Liberal, or more Conservative, than its own party followers. Support from an allied group can be useful, but can never overweigh the opinion of the majority of the government members. Therefore if you want the Liberal party to be more Liberal, get into it and make it so." While one must agree with Mr. King on the logic of this argument, one has to sympathize with the Progressive group in its reluctance to cast in its lot with the Liberal party while that party contains so many who have no aims in common with themselves, but who are Liberals more by accident than conviction. There are indications that the Progressives will not have cause for such reluctance indefinitely. But at any rate the choice must be made, sooner or later, between the two evils. That the two party system has its evils none will deny. But an even greater evil is the substitution of purely sectional blocs. Who will affirm that the "solid sixty-five" working within the Liberal party was a good thing for the country? Yet who will deny that it would have been a much worse thing if it had been working outside the Liberal party as an independent Quebec bloc? Perhaps the worst of the many bad features of protection for Canada is that it is designed to benefit one class of one section at the expense of the rest. For that reason patriotic people of all sections oppose it. But the way to cure this sectionalism is not by more of the evil. In the last house the Progressive party was a national formation. Should it dwindle into a purely prairie party, and remain as such, there would almost certainly be efforts made to form Maritime parties. Quebec blocs, and perhaps even an Ontario group. Nothing could be more dangerous than such a development.

Turn-Coats And Cabinet Ministers

ACCORDING to the highest Conservative authorities a "turn-coat" is one who, having ever professed himself a protectionist, changes his mind and advocates lower tariffs and an end to privilege. The same authorities define a "hide-bound bigot" as one who has always been convinced that protectionism is wrong— being in restraint of trade and for the benefit of the few to the disadvantage of the many. But a "sincere economist" is one who turns from Liberalism and protectionism. He proves himself the sanest, noblest, most courageous of men.

Just a Different Point of View

WHEN the Premier called Mr. Marler to the Cabinet there was much foreboding lest he had pledged himself to the interests of privilege. Had the Liberal Party in times past never held on to power by giving the protectionists enough tariff support to keep them sweet? Better fifteen ounces of protection by grace of a Liberal Government than fight for the full pound in the face of a powerful opposition. And had not Mr. Marler, in the last election pledged himself against tariff meddling? And had he not in all consistency voted against the Government on the April, 1924 Budget, on the ground that it aimed at tariff reduction? And had he not read in the House on that occasion a formal statement expressing his conviction that he would not be true to the majority of his constituents if he did not so oppose the Government's new tariff reduction proposals? In spite of all this, evidences are multiplying that Mr. King did well to appoint Mr. Marler and Mr. Massey to his Cabinet. Both had lived in the atmosphere of wealth, an atmosphere that, with its press, was somewhat overpowering. Most people tend to conform to their surroundings. But both men were bigger than their surroundings. Faced with the great issues of the country, and in the effort to balance the needs of farmer, manufacturer, trader, forester, miner, and the general public, they found that they had to place their feet firmly on fundamental principles, and from that point of vantage seek a solution of the country's troubles. Theoretically, Mr. Marler tells us, he was always a Free-trader. Most thinking men are. Hampering trade is surely the worst way of promoting prosperity, and behind tariff walls industries spring up which, enriching themselves, check the development of the natural resources and impoverish the masses. As a representative of a constituency a man must think sectionally, but he should never ignore the fact that his constituency and its representative are but parts of a whole and have a duty towards and an interest in the general well-being. Of all men, members of the Federal Government must think nationally, and would naturally so think but for the hired vociferations of privilege or the crack of some master's whip. Perhaps the most convincing evidence we have that the Government and its new members are sincerely determined on ending the regime of privilege is the frothing at the mouth, the gnashing of the teeth of the press of privilege at the premier and his new confreres.

To Untangle The Tariff.. .. ..

IT may be taken for granted that, whatever the outcome of the pending election, the question of tariff reform will not down. "We must take the tariff and the railways out of politics," one speaker is reported as exclaiming recently. "There wouldn't be none left," was the reply from the audience, more pointed than grammatical. The tariff, we have always with us. Moreover, in its crude form it must seem about as workable as a uniform freight tariff. More will be heard of Mr. Calder's uniform tariff plan. The doughty independent who is facing the Conservative nominee in Mount Royal, unbacked by party or even by a personal organization, has promised that in the event of his election he will stump the country in favor of this reform. Mr. Calder's idea is to levy a flat rate of customs duties on all imports, regardless of character. The rate would be determined by estimating the proportion between the revenue necessary and the probable volume of imports. From year to year the scale could be raised or lowered as necessary. It must be admitted that the scheme, for free traders, has very manifest advantages over the present system. Its object is purely for revenue. Its protective effects are such as might chance, and could not be manipulated by the protected interests. Last year the average rate of duty collected on imports into Canada was just over sixteen per cent. But as one-third of all imports entered duty free the rate on the remainder would vary from twenty to forty per cent. As most of the goods which now enter duty free are such as cannot be produced in Canada the taxes levied on such go whole into the treasury and into no profiteering pockets. It is in such that Britain, historical enemy of protection, has levied the whole of her customs duties. But perhaps the greatest advantage of Mr. Calder's plan is that it would dispel the cloud of befuddlement and mystery that hangs over the tariff today. Nowadays the average man does not know what to blame, or not to blame, on the tariff. With a different rate charged on almost every article it is practically impossible to be sure that the middleman is not adding too much to the American price "for tariff purposes" on imported goods. The manager of a large western department store has complained that different Eastern wholesalers were blameworthy in this regard. Mr. Calder's plan at least seems to have the merit of simplicity. It has already won converts of such different outlooks as Mr. Frank Jones, of the Canada Cement Company, and Mr. Hoey, the Manitoba Progressive. It is not free trade. It is, we believe, a very injurious and retarding thing for a country to embarrass its interchange with other countries. In practice all wealth lies in interchange, and nations are foolish to check that in any degree. We do not think customs duties the most economic method by any means of filling the treasury. But there certainly is a great difference between taxing the people to fill their treasury and taxing them either to maintain decrepid industries or to fill the cities with dependent and dissatisfied elements. And in view of the people's horror of seeing themselves pay, more may be heard of this new plan for getting their money "unbeknownst."

The Prohibitionists' Dilemma

A CORRESPONDENT who holds, with the Witness, that prohibition is an issue to which all others are subordinate, writes that, in his riding, there is no likelihood of any of the candidates being favorable to prohibition. Where in former times prohibitionists have put up their own man they have simply lost their deposits. How then can the temperance vote be brought to bear in this constituency? The Witness can only repeat its previous suggestion as to seeking pledges of the candidates and publishing the results Any local group, without waiting for authority from anyone, can draw up such a pledge for candidates as has been suggested by the Witness, or in still broader terms, but always such as to show whether the man is a prohibitionist or not. All candidates should be given the opportunity of giving this pledge as early as possible. But the all important feature is the publication, especially in the local press, of announcements stating that the candidates had been given the opportunity of giving the pledge and what results had followed. It is most important that there should be this publicity even if all candidates refuse. Politicians will begin to take prohibition seriously only when they see that the voters do likewise. The best way of forcing this home is to show that some of the voters already consider prohibition an issue of greater importance than the tariff or the railways. When, and only when, the politicians see that the prohibitionists are in earnest they will begin to consider it along with other factors in nominating conventions. All this does not, of course, help our correspondent in deciding for whom he will vote. When nothing is to be gained for prohibition by voting for either candidate the sensible thing to do would seem to be to decide the choice on the other important issues of the day.

Publicity Essential

PUBLICITY is practically prohibition's only weapon. What prohibition voters want to know is whether the candidate is a prohibitionist and will stand to his guns. The way to do that is to pledge him publicly. Whispered assurances or privately signed pledges can be so given as to soothe and disarm both sides. Details about importation, transportation, and so forth, are liable to be loop-holes. What a man fears at election time he will fear when in parliament. Only let it be known that one candidate faces the music and the other shirks, and the result will be such, especially with the new electorate, that nominations in future will have to be made with high respect for a question that now gets the go-by.

Has Courage of His Convictions

Mr. Nathan S. Landon, nominated on Oct. 29th as Progressive candidate for North Bruce, in the Election Campaign, has signed the pledge-card of Ont. Prohibition Union. He says: "I have been really ashamed as a Canadian citizen that the present Dominion laws are so lax as to allow the traffic that is going on regarding the import and export of liquor. Nothing gives me more pleasure than to pledge myself to do all in my power, whether as a member of the Government or as a private citizen, to do my part to drive this curse from our Dominion. . . . . I remain a worker,

Lion's Head, R. R. 1, Ont.". N. S. Landon,

FILL PARLIAMENT WITH PROHIBI TIONISTS

The way to get National Prohibition is to fill Parliament with prohibitionists, whatever their other politics. The way to know prohibitionists is to make them tell their voters just where they stand. Here is the first answer sent us and it is a model. Let us fill the House of Commons with such.

Why Germany Hesitates

ARTICLE sixteen of the Covenant has proved to be the chief obstacle to the consummation of the Security Pact, which only becomes operative if and when Germany joins the League. The clause of the article which Germany especially objects to is as follows: "The Members of the League . . . agree that they will take the necessary steps to afford passage through their territory to the forces of any of the Members of the League which are cooperating to protect the covenants of the League." It should be noted that Germany is in an entirely different position from the other powers in regard to her obligations under this article. In case of trouble between Russia and any of the Eastern European nations the League might declare Russia the aggressor. In that case large movements of troops could commence from France across Germany. Before their arrival at the scene of hostilities Russia might easily overrun the smaller nation and the clash between the western and Russian forces would take place on German soil. Germany knows too well what happened to Belgium to put herself willingly in Belgium's place. Were she allowed a semblance of her old time army she might face the situation with assurance. But, disarmed and with her army reduced to the dimensions of a police force, it is little wonder that Germany hesitates. It has been proposed to add to article Sixteen that it would not be operative without the sanction of the parliament of the country trespassed upon. The same end, however, would be gained by eliminating the objectionable clause and trusting to the spirit rather than to the letter. Nothing is gained for security by arrangements that increase apprehension. Better lose the clause than not secure the hearty and satisfied cooperation of Germany. The amendment could only be made by the League Assembly which will not meet till next September. But Germany could not officially take her place till that date in any event. The people of those nations who see in the League more a moral than a physical force will, therefore, hope for some such solution.

The Pact And The Empire

IT is an event in constitutional history when a fact gradually, if grudgingly admitted, becomes a registered dogma. Mr. Chamberlain, when he declared at Locarno that the overseas dominions would not be asked to sign the security pact and could not be bound by its terms, announced to all the world that the Britannic Commonwealth depends for its solidarity on bonds which are purely spiritual. It may be presumed that Ireland is here included in the dubious phrase "overseas" though in some generalizations it might not be. Is the status here accorded to us a frank reversion to the irresponsible days of our national nonage? Or, having asserted our adult responsibility, is it a dropping of the painter? In one sense at least we are back where we were. Laurier's famous and undeniable dictum is still true: When Britain is at war Canada is at war. But there would seem to be a difference between being at war and being in the war. If Turkey was at war with Britain a Turkish submarine would not hesitate to sink any British ship, whether it hailed from Britain or a dominion. Canada would have to accept such liabilities, though it would be for herself to determine to what extent she would participate. This indeed has been implicitly conceded ever since she was accorded self-government, including jurisdiction over her own taxation for military purposes. In war time the dominions, appalled at their huge war losses, insisted on a voice in forming the policies of the empire. They insisted on full national status in the League of Nations. They went on to find that the practical difficulties in the way of sharing the imperial foreign policy were prohibitive. The mother country might summon her children to counsel, but they were too remote and too much occupied with their own affairs to heed the summons; and they had no accredited method for competent representation there. In the Chanak incident Britain attempted emergency communication by telegraph, only to be snubbed and scoffed at: As though ministers could commit their countries apart from their Parliaments. Various international conferences were held, at all of which the dominions were given separate representation; but this method was found as embarrassing

as futile. When it was stopped, the dominions stopped ratifying the agreements thus reverting to the pre-war practice. Mr. Chamberlain invited the dominions to a new constitutional conference which would attempt to break the deadlock. The invitation came at a most inopportune time. In fact, there hardly ever seems to be a convenient season. The foreign minister, faced with the refusal of the dominions to ratify pacts about which they were consulted, and unable to arrange for ready consultation, had to tell the dominions that they would not be expected to ratify treaties or at all events the one in hand, or be bound by it. His announcement is not that of a decision made by his government but a necessary deduction from very stubborn facts. All the same, the larger question still exists. Sooner or later the nations of the Commonwealth will need to find a way to apply parliamentary principles to their common problems.

New Zealand Also

COINCIDENTLY with Canada and Australia the New Zealand government has dissolved its parliament. The brief cable despatches say that there is no great issue in question and that the election is simply an appeal to the people to give support to the Coates ministry which succeeded that of the late Mr. Massay. It is significant, however, that on the eve of dissolution the government made arrangements for the contribution of another cruiser to the British fleet—a somewhat adventurous appeal one would think to a population about one-seventh part of that of Canada. Also in Australia, Mr. Bruce promises that if elected, he will strengthen the citizen army till it reaches war-time proportions. Canada's tendency is in striking contrast to where it is almost impossible to get any government to keep the militia up to pre-war strength, while our "navy" is rusting in harbor. Why is there this difference? Is it because Canada sees no danger clouds on her horizon notwithstanding the Asiatic exclusion policy which she shares with all the Anglo-Saxon nations on the Pacific? Has she a more sublime faith in pacifism, or does she rest confidingly upon the British Navy and a neighbor with a Monroe Doctrine?

Breakers on All Sides

IS there also to be a general election in Britain? Certainly there will be, if the lords of the popular press are the rulers of the country. They have been keeping up an incessant bombardment against the Prime Minister, the potency of which is undeniable, and have created an atmosphere of unrest. Only shout a thing in the people's faces loud enough and often enough, and they will think that way. The new electors in Montreal think Mr. Mackenzie King is a pig because the Star shamelessly so draws him. There will not be an election if the quiet, busy people have their way, for what they want most of all is undisturbed conditions in which to rehabilitate their business. These look forward with apprehension to the time when the truce so dearly purchased by Mr. Baldwin between the miners and the mine-owners shall come to an end, but they see no better prospect of a satisfactory solution at the hands of any other combination, and it is a question whether any other party is anxious to take that job out of present hands. There is, no doubt, friction within the party. There generally is when the majority in the house is large. There are always those who think the government can do as it likes and should do their way. The Diehards are full of wrath because the Communists are not being trodden down and the seditious orators suppressed. These made themselves heard in the party convention, but the steadfast chief got the warm support of the conference. His demand is for patience, patience and more patience. His predecessor, Mr. Bonar Law, took the chair under the banner of "tranquillity" a condition for which the country never had more need but never was worse prepared to adopt. It may be that the restlessness which then kept all countries in commotion has by now somewhat exhausted itself. The immediate problems and divergencies which embarrass the Cabinet are acute. Not only in the belligerent press but within the Cabinet itself there is said to be sharp opposition to Colonel Amery's promise to accept the mandate for Iraq when the original term expires in 1928. There is the rapidly growing Communist movement, with the equally embarrassing Fascist counter organization. The generation of London school children, many of whom grew up under seditious teaching, is now fledged and difficult to deal with. There is the coal mining dispute, with its date of conflict set. There is the deadly unemployment dole, and, most serious of all, commercial stagnation except in isolated industries. It is admittedly a trying period for any government. Patience is the chief of virtues for the skipper of a ship caught in the doldrums. But lest his crew grow restive and his passengers resentful at the inaction, he has to bethink him of ways to keep the crew occupied and the passengers interested. That, however, is a role that would suit Mr. Lloyd George better than the business man at present on the bridge.

Mussolini And Mr. Irvine

IN the United States an amendment to the constitution is born laboriously. In Canada one tiny clause in the constitution may delay a great reform indefinitely But in Italy, Mussolini, dictator, proud and unashamed, decrees a revolutionary change in the constitution by a mere stroke of the pen. After an all-night sitting, not parliament, but the Grand Fascist Council, forsooth, has decided on a reorganization of Italian government and industry. Towns of five thousand and less are to be ruled by a "podesta" appointed by the government. In labor disputes the employers' organizations and Fascist labor unions will be the sole spokesmen for the disputants. Labor magistrates are to be appointed whose decisions are binding in all disputes. The Italian Senate becomes not an Upper House but an occupational chamber, and chiefly advisory. Professional, business and labor organizations are allotted seats in proportion to their strength and supposed importance. The same organizations also appoint members to the local councils, which are to advise the "podesta." Strangely enough these reforms, in so far as they relate to representation by occupation, are identical with the demands of the socialists in Britain. Mr. Irvine, of Calgary, would change our own Senate to a gathering representative of occupational groups including the largest—that of housekeeping. When we see despotism and socialism going hand in hand, it seems to be another instance of extremes meeting.

"The Land Shadowing With Wings"

MR. HENRY FORD, who is now devoting himself to air flivvers after the manner of those with which he has infested all roadways the world over, immensely increasing the nerve-rack of all land travel and making the largest contribution to the lumbering of all city streets with temptations to thievery and other crime, is eloquent as to what he is now doing further for the poor man's emancipation. "Already," he says, "you cannot fool the American as to the condition of his own country; presently you will not be able to fool him about the condition of any other." Presumably the American is going to know all about every country because he has been there. That would certainly do him good. He was too much taken up with his own. Mr. Ford's boast for his own country would seem to be well-founded. Already there is one car in actual use for every six people; in California, one for every three people. In Canada, largely thanks to Mr. Ford, but at much higher prices, thanks to our tariff, it is one for every fourteen people. With so much luxury we need not swoon under the weight of our country's burdens. Now Mr. Ford with his prophetic gift proposes to raise every fellow citizen to the charmed condition of the fairy tale hero who had only to put on his wishing cap and wish himself anywhere. But Mr. Ford says nothing of landing places, the lack of which Mr. MacMillan tells us makes airplanes useless for the Arctic. It sharply limits their usefulness elsewhere. He also says nothing about hangars. Does he purpose to have every man's air-gig left dangling from some chimney or elevator tower while he is at his office, or while she is shopping? Is he going to endow every building with some acres of unimpeded roof for "hopping off" purposes? What a completely new world the magician proposes for us, or rather foresees! We are very far from having got adapted to the motor car when already a new transformation is called for. We shall have to discard our old cities and construct entirely new ones. It seems as though the mechanical difficulties were insuperable; but who could imagine the figures quoted above twenty years ago?

What is a Luxury?

IS the automobile a luxury? It was so esteemed when laws were made taxing it as such, and with the excellent reason that the people of that generation had grown up without it and had not known the need of it. It was looked upon as a costly indulgence which was, in itself, a proof of superfluous means; and superfluous means are without question the first thing to be taxed. Another obvious reason for taxing the auto was the fact that it immediately began to demand better roads, and if the better roads were made for its sake, it ought surely to pay for them. The farmer at first—perhaps he forgets it now—cried out against making roads to bring peril to his doors and make it impossible for his wife and children to harness Dobbin and use the roads any more—indeed, bringing worry to his own wayfaring. Soon it was found that the auto greatly increased what the French call circulation—increased life and left money and business in its trail, and, when governments aided road-making, each countryside became an applicant for better roads for the very reason that it brought the destroying engines along. What is the experiment and adventure and toy of one generation becomes a necessity of life to another. It may indeed be a question whether what are looked upon as hard times in all countries are not in a measure due to the new artificial needs of which earlier generations were unconscious. Time was when it was hard for a chauffeur who had done damage to get fair consideration from a jury. Now it might seem as though all coroners' juries were made up of amateur chauffeurs. Certainly we can ill speak of ourselves or our country as in poverty at a time when we already have in actual use a car for every fourteen of our people. Does that mean one for every four families? And that supply is increasing at an accelerating rate—indeed, creating a new reason for taxing it in the way in which it is congesting and incommoding our city streets and making our people fat through the disuse of their legs. There is no more natural place for the auto to assert itself as a necessity than on our prairies where, for most of the time the roads are naturally good, and where the distances are magnificent. Advantage is being taken by the auto dealers of that region to assail the party leaders with demands for restitution from the public purse of the luxury tax paid by them in as far as it was paid on goods still in stock at the time the tax was remitted when they could no longer collect it from their customers.

Viking Remains

IT would be a pity if the peril and expense of Arctic exploration did not yield the world something more substantial than the unquestionable joy of adventure. Geographical certitudes are not easily obtained where land and sea surfaces are always alike covered by hummocky ice. The much broadcast MacMillan explorations seem to have at last yielded something historical, though not on new territory. The village of Nain on the Labrador coast is probably more than a hundred and fifty years old, having been for all that time the headquarters on that desolate coast of those wonderful people the Moravian Brethren, who, long ago, before any other Protestant missions were thought of, set out from a very small village in Germany to convert the world; and to that end went everywhere, even where no one else would have thought of going. Among their converts to a higher life were John and Charles Wesley, whose abundant fruitfulness is the most outstanding monument to their quiet but immeasurable zeal. The Bible names of the Eskimo villages along the Labrador Coast, Ramah, Hebron, Nain, Zoar, are mementoes of their faithful duty to the simple ones to whom they have so long ministered. They were themselves but peasants and craftsmen, and may easily have been doing their humble service for centuries without troubling about neighboring ruins of an earlier settlement, such as Commander MacMillan claims to have found there, long ante-dating Columbus, and even according to the story, five hundred years before Leif Ericsson, a native of Greenland, hitherto credited with being the real discoverer of the continent of America. In most of their temporary or permanent settlements in America the Vikings no doubt used wood for building. If there was anything more permanent at Nain it would be because there were plenty of stones there and no wood. For the explorer's sake it is to be hoped that it will not turn out to be some modern construction like the Roman remains discovered by Scott's "Antiquary," or the Bill Stubbs stone in Pickwick.

Protection of Knowledge

SHOULD the idea get abroad, as it is doing, that the loss to McGill University of Sir Henry Gray, a surgeon of fame, is due to little Canadianism, it would give the University a black eye in regions where it has had on the whole a good name, and make it hard in the near future to import genius from abroad. In so far as the distressful conditions which have surrounded Sir Henry ever since his arrival are traceable to the claim that Canadian positions are for Canadians, they are to be censured, as we could do our country no worse turn than to apply the protection doctrine to the importation of knowledge and talent. There was a development of that sort in an eccles'astical conference some time ago in the passing of a resolution declaring against the receiving of ministers from any country that did not reciprocate in that matter. Had the reason for the umbrage been that the ministers of another country brought with them a different atmosphere as to wine and tobacco, that might have been alleged as a ground for selection. But as it stood it meant that Canadian pulpit positions are the perquisite of Canadians, irrespective of the spiritual interests, whether of Canada or the Kingdom of Heaven. It is therefore right to explain that the McGill episode comes under a different category. Sir Vincent Meredith, president of the Royal Victoria Hospital, secured in Britain a great man for the management of the Hospital without sufficient reference to the necessary interlocking of that great institution with McGill. Meanwhile the Governors of McGill had appointed a Montreal physician who was in the line of precedence as chief of the surgical department of the university. This resulted in making the McGill chief subject to Sir Henry at the hospital and Sir Henry as a voluntary teacher at McGill the junior of his hospital subordinate, creating an impossible situation and a feud throughout the whole faculty and the whole profession, which, instead of quieting down, has gone on increasing until something had to be done to remove the cause of it. No other solution seems to have offered than the retirement of Sir Henry Gray from both institutions.

The Two Voices

WHEN the United Church opened its eyes upon the world and tried to realize its being and its task, it became conscious, in some degree at least, of the tremendous character of its liabilities. It heard two voices calling to it, as it were from opposite sides. There were those who adjured it in God's name to become conscious of the claims upon it. They would have it devote itself first of all, and with all the intensity of which it was capable, to a survey of the whole field at home and abroad, and to a full realization of it. There were others who would hear only of consecration as supplying that spiritual momentum without which the church would be a dead form incapable of so much as taking an interest in its duty, to say nothing of fulfilling it. When the age-long controversy between faith and works grew warm in the eighteenth century between disputing sects, a story was told of a good man who raised the question with his boatman. The boatman rested one oar and continued to ply the other with the result that the movement of the boat was silly and unprogressive. When the astonished passenger bade him get to work with the other oar, he did so, but with that only, with like erratic and alarming results. He said he called the one faith and the other works. The illustration was superficial, for the thing to point out is that neither is consecration possible without vision and purpose, neither is purpose potential without consecration. If one would call the church to consecration the way to do it is to visualize for it the world's urgent need for its services and the glory of its opportunity. If one would see the world saved by the agency specially installed on earth to that end he must invoke through its largely inert machinery the electric thrill of the divine Spirit. A mature divine once said that the longer he lived the more importance he attached to the outward things of the Kingdom. There was meaning in that, for as long as we are in the body we are under bondage to the things

which are seen. But we must remember always that the things which are seen. — buildings, music, sacraments, and symbols — are temporal. It is the things that are unseen that are eternal. There is not only futility, but peril in the attempt to row with one oar —whichever. It is thus that these two movements have started simultaneously in the churches throughout all the country. We have seen a worshipper in a Roman Catholic church so wrapped in devotion that the verger had to rattle the collecting box many times in his ear. The people are all pretty sure to hear the rattle of that collecting box whatever the state of their devotions, while on the other hand the Spirit speaks with a "still small voice" which the rattle can easily quench. But if their hearts and purses are to open and their whole souled activities are to be enlisted it must be by the whisper of that warm Breath.

Protection or Stimulation?

Why Some Shoe Factories are Shut Down

A tariff for revenue is the opposite of a tariff for the protection of the manufacturers. The former must be low enough to let foreign goods come in, paying toll to the national exchequer at the border. The latter must be high enough to keep foreign goods out, so that the Canadian manufacturer can charge what he thinks he should get for his wares. One is for the general welfare, the other for the advantage of the manufacturer. There are half-breed tariffs which yield some revenue and some protection. Our quarrel is with what the people are forced to pay that does not go into the treasury. All tariffs increase the cost of living. But they do that surreptitiously. The wage-earner likes the look of his pay check, but he wonders at the small amount it will buy at the store and accuses the store-keeper of being a "hold-up." Usually the store-keeper is as innocent as the horse that delivers the goods, but he must bear the blame because it is written: "Woe unto him through whom the offence cometh." Yet so far as he can he passes the blame on to the wholesaler who with like innocence passes it on to the manufacturer's agent, who does not have to worry about such things. And there it ends. But it should not end there. There is an opportunity on Thursday the 29th to talk straight to the manufacturer.

Vicious Circles

Every increase in the cost of living increases the cost of living. That is not a stupid statement. The high cost of living is progressive. As living costs rise wages must follow, adding to the cost of production, and therefore to the price of a commodity, still further adding to the cost of living. On, and on, and on—a vicious circle! But that is not all. As the cost of production increases within the country the "menace" of foreign competition increases providing "warrant" for further protection. But we have seen that all protective tariffs increase the cost of living, and the higher the protection the higher the cost of living. And that is not all either, because increasing the cost of production hinders export, and that in two ways. First by making our goods and products more costly than other peoples. If we do sell abroad, we, ourselves, lose that difference. Secondly, because people abroad can only buy with what they produce; and from those who shut out their goods they will only take goods at a considerable exchange loss. A sad result is that as the cost of living increases more and more do those lightly attached to Canada leave it for less costly countries, and less and less do outsiders want to come in. Thus the per capita cost of running the country rests on fewer people than a less burdened country would attract. Those who flee a country too burdened with high cost of living and taxation never carry any share of the national burdens away with them. A high protective tariff on a few things would benefit a small group of manufacturers enormously at the expense, widely and thinly spread, of the masses. But no sooner does protection become general and effective than it proves its own folly in a ruined country. In general terms protection is more advantageous to industries employing few hands. The reason that some of our boot and shoe industries are in trouble is not on account of a slight decrease in the percentage of protection. Fortunes were made in the business before the "National Policy" was introduced. It is chiefly because they have to pay such high wages in a country in which living costs are so high. The wage factor is their big factor. Our news-print paper mills, on the other hand, have no need of protection, and that for the double reason that they are developing one of our natural resources and the other that they are employing so few hands per dollar of product value. Many industries with large wage rolls would prosper if living, and therefor, labor, did not cost so high. That would be generally true of all our national industries. It is really only the unnatural industries which need protection if they are to continue. Their continuation had better be conditioned on public service, not on the sacrifice of the public. They need conversion to other uses. Or that other industries should absorb their employees.

A Protectionist Parable

Behold the homesteader as he cruises for the first time, his quarter section of land. Some of it is forest, some of it is rocky or hilly, some of it is flat and easily worked. All of it is good in its way. Now, just listen as he discusses his program with his wife at the end of the day:

"Wife, I've been over the place. It is very promising. Some of it will be hard to work, some of it easy. Guess we had better tackle the rocky bit first. But certainly the Government should help us there; I'll write to Parliament and tell them all how advantageous it would be to Canada that I cultivate my stony acres. I'll use part of the bonus they will give me in paying wages to some one to help me."

Our farmer's proposition is just a little more sane than the National Policy but there is not a single manufacturer who would not scout the very idea. They would say and truly that he could get a good living at once off the easily workable portion and that neglecting it he had no claim whatever on public support. And yet they turn around and make that same farmer, who himself has to sell in the world markets, buy from them at prices forced up behind tariff walls.

An Economist's Opportunity

Canada has been blundering along on shortsighted fallacies too long. She is suffering from restricted development. In spite of a large measure of protection many of her manufacturers are in trouble. Not able to see beyond their own Satanic mills, as Blake calls them—Satanic in view of the sordid homes and surroundings of their people—they think the cure is in more protection. Better far that humanity be dotted up and down the country than in overcrowded city tenements and, for variety, the "movies." Better far that people be employed in work that uses all their faculties than turned into machines. Better for Canada that she be a nation of farmers serving the world than a nation of mechanics serving their masters, mere parts of their machines. But in spite of natural resources and advantages, the farmers of Canada are so heavily handicapped by the high cost of living that they cannot ordinarily make ends meet in such fashion as to make farm life attractive to their children, or to the hired man, and the occasional bumper crop only saves them from the sheriff. They blame the tariff. Assuming, for argument's sake, that the tariff does hurt one and help the other, the question then is, which class has most right to develop in this country? Obviously, to our thinking, those who are developing the natural resources without aid have the best right—especially as they are the most numerous.

But we do not want to see scrapped the industries which have cost this country so dear, and we are inclined to think their trouble has been wrongly diagnosed. Indeed we are fairly well convinced that in some cases lower cost of living and consequently labor available at lower cost would more than balance the removal of protection. Instead of forever being on the defensive against foreign competition they would assume the offensive in the home market and abroad. The investigation and study would be beyond any individual manufacturer but it would bring great glory to some expert student of economics to take up, as his specialty, the question as to which industries are natural to Canada and which are necessarily exotic. Also as to which of those that are reasonably natural to Canada would, in view of our limited home market but with the whole world to sell in, prosper more by reduction of cost of production than by increase of protection. With Canada's vast per capita wealth and natural advantages we should surely be able to compete with the whole world as regards certain products, exchanging these for such as other countries have the advantage over us in producing. Thus would we sell and buy in the open market of mutual service to economic and social advantage.

UNITED CHURCH CONFERENCE IN MONTREAL

The first annual conference of clergy of the United Church from all over the Province of Quebec and from Eastern Ontario was opened in Erskine Church, Montreal, on Tuesday morning. The conference of the Montreal-Ottawa district is one of the largest in the Dominion, and represents five presbyteries: Sherbrooke, Montreal, Ottawa, Dundas and Glengarry.

Organization is the main purpose of the impending sessions-organization for work and organization for financial purposes. Rev. Dr. Ritchie, Rev. Dr. James Smyth and Rev. Dr. S. T. Martin, have been in charge of arrangements under the General Council.

TELEGRAM

TO OUR READER CONTRIBUTORS

PAYING DURING SEPTEMBER COST OF

31,274 NEW TESTAMENTS

HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS ON THE AMOUNT SUBSCRIBED THROUGH THE WITNESS ALREADY. PLEASE EXPRESS TO YOUR READERS DEEP APPRECIATION OF THEIR SPLENDID COOPERATION IN THE EFFORT TO GIVE GOD'S WORD TO CHINA IN THE HOUR OF CRISIS AND OPPORTUNITY.

GEO B. DAVIS.

Mr. Davis, formerly of the Pocket Testament League, is the man who conceived the idea, while on a missionary trip through China during the summer, of distributing a million copies of the New Testament in Chinese, through the missionaries and Bible Societies in China, before the end of the present year. His first objective was a hundred thousand copies by October first. His vision captivated us and no less our readers for they have already sent to Shanghai, through us, the sum of $3,127.40—thus paying for thirty-one thousand, two hundred and seventy-four Testaments by the end of September. Our hope is that we shall be able to forward another bank draft as large as the first at the end of October. Witness readers have a great reputation for spontaneous action in all welfare movements and we had no hesitation in assuring Mr. Davis that they would back him in his great adventure for China.

We want to close this fund

OCTOBER 31st.

So those desiring to share in it have no time to lose

When some years ago we told our readers of a great famine in Honan, Northern China, they rushed some thirty thousands dollars to us to forward through the then Presbyterian Board for the relief of the starving Christian Chinese. To-day the Chinese are as hungry spiritually as they were hungry physically at the time of that great famine. And it is written: "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

China's great need is the Gospel. And a dollar bill pays for ten copies under the contract entered into by Mr. Davis with one of the great Chinese printeries in Shanghai. As papers usually charge for conducting such funds, let us say again, for the sake of our newer readers that we never make any charge, but send on every penny we receive to the cause to which it is devoted.

All contributions to the fund should be clearly designated "for the Testament Fund". But nothing hinting at an enclosure should ever be written on the outside of an envelope. The envelope should simply be addressed "John Dougall & Son, Publishers, Witness Building, Montreal." We greatly prefer that all such contributions, especially, be by Money Order; but the same Order may cover the subscription to the paper as well as the contribution to one or more of the Funds, so long as clear instructions accompany it.

I CARE

Bombarding China with NEW TESTAMENTS

Amounts previously acknowledged and paid to Sec.-treasurer of the British and Foreign Bible Society Shanghai)	$3127.40
Further Contributions	211.96
S. Fitzgerald, Sask.	1.00
Mrs. J. W. Phillips, Ont.	2.00
United S.S., Brucefield, Ont.	15.54
Mrs. W. M. Galt, Ont.	10.00
H. Kog, Duntroon, Ont.	7.50
Rev. J. W. Totten, Ont.	5.00
Mrs. Napier, Ont.	1.00
A Friend, Ont.	1.00
Mrs. W. Poole, Ont.	.50
W. M. S., Tottenham, Ont	5.25
Mrs. Burlingham, Ont.	2.00
S. M. Sanderson, Ont.	1.00
Jas. Turner, Ont.	2.00
A. Chisholm, N. S.	1.00
A. E. Vickers, Sask.	5.00
J. Stanley Ross, B. C.	1.00
J. M. Oakley, Nfld.	1.00
Misses Anderson, Ont.	10.00
Mrs. M. A. Bell, Ont.	5.00
M. J. Carter	1.00
A. Friend, N. S.	1.00
Miss J. Warren, Ont.	10.00
Mrs. W. Dodding, B. C.	4.00
Mrs. W. Godfrey, Ont.	1.00
In The Master's Name, Sask.	25.00
M. McInnis, N. S.	2.00
536-26 Ave. E., Vancouver, B. C.	.75
J. W., Almonte, Ont.	1.00
Mrs. R. H. Adams, Ont.	1.00
A. Mackintosh, Ont.	1.00
Mrs. M. Brown, Wash.	.65
Mrs. John Harper, Ont.	1.00
W. J. Phipps, Ont.	25.00
E. A. Fraser, N. S.	8.00
Miss Mary Long, Ont.	2.35
Mrs. A. G. Hallman, Ont.	1.00
Mrs. E. W. Chute, N. S.	1.00
Mrs. S. E. Brailullet, Que.	1.00
Mrs. W. H. Miller, B. C.	2.50
M. R. N., Sask	2.00
M. I. J., Ont.	10.00
A Friend, Ont.	1.00
Mrs. R. Rhude, Rd.	.40
Mrs. J. S. Butler, Nfld.	1.00
W. M. Gill, Ont.	10.00
E. Hawksworth, Ont.	10.00
Two Sisters, Ont.	2.00
Mrs. D. Stewart, Ont.	5.00
Mrs. John Richardson, Ont.	1.00
Mrs. J. Hammell, P. E. I.	5.00
Westwood Pres. S.S., Ont.	6.00
M. E. Vail, N. B.	2.00
A Friend, Ont.	10.00
Miss E. Jones, Man.	5.50
J. A. Lousley, Man.	5.00
	$3582.30
Less exchange on cheques	15
	$3,582.15

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.

Amounts previously acknowledged and paid over to John Dougall & Son	376.50
Further Contributions	290.06
H. Kog, Duntroon, Ont.	2.50
A. E. Vickers, Sask.	1.00
J. H. Morrison, Ont.	1.50
	$671.56

FRIENDLY HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR BABIES

Amounts acknowledged and paid over to Official Treasurer	$999.24
Further Contributions	24.30
H. Kog Duntroon, Ont.	2.50
A Friend, Que.	2.00
	$1,028.04

GRENFELL LABRADOR MISSION NORTHERN MESSENGER LAUNCH FUND

Amounts acknowledged and paid over to Official Treasurer	$1,078.29
Paid to Hospital Cots	120.00
Further Contributions	50.00
H. Kog, Duntroon, Ont.	2.50
A. E. Vickers, Sask.	1.00
Union S.S., Wilmot Valley, P.E.I.	6.00
	$1,257.79

LISTED IN ERROR, SEPT. 22nd, 1925

Listed as Mrs. J. W. Bowes, Ont.	8.00
Should have been:—	
Mrs. M. T. Bowes	5.00
Mr. J. W. Bowes	1.00
Mr. Thorpe Bowes	1.00
Miss Cecelia T. Bowes	1.00
	$8.00



LEADERS OF THE UNION CHURCH DRIVE FOR FOUR MILLION DOLLAR FUND

The Committee of direction of the Maintenance and Extension Fund of the United Church of Canada.
FRONT ROW—Revs. H. Arnup, D.D., Mr. James Fisher, W. H. Warriner, D.D., H. W. Barker, E. R. Wood, H. W. Ackerman, J. H. Gundy, Chas. Austin, Rev. Robt. Laird, D.D., Dev. D. G. Ridout, Rev. W. T. Gunn, D.D., J. W. Graham, D.D., T. Albert Moore, D.D., John Coburn, J. H. Edmison, D.D.
SECOND ROW—Revs. F. L. Brown, B.A., R. B. Cochrane, D.D., J. C. Robertson, D.D., Messrs. W. E. Millson, Norman Slater, Hamilton; Rev. J. M. Duncan, D.D., Mr. W. J. Aitchison, Hamilton.
THIRD ROW—Mr. W. E. Booth, Revs. James Binnie, Parry Sound; A. L. Smith, M.A., J. R. Patterson, Orillia; J. W. Woodside, D.D., Ottawa; D. M. Solandt, D.D. Mr. J. J. Gibson, Rev. G. Collin Young, D.D.

"We Would See Jesus"

The Christian Student Conference

(By A Student in The New Outlook)

For many centuries the student has constituted a definite community for himself. The University was a selfgoverning community before most of the towns were given their charters. The student provides us with a cross-section of the growing life of the spirit at any one stage of historical development. It is the growing tissue which is here revealed at the point where growth is most intense both in its positive acquisitions and in its rejection of outworn material or obsolete structures. Consequently the university of today is the forecast of the nation of the morrow, and vital movements among the student body challenge the far-seeing men of the Church. But students constitute a very small proportion numerically of the Christian Church, and very rarely is there found a congregation so organized as to provide for the special needs of the student mind with its peculiar ferment of revolt and aspiration.

Training for the ministry rarely makes for those qualities which are of special value in relation to this small but potent group. The leader of worship for the unreflective mass of the Christian people, the preacher who catches their ear by virtue of his close identification with their own general point of view, the social organizer of campaigns and mass movements—these are the types most popular. None of these has much chance of seriously influencing the student group after the first or second year in any college, where brave souls are trained to face reality in its naked form. Thus it is not surprising that the Student Conferences in Canada are very shy about asking ministers of popular churches to aid in the intense life of the Conference. Time after time it has been tried, but the invitation is rarely repeated. The whole homiletic habit of mind is about as far as possible from the approach open to the student. This does not imply any criticism of the pastor as such, but only suggests that the training for the pastoral office in general does not normally produce the type of man ready to sit down with students and walk their ways, interpreting their visions as revealing God.

The Central Conference of the Student Christian Movement of Canada gathered immediately prior to the opening of the colleges. Two hundred delegates elected by their colleges were present. Eighty per cent. had never been at a Conference before, and organizers found in this a matter for misgiving at the start. It turned out to be a great and shining hope—the younger students who cannot remember the war or the post-war idealism, who have spent their early teens in the dark materialistic reaction of the twenties, are turning to find God and to know Christ. But they insist on absolute reality and will regard church or sacrament according as these make for the knowledge of God. Any attempt to rally the student to either for its own sake will inevitably fail. For the time the student lives in a secluded community, and in this world of his own the great discovery must be made or missed. How did the Conference function in aiding this discovery? All who were there throughout agree that it was the most vital Conference yet held; and though few thrills were experienced real visions of Jesus were attained and profound creative impulses were set at work.

Two thrills indeed came to us. At the very outset we were confronted by Bill Simpson, a young graduate who has chosen the way of Francis of Assissi, or perhaps even more so the way of Tolstoi. Barefoot, penniless, homeless, renouncing the joys of wife and home—already attained in his own life—he goes forth ready for work for any one at any task and refusing pay, taking out of the world only food, shelter and clothing. As a deadly challenge to the prevailing worship of economic order and of commercial values, Bill Simpson awed every one into momentary wonder and almost worship. Here was the pure flame of love burning and shining till it almost dazzled. One felt the old word come back—no one can see God and live. But later on a woman of extraordinary charm, saintliness and scholarship—Miss Dorothy Kilpatrick, daughter of the distinguished professor of Knox, gave us what some felt to be the Christian equivalent of Bill Simpson. As she carried us into those homes of India, and confronted us with the opposing types of British officer we again saw the flaming heart of God, and felt the fire consuming the petty, but dominating possessive impulses of our life. Some of us recalled the similar experience which radiated from this holy woman five years ago at a similar Conference, and now we know it was no mere trick of memory. Thank God for such a woman among the assets of our Church, for a family where father, son and daughter all shine by their own light.

The smashing impact of Bill Simpson on the materialism of our world was succeeded by the constructive suggestiveness of Dr. Rufus Jones, the world-known professor of philosophy at Haverford. While we were yet under the spell of "Bill," Dr. Jones reminded us of one who also was challenged by a new situation and a new program, but only answered: "Not so, Lord, for I have never . . . " Does God demand the elimination of instinctive action? Does God challenge the unregulated play of instinct? How subtly Dr. Jones brought home to us the eastern saying (or war it his own?) "God empties the nest by hatching out the eggs." This hatching out was set over against the mere scrambling of the eggs with its consequent absence of young life. And so we were led on to the discovery of the spiritual world as all about us and within the energies of common life, but now and again breaking through in startling experience or mighty historical events. And this energy, ever revealing itself in men and movements, was discovered to be the power of love seen supremely in the grace of Jesus. Facing that revelation, the common pettiness and formula worship faded from mind. But sternly came the warning that the quest of discovery will be a matter of "Inward Ho!" Sternly came the reminder that the sensitiveness to this unseen energy comes by persistent cultivation. We turned from the lake into the tiny canal and found gates closing behind us, while right in front of us other massive gates were shut. Into this lock—cut off from the currents of the lake—water was poured till we in our isolation were raised to higher levels, and only then did gates open to allow the continuation of the journey on the new level. And what is the way of the lock? Professor Jones called us in the early daylight meditation to the old attitude of wonder. Instead of treating life as a set of mysteries to be understood, let one at times forget his analysis and give himself up to pure wonder, and like the Greeks of old he may find that wonder is the mother of philosophy.

How we missed Dr. Jones when he had to leave. But three periods in the second week introduced the students to Dr. Trevor Davies of our own Church. No one needs to be told of the light and delicate touch with which he portrayed the world in which he lives. Nor could any one miss finding some continuity in the first address with those just referred to. Dr. Davies also led us into concrete experiences for the revelation of God. Something of it still lingered through another period in which Christian standards of life were applied to men and movements. A third period was given to what the speaker called "the doctrine of prayer." The title was unfortunate, for it invited the whole restless quest for a philosophy of prayer ere one turns to pray. But here, too, some found light and help. Never, however, was the contrast more clearly revealed than between the two methods of these Christian gentlemen. One living amidst students with their passionate quests for life and faith and love; the other living in the easy immunity of the pulpit, to which no critical voice replies. No pastor of a great church has any fair show in such a situation, unless he has been compelled to resort to laboratory methods and relies on historical processes. The delicate beauty of Dr. Davies' sermons conveyed a charm which was not to be found in the rigorous concreteness and blunt directness of Dr. Jones.

Yet, after all, addresses form a very minor part of a conference. The major activity is in the study group. For nearly three hours daily the conference assembled in smaller groups in the quest for Jesus. Of the twelve groups most were led by men and women trained from the first within the movement. Three men were borrowed from the organized Church—the Rev. F. J. Moore, of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, brought Anglican scholarship into the common fellowship, and Principal Smyth, of Montreal, threw in something of the crusading spirit in his study of Modernism as making for the realization of Jesus. Dr. Ernest Thomas, of the Department of Evangelism and Social Service, was aided by a score or more of the more matured minds in facing the problems which underlie the ordinary study of Gospels. These groups were enriched by the fellowship with distinguished missionaries home on furlough, among whom two may specially be mentioned: Dr. James L. Stewart, of Cheng Tu, and Rev. A. J. Boyd, of Honan. These and other representatives of the Church in other lands—is not the time come to stop thinking of "foreign missions," instead of regarding the work in other lands as the normal activity of the Church?—mixed for the whole period in the intimate fellowship with groups of men and women. Such fellowship comes either unsought by the leader or not at all—it is vital and spontaneous and thus powerful. It is never imposed on the student from above.

The noon hour of each day called us to concrete facts and above all to the message to us from the Student Christian Movement of China. We were asked by our fellow student Christians to avert the disaster rapidly impending. Hitherto China has waited in the hope that the growth of Christian life in western colleges would end the intolerable and insulting treaties imposed on China by western Christendom by force of arms. China is now growing restless and distrustful. Unless very speedily Christian methods dispose of the western attitude, Chinese students in turn will learn from the west that the only way open is that of war. Then China will spring to arms led by the product of western universities and western Christendon, and we who sat together in the Conference would be out to kill each other. Hour by hour the students faced the situation. They cannot be stampeded. They knew that they did not know the facts sufficiently to pronounce on some aspects of the case; but they affirmed their sympathy with China's aspiration for complete national autonomy at the earliest practicable moment—a phrase redolent of recent Church adjustments—and pledged themselves to promote study and educational effort toward the solution of the problem. Should this displace the study of Jesus? Had they time both for this and for the study of Christian duty to China? Each college group tackles this for itself.

Towards the close there arose quite inevitably the question of the relation of this movement to the Church. As a national organization movement it has no definite relation nor as local units can any definite relation be established. But as a living movement in the lives of students the relation is intimate. The leaders are devoted churchmen and women. One just looks at Miss Gertrude Rutherford, loved by so many women as Dean of Annesley Hall, or Miss Helen Nichol, lately of McGill, now of Manitoba, whose mother adorns the records of our Women's Missionary Society, or Miss Margaret Gordon, a name honored by Winnipeg Presbyterians, to see what is happening. The General Secretary, Mr. Ernest Clarke, was a gift from the Church through the old-time Y.M.C.A. student movement. When the question of the Church is raised the critical attitude, which is the glory of the student mind at once is seen to the utter confusion of the uninitiated. Let a word however be said openly of serious disparagement of the great main stream of Christian life and the real spirit will assert itself as it did when on the last day Mr. Moore made a reference to the indispensable ministry of the Church, and a great outburst of applause showed what the students really felt, or when Miss Rutherford bade the students look around them and see how dependent they were on the contributions of the Church every one indicated frank recognition. But it still remains true that the student community during college days has peculiar need of an urgent kind, calling for a special technique and men and women of special training and disposition.

Now let the Church face this fact. Every year there are in our colleges many hundreds of the ablest students bringing for hours in the week their highest intelligence to bear on the critical study of the Gospels to discover Jesus and his way of life. Nowhere is there a Christian Church with such concentration on this one phase of Christianity. What does it demand of the pulpit and of the Church school? That these men and women come from the home Church into college with an appalling lack of elementary knowledge of the Gospel story is itself a matter for grave reflection on the part of us in the Church. But when these men and women have worked for years at the quest, what use will the Church make of them? If we fail to use them—terrible wastage must ensue. We do not rightly use them if we seek to subordinate them to methods of study and of propaganda which for them are utterly discredited. In every large centre at least there should be some groups within the organized Church, where this high devotion can feel naturalized if not native. Let no half informed critic dupe us into suspicion—this is in very truth a Student Movement—quite spontaneous; it is a Christian movement, concentrated in the quest of God in Christ; and it is above all a movement—are we always quite sure that ours is even a movement?

"Money ain't good foh some people," remarked Rastus. "De mo' dey is worth, de mo' worthless dey gits."

Appointment of W. T. Waugh, B.D., M.A., associate professor of history at McGill University to the chairmanship of the Department of History is announced.

Nicaea

The present year marks the sixteen hundredth anniversary of the Nicaean Council. This, with the fact that the "Orthodox" Eastern churches have recently come into working relation with the Anglican communions, was celebrated by a "Mass" in Westminster Abbey, conducted by Greek and Eastern dignitaries, at which the most eminent representatives of the English clergy were present. In Wales the "catholic" character of the occasion was more definitely marked in the celebration through the participation by the Principal of the Calvinistic Methodist College.

The Anglican and "Orthodox Eastern" Communions in Montreal postponed their observance of the event till the end of September and the beginning of October. There was special reference in the Sunday services to the Nicene Council, and what it meant to the Church, and especially to the Creed which was then adopted as the standard of Christian belief. A meeting was held in the Mount Royal Hotel, in which Anglican and Eastern clergy took part, and, on a week-day, services were held in the English Cathedral, that in the morning being in the hands of the Eastern clergy, who used an English rendering of "the ancient Eucharistic liturgy of St. John Chrysostom."

In an age which is usually looked on at the worst as materialistic or at the best as careless of creeds, and in a city which is usually regarded as a centre of business and of pleasure-seeking, the meetings were remarkable for the interest they created and for their overflowing attendance. (The Mount Royal Hotel, by the way, has often echoed to far other voices than that of Christian prayer and praise and story). The hall in which the meeting was held seats twelve hundred; many were standing in the aisles, and some two hundred endeavored, but failed, to gain admittance. Those who attended were of course principally members of the Anglican and Greek Churches, though there was a sprinkling from other denominations. Canon Shatford on the following Sunday, commenting on the gathering, considered that, as at Nicaea every branch of the Christian Church had been invited to send delegates, a similar, ecumenical invitation should have been issued to the Montreal meetings. While expressing accord with the findings of the Nicaean Council, he said it was a mistake to say that Nicaea had saved Christianity, for "only the lives of Christians can do that —nothing less and nothing more. Christ's life and character," declared the preacher, "were the essentials. There are people in Montreal who could not follow the difficult phrases of the creed, but there is no doubt of their Christianity. Faith is a matter of the heart more than the mind. The creed is a guide-post of our life, not a saviour, but a director of the truth . . We know that it is the men who live their creeds, and not the men who profess their creeds, who are going to make Christianity an abiding force in the world."

Faith And Creeds

There are many these days who will agree with the rector of Montreal's Church of St. James the Apostle and there are many who will say with Tolstoi, "It is easy for me to believe in God if you do not ask me to define Him," who insensibly feel that a Creed is a barrier placed between them and God, as there were those who passed gratefully from the crowded hotel meeting to breathe God's sweet air and to see the sky and the stars.

The Council of Nicaea, known as the first Ecumenical Council, a great landmark in the history of the Church, was held in the summer of 325 A. D. The story has often been told. How the obscure, despised and persecuted sect of Christians had spread throughout the Roman Empire; how, as was inevitable, the Faith had taken on in the Greek atmosphere, a speculative character which was foreign to the Jewish mind. ("The Jews required a sign and the Greeks seek after wisdom.") How rival schools fought over the mystery of the Godhead; and how discussions were not confined to philosophers or churchmen, to the college halls or the churches, but in the home, in the market, in the street, all sorts and conditions of men, wrangled over inscrutable things. The mother of the young Emperor Constantine had been a Christian. Her son was more than three-quarters pagan. A man possessing a genuine love of goodness—if it did not interfere with his imperial prerogative of doing as he pleased—he had granted the Christians liberty of worship only to find fires of theological zeal raging to such fierce heights against each other as to endanger the integrity of the Empire. So, as many perplexed administrators of church and state have done since his day, he called a conference, inviting the Bishops of all the churches, Eastern and Western, to come together at the Imperial charges, and under Imperial patronage to compose their differences. The invitation was accepted with practical unanimity. The Bishop of Rome, through age and infirmity, was unable to attend, but sent two of his clergy, who neither sought nor were accorded any pre-eminence in the Council. Constantine was at his best, his kingliest, and his kindliest. He greeted the holy men with respect and veneration, kissed the wounded faces of those who had suffered for the Faith, addressed the assembled clerics in gracious and eloquent speech, and in their presence burned, without reading them, the mass of mutually recriminating letters with which theological partisans had burdened his mail. He then left them to their discussions.

Arius

The question at issue was the tremendous one of the nature of God. One party, led by Arius, held, in accord with certain schools of Greek philosophy, that God was too high, too far removed from any one of us, to come into touch with the world, that the Father, therefore, had created the Son, of "like substance" to Himself, as His intermediary, for the work of creation. The other party, of which Athanasius became the outstanding champion, held that the Son was co-eternal and of "one substance" with the Father, perhaps as the Light may be said to be co-substantial and co-existent with the Son. The debate at times was acrimonious to a degree, and the feeling evidenced and the measures used towards arriving at a decision, were often very far from the spirit of the Gospel. In fact the Council was very human, and its temper not unlike that of some church discussions of the present day. In the end the victory lay with the party of Athanasius, and the Nicene Creed, each clause of which was forged in the furnace of zeal and hammered on the anvil of debate, there became the symbol of Catholic belief, as intellectually conceived. Although the Creed was compiled at, and adopted by the Council, it is, however, well to remember that it was democratic in its origin, that every part of it represented some truth dear to the heart of humble Christians.

It has happened that Christianity has passed into another world than the Greek. The Roman was a literalist. Where the Greek used symbols as exalted attempts to express the inexpressible, the Latin translated them into matter-of-fact statements. The creedal churches of today are still under the Latin influence. But, on the other hand, it is certain that belief if it be real belief as distinct from opinion, has profound influence on life. On this account the easy theory that "It doesn't matter what a man believes, it's what he does that counts," is only half a truth. The issue at Nicaea was very real and very vital. The Unitarian, James Freeman Clarke, says that the belief there enunciated enshrined the deep truth that God and man are not merely alike in being—in "substance" —but are of one nature; that only so can man come into relations with God. To the ordinary Christian, however, he may voice his faith, it will always be the most real thing in life, that in Christ, God for us men and for our salvation (our "healing") came down from heaven, was made man, and was crucified also for us. He will not lightly seek to know how this was accomplished. Indeed, his attitude of mind may be best expressed in the Roman Catholic and High Church custom of repeating the creedal clauses dealing with the mystery of the Incarnation, with bended knee and veiled face. For here we tread on holy ground.

A Living Faith

Christian doctrine is no longer laid down in, or promulgated by, the decree of a council. It takes shape in the heart of men under the sway—to use Martineau's words—"of the free winds of God's invisible providence." Under this guidance of the Spirit a truth is dawning on the world. It is implicit in the creeds, it shines through every page of the New Testament, it is through a most tragic heresy that it has so often been forgotten. It is that if we want to know what God is like we must look at Christ, that "the light of the knowledge of the glory of God" is seen in "the face of Jesus Christ." It is that "God was in Christ reconciling the world unto Himself," and that still in all our afflictions He is afflicted.

"If there is any fact," says Dr. Van Dyke, "which stands out luminous and distinct in the experience of the early Christians, it is that they saw in Christ, "not merely a mysterious manifestation of the Divine, in a form calculated to beget new doubts, and under conditions which must remain inscrutable and incomprehensible, but something utterly different. They saw the mystery reduced to terms of simplicity, the revelation levelled to the direct apprehension of man, the unveiling of the Father, under conditions which were so familiar that they dissolved doubts and difficulties. They saw in Christ the human life of God."—J. W. Roch.

LETTERS FROM READERS

VOTE FOR THE BEST CANDIDATES

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—Readers of the Witness should vote for the best candidates in the forthcoming federal election, October 29th, and should persuade their friends and neighbors to do likewise. Let us get rid of stupid partyism in provincial and Dominion elections, and vote as citizens for the best interests of the nation! Let us make moral issues prominent! National Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic is one of the most important of issues. Let us all vote in the federal election October 29th, for candidates who can be relied upon to support the enactment and enforcement of Dominion-wide Prohibition of the Liquor traffic, including total National Prohibition of the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic liquor for beverage use!

In constituencies where a prohibitionist candidate has not been nominated by any of the political parties, the Temperance people should get together in a convention immediately, and place an independent prohibitionist candidate in the field. In no case permit candidates nominated by the Liquor Interests, or by political party conventions dominated by the Liquor Interests, to win the election. Put up a vigorous political fight to prevent it. Nominate a prohibitionist candidate on nomination day, October 22nd, and elect him by a substantial majority of the votes of the constituency on voting day, October 29th. Every federal constituency that gave a majority vote favorable to prohibition of importation of alcoholic liquors for beverage use, in the referendums that were taken in Nova Scotia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and New Brunswick, should be able to elect prohibitionist candidates as representatives to the House of Commons, and there is no good reason why they shouldn't. If you want National Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic, elect Prohibitionist representatives to Parliament.

WM. E. DEFOREST.

Springford, Ontario.

A CALL TO PRAYER

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I would ask, again, for space in your noble paper to call attention of all lovers of our Lord and Master to the importance of earnest, unceasing and believing prayer in all our temperance work. In our monthly meetings here in Tottenham we keep that prominently before us, that without God we are helpless. We keep before us the case of Gideon, who with only 300 men went out to meet the great host of the Midianites, that came in such great numbers that they could not be numbered, and they came into the land to destroy it. That is just what the liquor army comes into any land for, that is, to destroy it. Oh, how thoroughly they do it! We would suppose that any man with any portion of a heart of humanity would be ashamed of the awful work they do, and not only ashamed but also terror-stricken, when they see the ruin they accomplish. But ruin came to Midian, and so it will, we believe, sooner or later come to all, whether in halls of legislation, or in quiet, private ranks, who in any way force on any people this ruinous traffic. But Gideon with 300 men and God secured a great and wonderful victory, even the overthrow and destruction of their oppressors, so shall we, if true to God and faithful to His commands.

J. W. TOTTEN.

Tottenham, Ont.

JUDGE LEET ON THE VALIDITY OF THE SCOTT ACT

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—The letter of Mr. Shannon, of Regina, certainly gives Prohibitionists a shock, and if the judgment of the Privy Council in the Toronto Electric Commissioners vs. Snider is to be interpreted as Mr. Shannon does it would be rather serious. If his interpretation is correct it simply means that we must amend the B. N. A. Act so as to permit the Dominion parliament to enact prohibition. As you state in your editorial that would only be done when the Dominion Parliament would ask for it. If the Dominion Parliament did ask for such amendment and it was made it would seem to be only a matter of course to exercise the new power given and enact prohibition.

The B. N. A. Act is our constitution and I do not think it would be a more difficult task for us to amend our Constitution than it was for the people of the United States to amend their constitution.

In the United States they found state prohibition was not satisfactory. We have found that provincial prohibition does not prohibit. If we have the same difficulty with our constitution that they had, we must overcome it in the same way. Let us look a moment at the case referred to.

The Privy Council has declared "That they adhere to the view which has always been taken by this Committee, that the Federation Act exhausts the whole range of legislative power, and that whatever is not thereby given to the provincial legislature, rests with the parliament."

Sections 91 and 92 of the B. N. A. Act define the powers of the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial legislatures.

Section 91 begins by saying "That it shall be lawful for the Queen (or King), by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons, to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects by this act assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the Provinces, and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms of this section, it is hereby declared that notwithstanding anything in this Act the exclusive legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to all matters coming within the classes of subjects next hereinafter enumerated." Then follows a list of 29 enumerated classes of subjects.

It will be noticed that this enumerated list must be read "so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms," that is the general "power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Canada." Section 92 gives a list of classes of subjects in relation to which the provincial legislature "may exclusively make laws."

In the case of Russell vs. the Queen the Privy Council held the Scott Act to be constitutional because the subject matter in issue was not one given to the provincial legislature and was valid under Section 91, above quoted.

In the Lemieux Act case it was held invalid because "it clearly was in relation to property and civil rights in the Province, a subject reserved to the Provincial Legislatures."

It is somewhat difficult to understand why their Lordships of the Privy Council, after having decided that the Lemieux Act dealt with a subject exclusively assigned to the provincial legislatures, should have thought it worth while to discuss at all the Scott Act case where the legislation was upheld for the reason that it did not deal with a matter assigned to the Provinces.

Since the Scott Act there have been many cases before the Privy Council relating to the traffic in intoxicating liquors and it has always heretofore been held to be good law. No decision has ever been given in a liquor or license case questioning it.

Does it not seem strange that now in a case that does not involve the liquor trade or the question of prohibition or license it should be questioned? In any case it is well to remember that Lord Haldane's remarks were 'obiter dicta', and did not relate to the point on which the judgment was given.

His remarks have not "overruled" the judgment in the Scott Act case. At most it is only questioned. I have no doubt that in another case where the subject matter of the Scott Act case was in issue the decision would be upheld. It would be folly for prohibitionists to accept the dictum that it is overruled.

The only thing to do is to elect a prohibition parliament, and when it should enact National Prohibition I do not believe any court will declare it invalid because the Dominion Parliament had not the power to enact it.

SETH P. LEET.

(Continued on page 30)

If vices are catching why not spread the contagion of virtue—in your environment?

GROWING OPPOSITION TO THE TARIFF

(The Baltimore Sun.)

It is only logical to suppose that the longer the Fordney-McCumber tariff is maintained, the more acute the labor opposition to it will become. That it has resulted in increasing the cost of living by erecting a barrier against foreign competition is now obvious to all. As long as there could be pretense that it also guarded wage earners against cuts in the pay envelope, this could be tolerated. But the object lesson of the textile industry, which insists on reducing wages in spite of almost water-tight protection, is too plain for organized labor to evade. When a high tariff at one and the same time increases the wage-earner's outlay and fails to maintain the income which he received before it went into effect, a revolt against it is inevitable. In the absence of a third party channel for the diversion of votes, the tendency is distinctly unpleasant for the Administration.

WILSON AND THE WAR

Late President Endeavored to End War in 1916, According to Earl Grey

A secret memorandum setting forth President Wilson's efforts in 1916 to end the war is one of the enlightening disclosures in Viscount Grey's volumes of memoirs, just published.

Lord Grey, England's Foreign Secretary during the first years of war, declares Wilson would have called a conference between England, France and Germany for the purpose of ending military operations and says that if the conference failed the United States would have entered the war on the side of the Allies.

The memoirs, under the title of "Twenty-five Years," are published by Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Wilson's memoranda was shown to Aristide Briand, the French Prime Minister, but Lord Grey did not communicate it to the Foreign Secretaries of other nations, deeming the time not ripe for such a conference.

The memoirs are replete with philosophical comments on the war. The writer ventures the opinion that Germany today, from the standpoints of efficiency and numbers, is potentially the strongest country in Europe.

SYDNEY WITHOUT SLUMS

Due Says City Alderman to Adopting Single Tax in New South Wales

Ald. J. R. Firth, of Sydney, New South Wales, who was in Toronto the other day in the course of his world tour, says his home city is prosperous and without unemployment and slums, and this happy condition he attributes almost entirely to the fact that seventeen years ago Sydney adopted a single tax. Since that time there have been no real estate booms, with resultant slumps, the character of residences has changed from villas, cottages and semi-detached houses to wholesome, comfortable dwellings. The number of factories in the city has increased from 4,400 to 6,700 in 17 years, and the population has increased from a quarter of a million to one million, one hundred thousand.

Single tax, Ald. Firth explains, applies to the entire state of New South Wales.

WOMEN AND THE LIQUOR QUESTION

Prohibition in Politics to Stay, Says Mrs. Pugsley

"Can we expect progress in our fair Dominion, so long as the federal Government fails to recognize international law, and, through our Excise Department, permits smugglers and rum-running to illegally pursue their course; so long as permits for home brew and commercial manufacture are permitted in dry areas; so long as the Government can disregard the mandates of the people given at the polls and force upon a loyal people a ruling contrary to the will of the majority, just so long we dare not say Canada is free. The indifference and worse of our legislators cannot be passed by lightly. If we vote them into power, we shall share their guilt," declared Mrs. William Pugsley, president of the Ontario W. C. T. U., in her address at the 48th annual convention of the provincial convention of the union, in session here. The question of prohibtion is a political one. It is in politics to stay, she said.

FALLEN

He was a man of lofty thought,
And many kindly deeds he wrought
On poor or rich; it mattered not:
In love his soul was schooled.
In passing by he gave a smile.
All honest labor deemed worth while,
And shunned sincerely all things vile,—
But fell when ridiculed.

—Don. J. Gordon.

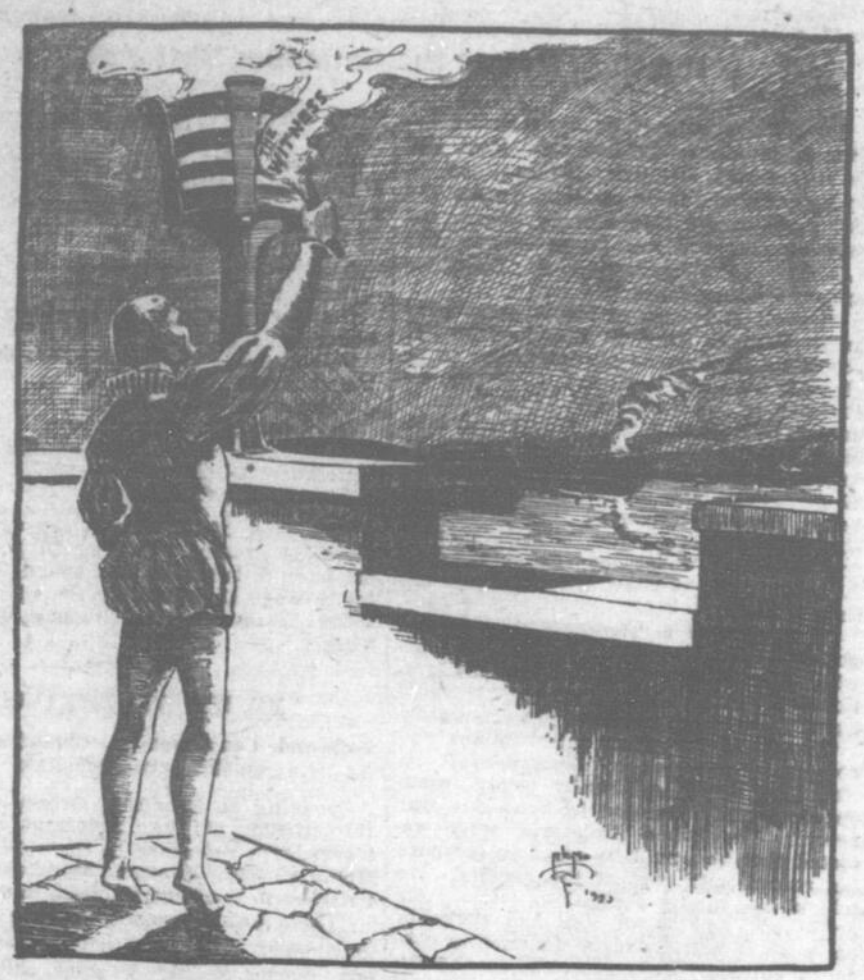
If vices are catching why not spread the contagion of virtue—in your environment?

And while they slept the enemy sowed—fallacies.

Light the Beacon in Your Environment

SUPPOSE the Witness were in every home in your community? Would it be a better healthier, happier place to live in? Would it be a better place for a family to grow up in?

You can work THROUGH the Witness to light the beacon in YOUR town. But only YOU can discharge YOUR responsibility. The Witness is merely the torch. It must be applied by some local hand. The Partnership Policy of Publication gives you that chance.



THE POWER OF THE PRESS

The best papers the country boasts are none too good. They all have their weaknesses or limitations. As a general rule they prosper as they are governed by their own material advantage. High objectives and moral courage are the costliest and rarest features in the realm of journalism, and that partly for the reason that the public do not expect of their newspaper anything which would endanger its own interests. The organ must cater to the majority interests of the organization which gives it life. The popular paper must cater to the tastes of the crowd. Both must have an eye on the "main chance"—the advertising revenues—and are not expected to do anything that would estrange such support except at the dictation of the reader or organizational interests.

Yet it is true that there should be papers as disinterested in their opinions as the judge on his bench. Otherwise the opinions of the press are but a jangle of wrangling interests, befogging the mind of the mass.

In the more or less general field of journalism we have three classes of papers: partizan, subsidised, or independent.

Every party paper has the defect of seeing on one side only good and on the other only bad.

Every subsidised organ is necessarily limited to the scope of its backing, the strengthening of which is its first duty. For that reason it cannot discuss frankly questions however important to the general welfare upon which its organization is not practically of one mind lest it split the organization.

Every independent paper must have a backing of some kind. The backing may be circulation won by catering to the popular tastes of its environment or of the public at large or of some more or less secret interest.

Or the backing may be such as the WITNESS has enjoyed for three generations. The backing of the WITNESS is harder to define. Although the WITNESS caters to no class, section, sectarian, or partisan interest, or any selfish interest whatsoever, although it has never hesitated to endanger its advertising revenues, although it has had an utter disregard for its own material advantage, yet it has lived for eighty years. Three generations of publishers and three generations of readers have so devoted themselves to the service of Canada as a whole through its pages, that the very impetus of the truth it sought to convey has carried it through all the emergencies which have dragged so many other well intentioned papers down to an untimely grave.

Today journalism as a whole has little thought for the general welfare except in so far as that steps with the popular will or of the subsidising interests. This is a day of highly popularised, highly materialised, highly subsidised journalism. The competition is fiercer than it ever was.

The WITNESS will continue its course to the utmost of its ability. Its ability does not depend on its head office publishers today so much as on its "ENVIRONMENT PUBLISHERS". If they effectively assume their responsibility the WITNESS will grow stronger. If not, it will wane. The responsibility is on the shoulders of those who are doing less than they might, not on those who are already overtaxed.

But is the WITNESS worth carrying on? We think it is, both for what it is doing and for what it may yet achieve for the general welfare. And also, unless there are sufficient people who can be counted on throughout the country to cooperate with those who are serving them, what other publishers will ever attempt such service.

We began by saying that the best papers were none too good. No one knows the failings of the WITNESS better than its editor or more deeply regrets them. But many of those failings are due to the fact that the WITNESS has not the funds with which to support the staff it should have and consequently its chief executives have more than they can properly compass. This would be remedied if the local or Environment Publishers would recognize more fully their important function and share in the general service of the WITNESS to Canada, and more particularly its service to their own locality.

But our last word is always this:

IF YOU KNOW OF A PAPER MORE DEVOTEDLY, MORE EFFECTIVELY CHAMPIONING THE GENERAL WELFARE, AND IF YOU CANNOT READ OR SUBSCRIBE TO BOTH, THEN DROP THE WITNESS AND TAKE THE OTHER PAPER. WE WOULD OURSELVES DO JUST THAT.

Our interest is not in the WITNESS but in your welfare and that of your family and that of your community, in relation to the welfare of our country and in the relation of its welfare to you. If that is a vicious circle, have no part in it. If a beneficent circle, then find your larger life by enlarging the circle—in your particular environment.

Add your power to the power of a paper wholly devoted to the general welfare and so enlarge your own sphere of influence.

ONE PRICE TO ALL

The present annual on-trial rates are hereby cancelled. Hereafter the subscription rate for all, new as well as old, subscribers will be $2.00 per year.

COMMISSIONS!

Any Witness reader, or church class, temperance or other local organization may retain $1.00 of each $2.00 collected for NEW subscriptions to the Witness provided that the money is to be used for some church, charitable, or otherwise worthy object, and provided moreover, that the benefiting object be made known to the subscribers and named for publication in the Witness when forwarding the nett rate. Since no element of selfishness prompts the "general publishers", the "local publishers" will work more enthusiastically and effectively on a like altruistic incentive. In some cases our readers can interest the members of some organization to cooperate and so raise funds for their purposes. But our chief reliance is on the individual efforts of those who know the Witness and realize its value.

It Takes TWO to Carry this Banner



Lighting the Beacon

John Dougall & Son,
Publishers, Montreal.

.....1925

On attached sheet are names and addresses of new subscribers I have secured for the Montreal Witness at $2.00 each.
Sender's Name—

.....

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If commission is retained, state what altruistic purpose is to be benefited.

MONTREAL WITNESS and CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

∴ NEWS OF THE WEEK ∴

MONTREAL, OCTOBER 14, 1925.

Premier Concludes Western Tour With Fighting Speech

Says Mr Meighen Has Scheme of Amalgamation between the C. P. R. and the Canadian National

On Monday with 11 days remaining before nomination day, 548 candidates had been selected by party conventions or had announced their candidature for the 245 seats in the House of Commons. Of this number 229 are Conservatives, 208 Liberals, 69 Progressives, 21 Laborites and 21 Independents.

In the last speech of his Western campaign Premier King, at Winnipeg on Friday night, announced his intentions to include in his Cabinet Hon. T. C. Norris, ex-Premier of Manitoba and Liberal candidate in Winnipeg South. The Prime Minister intimated further that four portfolios, in all, would go to the West, the four Western members of the Cabinet in view being, Hon. T. C. Norris, Manitoba; Hon. C. A. Dunning and Hon. Mr. Motherwell, Saskatchewan, and Hon. Chas. Stewart, Alberta. (The two last are already in the Cabinet.)

He announced a "rigorous" immigration policy directed by a Minister, giving his whole time to the work. But the immigration would not be indiscriminate. It would have regard for quality as well as quantity.

There were rapid-fire interruptions and comments, followed by equally swift retort. Mr. King had hardly begun when one interrupter wanted to know his war record. The Prime Minister warmly retorted that he would be proud to compare his record with that of the heckler. He told of his family obligations when war broke out, and of his age, and spoke of his work in settling labor disputes in concerns shipping war materials to the Allies.

"What did Meighen do in the war?" shouted another heckler.

"He took a portfolio," called a third.

"I think that Mr. Meighen did his full duty in the light in which he saw it," sharply added the Prime Minister; and applause broke out. Question followed question. Somebody asked about the Scribe Hotel and the Prime Minister gave his answer:

"Now, why don't you ask me about the radios and the golf courses. It's worth something to hear a speech like this over the radio." (Laughter.)

"It was all right in the eyes of some people for the Canadian Pacific Railway to advertise, but it was all wrong for the Canadian National to go after business. People have got to know," he added, "that there are two railways in Canada instead of one."

Plea for Canadian Unity

The Premier's last words to the West were words of appeal to join hands in unity with the East. "Above all questions which confront the Canadian people," he said, "that of Canadian unity is by all odds the most important—how best we can act as Canadians first, Canadians last, and Canadians all the time."

Turning to relations with the Progressives, Mr. King said:

"I want publicly to acknowledge the co-operation with the Government of a large number of Progressives, and particularly of their leaders. By that co-operation we were helped to get the majorities we did get. But in many particulars we were embarrassed beyond measure in never knowing until we went into the House what attitude Progressives were going to take."

Mr. King referred to Mr. Meighen's British preference proposals as in effect saying to Great Britain:

"You must tax yourselves with a tariff and then cut a hole for us in your tariff wall as we will not give you preference."

"In my opinion," exclaimed Mr. King, "this proposal would have the same disintegrating effect on the Empire as this business of high protection would have on the Dominion of Canada."

Mr. King declared that Mr. Meighen, judging from his own declarations, had some scheme of amalgamation between the C. P. R. and the Canadian National, at the back of his mind.

Hon. G. H. Boivin, Minister of Customs, said there had not been even a suspicion of graft or scandal charged against the Government. It stood before the people with absolutely clean and immaculate hands.

Premier Dunning, of Saskatchewan, said he had been asked how he justified his intervention in a Federal election campaign.

"My answer is," declared Mr. Dunning, "that the issue raised in this campaign is of more profound importance to Western Canada generally than any single issue raised in any provincial campaign." This issue was the Conservative proposal of an all-round increase in the tariff.

Premier to Speak in Montreal

Premier W. L. Mackenzie King's itinerary for the remainder of his political campaign is announced by Senator Andrew Haydon as follows:

October 14—Parry Sound.
October 15—Orillia.
October 16—Strathroy in afternoon and London at night.
October 17—Oshawa and Bowmanville.
October 19—Montreal.
October 20—Kingston.
October 21—Brantford.
October 22—North York in afternoon.
October 23—Toronto.
October 24—Ottawa.

Following his speech in the capital on Saturday evening, October 24, the Prime Minister, it is stated, will spend the interim between then and election day on October 29 in his constituency of North York.

MR. MASSEY EXPLAINS

Followed Conviction in Changing Stand on the Tariff Question

Speaking at Ebenezer, Orono, Ont., on the attitude of the implement manufacturers with reference to the 1924 budget, Hon. Vincent Massey, Minister without portfolio in the King Cabinet, said:

"There are thousands of men and women today who have genuine fears for the welfare of this country unless the doctrine of high protection is accepted. I believe these fears, however sincere, are founded on an error, which, had it any chance of being accepted, would be a tragic error. I think, however, I can understand the honest fears of those who feel strongly on the tariff issue. I had occasion myself to experience anxiety on this subject—in the case of the tariff adjustments on farm instruments a year and a half ago. It was not a case of whether or not high protection should be applied, but rather whether the existing very moderate protection should be reduced. To this reduction we demurred, and it has been frequently asked of late, how can a representative of the implement industry who protested against the reductions in duties in the budget of 1924, and thought that some of these reductions would injure his industry—how can such a person later subscribe to the policy of a Government that made the reductions in question? Is this not inconsistent? Consistency, I believe, is a virtue. But if a man remains consistently of one opinion in the face of study and experience which shows him that the opinion is wrong, consistency ceases to be a virtue, and becomes something closely resembling dishonesty of mind."



THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

Prime Minister of Canada.

Progressives And Prosperity

Battle Cry of Third Party Announced by Mr. Forke in Manifesto

In an election manifesto issued on Saturday, Mr. Robert Forke, Progressive leader, asserts that adoption by the Canadian Parliament of the policies for which his party stands, would result in great and immediate prosperity of the Dominion.

"The policies pursued by the Canadian governments during the past fifty years," says Mr. Forke, "have not secured the adequate development of the natural resources of the country, nor brought permanent prosperity to the people. The electors are now confronted with political and economic problems of great magnitude. These problems are the result of past national policies rather than of the vicissitudes of the last ten years. Between the practical policies of the two old parties there has been no observable difference, notwithstanding the variations in their election platforms. Politics in Canada have been dominated by partisan prejudices and desire for office. The revolt of the common people against these conditions found expression in the progressive movement, which represents the popular determination to break the bonds of blind partisanship and to secure from any government willing to carry them into effect those reforms which are essential to the wellbeing of the primary industries and of the people generally.

Government by Caucus

"The Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, is urging the western provinces to send to parliament numerous representatives as members of his party caucus on the ground that that would be the best method of obtaining the necessary changes in government policy. This proposal is an invitation to keep his party in office and in return to receive such reforms as the party caucus may concede. The irrefutable answer to his plea is written clearly in the record of his party, whose recurring failures to redeem its election promises and to implement its political platforms are matters of public record.

Progressive members of parliament may be relied upon to support in the House of Commons all proposals and policies which are in accord with their principles; but they cannot abandon their power to oppose policies and proposals not acceptable to the Progressive electors in order to conform to any decisions reached by a party caucus. Mr. King offers the country government by caucus in place of government by parliament. He would require the House of Commons to record as a mere formality the decision of a secret party meeting. His proposal is directly at variance with those principles of representative and responsible government which the Canadian people cherish as their most valuable heritage."

Referring to the tariff the manifesto states the difference between Conservative and Liberal proposals is merely that of degree, both being essentially protectionist. "Mr. Meighen," it continues, "would go, in theory, further than Mr. King in granting special privileges to particular industries at the expense of the taxpayers and consumers. In practice however, the two policies are almost indistinguishable." The Progressives, on the contrary, demand abandonment of protection as the guiding principle in the imposition of duties on imports.

"So long as the tariff may be retained as an instrument of taxation the duties comprised in it should be regulated solely with regard to the requirements for public revenue. The retention of tariff even for revenue purposes is becoming steadily less important. The revenue from income taxes and from indirect taxes less objectionable than the tariff now produce a large proportion of the national income." Strict economy would make possible further drastic tariff reductions. No reduction of income taxes ought to be tolerated until tariff taxation had been reduced very substantially indeed.

The manifesto stated that rail and ocean transportation problems could not be solved by raising freight and passenger rates which were already unduly burdensome and ought to be reduced. Larger population was needed, and this depended upon removal of economic disabilities of the primary producers and encouragement of the settlement and development of the country.

MR. PATENAUDE'S CAMPAIGN

Addressing a crowded gathering at the Clarendon Hotel, St. Anne de Bellevue, on Sunday night, Mr. Patenaude said:—

"Canada is traversing a crisis such as has seldom been seen, and has need of the help of ever Canadian, to get back to the road of prosperity and progress. We have suffered serious depression in trade, commerce, industry, and even in agriculture. And we have suffered that depression in more alarming degree because the Government we have had for four years had no political direction or life, and, what is more, did not desire to have any, for their only care was to remain in power and to do so without a sufficient majority to govern.

"And because of that weakness they were obliged to lean from time to time on one side or the other, to get the help they needed to keep in power. But what struck people particularly during those four years was, that the Government and its partisans instead of defining their policy, delivered the Province of Quebec and its members to the Western Progressives who would not help them out unless the Government abdicated its policy and promises made during the 1921 campaign.

"You remember, no doubt, that campaign of 1921? And if you do remember it you have only to read the speeches of the Prime Minister during the present campaign, to see that he announces exactly the same political projects as he did in 1921. In other words, he admits that since then he has done nothing and he declares that all that policy was only projected, and cannot be accomplished unless he gets a sufficient majority

"And still he does not define his policy. In the country he has just gone through, he announces a policy of protection in the east, and in the west, a policy tending to low tariffs, adapting his policy to suit the company he is in."

In all Mr. Patenaude addressed six French and English meetings in the west end of the island of Montreal on Saturday and Sunday.

Hon. E. L. Patenaude was vigorously arraigned as a disguised agent of Arthur Meighen, by Theodule Rheaume, his opponent in Jacques Cartier division, speaking at a meeting at the corner of Church avenue and Angers street, Cote St. Paul, Montreal, the other night. The meeting included electors of Jacques Cartier and St. Ann's division, and was addressed by the candidates in both ridings, Mr. Rheaume and Dr. Guerin.

If vices are catching why not spread the contagion of virtue—in your environment?

FUNDING OF FRENCH DEBT

Great Britain Disappointed Over Result of Caillaux's Visit to Washington.

Failure of the French commission to fund the debt of France to the United States was criticized by F. Vernon Willey, president of the Federation of British Industries, at a luncheon of the British Chamber of Commerce at the Bankers' Club, New York. The industries represented by Mr. Willey involve a total capitalization in excess of twenty-five billion dollars.

"We in England," said Mr. Willey, "have faced up to our part of that responsibility in accordance with the traditional policy of Great Britain, and we have funded our indebtedness. There remain other debts which there has been delay in paying, and you will permit me to refer to the French debt toward England. We have written off two-thirds of that, but it has involved a charge upon the British taxpayer of $120,000,000 a year.

"We had naturally hoped that a settlement of the debt between France and the United States would have been achieved, and its postponement did not contribute toward the moral atmosphere of the world. When in the case of some countries a lavish expenditure on armaments, the loaning of funds to other countries for the purpose of disturbing the peace, has added to the burdens of Europe, then we in England find our task doubly difficult.

"We in England require peace more than anything else in the world. We believe that it will come best where militarism is as far as possible put aside. Our particular position would be immensely assisted by the rapid settlement of all these questions of inter-Allied indebtedness because they must be the first steps towards the balancing of budgets and the stabilization of exchanges.

"We had hoped that on this side of the water there might have been some acceleration of this inclination of other debtors to follow our good example."

BARS MOSCOW REDS

American Workmen Will Never Affiliate With Russians, Says Green.

Amid scenes of great enthusiasm William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in convention at Atlantic City, N.J., on Wednesday announced that American labor never would affiliate with the Russian labor movement that stands for a philosophy of overthrowing the Government.

His statement was made in response to the hope expressed by Arthur A. Purcell, member of the British Parliament, that America would establish close relations with the Russian labor movement.

Pounding the speaker's table with clenched fist, Mr. Green shouted:

"We are not willing to pay the price by casting our lot with that class that would destroy us if it could." The convention hall rocked with applause and cheers.

American labor has been sympathetically mindful at all times of the situation throughout the labor world, he said, and has been willing to co-operate in improving conditions. Then he reviewed the Communist activities in this country, which, he declared, had struck at the very heart of the labor movement.

"We prefer the philosophy of Samuel Gompers to that of Moscow," he said. "We want better wages and shorter hours here now and not in a mythical revolution which the Communists may stage after our death."

Eighty-one resolutions were presented to the convention. One of them, by Delegate J. Shafir of the Chicago Bank Employees' Association, proposed recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States.

"We must not be afraid of new ideas," Mr. Purcell said in an address. "It often has struck me that while the Americans have been the most advanced, the most receptive—in ideas concerning mechanical invention and business organization—they have been most slow in accepting new social and political ideas.

Mr. Purcell, who is president of the International Federation of Trades Unions, and a fraternal delegate of the British Trades Union Congress, addressed the delegates urging solidarity among the toilers of the world. After telling of his recent visit to Russia and his study of industrial conditions there, he made his appeal. His words were greeted with silence, but he received perfunctory applause at the conclusion of his address when he complimented American labor.

WAR ON COMMUNISTS

Britain to Give Home Secretary Free Hand in Dealing With Situation.

War against the Communists, which Joynson Hicks is waging, is likely to be carried a step further during the coming session of Parliament. The Home Office has under consideration a Bill making it a criminal offence to advocate an attempt to alter the constitution by force, and without recourse to the ballot box.

The Government believes that such a bill will receive the support of all parties, as it is most anxious that it shall be regarded as a non-party measure. It is also probable that the law of sedition will be altered so as to make it possible that those delivering seditious speeches in the streets shall be punishable in courts of summary jurisdiction. If this measure is passed the freedom of Hyde Park corner, which has always amazed and in some cases won the admiration of strangers to Britain as London's safety valve, may be curtailed or even abolished. It is obvious, however, that many members of Parliament will protest against such abolition.

MOSCOW STANDS IN LINE FOR VODKA

Opening Day of Stronger Liquor Saw Stores Sold Out

The Soviet authorities have no reason to congratulate themselves on the end of prohibition. The sale of vodka of pre-war strength, which began on October 5—after a shorter dry period than originally intended, while the new military class was being called up—led to an outburst of drunkenness unknown in Moscow since the revolution. An outspoken afternoon newspaper gives an unedifying picture without evasion. It says from early morning "booze lines" formed at the liquor stores. "We have stood in line for bread, for sugar, for everything, said the crowd, "Now, after eleven years' waiting, we are ready to stand in line for booze."

About 80,000 bottles of the new forty-degree spirit were sold during the day. Before evening many stores were sold out, whereupon the public began buying the more expensive sixty-degree cognac. As the day wore on drunks were numbered by the scores. The street cars, says the evening paper, simply reeked with vodka.

First aid stations and ambulances were worked to a frazzle succoring ambitious citizens who had drunk a bottle or more each. The city police mobilized their reserves to the last man and were equally overworked. At one station, says the newspaper, there were 80 persons, men and women, brought in for fighting or found senseless; in another 62, and so on throughout the city. The police further were tasked by several large fires which may or may not have been due to drunkenness. On the following day there still were booze lines at many liquor stores, but already the talk of new restrictions or temporary prohibition of the sale of vodka is heard. The one restriction so far is that no one under 18 may purchase vodka.

Venizelos Again Active

Recent reports that former Premier Venizelos is seeking to execute a Royalist coup in Greece are coming out of Sofia, where Government spies are said to have reported the plot to the Bulgarian Government.

Greece is reported to be under martial law, and the severest censorship evidently is in force, as no news is being received directly from Athens.

The first substantial export movement of gold from London to New York since Great Britain's return to the gold standard last spring is now under way. Engagement for approximately $4,000,000 of British gold was announced by three New York banks, which found it profitable to buy the metal through their London correspondents in following exchange transactions. Most of the gold, it is expected, will be shipped on the Homeric, which sailed from Southampton on Monday.

If vices are catching why not spread the contagion of virtue—in your environment?



ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

Who has addressed a strong letter to Premier Baldwin demanding that Great Britain maintain her protection over the Christians of Irak who are menaced by Turkey

MANY CANADIANS RETURNING

Estimated that Five Thousand Crossed the Line During September

The following statement has been handed out by the Department of Immigration:

"Canadians continue to return to Canada from the United States in large numbers. Although September returns are not yet complete it is estimated that in that month alone 5,000 Canadians who had been resident in the United States for more than six months returned to Canada declaring their intention of remaining permanently in this country.

"In the same period about 1,800 persons entered Canada from the United States as immigrants, largely of the agricultural class and bringing with them cash and effects to enable them to begin farm operations in Canada.

CANADIAN SABBATH IN DANGER

Timely Warning by Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance.

Declaring that every highway on Sunday challenged the Church of Christ, Rev. A. L. Terryberry, Provincial Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, told the Hamilton Conference of the United Church of Canada that he viewed with alarm the peril in which the Sabbath stood from increasing encroachments of motorists, golfers and vendors of fruit. It was high time that the Church made an effort to stop professional golf competitions which were being arranged for Sundays.

"On one hand," he said, "we see disturbing instances of where the business of Saturday night is being carried over until the early hours of the Sabbath. Likewise, these same businesses, including Jewish moving-picture theatres, re-open again almost on the tick of midnight on Sunday. The church must rise to meet this peril, which not only threatens the Sabbath, but the church as well."

The conference recommended the fullest support of the United Church to the Al-

ARCTIC EXPLORER BACK

Found Trace of Norse Settlements Fifteen Hundred Years Old

Dirigibles are the only air craft that will be able to thoroughly and satisfactorily explore the Arctic wastes, according to Commander Donald D. MacMillan, who has arrived back from his latest expedition to the north.

Airplanes are feasible to a certain extent, the commander said, but their operation is surrounded by great uncertainty on account of the difficulty of landing anywhere away from the home base. The ice is hummocky, and to alight upon it invites great danger and generally means that it will be almost impossible to rise again, even if serious injury is avoided in gliding down. In a word, the planes to be safe must fly a certain distance from the base and return home without alighting.

Expeditions in the north show conclusively that the Vikings not only crossed the ocean in early days, but formed settlements in Labrador similar to those found in Greenland. He was successful in locating Viking ruins in Labrador, at Nain, but did not have time to do more than make a hasty survey.

MacMillan told interviewers that he believed his discoveries in Labrador would prove conclusively that the Norsemen were settled on this continent long before it was discovered by Christopher Columbus.

CANADA AND EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT

Speaking on "Optimism in Business" at the opening session of the Canadian Association of Advertisers in Toronto on Thursday, Col. J. B. McLean, of Toronto, stated that the resources of Canada were high spots for optimism, and spoke of the vision of Canada as the United States of the British Empire. Col. McLean also paid tribute to the work and the optimism of the political leaders.

"The need of strong constructive leadership in Canada and the development of the British Empire are the two big problems today, and are greater than our own election," said Col. McLean.

"Our greatest future is in the development of the British Empire and there is strong opposition to that development in the world today. That opposition is headed by Germany, and France will join with her to unite the forces opposed to the Empire. They will be the leaders of central Europe in its trade development in competition with the United States and Great Britain."

Nova Scotia Coal Inquiry

Dr. H. P. MacPherson, President Rector of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S., and Hume Cronyn, a prominent business man of London, Ont., and member of Parliament from 1917 to 1921, will, under the chairmanship of Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, of London, Eng., a chairman of the Advisory Committee to the British Department of Mines, constitute the commission of inquiry into the coal mining industry of Nova Scotia, according to announcement made by Premier E. N. Rhodes.



FOREIGN MINISTER CHITCHERIN

Soviet agent who has been in Berlin opposing strongly the allied efforts on behalf of the security pact. He came out into the open at the departure of the German delegates to Locarno, and had an hour's conference just before the departure of the train.

OUR NAVAL CONTRIBUTIONS

London Truth, the weekly paper which occasionally comments upon the paucity of Canada's contribution to the British Navy, returns to the subject of the Canadian naval contribution. The paper suggests that the people of Canada might find something to think about in Premier J. G. Coates' reply to a deputation from New Zealand Navy League which waited upon him recently and urged the Government to contribute a third battle cruiser to the British Navy.

Premier Coates reminded the deputation that New Zealand's per capita contribution from Imperial Naval Defence had increased this year from 8 to 10 shillings according to a Wellington despatch to a London daily paper, and that personally he thought a steady development like this was better than precipitate action such as the Navy League urged.

The seaborne trade of Canada, Truth says, is very much greater than that of New Zealand, and Canada's western shores look out on the Pacific. Two "lent" destroyers are not much of a contribution to the navy of the Empire, the paper adds.

SPURGEON AND BAPTISM

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—A statement in the issue of Sept. 23rd., regarding the relation which the late Rev. C. H. Spurgeon held towards baptism, is not quite according to fact. Someone has made a real mistake. I was for over two years a student in the Pastor's College, of which he was President, and which he visited weekly, and lectured to us. I was also a frequent attendant upon his ministry at the Tabernacle.

Mr. Spurgeon was a full Baptist minister, and the church to which he ministered a full Baptist church. He practised the immersion of the believer, on a credible profession of faith in Christ, as Christian baptism, and nothing else was that in his estimation. They practised open communion at the church, that is, they received unbaptized persons to the Lord's table, not because these people claimed that their being sprinkled or poured, whether in infancy or in older years, was baptism, but because they—Mr. Spurgeon and the church—believed that baptism is not a pre-requisite to communion.

But no unbaptized person—that is no one who had not been immersed into the name of Father, Son and Holy Spirit, on his or her own intelligent profession of faith in Christ, was admitted to membership in the church. Moreover, if such a person presented himself or herself at the communion table regularly for a length of time—three months, I think, was the limit—he or she was kindly urged to accept baptism and unite with the church. If they did not do so, I believe they were told that their welcome as a visitor could not be extended indefinitely. He was an uncompromising and consistent Baptist, both in principle and practise, holding firmly that this was in accord with the teaching and commands of our Lord, and the practice of the Apostles and the early church.

Please give this correction the same publicity that the mistaken one had.

Hamilton. JOHN S. MOYLE.

From the Crow's Nest

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



Four Glasses of Canadian Wine

For nearly one hour the street in front of the Witness Building, which occupies one of the busiest corners in the Metropolis of Canada, was the scene of considerable excitement on Tuesday, September 29th.

The Editor of the Crow's Nest was at his office desk when he heard a loud crash. He jumped quickly to his feet and opening a window which overlooked the street, he saw three automobiles involved in an accident, and a young woman, who had attempted to cross the street, crushed between two of them. Immediate aid was given to the injured one by passers-by and soon she was hurried away in an ambulance to the General Hospital.

A large crowd was not long in gathering at the spot. Their attention was at once directed to the offending automobile and its occupants—two Montreal policemen, in uniform, both intoxicated, the driver more so than the other. These men, at first, were so dazed by what had occurred that they could not, apparently, move. At last the one less drunk than the other, evidently sensing danger, slipped cautiously out of the car and into the Witness Building, being found a few minutes later hiding in the office of the Manager.

When the remaining officer attempted to get out of the car he was met with jeers, threats and blows. With loud voice and gesticulating arms he challenged the whole crowd to come on and fight, some declare that he even drew his revolver. Things were looking pretty bad for this particular policeman when several other officers appeared, opportunely, upon the scene, made a way through the crowd and rushed him into a place of shelter in the vestibule of the Witness Building. Here he stood for a full half-hour, a pitiable case of hysterics—crying, protesting, swearing and horribly grinding his teeth. Some thought that he was going mad. None of the sober policemen seemed to know just what they ought to do with their drunken brother.

Three calls were sent into Police Headquarters by members of the Witness staff demanding that the two policemen be removed. Finally an Inspector of Police arrived, followed by a patrol wagon into which the two men were soon placed. Hardly had the men got into the wagon when a fight started and the last glimpse that the crowd had was of one policeman standing over the prostrate form of the other and vigorously pounding him.

The Montreal Gazette, in its account of the incident, states:

"Facts heard by Chief Belanger yesterday were that the two constables had driven a friend to his home at Turcot after finishing their night of duty on Tuesday morning at 8.30 o'clock. The friend had kept them at his home talking and treated them to light Canadian wine. Neither constable was used to liquor and they had four glasses of wine. They left for home shortly after 11 o'clock, and when they reached the corner of Bleury and Craig streets, Lavallee, who was driving the small automobile, his own property, lost control for a moment and ran into another auto that was stopped ahead of him. This auto moved forward and struck another motor car which moved forward and felled Miss E. McGinnis, who was stepping forward to board a street car. Miss McGinnis suffered slight bruises.

"Chief Belanger told the two constables that he regretted very much the accident, the more so because both constables had previously clean records. Moreover, Constable Lavallee had shown himself a very brave constable and had been given a medal two weeks ago for one of his brave acts.

"After the decision of Chief Belanger, Constable Lavallee was arraigned in the Enquete Court before Judge Enright on a charge of having driven an automobile while under the influence of liquor. The constable pleaded not guilty and preliminary enquete was fixed for October 5."

This is a most regrettable affair. Things certainly have come to a sorry pass in Quebec when we cannot depend even upon the guardians of the law remaining sober.

Though the policemen concerned in this recent accident deserve much censure for their intoxicated condition, much more deserving of censure are those, higher up in authority in the land, who in the name of "temperance" are multiplying the means of temptation and encouraging the people by every alluring device to "drink wines like the people of France."

This incident is but one of the many unhappy fruits of the suicidal policy regarding the liquor traffic adopted by the Government of Quebec. It is another striking proof that the "light" wines of this province when taken even in "light" quantities, as the policemen affirm, are strong enough to upset the strongest of men and become the cause of serious accidents.

The number of automobile accidents is alarmingly on the increase in Montreal and its vicinity. On the very same day that this police-accident took place there were several others, two of them involving the lives of three persons. Of these increasing accidents who can tell just how many of them are due to the drivers having taken a glass or two of "light Canadian wine"?

CHICAGO AUTOIST FINED

Robert Phillips, of Chicago, was condemned to pay a fine of $100, the costs of the case, or serve one month in jail, by Judge Enright, upon pleading guilty to being drunk in charge of an automobile on Stanley street.

Phillips, who told His Lordship he had come to Montreal to have a good time, ran amuck, and unable to control his car, he ran into a Yellow taxicab. The police followed him, but he would not stop, and they had to fire two shots into the air before bringing him to a standstill. In his car, the police found a 38-calibre revolver and some liquor, left over from Phillips and his friends' celebration on Saturday evening.

"I suppose each one carries a revolver in Chicago," remarked Judge Enright, "you are having a murder every day over there."

The accused said he did not know anything about that. He said he did not carry a revolver as usual, but was told that he had better have one for the trip.—Montreal Daily Star.

"SCARCE AS HEN'S TEETH

The facetious Editor of the Labor World of Montreal frequently accuses prohibitionists, in general, and the Editor of the Crow's Nest, in particular, of exaggerating liquor conditions in the Province of Quebec. In a recent editorial he solemnly declares that drunken men in Montreal are "as scarce as hen's teeth."

We fear that the Editor of the Labor World does not read very carefully the newspaper accounts of what regularly takes place in the Recorder's Court each week-end Monday morning. We gave on this page a few weeks ago two or three Monday mornings' reports of the proceedings of the Recorder's Court in August last. This week we would reproduce the report given by the Montreal Daily Star for Monday, September 21st.

WEEK-END DRUNKS FACE RECORDER
Scarlet Noses and Bleary Eyes Plentiful in Court

Worshippers at the shrine of Bacchus turned out en masse over the week-end and celebrated too well and as a result red noses and bleary eyes were conspicuous in the Recorder's Court this morning.

A number of the merry makers still carried traces of their potations and some even staggered as they were led away to the cells while friends rustled the fine required for their misdemeanors.

Louis Lucien, who was uncertain as to his age and admitted having no permanent place to hang his hat and coat, pleaded guilty to drunkenness and stood up like a little man as the Acting Recorder pronounced sentence. Louis' head barely reached the top of the dock as nature had been sparing in the way of stature. Though only one of humanity's half portions the accused made surprising inroads upon the stock of beer kept in a Craig street tavern, the police declare. When closing time came he still craved more and was on his way to a blind pig to find it when his debauch was cut short by peace-loving constables. Louis was voicing his antipathy to the early closing laws in no meek terms when the law arrived. He made his amends for his misconduct by depositing the required five dollar bill with the clerk of the court, thereby saving himself 10 days at Bordeaux.

Laura McGee, hadn't had a drink for six months previous to Saturday night, she told the Acting Recorder. Besides, she hadn't meant to get drunk then, either. One drink was to have been the limit when she started out.

"But you know how these things are, judge," she mumbled.

She blamed old friends for her downfall and promised to go on the wagon again for another six months. In consideration of her record and her good intentions she was released upon payment of costs.

John Price said he had been a sailor since childhood and claimed that anyone brought up before the mast as he had been had to get drunk when they came ashore to forget the days at sea. His troubles were manifold, he told the court, and was about to recount them one by one when the clerk pointed out there was no necessity. John's ship sailed for distant parts at noon today so he was released after promising to leave with her.

About 25 others admitted having partaken of too much refreshment and paid fines ranging from $3 to $10 each.

The arrested drunks in Montreal are but a drop in the bucket compared to those who go unarrested. If so many people get drunk during twenty-four hours of the week when the taverns and Liquor Commission stores are closed one can imagine the number who get drunk on the days when they are open.

QUEBEC LEADS IN WORST CRIMES

A Montreal daily came out with this startling headline a few days ago:

"CRIME GROWING IN CANADA. ONTARIO LEADS."

This paper stated that crime is on the increase in Canada according to a report just issued from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, summarizing judicial cases for the year ending September 30th, 1924, and comparing records with those of a similar period ending September 30th, 1923.

There was an increase of 7,778 cases recorded, the total criminal cases for 1923-4 being 171,909 for all provinces. There were 16,909 for all provinces. There were 16,258 convictions for indictable offences and 167,219 convictions for non-indictable offences and juvenile delinquency.

The Montreal daily goes on to say that Ontario has the doubtful honor of holding first place in 68 branches of crime with Quebec second. It is very interesting and illuminating to learn the nature of these crimes in which Quebec leads. They are as follows:

Murders, 10; shooting, stabbing and wounding, 66; offences against the inspection and sales Acts, 101; non-payment of wages, 277; breach of trade marks, 28; conspiracy, 13; keeping, or being inmates of, disorderly houses, 380; frequenting disorderly houses, 2,209; offences against revenue laws, 165; offences against opium and narcotic drugs Act, 234; disturbing religious and like meetings, 10.

COMPTON COUNTY PROHIBITIONISTS ALIVE

The Compton Council of the Quebec Prohibition Federation met in the United Church at Bury on September 29th. Rev. E. M. Wilson in the chair. Representatives were present from Scotstown, Bury, Cookshire, East Angus, Birchton and Sawyerville.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously by a standing vote; as a pledge of personal effort on the part of each one to do his or her part to make it effective.—

"We believe that alcohol used in any form, as a beverage, is extremely detrimental to the health and happiness of the user and is a menace to the public safety and welfare, and that the traffic in strong drink is one of the chief causes of the present "Hard times" throughout our country.

"We further believe that the only adequate way to remedy these evils is:

(1) On the part of the individual, total abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquor in any form.

(2) On the part of the nation, total prohibition of the importation, exportation, manufacture and sale of intoxicants except for medicinal and sacramental purposes.

(3) On the part of all temperance workers and societies, a continuous campaign of education and agitation towards these ends.

(4) Concerning the Canada Temperance Act in this country we deplore its weaknesses, and the lack of facilities for its enforcement, yet we are convinced that we are much better under it than we would be under the Quebec Liquor Law."

In the discussion on item one, some of the delegates testified to the value of old-fashioned pledge-signing and advocated activity along that line.

The reading of the third item called forth some good suggestions concerning effective methods of temperance education and propaganda. It was shown that in some communities good work had been done by having the young people put on a temperance program in the Sunday School sessions or on week evenings. It was also suggested that frequent Sunday evening mass-meetings be held in which the churches of a community would combine and invite some outside minister to be the speaker for the occasion.

The new Executive, elected at the meeting, is composed of Rev. E. M. Wilson, Bury, President; Rev. T. Knowles, Sawyerville, First Vice-President; Mr. S. Boy, Scotstown, Second Vice-President; Rev. G. F. Lalond, Birchton, Secretary; Mr. A. W. Pratt, Cookshire, Publicity-Secretary; Messers Montgomery, Sawyerville; R. L. McKeever, Lingwick; Mesdames R. Scott of Scotstown and G. Edwards of Cookshire.

We wish great success to the Compton Council as it enters its third year of temperance service and hope that its example may be emulated by the temperance people of other counties.

CHURCH RESOLUTION RE PROHIBITION

At the meeting of the Montreal Presbytery of the United Church of Canada, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Your committee takes leave to report that it has considered the resolution referred to it, and has resolved to recommend as follows:

"Whereas, the churches now composing the United Church of Canada have on repeated occasions placed themselves on record as believing that the highest interests of society require the prohibition of the manufacturing, importation and sale of all intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes:

"We as a presbytery of the United Church declare ourselves as loyally supporting this policy; and to this end we strongly urge all churches within our bounds to make every effort to promote a strong public sentiment in favor of those principles through a policy of education not only of the young people but of the whole electorate."

The full text of the resolution presented to the Hamilton Presbytery of the United Church September 8th is as follows:

"In view of the fact that a new parliament is to be elected on October 29, this presbytery of Wentworth and South Halton feels that the electorate ought to be reminded:

"That parliament years ago passed a resolution declaring prohibition to be the correct method of dealing with the liquor traffic;

"That this view was endorsed by the electors when the question was submitted to them in 1898;

"That manufacture ought not to be permitted in any province that has a prohibitory law;

"That clearance ought not to be granted to vessels bound to the United States and known to carry goods, importation of which into that country is prohibited. To do otherwise is an unfriendly act, of which Canada ought not to be guilty;

"That in the United States, where they have the prohibition of the manufacture and importation as well as sale of liquor, Judge Gary, who is at the head of the United States Steel Corporation, an organization employing over 300,000 people, could say a few months ago, "In the last two or three years the improved conditions among these people is one of the most remarkable chapters ever written in the history of civilization, and it is attributable to this law;"

"Therefore: Resolved, that we ask our people to secure the nomination of persons as candidates and their election to parliament who are known as staunch supporters of the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes."

"YOUNG CANADA"

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

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

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

The world's youngest explorer has left Minneapolis, Minn., to search for branded savages of Central and South America whom he believes to be remnants of an ancient Asiatic Aryan race which migrated to this hemisphere in the dim past.

If vices are catching why not spread the contagion of virtue—in your environment?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Miss Stella M. Bradley, Port Huron, Mich., sends in the words of "People Will Talk," for which we thank her. This poem appeared in the Witness a few weeks ago.

THE UNDERTAKING BUSINESS

A.B.C., British Columbia.—Some general information on the following would be acceptable to one who knows very little about this subject, and does not know where to obtain reliable information. (1) I understand that the law in Ontario requires the embalming of all dead people. Has British Columbia the same law? Have the prairie provinces? (2) The law requiring the signature of both doctor and undertaker on all death certificates holds good throughout Canada, does it not? Are the United States, Great Britain and most civilized places in the world equally particular on such matters, do you know? (3) A student wishing to qualify for the undertaking business in Canada would need to attend what school? In the case of dentistry American certificates seem to hold good in British Columbia, and I think, on the prairies. Would American embalming and undertaking certificates hold good in British Columbia? In Ontario? In prairie provinces?

Ans.—(1) It is not necessary to obtain a license for the embalming business in the province of Quebec, nor we believe, in other parts of Canada; (2) An undertaker's signature is only necessary when insurance companies demand it for purposes of identification; (3) The Ontario Embalming Association hold classes in the Pathological Department of Toronto University. Write Professor Robert U. Stone, Toronto, for further particulars. If you get in touch with the provincial secretary of British Columbia, he can give you the information much more fully.

BRITISH CITIZENSHIP

E.S., California.—I have heard that a Canadian living in the United States loses Canadian citizenship unless he appears before some British authority every year. If that is true, I will be without a country. I have been here seven years and am as much a Canadian, and more, than ever. I have been a subscriber to the Witness ever since my father died, and he took it ever since I can remember. Good luck to the best paper in Canada, because it stands for temperance.

Ans.—British subjects retain their citizenship no matter where they live, until they definitely swear allegiance to some other nation, before some legal authority.

WORDS WANTED

J., P.E.I.—Please publish in your Questions and Answers column, the words of a poem entitled, "The Sleeptime Express."

K.A.F., Nova Scotia.—Can any of your readers supply the words of "My Land", (Roddie). I would be pleased to get it.

B.I., New Brunswick,—I would like very much to get the poem entitled "Two Portraits" beginning,

"In the studio of a painter
Stood a boy, with rapture bound
As he gazed up on the faces
That adorned the walls around."

WORDS SUPPLIED

Mrs. Alex MacDonald, Cobden, Ont., Mrs. A. M. Jewett, Fredericton, N.B., Mr. John W. Hollingworth, Hamilton, Ont., and Miss Beulah Ingalls, Grand Harbor, N.B., have been kind enough to forward the words of Mrs. Emma A. Lent's poem entitled "The Master is Coming."

THE MASTER IS COMING

They said "The Master is coming
To honor the town to-day,
And none can tell at whose house or home
The Master will choose to stay."
And I thought, while my heart beat wildly,
What if He should come to mine?
How I would strive to entertain
And honor the Guest divine!

And straight I turned to toiling
To make my home more neat,
I swept and polished and garnished,
And decked it with blossoms sweet;
I was troubled for fear the Master
Might come ere my task was done,
And I hasted and worked the faster,
And watched the hurrying sun.

But right in the midst of my duties
A woman came to my door;
She came to tell me her sorrows,
And my comfort and aid to implore;
And I said, "I cannot listen,
Nor help you any to-day;
I have greater things to attend to,"
And the pleader turned away.

But soon there came another—
A cripple, thin, pale and gray—
And said: "O let me stop and rest
Awhile in your home, I pray!
I have traveled far since morning,
I am hungry and faint and weak;
My heart is full of misery,
And comfort and help I seek."

And I said: "I am grieved and sorry,
But I cannot help you to-day;
I look for a great and noble guest,"
And the cripple went away.
And the day wore onward swiftly,
And my task was nearly done,
And a prayer was ever in my heart
That the Master to me might come.

And I thought I would spring to meet Him,
And serve Him with utmost care,
When a little child stood by me,
With a face so sweet and fair—
Sweet, but with marks of tear-drops,
And his clothes were tattered and old;
A finger was bruised and bleeding,
And his little bare feet were cold.

And I said: "I am sorry for you
You are sorely in need of care,
But I cannot stop to give it,
You must hasten on elsewhere."
And at the words a shadow
Swept over his blue-veined brow:—
"Some one will feed and clothe you, dear,
But I am too busy now."

At last the day was ended,
And my toil was over and done;
My house was swept and garnished,
And I watched in the dusk alone;
Watched, but no footfall sounded,
No one paused at my gate.
No one entered my cottage door,
I could only pray and wait.

I waited till night had deepened,
And the Master had not come,
"He has entered some other door," I cried,
"And gladdened some other home!"
My labor had been for nothing,
And I bowed my head and wept.
My heart was sore with longing,
Yet, spite of it all, I slept.

Then the Master stood before me,
And His face was grave and fair.—
"Three times to-day I came to your door,
And craved your pity and care;
Three times you sent Me onward,
Unhelped and uncomforted,
And the blessing you might have had was lost,
And your chance to serve has fled."

"O Lord, dear Lord, forgive me!
How could I know it was Thee?"
My very soul was shamed and bowed
In the depth of humility,
And He said: "The sin is pardoned,
But the blessing is lost to thee;
For, comforting not the least of Mine,
You have failed to comfort Me."

Mrs. Charles M. Lawrence, Dresden, Ont., writes: Some time ago I noticed on the Questions and Answers page of the Witness a request for the poem "Dat Lil Brack Sheep". I have never seen it printed in the Witness though I may have overlooked it. I am enclosing a copy of it taken from "Onward" some years ago, also a copy of "The Lost Sheep."

THE LOST SHEEP

The following poem, by Sally Pratt McLean, was pronounced by Charles A Dana, editor of the New York Sun, and compiler of that rich treasury, "The Household Book of Poetry," to be "without regard to dialect, one of the most beautiful poems in the English language. The discriminating reader will easily agree with Mr. Dana, for it embodies in each stanza the very soul of poetry.

"De Massa ob de sheepfol',
Dat guard the sheepfol' bin,
Looks out in de gloomerin' meadow,
Whar de long night rain begin—
So he call to de hirelin' shepa'd,
'Is my sheep, is dey all come in?'
'Oh,' den says de hirelin' shepa'd,
'Dey's some, dey's black and thin,
And some dey's po' ol' wedda's,
But de res' dey's all brung in,
And de res' dey's all brung in.'

"Den de Massa ob de sheepfol',
Dat guard de sheepfol' bin,
Goes down in de gloomerin' meadows
Whar de long night rain begin—
So he le' down de ba's ob de sheepfol',
Callin' sof', 'Come in, come in!'
Callin' sof', 'Come in, come in!'

"Den up t'ro' de gloomerin' meadows,
T'ro' de col' night rain an' win',
And up t'ro' de gloomerin' rain pat,
Whar de sleet fa' pie'cin' thin,
De po' los' sheep ob de sheepfol'
Dey all comes gadderin' in:
De po' los' sheep ob de sheepfol'
Dey all comes gadderin' in."

DAT LIL' BRACK SHEEP.

(By Ethel M. Colson.)

Po' lil' brack sheep what strayed erway,
Done los' in de win' an' de rain:
An' de Shepherd he say: "O, hirelin',
Go fin my sheep ergain."
An' de hirelin' frown: "O, Shepherd,
Dat sheep it brack an' bad."
But de Shepherd, he smile laik dat lil' brack sheep,
It de onlies' lam' he had.

An' he say: "O, hirelin', hasten!
For de win' an' de rain am col',
An' dat lil' brack sheep be lonesome
Out dere, so far fum de fol'."
An' de hirelin' frown: "O, Shepherd,
Dat sheep it weak an' po'."
But de Shepherd, he smile laik dat lil' brack sheep
He lub it des' all de mo'.

An' he say: "O, hirelin', hasten!
For de frost am bitin' keen,
An' dat lil' brack sheep des shiv'rin',
De storm an' de blas' between."
An' de hirelin' frown: "O, Shepherd,
Dat sheep it ol' an' gray."
But de Shepherd, he smile laik dat lil' brack sheep
Wux fair ez de break ob day.

An' he say: "O hirelin', hasten!
For de hail am beatin' hard,
An' dat lil' brack sheep git bruises
'Way off fum de sheepfol' yard."
An' de hirelin' frown: "O, Shepherd,
Dat sheep it mos' wore out."
But de Shepherd, he smile laik dat lil' brack sheep
Des' couldn't be done widout.

An' he say: "O, hirelin', hasten!
For de winter it a'mos' here,
An' dat lil' brack sheep you shear it,
'Tell its po' skin a'mos' clear."
An' de hirelin' frown: "O, Shepherd,
Dat sheep am a wuthless thing."
But de Shepherd, he smile laik dat lil' brack sheep
It fair ez a princely king.

An' he say: "O, hirelin', hasten!
Lo, here dey ninety an' nine,
But dere, way off fum de sheepfol',
Dat lil' brack sheep ob mine."
An' de hirelin' frown. "O, Shepherd,
De rest ob de sheep am here."
But de Shepherd, he smile laik dat lil' brack sheep
He hol' it de mos'es' dear.

An' he wander out dere in de darkness,
W'ere de night wus col' an' bleak,
An' dat lil' brack sheep, he fin' it,
An' lay it ergains' his cheek.
An' de hirelin' frown: "O Shepherd,
Dat sheep come back ter me!"
But de Shepherd, he smile laik de Lord he wuz,
An' dat lil' brack sheep am me!

WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE

(Mrs. H. M. Aitken

Nowadays we speak of women going into agriculture as if it were another new thing that the women of this generation were trying to do. As a matter of fact women have been in agriculture since the first farmer took unto himself a wife. We are all familiar with that famous chapter of Proverbs which tells us of the ideal woman. Even in that age women were in agriculture, because we are told, "She considereth a field and buyeth it; with the fruit of her hands she planteth a vineyard."

We have really three distinct classes of women who are living on the land—the wives of farmers, the daughters of farmers, and a steadily increasing number of women who are buying small acreages and devoting themselves to poultry, bees, small fruits and similar pursuits.

Nowadays the farmer's wife has exceptional opportunities in her own line of farm work. Usually the care of the poultry falls to her, the care of the cream is also her concern, and quite often the small fruits on the farm are turned over to her. Any woman who is seriously interested in her poultry will try to cull out her laying flock until she has left only such hens as pay their way. Just recently the following example came to our notice: A farmer's wife had a flock of about fifty birds. For several years the production during the year averaged two hundred and fifty-seven dozen eggs, which meant about sixty-one eggs per hen. The non-producing hens were culled out by the Extension Service at the O. A. C. and males from a high producing strain were bought. Within three years the production from the same number of hens had gone up to five hundred and twenty dozen, which meant all the difference between profit and loss.

During the past few years a number of farm women have found it very profitable to sell eggs, table cream, roasters and broilers, and all sorts of garden products to summer campers and construction camps along the highways. In the fruit district one of our farm women took a contract to supply a summer hotel with all these things. She shelled the peas and snipped the beans and hulled the strawberries, so that everything went into the hotel ready for use. For this extra work of course she received extra pay. Possibly the fact that she had five children will explain why she was able to take on so much work. The boys were paid so much per hour by their mother and took enormous pride in their summer earnings.

The problem of income earning for girls on the farm has been acute. Nowadays a girl does not want to stay at home unless she has some definite and individual line of work that will give her an income of her own, no matter how small. Out of this unrest has grown a little army of young women who are taking over either the poultry, or the bees, or the apple orchard on father's farm and taking full responsibility for it. These girls are achieving a measure of independence that is impossible in office work and, besides that, they have the saving sense of producing something. This is one of the joys of work on the land.

Our third class of women are quite often city women who have a little capital to invest and who like country life. Very often these women are inexperienced and too frequently through that inexperience lose everything. The land for such a venture must be fairly accessible to markets, and it should be well drained and not too far from a railroad centre. If a woman is buying land with the idea of going into poultry, bees, small fruits or such like, she should remember that none of these businesses are self-supporting for some little time, and some part of her capital should be reserved for current expenses until she is assured of some income returning to her. With good handling, strawberries will produce a profit of $200 per acre, raspberries a profit of $250 per acre, peas and beans about 15 cents a basket—this depends of course on the current market price. Personally, we believe very firmly in three-story farming—chickens on the ground floor, raspberries on the second floor, and a young orchard occupying the attic.

In all these ventures it is very difficult to say just what the profit will be. A quality product always commands a quality price, and too frequently we find a city price being asked for an inferior product. It takes courage to spend money on labor and fertilizer when money is scarce, but we may take it for granted that only by hard labor and intelligent care can we produce the article that will command the top price. May we urge again that government service be taken advantage of in every line of agriculture. These men are ready to help us grade up our products in every line and only by careful grading and proper marketing can we make a success of our work.—From report of Women's Institutes in Ontario, just published.



SEAMEN HONOR HEROIC COMRADES

Officers and men of the L.N.E.R. Steamer "Roulers" on their last trip of the season made a pilgrimage to the memorial erected on the Mole at Zeebrugge to the men who made the famous raid when Zeebrugge was in the hands of the Germans. The picture shows the men at the Memorial.

GROWING OLD GRACEFULLY

It is impossible to escape the yoke of time, but there is a becoming as well as an unbecoming way of donning and wearing it.

On a warm spring morning some years ago, runs a contribution to the Craftsman, the late Captain Faulkner of Texas was walking along the highroad, when he met an old negro proceeding slowly toward the village store, in order to get his stock of groceries for the coming week.

"Well, Uncle Primus," said the captain, "how are you?"

"Yas, suh; yas, suh; thank you, suh, Marse Faulkner; yas suh," returned Uncle Primus. "Ah is feelin' good dis spring; An suttinly is feelin' fine. Ah doan' remember as Ah evah felt no bettah in mah life, but some way ruther Ah seem to be gettin' to de tahm of life w'en Ah's lookin' fer de low spots in de fence."

God made the country, and man made the town;
What wonder, then, that health and virtue, gifts
That can alone make sweet the bitter draught
That life holds out to all, should most abound,
And least be threatened in the fields and groves?

—Cowper.

Sunday Home Reading

BORN BLIND

(John 9:1-7)

Lord, how should I adore the grace
That kept my footsteps tending,
With resolute though stumbling pace
On to the promised ending.

Born blind! What could I understand?
So long the night was lasting,
The baffling work of Jesus' hand
A deeper darkness casting.

But Jesus' word was in my heart,
His touch had thrilled my being:
I sought the Spring—I did my part,
I washed, and lo, I'm seeing.

This old, old world of gospel light
And love and inspiration
Is pressing on my new, new sight
It's boundless revelation.

I see the path that I have trod,
The height I would be climbing,
I know this Jesus is the God
Whose praise all heaven is hymning.

O Father, by Thy Spirit's power
Save blinded souls from scorning
The Christ who turns time's darkest hour
Into eternal morning.

KATE MCNEILL

Moments of Devotion

By Rev. Bruce S. Wright. D. D.

"Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth?"—John 1:46.

A straight question deserves a straight answer. Turn immedfately to the answer of this question. In the language of Philip, "Come and see."

In Nazareth we see a loving mother. Mary, the mother of Jesus, is in the Nazareth home. See her, moving quietly about the house and the courtyard, busy with her daily tasks. There she goes to the village well for the day's supply of water, carrying with graceful ease the tall water-pot. Now look upon her, seated on the low Oriental bench, with a boy beside her, looking eagerly into her face as she tells him about her people, her hopes, her plans, their great feasts and the illustrious city of Jerusalem. The boy leaps to his feet and, with the soft word of permission from his mother, runs from the house to join his companions at play in the street. Mary's longing eyes following the lad's lithe little body, a loving mother. I do not know much about eugenics—it is still in the discussional stage—but I do know something about religion; religion makes a good mother; religion made Mary in Nazareth a good mother.

Again, in Nazareth we see a loyal father. The word loyalty more than any other word characterizes the life of Joseph. Loyalty is the scarlet thread that runs through all the Gospel account of his doings. It was Joseph who stood by Mary and shielded her in those accusing, trying days before the birth of Jesus. It was Joseph who took Mary with him to Bethlehem when he went to be registered. It was Joseph who, found a place—only a manger, 'tis true, but a place—in which the Holy Child was to be born. It was Joseph who made the long and tiresome journey into Egypt to save the infant and his mother from the wrath of the murderous Herod. It was Joseph who returned, at the word of the Lord, to his home country, established a shelter in Nazareth, opened a shop and began to make yokes, to make a living, to make a life. All responsibility for the bringing up of children can not be thrust upon the mother; the father has his share. In Nazareth we find the example so needed in our day, the example of a loyal father.

Likewise in Nazareth we see a dutiful son. Luke gives us this beautiful picture of Jesus, "He went down to Nazareth and was subject unto them." I have noticed that wherever I have seen a dutiful son, a son who regarded the needs and comforts of his parents, I have seen a youth or man with many another good quality. And wherever I have seen a son neglectful of his parents, disobedient to the ancient command, there I have seen a son with many another bad quality. Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth? Yes, a dutiful son.

A loving mother, plus a loyal father, plus a dutiful son makes a happy home.

"O happy home, where little ones are given
Early to Thee, in humble faith and prayer,
To Thee, their God, who from the heights of heaven
Guides them and guards them with more than mother's care!"

Something else came out of Nazareth, that is a clear vision. There is a large book, well and winsomely written, called, "The Unknown Years of Jesus." How many unknown years did Jesus have? Thirty. Where were they spent? In Nazareth. What was He doing all that time? Working, of course; but He was also doing something else, He was gathering the vision of his life work. When He stood up in the synagogue, opened the roll and read, "The spirit of the Lord God is upon me, because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken-hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our God; to comfort all that mourn," somehow there came to Him the vision that He was that one. He was sent to do that thing. The vision came to Jesus not in golden Jerusalem but in despised Nazareth. Have you caught the vision? It matters not where it comes; just so it comes.

One final good thing came out of Nazareth—a sufficient Saviour. Frank Crane says: "I call Christ my Saviour because He is the most considerable force that lifts me out of the dominance of lower motives into the realm of higher motives." I like those words, "He lifts me." They are an echo of the statement of the Psalmist, "He hath lifted me out of the miry clay, and set my feet upon a rock." He lifts up, that is what the Saviour does. Nathanael, I am glad you asked this straightforward question. Philip, I am glad you answered as you did. Nathanael, I rejoice that you accepted the suggestion made by Philip and came to see. Nathanael, I am glad that when you came and saw and were convinced you had the courage to confess, "Thou art the Son of God; thou art the King of Israel." Oh, Nathanael, since that notable day countless thousands have lifted their voices and shouted in triumph, "Nathanael, you're right, He is indeed the Son of God, He is the sufficient Saviour, he lifts us."

Even so, Saviour, lift us; out of fear into faith; out of doubt into trust; out of sickness into health; out of cowardice into courage; out of sin into righteousness; out of dominance of low motives into the realm of higher motives.—Pittsburg Christian Advocate.

language. Various stories have grown up to account for its origin, but one of these accounts has so much likelihood that we have no doubt in accepting it.

Charles Wesley was standing one day on a cliff looking out over the sea. As he stood gazing at the broad expanse of waters beneath him, he was startled by an exhausted sea-hawk striking against his breast and clinging to his garments. He took the wing-wearied and trembling bird in his hands and placed it in his bosom for warmth and rest. As he did so he thought of the weary soul finding refuge in the Saviour's bosom from the storms of the sea of life. Then as he lifted up his eyes he saw huge waves foaming along the shore, so wild and fierce that no swimmer could live in them. Gazing farther he espied a ship sailing quietly and joyously in calm waters. This reminded him of the fears which so often come to men by the "nearer waters" of their immediate troubles. Thus with the sea-bird safe and warm in his bosom, he composed mentally the well-known hymn:

"Jesus, Lover of my Soul,
Let me to Thy Bosom fly,
While the nearer waters roll,
While the tempest still is high,
Hide me, oh, my Saviour hide,
Till the storm of life is past,
Safe into the Haven guide,
O receive my Soul at last."

One of the finest stories told in connection with a famous hymn has for its ground work Wesley's great sacred song. An excursion was sailing down the Potomac in America. It was evening and a number of people were on deck listening to the rendering of familiar hymns by a gentleman on board. He had just concluded singing "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," when a passenger made his way from the outskirts of the crowd and accosted the singer. "Beg your pardon, stranger," he said, "but were you actively engaged in the late war?" "Yes, sir," was the reply, "I was fighting under General Grant." "Well," the first speaker continued with a sigh, "I did my fighting on the other side, but I think—indeed I am quite sure I was near you one bright night eighteen years ago this month. It was a night such as this. We of the South had sharp business on hand and you were the enemy. I crept near your post of duty, my murderous weapon in my hand, the shadows hid me. Your beat led you into the clear light. As you paced back and forth you were humming the tune you have just sung. I raised my gun and aimed at your heart, and I had been selected by our commander for the work because I was a sure shot. Then upon the night floated the words—

"Cover my defenceless head
With the shadow of Thy Wing."

Your prayer was answered. I couldn't fire after that, and there was no attack made upon your camp that night. I felt sure when I heard you singing this evening that you were the man whose life I was spared from taking." Grasping the hand of the Southerner, the singer said, "I remember the night very well, and distinctly the feeling of depression and loneliness with which I went forth to my duty. I knew my post was one of great danger, and I was more dejected than I remember being at any other time during my active service. I paced my lonely beat thinking of home and friends, and of all that life holds dear. Then the thought of God's care for all that He has created came to me with peculiar force, so I sang the hymn of my heart, and ceased to feel alone. How the prayer was answered I never knew until this evening."—A reading by Miss Eleanor Taylor in the young peoples' meeting in the College Methodist Church, Toronto.

Prayer

O GOD, let Thy way be known upon earth, Thy saving health among all nations. Call home to Thyself the wandering and the weary, the hopeless and defiled. Illumine with the light of Thy Presence the darkened haunts of sin, and gladden the hearts and homes that are desolate. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

THE POWER OF GOSPEL SONG

(By Eleanor Taylor)

Charles Wesley at the age of fifteen had to choose whether or not he would be adopted by a member of the House of Parliament, but he chose to stay with his sixteen brothers and sisters in Epworth Parsonage. The cousin who was adopted in his place became the grandfather of the great Duke of Wellington. But it is considered that Wesley did as great a work as Wellington for he taught the English nation to sing rather than to fight. Wesley wrote about 6500 hymns, some of them of world-wide popularity. Possibly the greatest hymn written is, "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing." This hymn was written when Methodism was less than a year old. In 1743 it was published in the first hymn book used by the new Methodist body founded by the Wesleys, and the hymn is found therein.

Henry Ward Beecher is reputed to have said, "I would rather have written 'Jesus Lover of My Soul' than to have the fame of all the kings that ever sat on the earth." It is universally acknowledged to be the finest heart hymn in the English

If you look for the sombre spot in life,
You'll not go far to find it.
But remember each shadow which crossed your path
Had the sunshine just behind it.

FOLLOWERS OF JESUS

"Then said Jesus unto His disciples, If any man will come after Me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow Me."

Following Jesus, our Saviour and Friend,
Heavenly blessings our footsteps attend,
Nearer and nearer we press to His side,
Gladly and cheerfully with Him abide.
Onward and upward we move on our way,
Guided by Jesus, our feet cannot stray;
Thorns in the pathway and clouds in the sky,
Shadows around us—we feel He is nigh.
He gently leads us where still waters flow,
Rests us when weary, where green pastures grow.
Though dark the valley, our Saviour is near,
We'll cross to the uplands with never a fear,
Patiently comforting, cares for His own,
Our griefs and our sorrows, to Him are all known;
Loving He guards us when dangers appear
His arms are around us, our prayers He will hear.
God's rainbow of promise is spanning the skies,
By trials and crosses to blessedness rise,
Our crowns shall be gained by bearing the cross,
And heaven we win by all earthly loss.
Thy path may be lonely, with hours that are sad,
But thrilled by His presence, our souls are made glad.
Daily we're building, through stress and through strife,
Our mansions above, in that glorious life,
And so, walking carefully, led by our Lord,
Faithfully, prayerfully, keeping His Word,
Richer and fuller, so boundless the treasure,
Love of the Saviour, beyond thought, or measure,
Mercies unnumbered, in fellowship sweet,
Clinging so close to Him, life is complete.
Bravely and earnestly is the race run,
Fervently, trustfully, till life is done,
Striving to help and laboring to win,
Those heavy laden, or burdened by sin;
New hills to climb and fresh rivers to cross,
Those things behind us seem worthless as dross.
Though the way may be dark and long be the road,
It leads us to glory, to home and to God.

(Mrs.) H. E. Quinn.

Beebe, Que.

"THE MILLIONS"

Behold the millions in their tears
Of sorrow, slavehood, sin and shame;
They grope through superstitious fears,
Unloved, unknown is Jesu's Name.

Dull worshippers of stones and trees,
Blind children of a blinder god,
Weary, they crawl on hands and knees,
But know not why they toil and plod.

Gaunt women, faint with loads of care,
Unnurtured children fade and die,
Nude pilgrims spend their lives in prayer,
Yet find no answer to their cry.

Oh, Master of the ransomed life,
Give me the word to set them free;
Let Thy sweet calm replace their strife;
Give them the joy of trust in Thee.

No cost too great to make them Thine,
These hungry crowds that seek in vain,
Or, fill Thy Church with power divine,
The clamoring millions to reclaim.

—Bishop Frederick Fisher.

A PURITAN JURY

That the Puritan fashion of nomenclature produced some very odd results is very generally known. The London Chronicle recalls that James Brome, in his "Travels Over England, Scotland and Wales," published in 1700, gives a copy of a "Jury Return, made at Rye, Sussex, in the Late Rebellious Troublesome Times."

The names of the twelve good men and true were: Meek Brewer, Graceful Harding, Killsin Pimple, Earth Adams, Weepnot Billing, More Fruit Fowler, Hope-for Bending, Return Spelman, Fly Debate Roberts, Stand fast on High Stringer, Be Faithful Joiner, and Fight the good Fight of Faith White.

An order-in Council passed by the Dominion Government provides that in future no employee of the government will be required to work on Sunday "except in circumstances of emergency or necessity." If any employee is required to work on Sunday, he shall be allowed during the next six days of the week a period of 24 hours for rest.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union was told by Fusanouke Mayeda, of the Japenese delegation, that Japan wants to join hands with other nations in the prosecution of any project calculated to promote world peace and to act with them in an effort to bring about further reductions of armaments.

If vices are catching why not spread the contagion of virtue—in your environment?

IN A SACRED CITY

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS FOR SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25.

We have been with Paul in Athens, the home of philosophy and in Corinth, the home of commerce, now we are to go with him to Ephesus, the home of idolatry. The worship of idols was practiced in Athens and in Corinth, but in these cities it was a habit which evoked little enthusiasm; the Ephesians were enthusiastic worshipers of their great goddess. Ephesus was a sacred city especially devoted to the worship of Diana.

When Paul felt that he had finished his work in Corinth for the time, he turned his face once more toward Syria, and took with him the friends with whom he had lived during part, at least, of his stay in Corinth, Priscilla and Aquila. As a large part of the traffic between Rome and the east passed over the isthmus of Corinth, and from there to Ephesus, the principal city at the western end of Asia Minor, Paul would not have any difficulty in getting passage on a ship bound for Ephesus, and so at last he found himself in that important city, which he had wished to visit before, but had been forbidden to go there at that time. (Acts 16:6, 7.)

Ephesus is said to have had a population of over 200,000 and it ranked with Alexandria in Egypt and Antioch in Syria, as one of the chief cities of the Roman empire. Rome itself is said to have had a population of 1,500,000, which was, perhaps, as great a number in proportion to the population of the whole world at the time as the 7,000,000, or so, who inhabit the metropolitan area of London or of New York is to that of the world in our day. The total population of the Roman Empire, which comprised all central and southern Europe and all the north of Africa and a large part of Asia, was estimated by Gibbon at 120,000,000, and nearly four times that number live within the limits of the British Empire today, yet the British Empire is only one of the great powers in the world now, whereas the Roman Empire was supreme in its day.

We read that when Paul came to Ephesus he left Priscilla and Aquila there, but he himself entered into the synagogue. This may mean that when Paul left Ephesus he left his two companions there, or it may mean that the synagogue was outside of the city, as was sometimes the case.

The Jews of Ephesus seem to have been not only willing but anxious at first, to listen to Paul's message (Chap. 18:20), but he wanted to continue his journey and would not stay with them. Our English Bible tells us that it was because he felt it his duty to be present at one of the annual sacred feasts in Jerusalem, but that explanation of his haste seems to have been filled in by some copyist, as it does not appear in the oldest Greek manuscipts. It is omitted in the Revised Version. Even if not part of Luke's narrative, it may give the true reason for Paul's haste, but we do not read of his keeping any feast in Jerusalem at this time. Indeed, Luke does not even tell us definitely that he went to Jerusalem. But he must have had some strong reason for turning away from Jews who wanted to hear more about Jesus.

But God did not leave the Jews in Ephesus without the instruction which they desired. He sent Apollos to them, and it may well be that Apollos was a more suitable teacher for them in the beginning than Paul, for he was himself only a learner, and could therefore meet them on their own level. He had only an elementary Gospel to offer them at first, and having started with that he was, no doubt, all the more able to carry some of them on with him into a fuller knowledge of the truth after he had learned it from Aquila and Priscilla.

After he had spent some time in Ephesus and had prepared the minds of many of the people for the reception of Paul's message this eloquent preacher went on to Corinth to strengthen the faith of the Christians there by his earnest and effective presentation of the great truths of the Christian religion. We can perhaps learn something of his manner of explaining the work of Christ from the Epistle to the Hebrews, which is supposed to have been written by him.

In the meantime Paul having landed at Caesarea had gone up (to Jerusalem) and saluted the church there, and then had returned once more to Antioch, the mother church of the missionary enterprise. But after a while he started out once more. He went through Phrygia and Galatia, visiting the churches which he had founded on his previous journeys, and then apparently he went northward (Acts 19:1) probably into Bithynia which he had not been allowed to visit before (Acts 16:7.), and then he turned southward again and finally arrived at Ephesus. He made up for the shortness of his first visit to that city by staying longer there than he had stayed in any other city except Antioch.

When Paul at last settled in Ephesus he found there some disciples who did not know of the Pentecostal gift of the Holy Spirit. These were, no doubt, persons who had been converted by the preaching of Apollos before he himself had gained full knowledge of the facts on which the Christian religion is based. These disciples readily received Paul's teaching, and when he laid his hands on them "the Holy Ghost came on them, and they spoke with tongues and prophesied."

Paul was able to preach Christ in the synagogue for three months before he was compelled to leave it because of the vigorous opposition of some contentious persons. Then a teacher named Tyrannus allowed him the use of his school and there he preached and argued with all who would come to hear him for two years. But he was not satisfied with merely meeting the people in the school, he went "from house to house" to see and teach the people, and warned them personally "night and day with tears" (see Acts 20:20 and 31.) He said that this continued for three years; the narrative only mentions two years and three months, but he may have continued working in Ephesus for months after leaving the school of Tyrannus.

Then serious trouble arose, but it was not with the Jews this time. It was with the tradesmen who made silver shrines for their goddess and gained much wealth by selling these to persons from all parts of the country who came to Ephesus, either on business or for the purpose of worshipping the goddess. For Ephesus was a holy city. It was the headquarters of the worship of the goddess of fertility who was worshipped in many countries, but went by different names in different countries. She was the great nursing mother, the nurse of gods, men, animals and plants, and was worshipped under the names of Ashtoreth, Astarte, Ishtar, Artemis, Ephesia, or Diana, and the practices by which she was worshipped were licentious and abominable. That was, in fact, what made her worship so popular, and it explains why the Israelites were so ready to turn from the pure worship of God to bow down before this monstrosity.

The Ephesians were sure of the greatness of their goddess because Jupiter, the chief god, had sent them down an "image" of her which had been seen to come down from the sky. But the word image is not in the Greek. It only says the, or that, which fell down from Jupiter. It is supposed that the thing which they had seen fall from the sky was a meteorite, and that it was preserved as a symbol of their goddess; not as a likeness of her. They could make an image of her for themselves according to their own ideas as to what she was like. The practice of adapting God to the ideas of the worshipers is unfortunately too common, even among persons who think themselves Christians, but are not willing to accept the picture of Himself which God has given us, in the Bible as a true picture. It is a form of idolatry—the worship of a being made after the pattern of the worshiper's thoughts about him.

* * * *

When John was in banishment in the island of Patmos Jesus appeared to him in a vision and gave him a seven principal churches in the small series of special messages to the province of Asia. His message to the church at Ephesus should be read in connection with this lesson. (See Rev. 2:1-7.) Jesus had much to say in praise of the Ephesian Christians, but He had to call their attention to a very serious fault. "Thou hast left thy first love." They were falling backward, losing ground spiritually. It is so easy to do that, and so difficult not to do it. Paul, the great champion of the Church, who lived so close to Christ that he could say, "Not I, but Christ liveth in me", and who could fearlessly offer himself as a pattern to be imitated, was nevertheless under the necessity of maintaining a constant war with himself to keep himself from falling backward. The higher anyone climbs on the ladder that leads to the throne of God the greater is his need for constant watchfulness and carefulness. "I perceived," says John Bunyan, "that there is a door to Hell from the very gate of Heaven."

SCRIPTURE READINGS

Monday, Oct. 19—Acts 18:18-28; Tuesday—Acts 19:1-12; Wednesday—Acts 19:13-22; Thursday—Acts 19:23-34; Friday—Acts 19:35-41; Saturday—Eph. 1:1-14; Sunday—Isa. 55:8-13.

Golden Text: For the love of money is a root of all kinds of evil.—1 Tim. 6:10.

WHEN YOUTH LEADS

(A Pekin Correspondent in the Manchester Guardian)

Strolling through the peaceful countryside, I was congratulating myself on having escaped from the strife and turmoil of this city of trouble. But lo and behold, on turning the corner into the main street of the village there they were again, those plaguey students!

A couple of them were standing on the steps outside the village temple addressing a small crowd of villagers. Bespectacled little fellows they were, hardly five feet high, dressed in Western clothes with hard straw hats. They each had a banner of long white cloth on which was inscribed the name of their school, and the slogans "Down with England and Japan" and "Cancel the unequal treaties." One of them was declaiming in a shrill piping voice and gesticulating so violently that he looked as if he would overbalance himself at each movement. The other stood at his side, acting as a kind of chorus. The crowd, about a dozen persons in all, stood listening with their mouths open, without showing the faintest sign of emotion of any kind. Indeed, the audience could hardly be called enthusiastic, for no one appeared to stay out the show except two old fellows who had seats on the temple steps and had probably been there all the afternoon. There was a constant coming and going, and naked children ran in and out amongst the crowd. Old ladies with their grandchildren in their arms would stroll up, listen for a few minutes, and then go off again with a contemptuous sniff.

The schoolboy was holding forth on the wrongs of his country. He was making impassioned appeals to the audience to rise and save China, to boycott the British and declare war on them, and to free themselves from the twin tyrannies of Imperialism and Capitalism. When he was tired, the other took his place and continued in exactly the same strain and exactly the same shrill voice. After about ten minutes of this kind of thing, they picked up two earthenware jars and tried to collect subscriptions for the strikers in Shanghai. At this novel development the crowd melted rapidly away, and I did not see anyone give anything. Thereupon the two orators furled up their banners and strode in silence out of the village.

One of the old men sitting on the steps lit his pipe and invited me to come and sit down. The other old gentleman, a seller of rice cakes, offered me some of his wares. A crowd started to gather round us again.

"What were they talking about?" I asked, putting on an air of innocence. "Who knows?" said the gentleman with the pipe. "I could not make head or tail of half they were saying." And then, grumblingly: "Schoolboys." The seller of rice cakes took up the refrain: "Schoolboys? They ought to be at their lessons instead of fooling around like this. A nice state of things." "They said you foreigners were a bad lot and had killed hundreds of us Chinese in Shanghai," a bright youth in the crowd called out. I was about to reply, when a curious interruption took place. A sturdy young bumpkin with a face like the full moon who had been staring steadily at me with his mouth wide open for some time suddenly said, "But they were foreigners themselves." Cries of dissent from the crowd and contemptuous laughs. But moon-face, not in the slightest abashed, continued stolidly, "They were wearing foreign clothes and hats just like this fellow here and were talking all about foreign laws and customs." Nobody attempted to argue with him any further.

A fat fellow, naked to the waist, pushed his way through the crowd saying, "Schoolboys! What do they want making all this trouble? What do they understand of public affairs? I tell you what the trouble is—we have no rulers any more. Everybody does as he likes nowadays. Yesterday I went into Pekin to buy some rice. I hired a donkey specially for the purpose, and would you believe it, when I got there I found the markets and all the shops closed. They told me the schoolboys had ordered it. Went all that way for nothing and I had to pay old Li thirty coppers for the loan of his donkey. Really, it is disgraceful." "Yes," said a peddler from the city with his bundle of cloth over his shoulder, "and the price of flour has gone up another five coppers this week. Where's it all going to end! Whose fault is it?" There was general indignation, and for the first time that afternoon the crowd showed signs of real emotion There was a babble of talk, everyone voicing his own particular grievance. The seller of rice cakes became for the moment a philosopher and summed it up with, "Aiyah. Well, whatever troubles break out, it is we common folk who will have to pay for it all." The crowd relapsed into a brooding silence. Then an old dame at the back took up the refrain in a scolding voice. "Schoolboys! Let them go to school and learn their lessons. That's where they should be. Nice kind of schoolboys, those fellows. Trying to ruin us poor people with all their foreign nonsense. Semi-foreign devils, that's what they are."

At this there were loud laughs from some of the bystanders and sly glances passed in my direction. The fat fellow then pushed right up to me, and almost shouting in my face, said, "Do you hear that, Mr. Foreigner? What the old woman says isn't so far wrong. It's all the fault of you foreigners really. Where do these boys get all their mad foreign ideas from? They must have got them from your foreign teachers. Why don't you teach them something sensible, instead of all that stupid kind of talk?"

There were murmurs of applause from the crowd.

And really, you know, I could think of no reply.

"BATTLE GROUND OF THE AGES"

American Scientists to Explore Site of Armageddon

A new army of native laborers and American scientists, will camp on the historic battlefield of Armageddon or Palestine next spring.

The mound on the site of the first battle of which history has preserved a detailed record is to be excavated by University of Chicago experts, under the direction of Prof. James H. Breasted, noted Egyptologist. New details of the expedition, recently announced, stated that an accurate survey would be made this fall, but that work of actual digging would not commence until March.

Prof. D. D. Luckinbill, Assyriologist of the university, says that while it is not probable that much historical material dating after the Egyptian period will be found at Armageddon, there is a possibility of digging up something relating to the Crusades and the Graeco-Roman period from the sub-surface ruins of the mound.

The party hopes to locate the mysterious lost city, where Thutmose III. defeated the King of Kadesk in a great battle when a coalition of Syrian and Palestine cities was frustrated by the Pharaoh.

Megiddo was the South Syrian capital of the Southern Hittite Empire and because of its strategic position at the Passover the transverse Carmel ridge blocking the military and commercial path over Egypt to Western Asia, became the "battle-ground of the ages."

Business Not All Cold

It is good to know that business is not all hard-surface, concrete, practical profit and loss, as so many would have us believe, and that the life of the people is not all sordid self-seeking. One Silas Chapman, jr., died in Hartford, Conn., the other day. Chapman was an insurance expert. After his death it came out that for years he had gone to the postoffice and arranged to have all Christmas letters to foreign lands lacking postage forwarded at his expense, so that nobody beyond the seas should run the risk of missing any intended Christmas cheer because of the thoughtlessness of those mailing the gifts. It is doubtful whether one man in a thousand would think of such a method of doing a little kindness to his fellow man. It is so utterly void of any personal element of pleasure or personal gratitude—a benevolence done in the dark. And yet, no matter how obscure the need or unrewarded the sympathetic deed, there is hardly anything perhaps, that could be thought of that somebody has not already searched it out and brought the deed and the need together. And all this goes on without any spotlight glare and on a scale that would probably astonish the world if it could be known.

Missionaries Leave For India

Eight missionaries bound for India left Montreal on Saturday morning. They are sent out under the Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board, four of them for the first time. Montreal Baptists held a farewell service to them on Friday evening in Point St. Charles Baptist Church. The party consists of Mrs. Stillwell, widow of Rev. Dr. J. R. Stillwell; Rev. John B. McLaurin and his wife, the latter a daughter of Mrs. Stillwell; Miss Edna Farnell, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Quirk, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Church.

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LILIES IN THE GARDEN

The hardy lilies as a class are often neglected in our gardens, though they deserve to be prominently represented in all mixed flower borders.

It is utterly hopeless to suppose that all lilies can be ordered en bloc and planted like, say, tulips and hyacinths. They cannot. We must wait for just that point when the tops are really thoroughly dead, and between which and the putting forth of new roots the bulbs are in their most dormant condition.

Though some species bloom in June, and others delay their coming until August or September, it will be obvious that there cannot be a general lifting and dispatching of the bulbs again; once out of the soil, planting cannot take place in September or October.

We have to deal with them in sections, so that the first to flower in spring are the first to be planted, later varieties following these, committing them to the ground as soon as the bulbs are received.

This division into planting periods cannot be dismissed without impressing upon the gardener the vital importance of planting the bulbs again, once they are out of the soil, with as little delay as possible.

Lilies may be planted almost everywhere and successfully, but care must be taken not to plant the wrong kind in the wrong places, or failure may follow. Roughly, the least number of mistakes will be made by planning for these different classes, so far as soil and position are concerned.

In the first are those which will bear full exposure to the sun, provided that the soil round the bulbs is moderately rich and does not dry out quickly.

Varieties that thrive under such conditions include many of our finest garden lilies, such as candidum—the Madonna lily—chalcedonicum, croceum, dauricum, elegans, testaceum, tigrinum—the Tiger lily—and myriophyllum—the Regale lily.

Those of the second division merely require an addition of a certain quantity of peat or muck to the moderately rich soil. They should be planted where they will be screened from cutting winds when they first come through the soil in spring. In this section are included the Golden lily of Japan—dilium auratum—martagon, and the various forms of speciosum.

The third group revel in deep sandy peat or sandy muck that, although always moist, is never sodden with any excess of water. These also appreciate shade during the hottest hours of the day.

Splendid species that luxuriate outdoors where these conditions can be supplied are canadense, pardalinum and superbum.

It is well to be able to distinguish between the two classes of lilies that root from the bulb and those that emit a second series of roots from the base of the stem as well as from the bulb. The latter naturally should be planted much deeper.

Generally speaking, lilies should be planted so that the top of the bulbs will be from four to six inches under the surface, the greater depth being necessary for all stem-rooting varieties; and never neglect to place an inch layer of sand under each bulb, adding a little more around and over it.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST

Even now the general Canadian public know very little about the Blister Rust, which all should help to eradicate. The following notes supply information concerning the nature and appearance of the disease. These will enable anyone to recognize it without trouble. It is worthy of note that of all the currants and gooseberries the common cultivated black currant is by far the most susceptible to the rust. It occurs on these black currant plants so plentifully at times that serious injury often results.

In shortened form the principal features of this disease may be stated as follows:

On the White Pine

1. Attacks five-needled pines only.
2. Produces discolored swellings on the limbs and shoots.
3. These infected limbs are girdled and killed; seedlings are killed rapidly; adult trees more slowly.
4. The fungus lives for many years in a pine unless it is killed.
5. Each spring blisters arise in the part affected, from which spores are carried to nearby currants.

On the Currant

1. The rust attacks all the wild and cultivated currants and gooseberries; black currants very badly attacked.
2. The leaves only of currants are attacked; the rust appears as small orange pustules on the under sides of the leaves.
3. Spores from these pustules spread the disease during the summer to other currants, but not to pines.
4. In fall spores capable of infecting pines appear on the leaves.
5. Rust probably dies out each year on the currants and has to be renewed each spring from some diseased pine again. In rare cases the rust may winter on the currant.

The method of fighting this disease which has heretofore been used consists of careful surveys to locate the infected pine or pines, and the immediate destruction of these when found. In isolated areas where either pines or currants are few this method can be depended on to give results, especially when it can be continued year after year without much danger of infection because of the fewness of either host.

CLEAN UP BEANS AND PEAS

There are two or three insect pests that damage bean plants in the field. But usually the most serious injury is brought about after harvest, when dried beans stored away for sale or for winter use are riddled by the bean weevil.

The source of the infestation is often a mystery to the owner of the beans. He has harvested his product, and got it safely into the bins. A few weeks or months later he discovers that unwelcome visitors are on hand. Numerous beans show small round holes, and over and through the lot small, hard-shelled, brownish-gray weevils are crawling.

The first question is: Where did they come from? They may have been brought in with the dried seed as the grub or larval stage of the weevil, safely hidden within the bean itself, where one would not suspect its presence. In this case the infestation started after the pods had dried and some of them cracked open, and before the beans were threshed. The adult weevils were on the wing in the fields, laying their eggs where the tiny grubs could get access to the seed. Or, quite possibly, after the beans were placed in the bins the adult weevils gained access to them there, through cracks in the storage place. Or perhaps there were some of last year's beans in the bottom of the bins and these were infested; and thus the pest was given a start in the new lot.

The second question is what to do about it. Of course there is no treatment that can restore to soundness the beans already mined through by the weevils. But it is possible to kill the pests, including the grubs that are still within bean seeds, and thus stop damage to beans not attacked. Better still is the precaution of treatment when the beans are first placed in storage, keeping them tightly closed up thereafter to avoid further infestation.

For the treatment, fumigation with carbon bisulphide is usually the recourse. The material can be bought at drug stores, and is retailed as a rule in cans containing a pound. It is a clear liquid with a strong odor like a combination of onions and burning sulphur. Exposed to air it evaporates rapidly, and the vapor is heavier than air. Also, the vapor, in combination with air, is explosive. Fire of any kind must be kept away while the substance is in use.

The beans to be fumigated must be placed in a tight receptacle, such as a milk can, clean garbage pail or a good barrel. A bin may be used if the cracks are carefully stopped up. The amount of carbon bisulphide to use is reckoned in the proportion of one pound to 100 cubic feet of space in the receptacle, or, roughly, one pound to 100 bushels of seed to be treated. The liquid is poured out into a shallow dish, which is placed on top of the beans. The bin is then tightly covered so as to retain the fumes within and is left for several hours or overnight. After that the beans should be removed and allowed to air out. It should be noted that to make the fumigation effective it should be carried out at a temperature of sixty-five degrees or more. If this is impossible, warm up the beans beforehand. While the vapors of carbon bisulphide are poisonous to man if inhaled in sufficient quantity, there is no reason why the treatment should be dangerous provided it is carried out with reasonable precautions. The operator should take care not to breathe the gas.

There is a relative of the bean weevil, a closely related species, that attacks peas and is known as the pea weevil. But its habits in one important particular are quite different. The bean weevil, as we have seen, infests the dry seed and will go on breeding in such seed after it has been threshed out and placed in storage, so long as the temperature is not too low. The pea weevil, on the other hand, begins its grub stage only in the green peas that are still within the growing pod and never goes through further generations in the dried seed in storage.

The adult pea weevil lays its eggs on the outside of the green pod. The tiny grub, on hatching, bores through the wall of the pod and enters the seed. There it develops to maturity. The dried peas carry the grub within in its mature, resting stage. After such peas are planted, the adult weevil emerges the following spring in time to start a new infestation. With this species, as with the bean weevil, seed should be fumigated with carbon bisulphide as soon as it is harvested.

Bean growers everywhere suffer damage from the fungous disease known as anthracnose. It is a destructive disease. As with most affections of this nature, the amount of damage is influenced by weather conditions; but the cleanness of the seed beans used has also an important bearing.

PRUNING PEACH TREES

The pruning of bearing peach trees resolves itself into keeping the centers open by removing the larger growths which tend to fill them up, in heading back the strongest and longest growing branches in the tops, in order to keep the trees low and spreading and in thinning out the weaker and undesirable twigs throughout the whole top in order to maintain vigorous growths in the lower and inside portions of the tree.

On peach trees which are 10 or 12 years old, the bearing wood is usually high and lacking in vigor. This makes the harvesting tedious and expensive, and the crop is usually small. Such trees can often be headed back rather severely to advantage. In this way new bearing wood is obtained lower down and the profitableness of the tree continued for several more years. The main branches of these trees are cut back to stubs 2 to 3 feet long and a few sprouts are left on each stub, if possible, to encourage growth and to shade the limbs the next spring. Little or no fruit is borne the season following heading back and only a partial crop the next year.

Perhaps a better way to renew the bearing wood on old trees would be to lower the head gradually. Only one, or perhaps two, of the main branches would be headed back at a time, under this system. In this way a new top is secured in three or four years and a partial crop of peaches harvested each year while the trees are being lowered and the top renewed.

Dandelion for Winter

Possibly you are living in that happy garden country where weeds are not or you have got every weed cleared out of lawn and garden and fence corner. If you are, it is too late now for you to do as they do in Europe, and plant a bed of dandelions to be used for winter forcing. If, however, there are fence corners and garden corners and shady nooks among your perennials when you come upon great big dandelion roots do not cut them off but pry them carefully out and heel them in some corner until in your weeding you have gathered a good quantity. Plant them four inches apart in boxes deep enough to allow of the roots to be set up to the crown in earth. Let the soil be light, sandy loam and leaf mould if you have it, if not, any good, garden soil will do. Set the boxes away in a gently, warm cellar, or cupboard where it is dark. Water only enough to keep the earth moist not wet, and in a very short time the blanched yellowish leaves will push up and you will be able to surprise your family with a delicious salad and one that is health-giving. If you are energetic enough to gather more than enough roots for one box, keep the extra boxful in the cold until the first lot has been used, then take it in to the warmth and force.

APHIDS IN THE GARDEN

Most aphids in northern localities pass the Winter as eggs deposited on certain plants. The cabbage aphid deposits its Winter eggs in the Fall on old cabbage stumps, and probably on wild mustard plants about the gardens. The potato aphid deposits its eggs in the Autumn on roses. The pea aphid may deposit its eggs in the Fall on Red clover or on Crimson clover. There is one aphid, notably the corn-root aphid, which appears to be dependent for its very existence on a small brown ant known as the cornfield ant. The eggs of this aphid are laid in the Fall by the females in galleries in the nests of the cornfield ant. The eggs are at once gathered up and stored by the ants and cared for by them very solicitously during the Winter. In the Spring, when the eggs hatch, the ants carry the young aphids to the roots of nearby smartwood or crabgrass, along which galleries have previously been excavated by the ants. Two or three generations of the aphids are produced on the roots of these weeds, but as soon as the young corn plants appear the ants transfer the aphids from the weeds to the corn. This is possibly the only instance in which an aphid passes the Winter as an egg in the ground, and this notable exception is due entirely to the intimate relation of the aphid to the cornfield ant.

Thus it happens that one may expect increased trouble from insects in gardens located on the same piece of soil year after year. The fight is likely to become more and more strenuous. At least, more care must be taken to spray thoroughly, and great pains must be used to clean up the weeds and debris about the borders of the garden. The fence rows and ditch banks should be cleaned out and the latter burned over when feasible. The remains of plants, stems, leaves and even decaying fruit should be raked up and burned, and the garden well plowed in the Fall, taking care to bury the surface as deeply as possible.

Land suitable for the production of potatoes is suitable for the production of standard varieties of apples.

About 19 per cent of the land area of the United States produces crops.

Do you merely live in your community, or do you live for it?

GARDEN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Lilac Cuttings

Nova Scotia Reader.—Lilacs are propagated by cuttings or grafting or by using the suckers or shoots from the roots. Cuttings may be made at the present time, and inserted in a sandy, well drained soil, out of doors will probably callous and start roots in the spring. Or they may be cut in proper lengths late this autumn and buried in damp sand or moss in a cool cellar where they will not freeze and set out in spring.

The side shoots low down the stem are best for cuttings and should always be taken of wood which has ripened or is beginning to ripen because in wood which is attaining or has attained maturity, the callous or healing over, which is necessary to root formation is more readily induced to show itself.

Usually cuttings are made with two to four buds, and when they are planted, only the upper bud projects above the ground. They may be planted erect or somewhat slanting. In order that the cutting may reach down to moist earth it is desirable that it should be not less than six inches long and it is sometimes better if 8 to 12 inches. If the wood is short-jointed, there may be several buds on a cutting of this length; and in order to prevent too many shoots arising from these the lowermost buds are often cut out. Roots will start as readily if the lower buds are removed, since the buds grow into shoots not roots.

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Celery Rotted

Miss G. S.—Your celery may have rotted last winter from any one of a number of causes: blight, wet, etc. Do not pack it in dry sand. First see that the leaves and stems are dry, which means dig it on a dry day and in the afternoon when any moisture on the leaves will have dried off. Cut off decayed or rotted leaves, lift with some earth on the root and set roots close together on floor of cellar or in boxes. Set in cool, dark place to blanch. On no account water leaves or tops.

Rye for Scab

V. R.—Try putting in a sowing of rye at once. Plough it in when you are ready to plant potatoes in the spring and you will, I think, have no trouble, with scab. The green crops ploughed under and the soil left open develops an acid condition unfavorable to the growth of scab germs.

Winter Covering and Moles

B. G., Man.—With a temperature going down to 50 below zero I find that well established plants of pansies, sweet William, pinks and perennial poppies come through safely with no other shelter than branches of firbalsam and spruce laid over them. All of these plants need air and the branches collect the snow and hold it as a cover yet do not allow it to settle down in an icy mass over the plants. The manure was as you say, too thick and probably too fresh. Well rotted black manure around the roots of such perennials with a handful of the same or rich earth in the centre of any old pansy plants to encourage new shoots; and coarse straw mixed with pea stalkes or any light brush you have, over the plants themselves should be sufficient cover.

If there is any danger of water setting round the plants dig a little trench near enough them to carry it off. Few plants will live if water stands over the roots and crown.

There are traps for moles but they are not easy to set. The simplest is perhaps as effective as any. Take a large flower pot or tin pail and sink it beneath the level of the ground level with the runway of the moles. Place a flat piece of board over the run and heap over it earth to exclude light. The success of this seems to depend on its simplicity the moles seeing or feeling nothing with their delicate feelers fall readily into the trap and an old gardener tells of catching seven moles the first day after setting it. You might try carbon bi-sulphide poured on a rag and stuck into the opening with a board to cover up after putting in the bi-sulphide. Be careful not to allow any light or fire near the carbon by-sulphide as it is extremely inflammable.

Variable Vitality of Seeds

How long seeds retain the power of growth is a question that cannot be answered with exactness, but it is one which is of interest to every home gardener. What seed is worth saving for another season? we all ask ourselves as we sort over our last spring's surplus packets. Vegetable seeds may be divided into these three groups—Good for one to three years: Beans, corn, leek, onion, parsley, peas, rhubard, and salsify. Good for four to six years: Asparagus, beet, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, celery, cress, kale, kohl-rabi, lettuce, okra, pepper, radish, spinach, tomato, and turnip. Good for even to 10 years: Chicory, cucumber, eggplant, endive, muskmelon, mustard, and watermelon.

By storing vegetables this fall you can cut down the grocery bill next winter. Factors favoring successful storage are a favorable temperature, good ventilation, air circulation, size of the bins, racks, good drainage, cleanliness, ease of access to the storage house and the condition of the crops stored.

CATCHING COLD

Habitual colds are due to an illkept skin on the outside and dyspeptic mucous membranes on the inside, the result of indigestion or constipation, coupled with carelessness.

Cold water, proper food and common sense are the foundations upon which a cold-cure must rest. A cold sponge bath, one to three minutes long, with a brisk, dry rub immediately before and after, is excellent—usually all that is necessary to keep the cutaneous circulation alive and the skin reactive to sudden changes of temperature.

For those unaccustomed to cold water, tolerance can be gained in three weeks' time by the use of water at any comfortable temperature, making it one degree colder each day, until it can be employed without dread as cold as it will run. Salt may be added to the water for its stimulating effect; witch-hazel is also useful.

Cold water intelligently used does not steal vitality, but fosters it. It stimulates the nerves that control the expansion and contraction of the blood-vessels and regulates the cutaneous circulation. The dry rub is a fair substitute for those who cannot take the cold sponge.

Hot water may be employed once or twice a week when a full bath is taken and soap used. This bath should end with a cold sponge.

For cold feet, wading ankle-deep in cold water in the bath-tub for one or two minutes before retiring will be found effective. If reaction does not set in after brisk rubbing, wrap the feet in flannel, they will soon thaw out. Do not use hot-water bottles or other debilitating forms of heat. Cold hands may be treated on the same principle, but they have to be kept in the cold water, usually, a much longer time.

Some colds are due to micro-organisms that attack the air-passages; but this is much less likely to happen in a person whose powers of resistance have been raised by dietetic and hygienic measures.

If colds result from dust in the nasal passages, as sometimes happens, the nostrils may be washed out regularly with some warm alkaline solution, and with as much satisfaction as one brushes the teeth. This is properly a part of the morning toilet, for those at least who suffer from catarrh in the atmosphere of great cities. Operative interference on the nose and throat may be required for deformities or diseased tissues which act as an exciting cause.

The inside and outside skins of the body are so much in sympathy and so dependent on each other that any disorder of the one is sure to react upon the other, and this is especially true of the alimentary canal and the skin as a whole. Overeating when tired, overeating in connection with overexertion, indulging in things known to disagree, are among the causes of colds; for taking cold is ordinarily nothing but a successful attack from without; an attack that succeeds simply because the skin, which resists, is not properly supported from within, or lacks tone itself.

One should "keep moving" when wet or chilly, and not stand on a street corner or elsewhere without taking deep breaths. The lungs used in this way act as a pump to drive the blood along. This practice, with the others named, will reduce to a shadow the liability of having to entertain this unwelcome guest periodically.

McGill Exhibit for New Zealand

New Zealanders will have the opportunity of seeing McGill University and its students at work and play and will get also a good idea of winter sports in Montreal through the McGill exhibit which is being sent out in time for the New Zealand exhibition which takes place this fall. The exhibition, which will be after the pattern of the British Empire Exhibition, will stage exhibits from the Dominions and colonies.

The McGill exhibit will take the form of a delineascope larger than the one sent to Wembley last year. It will show continuous slides of the various college buildings, students' activities and sports.

WOLVERINE FUR

The American glutton or wolverine, which is found almost exclusively in the northern part of the continent, and is especially numerous in the Rocky Mountains near the arctic circle, is an animal cordially hated by trappers in those regions. In dentition and general structure it resembles the marten, but in shape it is so much like a small bear that some writers place it among the Ursidae. The average length of the wolverine is about two and one half feet, and its weight about twenty-five or thirty pounds. It is very strong for its size, however, and wonderful stories are told of its cunning and voracity.

The appearance of one of these animals in the neighborhood of a line of traps is sufficient cause for alarm, for it will follow along the whole line, and steal both the bait and the captured animals, and dig up and destroy caches of provisions. It is too cunning and too suspicious to be caught except in very carefully concealed traps, and the hunter, who must kill the animal or lose many valuable pelts, makes a systematic hunt for it. None of his traps is safe until the animal has been killed.

The fur of the wolverine is not considered very valuable, and trappers get little of it; but the Eskimos value the skin highly, and will give large sums of money or many valuable furs to obtain it. Unlike other fur, that of the wolverine possesses a peculiar property. Moisture will not adhere to or congeal on it. Because of this peculiarity it is almost indispensable to the natives of the far north. They cut the skin into narrow strips and sew it to the edges of their hoods where the hoods come in contact with their faces. The fur affords the necessary protection from cold, and the moisture from the skin and from the breath does not congeal on it. Hoods faced with other kinds of fur soon become, in those high latitudes, a mass of frost and icicles.

Good posture in standing and walking prolongs the life of shoes, say extension specialists at South Dakota State College. Erect carriage tends to wear soles and heels level while a slipshod gait wears shoes unevenly.

NEW Ford FEATURES

New Designs

Beauty has been added by lowering the body and chassis, by using larger and stronger fenders, raising the radiator and headlamps and using nickel on the radiator shell and headlamp rims.

Good appearance is further enhanced by using a better and finer quality of upholstery and by enlarging the hood and increasing the number of air vents. A choice of attractive colors is offered in the enclosed models.

New Comforts

Seats have been set back, lowered and tilted at a more restful angle permitting complete relaxation. Lowering the body and chassis has given all models more roadability, adding to driving safety as well as comfort.

New Conveniences

In the Tudor Sedan, Coupe and open cars, the gasoline tank is under the cowl and may be filled from the outside. Brake and clutch pedals are wider and more conveniently spaced. The steering wheel is larger and lower. The coil box and gasoline sediment bulb are placed under the hood where easily reached. An improved fan bracket simplifies belt adjustments. Open models have two front doors, permitting easy access from either side.

New Usefulness

All-steel-body-construction assures longer wear and less upkeep. Open models are equipped with removable storm curtains that open with the doors. The rear deck space of the coupe and runabout has been greatly increased. The gasoline tank for the Tudor, Coupe and open cars has been enlarged.

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Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

The Dairy Cow

(By J. C. Steckley)

The successful dairy farmer must have good cows. He must, therefore, be acquainted with dairy type. This is absolutely necessary in either buying or breeding. He should understand breeding work. No other side of dairy farming is as interesting as trying to produce the champion cow in the ring or in the test, or a combination of both. He must employ business methods, as the business will not run on sentiment. Feed and milk should be weighed, the Babcock test applied and the non-producing cow discarded. He should know how to feed in order to get the most from the cows and still have an economic ration. After the dairy product is produced there is still the marketing end, which, at this time, has to be studied very carefully.

Milk as a Food

Among the most important discoveries made in recent years have been the contributions of nutrition experts showing the very high value of milk as a food. These investigations have shown that milk is very rich in vitamines which are essential to the normal growth and well-being of humans. As most of the foods used for children are low in some of these vitamines, it is essential that they receive an abundance of milk and milk products in order to grow and develop sturdy bodies. Milk is also rich in protein and mineral matter, particularly lime and phosphates, both of which are necessary to promote growth, and are not found in the ordinary foods consumed by man. Besides this, milk also contains fat and milk-sugar, which are valuable in the diet as energy producers. Due to this high quality of milk as a food, combined with the economy with which it is produced, the number of dairy cattle continues to increase.

That the cow is the most economical producer of human food is shown when compared with that of the meat-producing animals. For every 100 pounds of digestible food consumed, the cow produces in milk 18.0 pounds of edible dry matter. The pig, the most economic of the meat-producing animals, yields 15.6 pounds of edible dry matter; the calf, 8.1 pounds; the steer, 2.8 pounds; and the sheep, 2.6 pounds. Furthermore, a cow yielding only 8,000 pounds of milk produces annually, in her milk, 56 per cent. more protein, 30 per cent. more fat and sugar, and 19 per cent. more mineral matter than in the body of a two-year-old steer weighing 1,200 pounds.

Dairy Type and Beef Type

Dairy type differs considerably from beef type. In the case of beef animals the ability to lay on flesh is the first essential, while in a dairy cow the ability to produce milk is of the most importance. When judging or selecting a dairy cow, one must always bear in mind this function of economic production. As a manufacturing plant, the cow must be able to eat and digest an abundance of raw material; she must have the ability to thoroughly assimilate this raw material and convert it into blood constituents; she must have the necessary apparatus for secreting this material in the form of milk; and she must have the disposition to do so. Thus the cow must have: (1) A well-developed digestive system. (2) A strong constitution, which means an efficient circulatory and vital system. (3) An active mammary system. (4) Marked dairy temperament.

Marks of Good Constitution

A well-developed digestive system is indicated by a large barrel. This is obtained by length of body, width in the rear part of the barrel and general depth throughout. Consequently, a dairy cow must be long from the shoulders to the hips, wide across top from hip point to hip point, and must be deep from the rear of the loin to the base of the abdomen. This width at the hooks should be carried well forward, giving a wide loin throughout. The loin should be level with the rear ribs well sprung. The rear ribs should be long, broad, flat and wide apart.

A strong constitution is indicated by great chest capacity, which demands depth from top to bottom of the body just back of the forelegs, thickness through the body at this region, width on the floor of the chest and fullness in the foreflank. The fore-ribs should spring out quite strongly, and descending, obtain their greatest width one-third to one-half way down the body, thus giving ample room for heart and lung development.

With the width of fore-rib, a prominence or roughness of the shoulder should be avoided. The shoulder must lie smoothly and the dorsal vertebrae should extend above the points of the shoulder blade. Any prominence of shoulder indicates too much flesh between the shoulder blade and the front rib, and this development of flesh is not desired. In dry cows that are well fed in preparation for their next lactation period, a breadth across the top of the shoulder naturally develops, due to the fat deposited beneath the shoulder blade, so allowance must be made between dry cows and those milking. A large well-developed nostril is another indication of lung development.

The Mammary System

To secrete milk a cow must have a well-developed mammary system. The udder should be large and of good quality, it should be long between the rear and forward attachments, extending high between the thighs. It should be broad and well filled in the rear and forequarters, with no noticeable division between the quarters. It should also be well balanced; each quarter should be the same size. The sole or bottom of the udder should be level and run well forward on the abdomen. In quality the udder should be soft, pliable and elastic. A coarse, firm, non-elastic udder is an indication of too much fibrous non-secreting tissue. The teats should be placed squarely in the centre of each quarter. They should be large enough for comfortable hand-milking. Very short teats are objectionable, and there is no advantage in undue length and size. The teats should be regular in shape and of fair thickness.

The milk veins, or the large abdominal veins running forward from the udder upon the lower surface of the abdomen carry the blood from the udder back to the heart. These should be long, large, tortuous and branched and should enter the abdominal wall through large orifices called the milk wells. The size and development of these milk veins and milk wells are indications that a large flow of blood is passing through the udder and consequently there is opportunity for a large milk secretion.

Dairy Temperament

Dairy temperament is absolutely essential in a dairy cow. This is indicated in many ways. It is shown by a natural leanness throughout. The head should be clean-cut and long from the eyes down to the muzzle. The forehead should be broad, the eyes prominent, full and placid, the neck long and lean. The spine should project above the shoulders at the withers and should show prominence and openness right down the back. The dairy cow should show a freedom from meat and meat-carrying tendencies so a light loin, a thin thigh and an open twist are always looked for. The rear ribs should be broad, flat and widely spread.

Importance of Quality

Quality is of utmost importance in a dairy cow. This is evidenced in a loose, mellow, fairly thin skin, fine, soft, bright, oily hair, and smooth, fine, clean bone. The cow should also have a fineness about the head, a fine horn, a freedom from coarseness about the shoulder or hooks, and a fine, slim tail. A coarse cow, lacking in quality, is almost certain to give smaller returns for the feed consumed.

The general appearance of the dairy cow also plays an important part in her make-up. Most dairymen prefer a large cow. All animals should have a straight, strong top line from head to tail. This adds to their appearance and helps in selling the individual. Weak backs and drooping rumps are particularly objected to. A cow with a weak back is less active and tires more readily and consequently is a less useful cow. A drooping rump is naturally accompanied by an udder that lacks development in forequarters. The rump should also be wide at the pins in order to give more width for attachment of udder behind. There is a direct correlation between shape and attachment of udder and the conformation of the rump of a cow. The length of attachment of udder is determined by the length of rump. A short rump necessitates a short udder.

A dairy cow should also be deep and fairly low set. The long-legged cow is usually shallow in body and much harder to feed economically.

Good Appearance

A dairy cow should show considerable style of carriage. She should carry her head erect and have an alert and graceful appearance. She should be well-proportioned so that all parts are in harmony, and should stand well on her legs. Along with this active and alert bearing she should show no signs of any viciousness and should not be easily alarmed. She should have full confidence in her master.

Besides all this, she should show considerable femininity. This term stands in opposition to that of masculinity as applied to males. Fineness in the face and contour of the head, lightness in the horn, fineness in the neck and lightness in the brisket and shoulder are all feminine characteristics. Femininity, besides being a guide to milk production in a cow, is a sign of a regular and reliable breeder as well.—Ontario Dept. of Agriculture.

STORAGE AND TRANSPORTATION OF SEED POTATOES

(By S. G. Peppin, Assistant Plant Pathologist, Dominion Experimental Farm.)

Improper storage of potatoes results in the loss of thousands of bushels annually. The careless handling of potatoes in transportation means financial loss and tends to have a serious effect upon the market.

Several factors influence the successful storage of potatoes. These are, temperature, ventilation, humidity, depth of pile, and sound stock free from dirt. Potatoes should be stored in as cool a temperature as possible without freezing. A good average temperature ranges around 36 degrees F. Good ventilation is essential to assist in carrying off excess moisture, particularly where potatoes are stored in large heaps. Control of temperature, moisture and ventilation can be obtained by using false floors, wall-racks and air-shafts. Too dry an atmosphere causes shrinkage, therefore a certain amount of humidity is necessary. In a blight year careful grading should be practised. Potatoes showing rot should not be placed in storage. Avoid the development of certain rots in bruised and cut tubers by white-washing the interior of storage houses. Potatoes should not be removed from the field in a wet or dirty condition, as these elements increase the possibility of rot in storage. In harvesting, care should be taken to avoid cutting or otherwise damaging potatoes, since it is often through these cut surfaces that storage rots gain entrance.

A grower's responsibility does not end when his potatoes have been bagged. The use of clean bags is a factor which at times is not taken into consideration. Bags or sacks should be either washed or sterilized. Second-hand flour bags are good, providing they are not intended for storing any length of time. Salt or fertilizer bags should not under any consideration be used.

Directly or indirectly the grower is responsible for the arrival of his stock in a sound condition. Frost is by far the greatest obstacle to overcome. Care must be taken that the stock is not chilled during the trip from the farm to the shipping point. The liberal use of straw and blankets in the cold weather is essential. Similarly in the railway cars straw and paper will reduce the possibility of freezing. Careful handling at sidings where no loading platforms are provided will prevent bruising. It is not unusual for several potatoes in a bag to be badly damaged by rough treatment. Careful piling in the car lessens the possibility of bruising during transit. It is always advisable to so arrange the tiers that they will slant back and thus eliminate the danger of falling between the car doors where bulkheads are not used.

Cross-Bred Lambs For Market

To ascertain if there is any advantage to be gained by crossing in the production of lambs for the market an experiment has been in progress at the Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que., Dominion Experimental Station. Thirty pure-bred Leicester ewes were divided into two groups of fifteen each, group No. 1 being bred to a pure-bred Leicester ram and group No. 2 to a pure-bred Shropshire ram. A table given in the Superintendent's report shows that the cross-bred lambs at six months of age weighed an average of 9.01 pounds more than the pure-bred, but the number of lambs raised was slightly in favor of the latter. One year's experiment would thus indicate that a modicum of advantage was gained in producing marketable lambs by crossing Leicester ewes with a Shropshire ram. The experiment is being continued.

The solids in milk are more than 25 percent protein, so that the feed of the cow should be rich in protein. This is why alfalfa hay and clovers are so valuable to the dairy farmer.

Banner Crop for Ontario

In a recent speech, Hon. J. Martin, Ontario, iMnister of Agriculture, announced that this year the province would produce her banner crop, which slightly topped the record crop of 1915. He said that the average fall wheat crop would show 30.4 bushels per acre, with spring wheat slightly over 21.5 bushels to the acre. The oat yield would be 41 bushels to the acre. There was a marked increase in the alfalfa acreage, the gain this year being about 175,000 acres, bringing the total acreage in the province up to 550,000 acres. The established value of all field crops in Ontario for 1925 is placed at $260,000,000.

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CANADA
Helps Her Farmers

CANADA has long recognized agriculture as her greatest basic industry. Hence, whatever benefits the farmer, benefits Canada.

In recent years much has been done by the government in enacting legislation, by Council in passing regulations, and by the Department of Agriculture in putting various policies into effect all with this end in view—helping the farmer.

As already indicated, the introduction of grading in connection with the selling of many of our products has done much to help the farmer and improve our marketing opportunities, but grading is not by any means the only line of effort undertaken. In fact, there are very many lines along which efforts are being made to help the farmer either directly or indirectly, and so promote the interests of Canada generally.

To cite only a few of these lines, and barely to mention some of the things being done, the laws passed to help out or the policies in effect to promote the industry, the following paragraphs are submitted.

I. Helping the Farmer Sell His Products:

(a) The Stocker Trade with Great Britain re-opened April 1st, 1923, after 30 years' suspension. In 1923, 57,672 cattle were shipped to Great Britain; in 1924, 79,435 cattle, while for 1925, up to Sept. 24th, 73,800 cattle have gone forward, so that it is probable that over 100,000 head will be shipped this year.

(b) Improved Practices on Canadian Stockyards have been brought about by the Department's control of live stock exchanges and stockyards.

(c) Feeder Shows and Sales were organized in 1923, and are generously assisted, encouraging the proper feeding and finishing of our beef cattle.

(d) The Meat Inspection Service, by establishing the reputation of Canadian meats on foreign markets, has done much towards the building up of a profitable outlet for our live stock.

(e) Shipping Point Inspection for Fruit, first put into effect last year, is meeting with the approbation of growers and shippers.

(f) The Market for Canada's Tobacco Crop is being extended, and the demand increased by effective propaganda by the Department.

II. Improving Quality:

(a) By Grading Produce, such as butter, cheese, hogs, apples, potatoes, eggs, wool, grass and clover seed, and hay, the quality of these products marketed is being improved; the buyer is able to place confidence in the product, and the selling price is consequently enhanced.

(b) By Plant Breeding Work, new varieties of cereals, fruits and vegetables are being produced. Mention need only be made of Marquis and the new Garnet Wheat, of the McKay Pea, and the Melba Apple, to illustrate the value of this work.

(c) By the Distribution of Pure Bred Sires, (bulls, rams and boars), vast improvement has been brought about in our flocks and herds, which improvement would have been impossible save for this assistance.

(d) By Assisting Agricultural Exhibitions by money grants and by assisting live stock exhibitors in the payment of transportation costs for their exhibits, the value of quality is being brought more closely to the attention of the farmer, and the spirit of emulation aroused.

III. Encouraging and Improving Production:

(a) Certification of Seed Potatoes has done a great deal to encourage the use of Canadian seed potatoes in the United States, while the use of such certified seed has improved the quality of Canada's potato crop generally.

(b) Flax Growing has been greatly developed in some districts, revived in others, and introduced in still other parts of the Dominion.

(c) Tobacco Growing has been encouraged, and valuable assistance given, in production and marketing, in the older tobacco districts of Quebec and Ontario, while this year the possibilities of certain parts of British Columbia have been investigated, with such satisfactory results that the work will be extended next year.

(d) Egg Laying Contests, started some four years ago, have increased in popularity and number, there being now thirteen contests in operation. As a basis for registration and certification, these contests have already caused a wonderful improvement in Canada's poultry flocks.

(e) Silver Black Fox Farming is being set on a stable basis by the inspection of foundation stock commenced by the Department two years ago, and now nearing completion. Fox diseases have for some years been the subject of study at a special laboratory maintained for that purpose, while a new Fox Research Station is now being established to assist in solving the problems of feeding, breeding and disease control.

IV. Lowering Cost of Production:

(a) The Introduction of Crop Rotations, proven satisfactory after a number of years' trial at the various Experimental Farms, is helping the farmer make better use of his land.

(b) The Introduction of Better Cultural Methods is resulting in conservation of energy, increased returns and lower costs.

(c) The Introduction of Better Feeding Methods for Live Stock is helping the farmer make better use of his feeds, and increase returns from his live stock.

(d) The Introduction of New and Better Varieties of cereals, fruits, vegetables and special crops such as flax and tobacco gives the farmer better returns from the land he has under cultivation, with certainly no increase in cost of production.

(e) The Illustration Stations of which there are now some 150 scattered throughout the Dominion, by demonstrating under actual farm conditions the rotations, cultural methods, feeding methods and new varieties of various crops tried and found satisfactory on the Experimental Farms, serve as object lessons to farmers for miles around and show how costs can be reduced and returns increased.

V. Protection Against Fraud:

(a) Fertilizers are controlled by the system of analysis, registration and inspection maintained under the Fertilizers Act.

(b) Feeds are sold under conditions prescribed by the Feeding Stuffs Act which place severe penalties on dealers selling feeding stuffs not up to standard, or likely to be injurious to live stock.

(c) Seeds, under the Seeds Act, 1923, are sold by grade, and are subject to inspection, while the sale of seed containing noxious weeds is prohibited.

(d) Canned Goods must be equal to the standard of quality described on the container, and up to weight. All canned fruit, vegetable and milk labels must be approved by the Department before they may be used.

VI. Fighting Disease and Pests:

(a) Wheat Rust Eradication on the prairies is a step nearer by reason of the determined efforts now being made by the Department. A staff of trained pathologists and plant breeders has been organized, a new Rust Laboratory is being built, the breeding of rust resistant varieties is proceeding, and eradication of the host plants, barberry and buckthorn completed.

(b) The Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis is gradually coming nearer the bounds of possibility, by reason of three different policies of the Department.

(i) Accredited Herds, there being now 1945 herds of pure bred cattle fully accredited, that is, declared absolutely free from tuberculosis, while 2187 other herds are in process of accreditation.

(ii) Restricted Tuberculosis Free Areas have been established in the Carman district of Manitoba, and the Chateauguay-Huntingdon district in Quebec, the first in 1923, the second in 1924. A third area, consisting of the Province of Prince Edward Island, is now under test, while it is hoped to commence work in the Fraser Valley of British Columbia in December of this year.

(iii) Under the Supervised Herd Plan, herds are tested by officers of the Department, but no compensation is paid for reactors, as is done in the case of accredited herds and restricted areas.

(c) Cattle Mange, Hog Cholera and Glanders are effectively controlled by inspection.

(d) Injurious Insects, grasshoppers, European corn borer, gipsy moth, spruce budworm, and brown tail moth, would do infinitely more damage were it not for control measures carried out by the Department.

These and many other lines of work are now being conducted by the Federal Department of Agriculture. No doubt you are interested in some of them.

If you wish for more information or desire any of our bulletins dealing with your particular farming problems, write:—

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

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PROSPECTS OF WINTER EGG PRODUCTION

(By F. V. L. Turner)

Steadily production will drop from now on until the end of the year. From now on the matter of production resolves itselve into a survival of the fittest. The end of the year is absolute in suspension of yield for the natural time for moulting. A few exceptions to this rule are always present in every competition, and a few individuals go on laying and do not moult in the ordinary manner. Birds that do not moult are more or less rare and in their life cycle usually make phenomenal totals, running more than 1000 eggs in five or six years.

Since it is now rather well established in the minds of poultry raisers that blood is the determining factor in the production of high-yielding individuals and flocks and that the male side of any mating must be at least equal to the female side, males are the essential to the upbuilding of flock average. Pullets can be easily proved by trap nests; males are only known by their ancestry. Such males are those desired by poultrymen who wish to increase yielding capacity and they should purchase males from known strains.

This year there is an unusual demand for pullets. Fair prices are offered for good stock, and the prices offered will show a splendid profit to those who can supply a part of the exceptional demand. There will always be opportunities for the sale of pullets. The field for pullet production is a growing one and, like the baby chick field, it will not, in the history of the present generation, reach anywhere near the saturation point. Egglaying competitions are daily creating interest in poultry production. Human economies demand eggs and poultry meat in greater proportion than population increases. There is some potent reason for this, and poultrymen should take advantage of conditions. Nearly every section has made decided increase, and the whole country is feeling the urge to greater production.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

TO FILL WINTER EGG BASKET

(By W. E. Farver)

"How shall I feed my hens so that they will lay during the winter?" is a question that is asked very often now. Everybody wants to know how to get eggs when the prices are high. It is utterly impossible to answer this question fully in one article. Only a few of the high-spots can be touched, and these are points that are general in all cases. So often there are different factors entering into the case that are unlike in each case.

A hen laying 200 eggs a year is not unusual, but we can not write an article applying to 200-egg hens alone. There are more hens that fall far short. The 200-egg hen weighing 4 pounds lays four times her weight in eggs. This requires from 70 to 80 pounds of feed, although we are inclined to think that the more eggs a hen lays per year, the cheaper she will be, for the lower capacity layers consume feed that bring no returns. Even for the high-producing hens there is necessity for economical production. Three things are essential. These are (1) that the food be properly selected, (2) that it be fed in correct proportion and in a judicious manner in order that the bird's digestive organs may be kept in good condition, and (3) that she be fed enough so that she has plenty of surplus for egg production.

The problems of poultry feeding require good judgment and keen observation. Hens fed for egg production should have feeds high in the food elements found in eggs. Those fed in the fattening pens should have feeds rich in fat. The best ration then is that which supplies cheapest the required elements necessary for the purpose for which the bird is kept.

It should be remembered that one of the principles of poultry feeding is that the hen can not well return a profitable egg yield when fed on a whole grain ration. Not only does a ration of grain alone fail to furnish the proper food elements but such a ration is hard to digest. The great fault with so many farmer-poultry keepers is that they attempt to feed a whole grain ration and then make it up of one grain alone. Such a ration results in poor egg production and also causes digestive disorders as well as liver and kidney troubles. Frequently when trouble of this kind results from injudicious feeding practices, a change to a proper ration will result in a complete cure without any medical treatment at all. Efficient digestion demands a combination of whole and ground grains. We aim to have our rations consist of whole grain and ground feeds in mash mixture. Some prefer to let the birds consume twice as much grain as mash feed. This depends much upon the nature of the feeds. Our plan is somewhat different. We have found nothing better than the morning feed of wheat and oats and the late afternoon feed of corn. We would rather have all wheat than all oats for the morning feed. The morning feed should not be heavy for when the hens feed too heavily on grain in the morning there will be too little mash consumed during the day. The grain ration should be figured on a basis of 12 pounds grain per 100 hens per day, with about 4 pounds for morning feed and 8 pounds for evening. All is fed in a deep litter and for real results the litter dare not be underestimated.

Dry mash is kept before them all the time. Various combinations may be used but our best results have been obtained by using equal parts by weight of corn meal, ground oats, bran, middlings and 60 per cent tankage. It is given in hoppers which are clog-proof, waste-proof and dirt-proof. We dare not omit the milk which is the best liquid hens can be given. Water is essential when milk is not abundant enough. Hens must have plenty to drink.

Then there are the grit, shells, green feed, all of which are necessary. We use feeders for all these. A skeleton wire feeder serves for the green feed which is mostly mangels.

Last but not least, absolute cleanliness is essential. Regular cleaning of the quarters is not to be overlooked. While longer intervals may elapse than during summer, it dare not be neglected. Litter will get damp and moldy when not changed often enough. Mites do not bother much in winter but body lice will. Watch them. Feeding the hens to feed the lice is a poor way of making money.

Yes, eggs can be had during the winter months, but like a successful farmer who said what he had he got by going after it, the eggs we get during the winter are had by going after them. —Indiana Farmers' Guide.

PROCESS OF INCUBATION

Both the white and the yolk are essential for the formation of the chick, and the process of formation is thus described: The yolk is lighter than the albumen, hence it always floats to that part of the egg which is uppermost, and the lightest part of the yolk is occupied by the cicatricula. That being so, the germ is always near the warmth of the hen. To keep the germ from coming in contact with the shell, and to prevent its being bruised, there is on each side of it a tough, spiral, and highly elastic filament, which is attached at one extremity to the membrane covering the yolk; it then passes through the white, and is fastened at the other end to the membrane of the albumen. These are called chalazæ. These cords allow a layer of albumen to lie between the germ and the shell. During incubation the albumen disappears before the yolk. About four days after incubation has commenced an admixture takes place between the two. In hen eggs, to the thirteenth day (aquatic birds a few days later) a part of the albumen lies at the bottom of the shell in a gelatinous, thick state. This is opposite to the chick, and more or less attached to the yolk. About the fourth day of incubation the yolk changes color, becomes pale, and alters in shape. If the contents of the shell be examined by being carefully turned out, a white circular line will be found at the lower part of the yolk. The space within the circle becomes pale, thin, and undulated, and it is finally ruptured. Through this opening the white enters and mixes with the yolk. The dense albumen spoken of before, closes the opening as a valve, by which ingress alone is allowed. This may be best seen about the fourteenth day. Afterwards the opening gets smaller and smaller as the albumen decreases, and is finally closed. Around this opening is arranged a wreath of blood-vessels. You will thus see that the chicken "lives off" both the yolk and the white during the process of hatching.

PRESERVING EGGS

(By J. B. Hayes)

There have been a number of different methods advocated for home preservation but the bulk of them have been successful because eggs were of high quality. There have been greases such as lard, butter, and various substances; wrapping in paper; packing in bran, oats, or excelsior; and some liquid preparations.

The first requirement for successful preservation depends upon the kind and quality of eggs that are used. One should obtain infertile eggs if it is possible. Shell texture is also of importance. Any eggs with paper shells or checks, cracks, or leakers should not be used.

One can keep eggs for a limited time in a cool basement. The holding temperature in this case will prevent development of the germ, and there is not enough heat to cause any appreciable evaporation. An otherwise good place has been spoiled by a person packing in musty grain.

Either water glass or lime will keep eggs equally well but lime allows them to come out with a better appearance. With white shells one will notice that this is particularly true. The principal disadvantage that is found with the water glass is rather a sticky mass at the bottom of the jar. Water glass has an advantage in ease of mixing.

A small amount of quick lime is obtained and water slaked. About four pounds of the slaked lime is then mixed with four gallons of water and two pounds of salt. This mixture is well stirred and allowed to settle. The top solution, which is called a saturated solution, is used for preserving. This is about enough to preserve thirty dozen.

With the water glass or sodium silicate, which is obtained from a druggist, one mixes one part with nine parts of water. The water should be previously boiled and cooled. A fresh supply and a fresh mixture should be made each year rather than holding from season to season.

Enough solution is required to cover the top layer of eggs at least two inches.

After filling the jar a piece of glass can be placed over the top. A piece of muslin can be used in place of glass if it is coated over with the lime paste. A cool place is more important, however, than the covering.

EGG GRADING ABROAD

Countries that have to compete with Canada in the selling of eggs in the British market are evidently finding it necessary to follow Canada's lead in the grading of this product. On the first of August this year there came into operation in the Irish Free State. The Agricultural Produce Act of 1924. This act in regard to eggs prescribes four general classes with from two to three grades in each. Fresh eggs are divided into "Extra Selected," "Selected" and "Medium." Cold stored are divided into "Extra Selected Cold Stored" and "Selected Cold Stored." Pickled eggs are similarly graded. Trade eggs call for "Trade," "Trade Cold Stored" and "Trade Pickled." There is an additional class for duck eggs, which are evidently a product of considerable marketing importance in Ireland.

The highest grade, whether it be fresh, cold stored, or pickled, termed "Extra Select," calls for eggs of reasonably uniform size, so selected that while the weight of each great hundred (120) eggs shall be not less than 16 pounds, no individual egg shall be included which weighs less than 15 pounds per great hundred. The weights for corresponding eggs in the "select" class are 15 pounds and 14 pounds respectively, while trade eggs of medium grade may weigh as low as 13 pounds per great hundred.

During the cold weather when the eggs might chill in the nests, they should be collected two or three times a day and removed to a room which is above the freezing point.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL WINTER FAIR

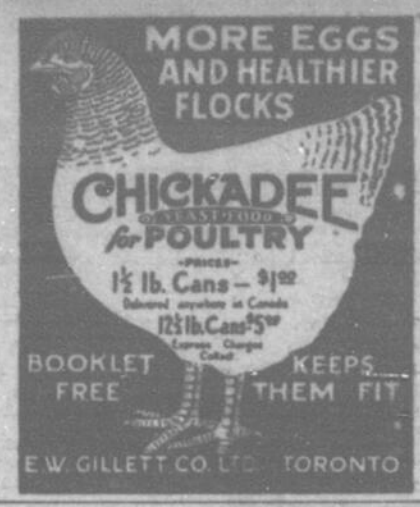
The closing date for making entries for the 1925 Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, scheduled for eight days in the Royal Coliseum, Toronto, commencing November 13th, is October 24, as announced by General Manager A. P. Westervelt. Indications are that the entries in every section of the "1925 Royal" will greatly exceed the 1924 record, especially from the United States.

Evidence of the continued popularity of the "Canadian Royal" is strikingly set out in a letter received by Manager Westervelt from P. E. Reed, secretary of the Saskatchewan Dairy Association, which in substance is as follows:

"There will be a good display of butter from Saskatchewan, and also according to reports reaching me, a good bunch of livestock. The Royal Agricultural Winter Fair is certainly coming to be recognized as one of the greatest events in Canada in so far as the exhibiting of creamery butter, and as a matter of fact, all branches of agriculture are concerned, and in the Western Provinces there is probably no winning which holds precedence in the matter of pride over classes in the Royal Winter Fair."

In view of the heavy entries expected, Manager Westervelt once again urges exhibitors to make entries as early as possible and so facilitate the preliminary work preparatory to the opening of the Fair. Requests for prize lists will be given immediate attention.

In hopes of reaching every poultry raiser from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the M. M. Johnson Co., of Clay Centre, Nebr., manufacturers of poultry incubators and brooders, are installing a 1000-watt broadcasting station. Power can be increased to 2500 watts if desired. It is expected the new station will be on the air by November.



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1000 EGGS In EVERY HEN

If You Keep Chickens
CUT THIS OUT

"The great trouble with the poultry business has always been that the laying life of a hen was too short," says Henry Trafford, International Poultry Expert and Breeder, for nearly eighteen years Editor of Poultry Success.

The average pullet lays 150 eggs. If kept the second year, she may lay 100 more. Then she goes to market. Yet, it has been scientifically established that every pullet is born or hatched with over one thousand minute egg germs in her system—and will lay them on a highly profitable basis over a period of four to six years' time if given proper care.

How to work to get 1,000 eggs from every hen; how to get pullets laying early; how to make the old hens lay like pullets; how to keep up heavy egg production all through cold winter months when eggs are highest, triple egg production; make slacker hens hustle. These and many other money making poultry secrets are contained in Mr. Trafford's "1,000 EGG HEN" system of poultry raising, one copy of which will be sent absolutely free to any reader of this paper who keeps six hens or more. There is big profit for the poultry keeper who gets the eggs. Mr. Trafford tells how. If you keep chickens and want them to make money for you, cut out this ad and send it with your name and address to Henry Trafford, Suite 459S, Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y., and a free copy of "The 1,000 EGG HEN" will be sent by return mail.

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ALFALFA IN MANITOBA

(By S. J. Sigfusson.)

Alfalfa is one of the oldest of the cultivated forage plants. Its original home was in western Asia, and from thence it has spread to practically all parts of the civilized world, exhibiting a wonderful adaptability.

While the introduction of alfalfa into Manitoba dates back to the early eighties, it has never been extensively grown. The acreage in the past decade has remained fairly constant, varying between 7,000 and 9,000 acres. The value of alfalfa as stock feed is fully appreciated. The lack of enthusiasm for this crop is due to the high price of the seed of hardy strains, and the number of failures experienced in establishing a stand. A considerable number of farmers, however, have grown alfalfa successfully. The average yield of alfalfa in the province for the past ten years is 2.29 tons of cured hay per acre as compared with 1.47 tons per acre from grass and clover mixtures. Alfalfa has been grown successfully at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Brandon since 1887.

Grown for Hay

Well-cured alfalfa hay is readily eaten by all classes of live stock, and is unsurpassed in palatability and feeding value. Like all legumes, it is particularly high in protein, hence its inclusion in the ration will replace to a considerable extent the amount of protein that otherwise would have to be bought in the form of high-priced concentrates.

Considerable prejudice exists against alfalfa due to the tendency of the animals to bloat when pastured on it; but alfalfa may be pastured without any ill results, if certain precautions are taken. Ruminating animals, such as cattle and sheep, are most likely to suffer from bloating particularly if unaccustomed to this pasture and allowed to gorge themselves. Bloating is also more likely to occur if the animals are turned out to pasture when the plants are moist with dew; hence ruminating animals should be gradually accustomed to the alfalfa pasture. Horses do well on alfalfa pasture, though it is claimed that it unduly stimulates the kidneys on account of the high protein content.

While alfalfa makes excellent pasture, close grazing at any time should be avoided. Close pasturing in the summer tends to weaken the crop, as the crowns are likely to be injured, while in the late fall it is even more injurious, as then it lessens the winter protection. Horses and sheep will do more damage than cattle in this respect. Pasturing is distinctly detrimental in the seeding-down year, and the crop should be pastured only lightly during the second season.

Compared With Sweet Clover

Yield and quality determine to a large extent the agricultural value of hay-producing plants. The various clovers and grasses have been grown for many years at the Dominion Experimental Farm, Brandon, under comparable conditions. The most striking feature is the high yield of alfalfa as compared with other hay crops. It has been outyielded by brome only in the driest years, but has yielded considerably higher than the other hay crops tested in years with a plentiful moisture supply. Alfalfa has always produced two cuttings during a season, and enough aftermath for winter protection Sweet clover does not compare with alfalfa in yield where both crops can be grown successfully. It is, however, less exacting in regard to soil and climate, and may give a higher yield under adverse conditions. The tall, upright growth of the sweet clover is very deceiving and the yield appears to be heavier than it actually is. Sweet clover is more woody than alfalfa and is distinctly less palatable as a hay crop. Both are, however, similar in composition and practically equal in feeding value. Farm animals discriminate against sweet clover at first when used as pasture, but soon develop a taste for it.

Soil Requirements.

Alfalfa seems to thrive on soils varying from heavy clays to coarser-grained sandy soils, provided there is natural drainage. It does best, however, on rich loamy soils with a permeable subsoil, well supplied with moisture. Alfalfa is a deep-rooted plant, drawing much of its nourishment from the subsoil, and hence it is ill adapted to soils with an impenetrable layer or a hardpan below the surface soil. Alfalfa will not thrive on water-logged soil or on land that is likely to be flooded for a part of the year.

Place in Rotation

On account of the high price of seed and the value of an established field that is likely to remain productive for many years, alfalfa is not well adapted to short rotations. Long rotations are unwieldy and require careful planning. If the alfalfa is allowed to remain for some years the percentage of the land in alfalfa becomes too high under the present system of extensive grain farming or even in mixed forming rotations. A ten year rotation is well adapted to dairy farming or where much live stock is kept. Alfalfa can, however, be successfully and economically included in a rotation of medium duration by having one more field than there are years in the rotation. In this case the alfalfa should be seeded down in the most favorable part of the rotation, preferably with a light nurse-crop of wheat and on summer-fallowed land or following an intertilled crop. The field would then remain in alfalfa until the other crops had completed one cycle of the rotation and a stand established on another field. The alfalfa can most profitably be followed in the rotation by some crop that is a heavy feeder on soil nitrogen and requires clean land. Alfalfa sod is usually freer from weeds than summer-fallowed land, and hence is well adapted to growing wheat.

SEASON'S CROPS ABUNDANT

The final crop report of the Bank of Montreal for this season just issued is of special interest as it is in the nature of a general review covering the full year. The report shows that earlier estimates of abundant crops throughout the Dominion have been largely fulfilled, and yields, taken as a whole, are considerably better than for several years past. In the Prairie Provinces harvesting operations were started earlier than last year, and deliveries of wheat by farmers since the 1st of August have been more than double those of last year during the same period. Grades so far are better. The yield generally is considerably above last year's but lower prices will partly offset increased yield and better grade. In Quebec Province the crop yields have been the best for five years, although wet weather during harvesting has lowered the quality to some extent. In Ontario the farmers have had a very satisfactory year. In Eastern and Northern Ontario the best crop in years has been harvested while other sections produced a good average crop. In the Maritime Provinces the crop returns generally are very satisfactory, except for apples. In British Columbia crops in general have been somewhat below average, owing to unfavorable moisture conditions.

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Live Poultry of all kinds. Newlaid Eggs, Dairy Butter, honey, etc. Write for price circular. GUNN, LANGLOIS & CO., Ltd., Montreal. 40-6

LEGHORNS

200 Choice single comb white Leghorn pullets, April hatched. 250 egg strain, must be sold $1.00 each. WM. SMITH, Sprucedale, Ont. 41-2

Quality Bred-to-Lay S.C. White Leghorns. May hatched pullets $1.75 each. Choice yearling hens ready to lay $1.50 each. Large vigorous cockerels, $3.00 each. EDWARD DOODY, De-Lux Poultry Plant, Cobourg, Ont. 41-2

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Barred Rock and Rhode Island Red Pullets and Cockerels, and yearling hens at $1.10 each. B. HARPELL, Cataraqui, Ont.

Silver Laced and Partridge Wyandottes. Silver Campines, Buff Rocks, Bargains. MRS. RANKINE, Brown's Flat, N. B. 41-6

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Buff Rock Cockerels from heavy-laying strain. April hatch, $5 each. Drawer 307, Milton, Ontario. 39-6

White Wyandotte Cockerels. Pure Fisher strain, Grade A; bred from hens with records from 200 to 275 eggs; $5 each. AGNES MACPHAIL, Ceylon, Ont. 39-6

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Registered Clydesdale Fillies. — 1 Sucker, 1 Yearling, 2 Three-Year-Olds.
Registered Shorthorn Heifers — 3 Yearlings, 2 Calves.
Registered Yorkshire Either Sex, 5 weeks, $7 each. W. H. ZIEGLER, Ferndale Farm, Box 93, Manor, Sask. 39-7

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Shepherd (Police) Dog Puppies. A wonderful litter. Kriminalpolizei blood lines, related to Strongheart, screen star, from prize winning stock. Must be moved at once, so offer exceptional price. Males $35. Females $30. Registered. References, Member C.K.C. and Alsatian S. D. Club. GLADSTONE PERRY, 42 Fairholt Road South, Hamilton, Ont. 38-6

Trained and Untrained Fox Hounds for sale. JOS. SURPRENANT, Adamsville, Brome Co., Que. 39-12

Shepherd Police Puppies—From imported German and American stock. Sired by Major of Everitville. Winner Alsatian trophy, 1925, Chatham Dog Show. TEMPLEVALE POULTRY FARM, Thamesville, Ont. 41-4

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

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Chinchillas—Best stock obtainable. All ages. Will sell cheap. Apply J. E. MONAHAN, Elmwood, Ont. 38-7

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Oxford Sheep For Sale—Of the best breeding and quality rams and ewes any age. Yearlings in limited numbers. PETER ARKELL & SONS, Teeswater, Ont. 35.6

FOXES

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

I Catch from 45 to 60 foxes in from four to five weeks' time. Can teach any reader of this magazine how to get them. Just drop me a line for particulars. W. A. HADLEY, Stanstead, Quebec. 33.12

Silver Black, Patch and Red foxes. T. R. LYONS, Waterville, N.S. 38-6

50 Silver Black Foxes from the wonderfully successful MacIntyre Ranch, Bathurst, N.B. Standard-bred, registered, beautiful animals, mated, proven breeders, 4 to 8 pups to litter. Ranching facilities and deferred payments arranged. Write explaining what you want in foxes. How much cash you can put in, how and when. Take some dry merchantable oats big horses and feed grain in exchange. 38-6

Hunters, Trappers—Fox, coon and mink are easily taken by my methods, so easy that any boy can catch the sly old Red. Enclose 10 cts., silver, for reply with full particulars. C. M. DECKER, Huntingdon, Que. 41-2

Registered Silver Black Foxes. Best Prince Edward Island Strains. HORACE WRIGHT, Bedeque, P.E.I. 41-6

Silver Foxes For Sale

Sturdy, well developed pups from the celebrated Holt, Renfrew strain of prolific breeders. Registered with the Canadian National Associated. HOLT, RENFREW & CO., Limited, Quebec City. 41-6

WILD ANIMALS

Ferrets, Finest Strain. Hundreds to select from. Also ranch-bred mink of excellent dark, fur-producing strain. SUNNYSIDE FUR FARM, Elmwood, Ont. 38-6

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE

Make Money at Fall Fairs... New camera takes and finishes photos in one minute. MINUTE CAMERAS, P.O. Box 155, Gravenhurst, Ontario. 37-6

$107.85 Buys Beautiful Art Collection. 530 subjects. J. W. COWAN, Waldeck, Sask. 39-6

BIG VALUE IN CLOTH

Remnants suitable for house dresses, aprons, men's shirts and children's clothing. Large sample bundles sent post paid for $1.00. Big Value bundles at $2 and $3. Money back if not satisfied. BARGAIN HOUSE, Ville St. Pierre, Que. 39-6

Auto Knitter Yarns—Wheeling, Scotch Fingering, Worsted. All Wool. Ninety cents pound up, delivered. Samples free. S. & Y. SHOPS, Dept. W., Orillia, Ont. eow

Cloth Remnants—We are offering a wonderful trial assortment arranged in remnant lengths, suitable for useful and necessary purposes, such as ladies' and misses' suit lengths, waist, skirt and dress lengths; also men's shirt lengths; also odd lengths and pieces of all kinds, latest styles, colorings and materials. Money cheerfully refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Price $1.00 postpaid. GEORGE GRATTAN, Mfg. Agt., New Glasgow, P. Q.

HONEY

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

Pure Clover Honey from our own bee yard put up in 5 and 10-lb. pails. Delivered free. $19 per 120 lbs. GUY KEMBER, R.R. 1, Sarnia, Ont. 38-7

Choice Clover Honey in 60 lb. Crates, $8.00. Amber Color $6.50. ANDREW McPHERSON, Norval, Ont. 39-15

No. 1 Choice Clover Honey, 5 or 10 lb. lithographed pails 60 lbs. to case. $6.00 per case Buckwheat per case $5.00 delivered. WM. SMITH, Sprucedale, Ontario. 41-2

Choice Clover Honey, 6 ten-pound pails $7.50. Amber Honey, 6 ten-pound pails, $6.50. H. JAS. NORRIS, Bolton, Ont. 41-3

BULBS AND PLANTS

Special! 12 beautiful lilac bushes postpaid, anywhere for $1. H. TINNEY, R. 3, Havelock, Ontario. 38-6

STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS

Seedless Thimbleberries of a new variety for fall planting; 10 plants for one dollar, by mail. Raspberry, Cuthbert variety, three dollars per 100, by express. GEORGE EVANS, Nantlooke, Ont. 40-6

STAMPS

100 Extra Fine Foreign Assorted Stamps. A great bargain for collectors. Send 25c to A. E. STILWELL, Rougemont, Que. 37-6

Stamps Wanted. Highest prices paid for good collections, lots or singles. A square price and spot cash. INTERNATIONAL, 1889 Albany Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A. 40-6

PHOTOGRAPHY

Your roll developed and 6 prints made 15c., Pack developed and 12 prints made 25c. PHIL LUNDSTED, Cape Cottage, Maine. 38-6

SITUATION VACANT

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 NURSERSIES, Montreal. eow

SITUATION WANTED

Man and Wife desire position on farm; Woman as housekeeper; man to take charge outside, good with horses and farm work in general or could fulfil any position. BOX 20, Charlton, Ont. 41-2

MISSING RELATIVES

Harris—Patrick, left England for Canada six years ago. Did longshore work in Halifax. Sister enquires. MRS. CHARLES F. FISHER, West York St., Nantucket, Mass. 40-6

When answering advertisements please mention the Witness.

FARMS FOR SALE

One hundred and ten acres. 2 miles from city of Brantford; good buildings; best of land. Fourteen thousand. JOHN HILLIER, Brantford, Ont. 34.6

Guelph (near) 177 Acres—the good farming centre; first-class buildings and good water supply; price $8,000. Apply to CHAS. W. BARBER, Guelph, Ont. 36-6

480 Acres near Lacombe, 250 cultivated. Plenty water, fuel, buildings. Good state of cultivation. Price $35.00 per acre. Write E. J. CONNELL, Lacombe, Alta. 37.6

Farm—Stock, implements, house, furniture, etc., all in a bunch; being lot 12, con. 7th; 100 acres. Also crop, hay, oats and potatoes. For further information, apply to EDWIN WILLIAMS, Irondale P.O., Ont. 37-6

200 Acres, first-class farm, clay loam; 170 acres cleared. Land, buildings, fences, etc., the best. Four miles from St. Thomas. Address MRS. RANDALL BALLAH, R.R. 8, St. Thomas, Ont 37.6

Large dairy, fruit and potato farm, near Ottawa, for sale at bargain. JOHN LENNOX, Bowesville, Ont. 37.6

$6,000—Farm, 250 acres, new brick house, frame house, good buildings, river alongside and across end of farm, cheese factory on farm, beside Port Elmsley, in which are store, churches, school and provincial highway, which connects Perth and Smiths Falls, passes through village, 5 miles to either town. Can furnish feed and machinery. Good terms. Apply N. ROY DARON, Perth, R.R. No. 5, Ont. 38-6

100-Acre Farm For Sale. Mornington Tp., Perth Co., Excellent dairying location; good wheat farm; close to both railways. A bargain to right party. ALEX LONEY, Fort William, Ont., or B. T. JOHNSTON, R.R. No. 1, Britton, Perth Co., Ont. 39-6

13 Acres Poultry and Orchard Farm, equipped $3,000 cash. $750 to $1,000 easy terms. 20 miles to Atlantic City. JULES DEMAN, May's Landing, N. J., U. S. A. 40-6

1,700 Acres Timber and Farm Lands on Muskoka River for sale. Apply E. W. HAY, Falkenburg Station, Ont. 40-6

Houses, Building Lots, Farm Lands for sale. C. S. MARCHANT, 129 Pemberton Bldg., Victoria, B.C.

Old Homestead of 66 acres; good buildings, fertile soil, stream. State road; terms, $2,200. O. C. HOGABOOM, Sloansville, N.Y. 40-6

300 acres, good buildings, furnace, water, near Hudson River; dairy, grain, fruit, good markets. Selling because of old age. CHAS. MILLER, R. D. 2, Box 36, Hudson, N. Y. 41-6

351-Acre farm, Deleware County; fertile soil, 12-room house; barns for 75 head cattle, with cement floors; water in barn; other buildings; 100 acres woodland; full line of tools and implements; will sell with or without personal; price reasonable for a quick sale; no agent. W. S. and C. S. BARLOW, Delhi, N.Y. 41-6

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Creamery for Sale—in Central Ontario, doing a business of 271,710 lbs. in 1924, with increase of fifteen per cent up to end of July over same period last year. Fully staffed and equipped, with satisfactory reason for offering for sale. Box 10, Witness, Montreal. 37-6

Georgetown—Solid Brick House; eleven rooms, bath; steam heat and conservatory; about 3 acres, with garden, fruit trees, grapes, flowers and shade trees; stable and driving shed; desirable suburban residence; convenient to Canadian National station; five trains to city daily. Apply McLEOD & BELL, 1101 Temple Bldg., Toronto. 38-6

Post Office and General Store. Gas and Oil Pumps. Business yearly Thirty Thousand. On Toronto-Hamilton highway. Retiring. Would take small house and land in exchange. Buyer must have at least ten thousand cash. Immediate possession. BOX 8, Erindale, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS

AGENTS WANTED

Agents, Either Sex—Take orders for Christmas Cards, whole or spare time. No experience necessary. Highest commission. Sample book free. Address "MANUFACTURES," P. O. Box 931, Montreal. 27.18

Christian men or women guaranteed $225 for 90 days' work, distributing religious literature, endorsed by all protestant denominations in promotion of religious education in the home. Cash bonuses paid, offering good chance to earn $50 weekly until Christmas. For particulars write MR. CONRAD, Dept. G., Spadina Bldg., Toronto. 36-8

Our agents, men and women, without experience, are making between $10 and $30 per week in spare time taking orders for "Imperial Art" Personal Greeting Cards. Always the leader, now better than ever. Take orders now, deliver later. Magnificent sample book free. Write BRITISH CANADIAN, 123 Richmond West, Toronto.

PERSONAL

Fits—Trench's World Famous Remedy for Epilepsy. Simple home treatment; 35 years' success; thousands testimonials. Write at once for free book. TRENCH'S REMEDIES LIMITED, Dept. R, 79 Adelaide East, Toronto, Canada. (Cut this out). e.o.w.

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PATENT SOLICITORS

Featherstonhaugh & Co.—The old established firm. Patents everywhere. Head office Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 9.53

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES

Artist Brushes, colors, papers, pastels and canvas, also everything that an artist would require. Send for catalogue. ART EMPORIUM LIMITED, 23 McGill College Ave., Montreal. 47.53

PRINTING

Personal and Business Stationery
200 Sheets, six by eight, and 100 Envelopes all printed with name, address and business, on Good Bond Paper, mailed prepaid for $1. PARKER'S PRINTING PRESS, Bolton Avenue, Toronto. 36-6

EDUCATIONAL

The De Brisay Method is the Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses. — ACADEMIE DeBRISAY, Ottawa. 6.52

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME WORKERS

KITCHEN KINDNESS

The laundress is a person. While she washes and rubs and boils and irons she is thinking something. What is she thinking? What are you giving her to think about? Is coming to your house like coming to The House Beautiful—a place of light and love and friendliness? Does she go back to her own more modest home with a higher ideal? We are set in the world to be lights: Even to laundresses.

The laundress is a person. She is, for at least one meal a week, your guest. Guests have preferences in food. The kind hostess remembers those preferences—it gives her a glow of hospitality, it gives the guest an inescapable sense of pleasure in returning. The laundress is a guest. She is also a woman, therefore imitative: the meal that is daintily served to this guest, on a doily, may be a gentle wedge in Americanization.

The laundress is a person. She is naturally curious about you. Her occupation keeps her from attending week-day meetings at the church, but she might come Sundays.

The delivery boy is a person. He is naturally curious about you. He may spend half a minute a day in your kitchen. Half a minute a day is three minutes a week, or twelve minutes a month. The cumulative effect of entering your kitchen daily is—what?

The delivery boy is a problem to somebody: his parents, the school authorities, the store, or society in general. He may live in unfair surroundings, minus advantages, minus a chance to gain ideals save in the hasty glimpses of kitchen kindness. Even wordless, that half minute may speak volumes as he leaves, thinking: "Funny! She's always singing as she works." "She smiles nice" "Real friendly place, that kitchen." Wouldn't it be wonderful to be one of those to-see-her-is-to-love-her persons?

The maid-of-all-work is a person. The Lord is as interested in her career as in yours. He may be more anxious about her than about you, since she has her own peculiar temptations and must meet them without the safeguard of family backing.

The maid-of-all-work knows a thing or two! She is curious. She hopes to have a home of her own some day. She has only material ideals in regard to life, yet. But she is curious. She sees everything. She will remember. What an opportunity she is! Where is the woman who has no time to teach a Sunday-school class or to write a paper for the missionary meeting? Her audience is in her own kitchen, hired at anything from five to fifteen dollars a week to imbibe Christian ideals, first-hand.

"Charity begins at home"—in the kitchen! Not cold charity, handing out bread which might as well be a stone, but charity in the Greek derivation of the word: Love. Housewives whose pantry-shelves are well-stocked for winter might do well to see if there is also a good supply of "fruits of the spirit"—love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance.—The Baptist.

THEIR FADS AND OURS

The older I grow, writes Ethel Bowen White, in The Congregationalist, the more convinced I become that we mothers and fathers should take our children's interests more seriously. A few days ago when my little daughter burst into my room with cheeks flaming, eyes sparkling, and red lips announcing, "Mother, we've made a club! And I'm the President!" I almost asked, "But what has become of the club you formed two Saturdays ago?"

I caught myself in time and inquired all about the aims of the club, and the names of its various members. The aims were to wear a ribbon, forfeit a penny every time one was late; two, every time one was absent. To have a good time. To seem "kind of mysterious" and to make every one in the neighborhood wish they belonged!

That club continued until my little daughter made her first visit. When she returned she explained that Margaret's father had offered a pair of field glasses to the girl who discovered the most birds. All summer letters went back and forth. members were critically selected and formally invited. And incidentally birds were studied. The postman held new interest, carrying, as he did, letters of acceptance, letters of regrets—and lists of birds.

That club died a natural death. The field glasses are yet to be—still the thrill was there and always my daughter takes an intelligent interest in birds.

Yesterday six excited girls gathered in the nursery. Each had a stamp book. Stamps adorned the bureau, the tables, the mantle, the bed, and even the floor. But the day was snowy and not a sound of discord disturbed the Stamp Exchange, which I find is now "a club."

My daughter came to me at the morning's end, asking, "Did we make a noise or bother you, Mother?" To which I replied, "No, indeed, how could you?" She murmured, "Oh! we did have such a beautiful time!"

So many of my friends question, "What do you do with your children on rainy days? How can you amuse them?"

Or when my child is sick a friend inquires, "What can you do to pass the time? Dorothy gets so lonely when she's in bed I have to stay with her every single minute! She doesn't want me out of her sight."

Before my daughter was born, I visited a friend who had a nine months' old baby. My first thought upon seeing the smiling infant, lying in his carriage, was, "What can I do to amuse him?" I snatched an amethyst heart, which hung about my neck upon a chain, and swung it back and forth before the babe's eyes.

"Oh, please don't," cried my friend, "it only excites him, and he will miss it when you stop!"

A trifle hurt and utterly squelched I tried to cover my feelings.

Later I thought over my friend's words. I found that what she said was absolutely true, when it came to my own children. Kind friends and well meaning servants overstimulated their peaceful little minds to such an extent that they were completely exhausted and utterly wretched when the kindly efforts ceased.

I believe in leaving children alone; giving them a few simple joys according to their age and nothing which can in any way hurt them mentally or physically. I believe in watching them and I believe in encouraging them, but never in any way, at any age, do I believe in letting them suspect that they are being watched or being encouraged.

A piece of fresh tissue paper delighted my year old baby more than any carefully selected toy. To wave it rashly back and forth—to hear its crinkly rustle—to grab it—to tear it—to throw it down in the pen beside her—then to begin all over again, was a thrilling game, and one to which she all unconsciously introduced her mother.

"Leave them alone and they'll come home." is really sound advice to mothers and fathers. It is like saving money for a "rainy day." to let these little people find and develop their own interests. My children are just everyday, happy, normal, healthy children. A rainy day in our nursery has always been a signal for an all-day's joyful dissipation—a day in which one can do exactly what one longs to do.

Sickness in bed is almost as good. In fact it is heralded as a close second, when the fever and immediate discomforts are gone. There are so many things to do! So many boxes to look over! So many books! So many beads to string! Pictures to paint and countless pleasures for which the well days, and their duties, leave too little time.

So even if I know this Saturday Stamp Club will be forgotten in next month's Skating Contest, even if I know that the life of each club is but a passing fad, a fleeting fancy, we grown-ups should never let our children guess these thoughts.

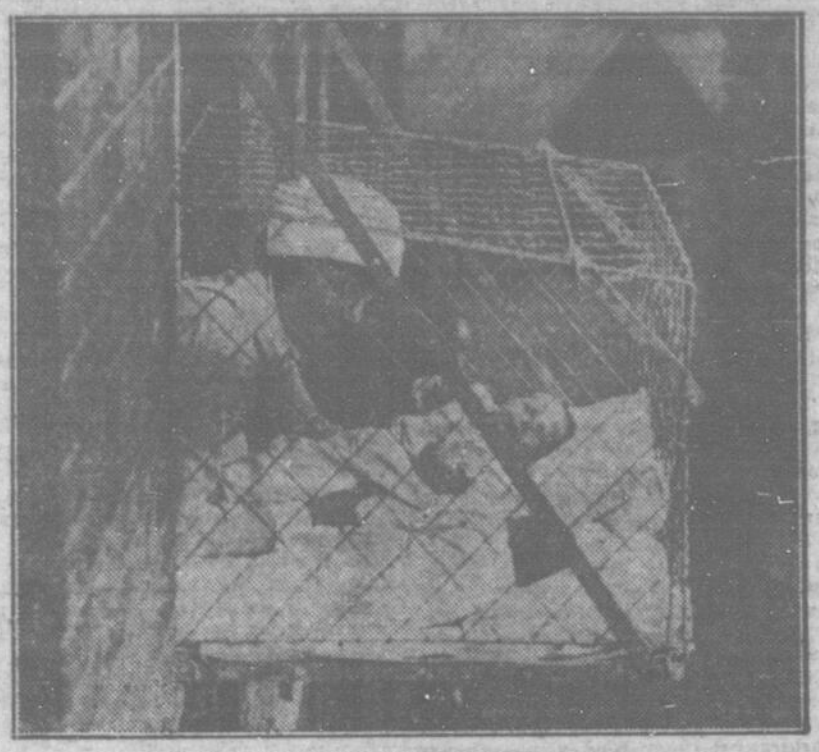
Often I feel that God must smile at what we grown-ups pursue so hotly, so all absorbingly! Yet since we cannot see that smile, most of us rush on taking our own pursuits, our pastimes, fads and pleasures as serious affairs—as matters of great import. We forget to pause long enough to see the funny side of our own efforts even though we plainly perceive their humorous effects in the lives of our neighbors and our friends. And whether we see and measure up our own doings or not, I am very certain they help us with our "day's work." And deliver me from the man, woman or child for whom there is no hobby—no imagination!

WHY SHOULD WE EAT APPLES?

"Because they are good to eat," replies the Editor of the Rural New Yorker to his own question. When it comes to splitting this opinion of practically every normal human being who has ever had a chance at a good one into special reasons, we must admit," he continues, "large empty spots in our knowledge. The best analysis we can make shows quite a little water, some sugar, some more or less digestible bodies related to the starches and sugars, an acid and a little flavor, merely a trace by weight, but enough in odor value, from a good specimen, to scent a large room. The apple's fuel value is slight. It is neither what you eat nor what you digest but what you assimilate that nourishes you, and apples, like some other fruits, appear to do at least three things. In the first place, they start the digestive processes. Just a few chews on a good one is enough, but why, we do not know, any more than we know why sucking a lemon before his eyes will cause the cornetist to gasp and cease. Next, they discourage "germs," using that word in a wide sense, for the apple acid, "malic" acid, if it makes you happier to say it in Latin, seems to be about as good as the milk acid, lactic acid, in the business of suppressing certain sorts of putrefaction. This is not saying that an apple cannot rot, they certainly do, but it is rare that they rot offensively. Lastly, they appear to supply, though in small amount, minerals needed by the system in a form in which the system can take them in.

"How far they carry the curious and scarcely known 'vitamines' is not certain, for we do not know what these really are, nor how many there may be of them, but the apple's acids and salts certainly have a gently stimulating action upon the intestinal peristalsis, which is the pulsing motion which carries the digested food along.

"Some think that they have a definite medicinal effect, and if a medicine is "what does you good" they surely have, but there is almost the certainty of an apple habit being established. This craving is only satisfied by the use of several apples per day, and in many cases their constant use has been followed by death between the ages of 80 and 90 years. Mr. Artemus Ward pointed out that it was no great virtue in an apple that one a day would keep away a doctor, since an onion a day would keep everyone at some distance, but the regular eating of one or more apples certainly lessens the need for "physics" of any sort.



A "SUNANAIR" BALCONY FOR BABY

An invention for crowded cities whereby baby can have his share of sun and air when his home has neither garden nor balcony.

VARIETY IN VINEGAR

If not taken in excessive amounts vinegar is a wholesome addition to the diet. We have perhaps less knowledge of the fine points of vinegar in cookery than have most Europeans. To some of us vinegar means but one thing. It is something that we order from the grocery store, that we add to mayonnaise or French dressing, and serve in a vinegar cruet on the table for those who like it with spinach, cabbage, corn beef or other dishes.

But there is an enormous variety in vinegar. Homemade cider vinegar is pretty sure to be good, and so are various vinegars bottled under the label of reliable manufacturers, but when we simply trust to the taste of a grocer for any sort of vinegar we ought not to wonder if there is a decided absence of flavor and an acidness that suggests the chemistry laboratory.

It is a good idea to prepare bottles of specially flavored vinegars that will be very useful in flavoring meats and making salads. The foundation vinegar should be a good quality malt or cider vinegar. To make any of these specially flavored vinegars, have a clean pint jar and into this place the leaves of the flavoring you desire, filling the jar loosely with them. Now cover it with the vinegar and cover the jar. Let it stand for three weeks and then strain off.

To make tarragon vinegar you will need tarragon leaves, fresh ones if you can get them. Mint vinegar is made by using fresh mint leaves, chervil vinegar calls for chervil, and celery vinegar calls for the young white leaves from a head of celery. In summer gather a cup of nasturtium seeds and keep these in a pint of vinegar to get a deliciously flavored vinegar. If you like the flavor of garlic for salads a good plan is to allow two bruised cloves of garlic to lie in a pint of vinegar for a few weeks. Then strain and the vinegar will have a mild garlic flavor.

CLARION CALL TO WOMEN

Opposition to the amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act and means of securing prohibition for all time were discussed at length by delegates attending the 54th annual provincial convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, at Pembroke, Ont.

Mrs. S. D. W. Dinwoodie, of Ottawa, voiced the feeling of the delegates when she said that "though our cause succeeded in the plebiscite, we were later chagrined to find legislation effected against the will of the people." She added that this setback should move the women of Ontario to greater effort, and now as never before the young women of the province should come to the standard of the W.C.T.U. and do their utmost, "not only to regain what we have lost but to make prohibition secure for all time."

Civilized People age Earlier than Savages

One would think it would be the other way about. But this would leave out of the picture the effect of civilized peoples' denatured foods. Savages live upon foods just as nature provides them, thus they retain all their body-building properties. Civilized peoples refine out of their most important foodstuffs, the grains, their most important building materials, the mineral salts, vegetable fats and vitamins. Thus civilized bodies cannot so well stand the wear and tear of daily life, and they soon begin to grow old. White flour, refined "ghost cereals" white sugar, and refiners' syrup and other "denatured" foods do their work well in prematurely ageing their votaries.

This ageing tendency can be overcome to a great extent by resorting to natural, unrefined foods. Dr. Jackson's Roman Meal is a natural whole grain food, made from whole wheat, whole rye, flaxin and bran. It compensates the deficiencies of white flour, "ghost cereals", etc. Roman Meal renewed the youth of Dr. Jackson, its inventor, to such an extent that while at 55 he was a wreck, at 65 he won a 1,200 mile bicycle contest from a man 30 years younger, actually ran away from his young competitor.

Roman Meal has 1,600 food units while beef has only 952. Roman Meal is thus seen to be the best body-building and strength producing food known. You ought to use Roman Meal. At grocers.

AGENTS MAKE A DOLLAR AN HOUR

Every household needs Mendets. Mend leaks instantly in all utensils. Just insert and tighten. 10c and 20c a package postpaid. Collette Mfg. Co., Dept. O Collingwood, Ont.

HOME COOKING

Green Tomatoes a Fall Vegetable

When the first hard frost leaves you with a large supply of green tomatoes on hand you will make some of them into pickle—but do you know how good they are to use as a vegetable? They are very good sliced and fried.

Fried Green Tomatoes:—Select tomatoes that show no signs of turning even yellow, for during the turning process there is a disagreeable acid flavor; cut them in two, pour boiling water over them and set on the stove where they will keep warm but not cook for about fifteen minutes. Then drain and dry with a cloth dip in egg, then corn meal, and fry in boiling fat.

If you are fond of fried apple and onions, you will also like the following. Slice onions and green tomatoes and fry together. Serve at dinner or as a relish for supper. They are very good, too, stewed much as you stew the ripe ones:

Stewed Green Tomatoes:—4 large green tomatoes, ¾ teaspoonful salt, ⅛ teaspoonful pepper, 1 tablespoonful butter, 2 tablespoonfuls sugar, 2 tablespoonfuls bread crumbs, ¼ teaspoonful onion juice. Scald tomatoes and remove skins, cut into quarters, boil until tender; season and thicken with crumbs. They give a distinctive flavor to cream soup and are worth trying.

Cream of Green Tomato Soup:— 6 green tomatoes, ½ teaspoonful soda, 1 cupful milk, 2 tablespoonfuls butter, ¾ teaspoonful salt, ⅛ teaspoonful pepper. Boil the tomatoes until tender and put through a strainer. Make cream sauce of butter and flour, to which is added milk, salt and pepper. Add pulp to which soda has been added. Allow to cook ten minutes in double boiler.

Green Tomato Pie:—Line a pie pan with pie crust, place in it a layer of thinly sliced green tomatoes, sprinkled with sugar, cinnamon and a little flour, repeating until the pan is full. Spread a crust over the top, make a few steam holes in it, and bake in a moderate oven until the tomatoes are well done, or about 35 minutes. A teaspoonful of butter or other fat dotted over the pie before the crust is added makes the pie richer.

Green Tomato Chutney:—Immature tomatoes may be turned to good account as follows:—Allow an equal weight of acid cooking apples and green tomatoes. Peel, core, and quarter the apples; roughly slice the tomatoes, and mix the two together in an earthenware jar or enamelled pan. To each pound allow a tablespoonful of brown sugar and teacupful of good vinegar. Pour half the vinegar over the fruit, cover closely, and cook very slowly in the oven or by the side of the fire. When reduced to a pulp press the whole through a hair sieve or enamel strainer. Boil the other half of the vinegar and the sugar gently together for about twenty minutes, or until it becomes a fairly thick syrup. For about six pounds of fruit halve or coarsely chop two good teacupfuls of sultanas, and very finely chop a heaped tablespoonful of mild onion. Stir these into the boiling syrup, simmer gently for ten minutes, then add the pulped fruit and a level tablespoonful of salt. Moisten with vinegar a level tablespoonful of ground ginger, a level teaspoonful of pepper, a level tablespoonful of dry mustard, and stir it in. Simmer the whole gently for about twenty minutes before turning the chutney into small jars or wide-necked bottles.

Green Tomato Butter:—7 pounds green tomatoes, 3 pounds green apples, 2 pounds sugar, 1 quart vinegar, 2 large onions, 1½ tablespoons salt, 1 teaspoon red pepper, 1 teaspoon cinnamon. Chop fine and put all together and boil well. Bottle hot.

Green Tomato Mincemeat:—One pound tomatoes, ½ cup suet or shredded cocoanut, ½ cup brown sugar, ¼ cup vinegar, ¼ teaspoon ground cinnamon, ¾ lb. chopped apples, ¾ cup molasses, ½ lb. raisins, ¼ teaspoon ground cloves, ¼ teaspoon ground allspice, ¼ teaspoon ground nutmeg. Soak the tomatoes in brine for 3 hours. Chop fine and add the rest of the ingredients. Cook until thick. This may be used at once, or may be sterilized just as for ordinary canning, sealed and stored.

Green Tomato Preserve:—Ingredients: 4 quarts green tomatoes, ¾ pound corn syrup, 2 lemons and 1 cup raisins. Slice the tomatoes, add the corn syrup, thinly sliced lemons (peel and all, but seeds discarded) and raisins cut in half. Cook until thick.

Relish:—Take 1 peck green tomatoes, chopped: 6 pounds sugar, 4 or 6 lemons, sliced thin; cook the mixture until it is thick and clear, pour it into scalded jars and seal them.

Spanish Pickles:—One peck green tomatoes, sliced thin; 4 onions, sliced thin; 1 cupful salt, ½ ounce cloves, ½ ounce allspice berries, ½ ounce peppercorns, ½ cupful brown mustard seed, 1 pound brown sugar, 4 green peppers, chopped fine; cider vinegar. Sprinkle alternate layers of tomatoes and onions with salt, and let them stand over night. In the morning drain them and put them in a preserving kettle. Add the remaining ingredients, using enough vinegar to cover the mixture. Heat it gradually to the boiling point, and boil it for one-half hour. Pour it into scalded jars and seal them.

Green Tomato Catsup:—1 gal. green tomatoes, 1 small head cabbage, 2 ozs. mustard seed, ½ oz. each mace, cinnamon, cloves and allspice, 1 qt. vinegar, 1 doz. onions (medium) ½ doz. green peppers, 1 oz. celery seed, salt and sugar. Cook the vegetables in slightly salted water until tender. Drain, pass through a colander or sieve; add spices, sugar, salt, and vinegar and cook to the consistency of catsup. Use sugar and salt to taste.

Green Tomato Sweet Pickle:—Ingredients: One peck green tomatoes, 6 large onions, 1 cup salt, 2 quarts water, 3 quarts vinegar, 1½ pounds corn syrup, 2 level tablespoons cloves, allspice, ginger, mustard and cinnamon, ½ teaspoon cayenne pepper. Slice the tomatoes and onions, sprinkle with cup salt and let stand overnight. Then drain. Add 2 quarts water and 1 quart vinegar, boil 15 minutes, drain off and throw away this liquid. To the tomato pulp add syrup, 2 quarts vinegar, spices, and boil 15 to 20 minutes. It is best to put spices in a small cheesecloth bag, which can be removed when pickle is through cooking. Put up in sterilized jars and seal hot.

Green Tomato Pickle:—Ingredients: Four quarts green tomatoes, 4 onions, 4 green peppers, salt, 1 quart vinegar, 1 level teaspoon each black pepper, mustard seed, celery seed, cloves, allspice and cinnamon. Chop tomatoes, onions and green peppers, sprinkle well with salt and let stand overnight, then drain. In another kettle put the vinegar and the spices, bring to a boil, then add the drained vegetables. After it begins to boil, cook 20 minutes. Put in sterilized jars and seal hot.

Cold Process Tomato Relish:—Ingredients: I peck green tomatoes, salt, 3 cups chopped celery, 2 cups chopped onions, 2 chopped green peppers, 4 red peppers, chopped, 3 cups corn syrup, 2 tablespoons whole mixed spices, 1 cup white mustard seed and 6 cups cider vinegar. Wash tomatoes, chop fine, mix with salt, let stand 3 hours, then drain well and combine the pulp with the chopped celery, onions, green and red peppers (seeds removed), also add corn syrup, mixed spices, white mustard seed and cider vinegar. Mix well and put up in bottles. Must stand 2 or 3 days before ready to use.

Chopped Pickles:—Ingredients: I large, sound cabbage head, 1 gallon green tomatoes, 18 large onions, salt, vinegar, 1 teaspoon black pepper, 2 teaspoons allspice, 1 ounce celery seed, 1 teaspoon mustard and 3 cups sugar. Chop cabbage, tomatoes and onions separately, sprinkle with salt and let stand 3 or 4 hours, then drain and mix the three ingredients together. Place in enamel pan, add enough vinegar to cover, also the pepper, spice, celery seed and mustard. Cook 15 minutes, then add sugar, and when sugar is dissolved, put in glass jars and seal.

WAYS TO USE PEPPERS

Stuffed Green Peppers:—Cut a thin slice from the stem end of large green peppers and remove seeds. Parboil ten minutes and fill with creamed cauliflower. Sprinkle tops with buttered crumbs and bake until skins are tender, basting occasionally with butter and water.

Stuffed Green Peppers:—3 green peppers, speck soda, ¼ can tomatoes, salt and pepper, 1 cup boiled rice, 1 sweetbread ¼ teaspoon salt, speck paprika, buttered bread-crumbs. Cut slices from stem end of peppers, remove the seeds and parboil three minutes in boiling water to which a speck of soda has been added. Bring the tomatoes to the boiling-point and let simmer for ten minutes; then rub through the sieve and continue to simmer until the tomato purée is reduced to one-half its bulk. Season with salt and pepper and add the boiled rice. Let stand until the rice has absorbed the tomato; then add the sweetbread, parboiled and cut into small pieces. Season with the salt and paprika. Fill peppers with the mixture, arrange in a pan, sprinkle tops with buttered bread-crumbs, and put the tops back on. Bake until the crumbs are brown. Remove to circular pieces of sautéd bread and pour around it a sauce made by mixing one teaspoon flour and one teaspoon mustard, and when thoroughly blended add one tablespoon melted butter, one tablespoon vinegar, one-half cut boiling water and beaten yolks of three eggs. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens. Add one-fourth teaspoon salt, and a few grains of pepper.

Peppers Filled With Cheese:—6 bell-peppers of medium size, 1¼ cupfuls cream cheese, 6 eggs, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1-3 teaspoonful onion-juice, dash red pepper, cracker dust. If the cheese is hard, it should be grated; otherwise, put it through a potato-ricer. Beat the eggs very light and add to the cheese, together with the seasonings. Thicken with the cracker-dust, fill the peppers, and bake a very light brown in a moderate oven. These may be served plain or with tomato sauce. —Mrs. John Hornsby, Eminence, Ky.

Creole Eggs:—1 tablespoonful butter, 2 tablespoonfuls chopped onion, 2 tablespoonfuls chopped gren peppers, ½ teaspoonful salt, solid portion ½ can tomatoes, or two large tomatoes peeled and halved, bread-crumbs, one or two eggs per individual. Melt the butter, add onion, pepper, and the tomatoes, cover and cook fifteen minutes over a very slow heat, then season with salt. Butter the shirring-dishes, dust them lightly with crumbs, break in one or two eggs, stand in a shallow pan of water, and cook in the oven until the white is set but soft. Garnish each dish with a tablespoonful of each mixture and sarve in the dishes.

Baked Sweet Peppers:—Make a stuffing of finely chopped cold meat, bread-crumbs, and enough milk to form a paste. Season stuffing with salt and pepper to taste, cut off the top of peppers, scoop out the seeds, wash carefully, and fill with the stuffing. Put a small piece of butter on the top of each pepper, place in a baking pan, and bake in a moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour.

A Pepper Relish That Can be Made in Forty-five Minutes—Stem twelve large green peppers and twelve large red peppers. Peel six large onions. Put peppers and onions through the food chopper, then boil them ten minutes in water to cover. Drain off this water, cover the vegetable mixture with three cups of vinegar, add one cup sugar, one tablespoonful each of ground cinnamon and salt, and let boil twenty minutes, when it is ready for the table. I recommend this relish as easy to make and most delicious.

Keeping Sauerkraut

Old Subscriber.—Earthenware jars are the best containers for kraut. Trim off the outer green leaves of the cabbage and remove the core. Put a layer of cabbage in the container, sprinkle with salt and continue until the container is full, using in the proportion of 1 lb. of salt to 40 lbs. of cabbage. Sprinkle salt over the top layer of cabbage, and then lay over it one or two layers of cheesecloth, tucking it down at the sides. Put on this a plate or piece of board (do not use pine), and place a weight on this. Let the kraut remain in a moderately warm room until fermentation ceases (eight or ten days), then keep in a cool place. It may be sealed with melted paraffin, forming a layer 1-2 in. thick over the surface.

Sauerkraut may be canned, thus keeping it very conveniently. In many cases it is not cooked, but filled into jars to about 1 in. from the top. The jar is then filled to overflowing with the brine, rubber ring and top adjusted, and sealed tight. A Western reader uses the following method of canning: Put on range in granite dishpan or stewpan, cover with brine from jar adding water, if necessary, cover closely and bring to boil: boil 10 minutes, pack into glass jars, press down well, cover with hot brine. Will keep indefinitely, and will be better than if kept in open vessel through the season.

Fresh At All Times

"SALADA"

TEA

is kept pure and delicious in air-tight aluminum foil packages. Never sold in bulk. Try it.



TAILORED COSTUME

Many of the smartest dressed women seen abroad lately have been wearing tailored costumes, like the one above.

This model is made of English tweed in rust color, and has velvet collar and cuffs of harmonizing shade. These outfits are known as "costumes," rather than "ensembles."

The skirt is a straight affair, and the blouse is a tailored one of white English broadcloth.

Getting Warm in a Cold Bed

Many people have to sleep in cold rooms in winter, and some, not being able to warm up readily after entering the bed, lie awake a long time before getting to sleep.

Many years ago the writer was taught by Dr. James C. Jackson, the originator of the Jackson Health Resort, at Dansville, N.Y., how to warm up quickly in a cold bed. "Lying upon the back, with the bed clothes well tucked in about the neck and shoulders, draw up and extend one foot, then the other, alternately, drawing the foot up as near the trunk as possible, and then extending it as far as possible. Keep this up for a few moments; and, if done with vigor, by the time one has drawn up each leg and straightened it out say a hundred times, one will be in a glow, and will usually feel sleepy,

"Feeble patients can do a few strokes, and rest a moment or so, and then begin again." The writer has crawled into many cold beds since he was told to practise the above, but never failed to get warm quickly, and so to induce sleep.—The Healthy Home.

BAKE YOUR OWN BREAD

ROYAL YEAST CAKES



STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 50 YEARS.

HOME-BAKED BREAD IS BEST OF ALL

Our Needlework Corner.

Gift Making

Already the councils of love and peace are called to decide what gifts shall be chosen for the specially loved ones. Where it is possible the making of a personal gift adds immeasurably to a gift. For the girl friend and for mother and aunty, and indeed grandma too, there is always possible a gift of hand-made lingerie. It is not only the girls who like dainty undies and older women who so often spend their leisure on dainty clothes for their children will appreciate what they never take time to make for themselves.

These gifts may be of soft cottons or woolens or silk crepe nightgowns, in the delightfully simple tailored models, or with lace and hand embroidery; dainty vests and step-ins which now come in sets in radium, crepe and satin in endless numbers of designs; negligees in many styles. In the latter especially attractive are the new short quilted coats of silk. They make gifts, thoroughly appreciated, especially by a business woman. They are so warm and so easy to slip into while brushing the hair at night or in the hurried time in the morning. Coming in blue, orchid and coral, one model is lined with white silk and with huge buttons for fastening as the only trimming.

Turning from the gifts which are bought in the shops, the interest of many women grows stronger in the things that are made at home, with patience and with much thought. All the world of womankind seems interested in these hand-made gifts.

Needles, whether they be for sewing or for knitting, are flying back and forth, weaving a length of scarf or the sleeve of a sweater; fashioning a bit of finery or some clever decoration for the home. The truly forehanded giver of gifts is never without her needles and wool or her sewing basket, for not only Christmas but all the year round is gift time. Hardly a month but marks a wedding, a birthday or an anniversary, and no matter how splendid the gift of silver, jewelry or art may be it lacks the thoughtful personal touch of the carefully planned, cleverly executed hand-made gift. It may be only a trifle in itself, but since loving thought inspired it, it is glorified.

With the coming of the great World War nearly every woman learned to knit and found it pleasant as an occupation, as well as purposeful and practical. So there are wonderful possibilities for home-made gifts in knit wear, ranging from hand-knit scarf and cap sets through the varied sweater models to the entire knitted dress designed for sports wear.

For the woman who crochets as well as knits, there are even greater possibilities. From beads and silk she may evolve a stunning beaded bag, in any color scheme she fancies; from wool she may design a sports hat of the type so much in favor; and filet laces—clean cut, beautiful and durable—may be her offering to the housewife as a trim for towels, napkins, buffet scarf, lunch cloth or table runners.

And if she both embroiders and crochets, her gifts to her homekeeping friends will be welcome indeed. Towels, hand or guest size, as well as bath, take on added glory when edged with lace and embroidered with the personal monogram; a luncheon set may have both edge and monogram or else the one or the other; and tea cloths, sheets and pillow slips have an added value when some bit of hand adornment makes them personal. New stamped linens of foreign weave come with well-designed plans for colored embroidery. The stitches are simple—outline, cross stitch, buttonhole—and they make effective lunch sets, sideboard scarfs and centrepieces.

There are still effects to be got with the ever useful unbleached sheeting as a foundation for applique hand-buttonholed with matching embroidery floss. Entire sets, including bedspread, bolster-pillow and table covers; and the necessary scarves for bureau, chifforobe and dressing table, may be worked out in colors that harmonize with the hangings and decorations of the room they will adorn.

These pieces are to be had already stamped, or one may buy the materials, stencil the pattern that pleases her fancy and apply the desired colors. The practicality of the idea rests not only in the low initial cost, but in the wearing quality of the materials. There is insurance against fading, if one chooses fast colors for the applique. Those clever in the use of dyes get wonderful effects by dyeing the sheeting orange or rose, green or dull goblin blue before embroidering it.

The present season still stresses the monogram, not only on linen for household use, but on the dainty garments for personal wear. Handkerchiefs quite naturally call for initials of a monogram, and underthings are much more individual when the initials of the prospective owner adorn them.

Ribbon is still a factor one must surely reckon with in the matter of home-made gifts, as well as fashion. Everybody is always using ribbon for something or other—witness the buyers waiting patiently for service at any busy ribbon counter! But this particular year, the beauty of the ribbon itself is incentive enough to start even the most sceptical—who pretend not to believe in home-made gifts—making things for Christmas.

Ribbon fashions bags large and bags small; practical bags and frivolous bags; briefly—bags for anything and everything. It makes wee ribbon roses for trimming lingerie; huge ribbon roses for the corsage; in-between ribbon roses for the scarf or collar of fur. It makes a braided or woven girdle with long loops and ends.

After all, the problem of the home-made gift is one quite easy of solution. If one sews, knits or crochets, she will find no trouble acquiring new and interesting things to keep her busy. If the work entails some new stitch or an unknown process, she will find instruction ready at hand in the shop or department where she makes her purchase, for such instruction is a part of the present-day efficiency in service.

Yet in all this Christmas giving it is well to remember Lowell's words:

"Not what we give, but what we share,
For the gift without the giver is bare;
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three,
Himself, his hungering neighbor, and Me."

Problems of Homemakers.

Grain Itch

Western.—Yes, there is such a thing as "grain itch," quite different from hives, though the eruption resembles hives or mosquito bites. The difference is that in the centre of the wheals there is a minute vesicle. Grain itch is caused by a mite or louse sometimes present in wheat straw. Frequent warm baths and an application of an ointment of one per cent. betanapthol will relieve it, but the clothing should be boiled or fumigated to prevent reinfection. Occasionally the trouble comes from a freshly filled straw mattress. Usually the itching subsides in a day or two and the eruption disappears after a week or so.

Gelatine Wholesome

Mother.—Gelatine does not nourish the body in the sense that real food does. It is practically pure protein, but does not serve as a tissue builder or for repair of wear and tear as real food proteins do. It is merely a food fuel like starch or fat. But the waste material resulting from the oxidation of gelatine in the body is similar to that resulting from the oxidation of animal protein and must be eliminated through the kidneys. Gelatine contains nothing harmful. It is a wholesome article of diet, and, combined as it so often is with milk, eggs, fruit juice, etc, makes more palatable to many, these really valuable foods.



Water Pipe Size

O. S. —A three-quarter inch pipe may ordinarily be large enough to supply water for general house and farm use, but if the water has to be carried a long distance the frictional resistance may reduce the flow materially. The larger the diameter of the pipe the less will be the frictional resistance in proportion to the flow, so it may be desirable to use a larger size of pipe. My own experience, with four different houses to which water had to be piped for distances varying from 40 to 350 feet, was that an inch and a half pipe was essential to successful working. These were cases in which the water had to be brought up from a lower level. The smoothness of the interior of the pipe is also a factor and varies with different grades of pipes.

Smoky Wall Paper

G. H.—Dissolve a piece of washing soda, about the size of a walnut, in a little boiling water. When the water is cool use it to make a very stiff dough with about 1lb. of flour. Knead this dough until it is perfectly smooth and not at all sticky. This amount should be sufficient to clean the walls of a moderate-sized room. Divide the dough into four pieces, using each piece to rub down a wall of the room, taking care to rub always in one direction. The addition of the washing-soda has a wonderfully cleansing effect.

Those Rusty Radiators

Housecleaning:—They are ugly at the best, and expensive wooden gratings and shelves do not look well in every room even if one wished to spend money on them. Why not simply clean them out with a long-handled stiff wire or bristle brush and paint them to match the woodwork or walls. They are much less conspicuous if treated in this way.

Use common lead paint or enamel and you will find it perfectly satisfactory. Gilded radiators are not suitable for most rooms and they do not throw out the same heat as plain iron or painted ones do.

When Furs Are Soiled

Bran is excellent for cleaning dark furs. Simply warm it in the oven and then rub into the fur. Lay the fur aside for a few days and then shake and brush it free from the dust of the bran.

For white furs magnesia is good. Use as bran, only it does not require to be heated. When brushing up keep brushes spotlessly clean.

A fresh lining makes a wonderful difference to a shabby fur. Soft satin should be chosen, and if you like jazz colors you can indulge your fancy freely, for the more gorgeous the lining the more up-to-date you will be.

All kinds of copper and brass things may be readily cleaned by dipping a cut lemon in salt and rubbing the stained surface of the metal briskly. Then rinse in soapy water and dry with a soft cloth.

GOLD DUST

Do you know the way to God so well that you can show it to some one else and send him away rejoicing? Philip did. What else in life is so well worth while as showing a wanderer God's road?

It is not only according to charity, but according to good reason to judge the character of people by their virtues rather than by their faults, for their virtues represent what they in most cases really desire to be.

Every human interest on the face of the earth would be improved by the cessation of drunkenness.

The 'Witness' Pattern Service



A COMFORTABLE SUIT FOR THE SMALL BOY

5006. Velvet and pongee, or velvet and broadcloth may be combined for this style. It is good also for linen, seersucker and other wash fabrics. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length.

The Pattern is cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4, and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 1 1-4 yard for the Blouse, and 1 1-4 yard for the trousers, cuffs and collar, 36 inches wide.

A NEAT AND PLEASING PLAY FROCK

5233. Printed voile and organdie are here combined. This design could also be made of tub silk, rep or pongee.

The Pattern is cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 6 year size requires 3 1-2 yards of 36 inch material. If collar and band cuffs are made of contrasting material 1-4 yard is required.

A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE DRESS

5222. This design shows the back flare, which is an outstanding feature of the latest models. The dress is suitable for silk, crepe, kasha or charmeen.

Pattern is cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make this style as illustrated for a 38 inch size will require 3 1-2 yards of 40 inch material with 1-4 yard of contrasting material for vestee and collar.

A COMFORTABLE COAT DRESS FOR STOUT WOMEN

5227. Here is a charming style for mature figures. It will be very attractive in taffeta, linen or kasha or in the new figured silks now so popular.

The Pattern is cut in 9 Sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 46 inch size, if made as illustrated in the large view, will require 3 1-2 yard of 54 inch material, with 1-8 yard of contrasting material for the collar. If made with short sleeves as in the small views, 3 3-8 yards of 54 inch material is required. Width of the dress at the foot is 1 7-8 yard.

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

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

COUPON PATTERN

Please send me
PATTERN NOS.) No..... No.....
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For Blouses, etc., give BUST MEASURE in inches.
For Misses and Children give age only in years.



Not a bit worn out yet!

The mild, pure Lux suds pressed through and through the garment, actually *float* the tiny particles of dirt away.

Dipping—not rubbing—is all that's necessary, and that is why fine fabrics may be washed again and again, in the mild and pure Lux suds, without showing signs of wear from washing.

LUX

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto.

1407

For Young People

Carl Dane's Folks

Conplete Story

One morning Carl Dane ran in front of the street car. He had done it many times before, but this time the car was nearer than he thought, or he didn't run so fast. It was one of those cases where the results can be seen, but the real facts never known. There was a bump and a scream, and when the conductor stopped the car, Carl lay quite still. An ambulance and a doctor were summoned, and he was taken to the hospital. When a thorough examination was made it was found the limb was crushed and must come off; that meant that Carl would be a cripple for life. For three days after the operation he lay so white and still the nurses began to wonder if he would rally at all. The fifth day he was able to smile at the white capped lady who brought some nourishment. After that he improved rapidly, and at the end of ten days his door could be left open.

The hospital was a wonderful place to Carl. He asked all sorts of questions about it. He wanted to know what was the matter with every sick person there. He thought it strange that he was the only little boy who had his limb taken off. "Why do so many people come with hats on, and bring flowers?" he said to the nurse one day.

"They come to see somebody who is sick here," she answered.

"Are they brothers or sisters or fathers or mothers to somebody who is sick here?" he questioned.

"No not always; they may be just friends. They bring flowers to show they are sorry for a friend who is sick."

Carl made no response, but when the nurse returned, an hour later, he showed he had been thinking over her words. "Why don't someone come to see me?" he asked.

"Your mother does come; she comes every evening though she is very tired after her day's work. You have not lived here long enough to have many friends," the nurse explained.

"Mamma gets tireder, now, for I used to carry all the water for her washings," he said thoughtfully. "I can't do it again 'till I get a wooden leg." There was a tinge of sadness in the voice. "The doctor said I couldn't; I asked him. I wish I had folks," he continued, "who would come and see me. I want somebody to be sorry 'cause I'm here."

"I am sorry, laddie," and the nurse brushed back the tumbled hair.

"I know, but you don't count. You have to be sorry 'cause you take care of sick folks. I want somebody who's sorry 'cause—well, just 'cause they're sorry, that's all."

That afternoon Miss Porter told Mrs. Watson all about her little patient. "I guess we will have to find him some folks," Mrs. Watson said as she turned away from the hospital door. That evening on the cozy porch she told her two little daughters about Carl Dane. When the story was finished she slipped away.

Half an hour later the two little girls entered her room excitedly. "We have thought of the beautiful plan," said Rose who was the younger, but always the spokesman. "We want to be 'folks' to Carl Dane. We could take him some flowers, and oh, mamma, we could take some books and read to him, and play games that are easy to play on the bed. May we?" and Rose waited breathlessly for an answer.

"We could go early in the morning," put in Grace.

"I hoped you would think of this," their mother answered. "I wanted it to be your own plan; but you were going to your Aunt Carry's to-morrow morning."

"We can go there the next morning; we feel sorry for the little boy," the girls agreed.

The next morning about eight o'clock, the two little girls went to the hospital. They carried a basket of flowers and some books. In their enthusiasm they wanted to take all their games and books at once, but their mother said they must leave some for the other days. They were shown to Carl's room, and it was hard to tell who was the most delighted, Miss Porter, Carl, Rose or Grace. They stayed two hours and promised to come again soon.

It was a happy boy who greeted the doctor that afternoon. "I've got folks, now," he said, joyfully, and he told about his visitors. Everybody who passed Carl's door for the next few days was told, "I've got folks."

Rose and Grace were faithful to their charge for two months, then Carl was taken home, and they promised to visit him there.

"I'm going to appoint you two girls as my hospital assistants," said Dr. Nelson to them on their last visit to the hospital. "When I have patients who like flowers, and have no 'folks', I can call on you. I know you would do the work well. Would that suit you?"

And the girls declared that it would.—Journal and Messenger.

"RUN, BETSEY, RUN!"

Orland is nine miles from Bangor, writes a Youth's Companion reader, and Bucksport is close by. Teddy pond is three miles from the old homestead where my ancestors lived for generations. There my father toiled to clear his fields, picking up stones until the blood ran from his finger tips. There was laid the scene of many a frontier adventure.

Not far away, in the early part of the last century, lived an old man and his wife Betsey. On the wall above the fireplace hung the old flintlock rifle that had been used years before against the Indians and British. Under it swung bullet pouch and powderhorn. In a pen behind his house the old man had three hogs, fat and comfortable. He meant to kill two as soon as the winter set in. It was getting frosty, and the eaves were flaming in gold and red.

"Nathan," said Betsey one morning, "what's that comin' acrost the ro'd? I left my specs in the bedroom and can't see good."

Nathan hobbled to the window to look. "I don't see nothin', Betsey. Where is it?" he said.

"You're too slow, Nathan. Whatever it is, it's gone past the corner, headin' fer the back yard. Better go see."

"Sho! I ain't goin' traipesin' all over the place to watch every dog that trots in or out. He's lookin' fer scraps, most likely."

So the old couple settled down to read the weekly paper from Bangor and forgot the dog. Nathan began to drone along through the shipping news, when he was interrupted by a terrific noise of smashing and squealing from the pigpen. The old man hobbled to the back door and looked out. He came back wildly waving his arms and shouting at the top of his cracked voice, "It's a bear, and he's killed a pig!"

"For the land's sake, Nathan! Whatever shall we do?" screamed Betsey.

"What should we do but kill the critter!"

So old Nathan took the rifle down from its hooks. With trembling hands he poured out a charge of powder, selected a bullet and rammed it home. He struck the stock on the floor to make the powder run into the pan for priming, and with determination in every line of his old face he started for the pigpen. Betsey stood in the door and watched him go; his white hair floated out in the chilly breeze and his blue eyes blazing.

The bear was tearing at the body of a hog that lay close to the fence. The other two hogs had rushed to the end of the pen, where they stood champing their jaws and squealing shrilly. Thrusting the rifle between the rails, old Nathan aimed at the bear's head and pulled the trigger. There was a snap as the flint struck, and nothing more. In his haste the old man had left the pan open, and all the powder in the charge had run out.

"Come on 'ith the powderhorn! Run!" he yelled to Betsey, and she ran. Snatching the horn he poured a new priming into the pan. Shoving the gun through the fence again he again snapped it, and the priming flared. Over and over he primed and snapped, primed and snapped, completely ignorant of the fact that there was no charge behind the ball.

At last the bear grew tired of having the gun poked at him and the flash of the priming in front of his eyes. He looked up and growled menacingly.

"Growl away! Ye ain't scarin' no one. Ef I c'n git this gun t' shoot, I'll fix ye fer a hog-stealin', mangy-hided, bob-tailed son of a sea cook!"

Finally the bear grew so much annoyed that he left his breakfast of pork and started to climb the fence. One more flash from the pan and then the old man clubbed the gun.

"Come on, ye old sneak thief!" shouted Nathan. "Stick yer nose over that fence and give me a whack at ye! Run, Betsey, run! One whack is all I'll git. Run, Betsey, run!"

Betsey ran; ran with all the speed her old limbs could muster; and as she ran the bear rose until his nose slid over the top rail. He brought his nose down so that his chin hooked over the rail and helped a little in pulling his heavy body up. Just then the old man swung the rifle.

The flintlock was heavy, its hammer stuck up straight and long, and the grip Nathan held was well out to the muzzle. Although his arms were feeble, some measure of his old power seemed to come back to them, and the butt of the gun swung over and down with force. The bear was holding his weight on both front paws and could not fend; neither could he dodge, and the hammer of the gun drove full length into his skull. The bear dropped back on the hog, dead.

FOX IN A TREE

Have you ever seen a fox up a tree? One Englishman did, and it was not April 1st either.

It had been a very dirty, wintry morning in South Wales, and, though once or twice the sound of a horn told us that hounds were working somewhere near it was not till after luncheon that I was tempted out, says George S. C. Swinton, writing to the "London Observer." The horn was still to be heard, but a mile away. It was a country of shallow valleys and rough timber, many of the trees smothered with ivy, and I walked along a path with a brook on my right and a badly-cared-for wood running up a steep bank to my left. The path ended with a plank bridge, leading to water-logged meadows, and there I turned back. As I started homewards, from some thirty feet up a pole-like elm under which I had passed a moment before, something like a dead red branch slithered down the ivy-covered trunk, resolved itself into a big fox, and disappeared up the wooded bank. Naturally I looked up to see where he had come from, and made out a rather bare fork which had apparently been his resting-place.

But I saw something else; for some twenty feet higher up, most comfortably ensconced in a kind of cup, was another fox, looking down at me.

And there he, or she remained, quite happy, with ears cocked and bright, watchful eyes, not only when I shook the tree, but—half an hour later—when I had walked to the house, pulled a man out of a chair in the smoking room, and brought him back with me to see the sight.

It would seem as if the big fox had climbed up intending to get to the higher cup which he knew, and, finding this occupied, had contented himself with a more exposed and less convenient perch lower down.

The angle of the tree must have been steeper than sixty degrees, and the upper fox not less than forty-five feet from the ground.

THE FROSTIES

They came, the little Frosties,
One clear, October night;
And crept among the garden flowers
That had been our delight.

They did their work in silence,
But oh, they did it well,
And half the mischief that they wrought
My pen could never tell.

The maples watched the Frosties
Until the night was sped,
And were so shocked at what they saw
They blushed a fiery red!

—Selected.

EI OR IE

When ei and ie both spell e,
How can we tell which it shall be?
Here is a rule you may believe,
That never, never will deceive,
And all such troubles will relieve,
A simpler rule you can't perceive,
It is not made of many pieces,
To puzzle daughters, sons or nieces,
Yet with it all the trouble ceases.
After c an e apply;
And after other letters i.

—Tudor Jenks.

THE MARVEL OF MARVELS IS YOU

"Isn't it queer, when you say to a toe,
'Wiggle,' why straightway it wiggles, you know;
Isn't it queer, when you wish it, your feet
Onward will carry you, right down the street!
Isn't it queer, when you'd open your hand,
Open it flies: can your palm understand?

"Isn't it queer, when you scarce have to think
Ere things are obeying you quick as a wink!
Isn't it queer, that by night as by day,
Your breath keeps on breathing, your heart beats away:
Isn't it queer?

"We read columns I ween
On wireless and fireless and flying machine
But when you consider, now, isn't it true,
The marvellous marvel of marvels is you?"

—The Nation, (N. Z.)

GETTING LOST

(By Ruby H. Martyn)

Margie and Dot had come to the edge of the woods to pick some of the vines that lie close to the ground and have red berries on them. The sisters were at grandma's for a week end visit and they wanted the red berry vines to carry home to mother.

Now the vines grew under the leaves at the edge of the woods and when Margie had her hands full she saw a fine gray squirrel peeping at her with his bright eyes.

"Let's see how near we can get to him," she called softly to Dot.

So they walked quietly and tried to get near the gray squirrel and after he had played at hide and seek quite awhile he frisked off out of sight.

"He's gone," said Dot.

"Then let's go back. We've got berries enough and grandpa said we could have a ride up from the sawmill on the new boards."

"Which way did we come from?" asked Dot.

Now the little girls had known their way about in these woods very well when they were at grandma's last summer, but the trees looked quite different with the leaves off, and Margie and Dot soon found they were lost.

Dot commenced to cry, but Margie did not want her to do that.

"Think hard, Dot. Because you may think of something that will help us to get back to grandma's house, and crying never will," she said.

But for all of speaking so bravely, Margie was quite frightened and could hardly think herself.

"Listen! I hear the mill!" cried Dot. "We must go toward that sound to get to grandma's."

At first the noises of the busy sawmill of grandpa's was very, very faint, and they had to stop often and listen carefully to make sure they were going right. Part of the way was brambly and they had to jump a little brook but the sound of the mill kept growing louder and louder until Margie and Dot came out of the woods right back to grandma's house.

"We aren't lost any more," cried Margie.

"But you weren't frightened at all," declared Dot.

"I guess I was, but you know just being frightened would not ever have got us back here. P'raphs if we hurry we'll be in time to ride up from the mill with grandpa."—"The Child's Hour."



GOLDEN PHEASANT FALL DRESS

Among the smartest new shades endorsed for Fall is that of golden pheasant. It is effective in numerous materials, and just now it is much exploited in crepe.

The chic day dress above uses this new color in crepe, and adds a brown crepe de Chine tie and a wide brown suede belt.

The skirt is made in two pleated tiers, reminding us, by the way, that pleats are better than ever.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

AN OLD BIBLE RIDDLE

We left our little ones at home,
Yet whither went we did not know;
We for the church's sake did roam,
And lost our lives in doing so.

We took a straight and forward road,
We had the wicked full in view;
We lived to man, we died to God,
Yet nothing of religion knew.

Answer to Last Week's Puzzle

What am I? Pass-age.

MIND BODY | BOYS' PAGE | SOUL SERVICE

Advice To Older Boys

(Rev T. De. Witt Talmage D. D)

Text: "My son, be wise."—Prov. 27:11.

Few people who have passed fifty years of age are capable of giving advice to young men. Too many begin the'r counsel by forgetting they were young men themselves. And yet young men have a right to ask those who have had many opportunities of studying this world and the next world, to give helpful suggestions as to what theories of life one ought to adopt, and what dangers he ought to shun. Attention, young men!

1. First, get your soul right. You see, that is the most valuable part of you. It is the most important room in your house. It is the parlor of your entire nature. Put the best picture on its walls. Put the best music under its arches. It is important to have the kitchen right, and the dining-room right, and the cellar right, and all the other rooms of your nature right; but, oh, the parlor of the soul! Be particular about the guests who enter it. Shut its doors in the faces of those who would despoil and pollute it. There are princes and kings who would like to come into it, and there are assassins who would like to come out from behind its curtains, and, with silent foot, attempt the desperate and murderous. Let the King come in. He is now at the door. Let me be usher to anounce His arrival, and introduce the King of this world, the King of all worlds, the King eternal, immortal, invisible. Make room. Stand back. Clear the way. Bow, kneel, worship the King. Have Him once for your Guest, and it does not make much difference who comes or goes. Would you have a warranty against moral disaster, and surety of a noble career? Read at least one chapter of the Bible every day of your life.

2. Have your body right. "How are you?" I often say when I meet a friend of mine. He is over seventy, and alert and vigorous, and very prominent in law. His answer is, "I am living on the capital of a well-spent youth." On the contrary, there are hundreds of thousands of good people who are suffering from the results of early sins. The grace of God gives one a new heart, but not a new body. David the Psalmist had to cry out, "Remember not the sins of my youth." Let a young man make his body a wine-closet, or a rum-jug, or a whisky-cask, or a beer-barrel, and

Smoke Poisoned Cigarettes

until his hand trembles, and he is black under the eyes, and his cheeks fall in, and then at some church seek and find religion; yet all the praying he can do will not hinder the physical consequences of natural-law fractures. Young men, take care of your eyes, those windows of the soul. Take care of your ears, and listen to nothing that depraves. Take care of your lips, and see that they utter no profanities. Take care of your nerves by enough sleep and avoiding unhealthy excitements, and by taking outdoor exercise, whether by ball or skate or horseback, lawn-tennis or exhilarating bicycle, if you sit upright and do not join that throng who, by the wheel, are cultivating crooked backs and cramped chests and deformed bodies, rapidly coming down toward all fours, and the attitude of the beasts that perish. Anything that bends body, mind, or soul to the earth is unhealthy.

3. Take care of your intellect. Here comes the flood of novelettes, ninety-nine out of a hundred belittling to every one that opens them. Here come depraved newspapers, submerging good and elevated journalism. Here comes a whole perdition of printed abomination, dumped on the breakfast table and tea table and parlor table. You have all seen the photographer's negative. He took a picture from it ten or twenty years ago. You ask

For a Picture from that Same Negative.

He opens the great chest containing the black negatives, and he reproduces the picture. Young men, your memory is made up of the negatives of an immortal photography. All that you see or hear goes into your soul to make pictures for the future. You will have with you till the Judgment Day the negatives of all the bad pictures you have ever looked at, and of all the debauched scenes you have read about. Show me the newspapers you take and the books you read, and I will tell you what are your prospects for well-being in this life, and what will be your residence a million years after the star on which we now live shall have dropped out of the constellation.

4. Never go to any place where you would be ashamed to die. Adopt that plan, and you will never go to any evil amusement, nor be found in compromising surroundings.

Go where the laughter is clean, and the companionships pure and elevating. Remember that any place we go to may be our starting-point for the next world. When we enter the harbor of Heaven, and the Officer of Light comes aboard, let us be able to show that our clearing papers were dated at the right port.

5. As soon as you can, by industry and economy,

Have a Home of Your Own.

What do I mean by a home? I mean two rooms and the blessing of God on both of them; one room for slumber, one for food, its preparation and partaking thereof. Mark you, I would like you to have a home with thirty rooms, all upholstered, pictured and statuetted, but I am putting it down at a minimum. While it is a disastrous thing for a young man to get married unless he has good prospect of maintaining a wife and family, yet he who wins and keeps the affection of a good, practical woman has done glor'ously. What do I mean by a good woman? I mean one who loved God before she loved you. What do I mean by a practical woman? I mean one who can help you to earn a living; for a time comes in almost every man's life when he has to face misfortune, and you do not want a weakling going around the house whining about how she had it before you married her. The reason why thousands of men never get on in the world is because they married nonentities and never got over it. The only thing that Job's wife proposed for his boils was a warm poultice of profanity, saying, "Curse God and die." When a man marries, he marries for hell or heaven, and it is more so when a woman marries.

6. Do not rate yourself too high. Better rate yourself too low. If you rate yourself too low, the world will say, "Come up." If you rate yourself too high, the world will say, "Come down." It is a bad thing when a man gets so exaggerated an idea of himself as did Earl Buchan, whose speech Ballantyne, the Edinburgh printer, could not set up for publication because he had not enough capital "I's" among his type. Remember that the world got along without you near six thousand years before you were born, and it will continue about the same after you are gone.

7. Work the next: Do not postpone too long

Doing Something for God,

humanity, and yourself. The greatest things have been done before forty years of age. You will never accomplish much as long as you go at your work only the minute you are expected, and stop at the first minute it is lawful to quit. The greatly useful and successful men are those who began half an hour before they were required, and worked at least half an hour after they might have quit. Unless you are willing sometimes to

Work Twelve Hours of the Day

you will remain on the low levels, and your life will be a prolonged humdrum.

8. Word the next: Remember that it is only a small part of our life that we are to pass on earth. Less than your fingernail compared with your whole body is the life on earth when compared with the next life. Comparatively few people in any country reach eighty. The majority of the human race expire before thirty. Now, what an equipoise in such a consideration. If things go wrong, it is only for a little while.

TEN LITTLE DUTIES

Ten little duties! Does no good to whine;
Skip about and do one, then there are nine;

Nine little duties; it never pays to wait;
Do one quick, and—presto!—there are only eight.

Eight little duties; might have been eleven;
One done in no time, leaving only seven.

Seven little duties; 'tisn't such a fix;
Do one more, and—bless me!—there are only six.

Six little duties, sure as I'm alive!
Never mind, one's over; now there are but five.

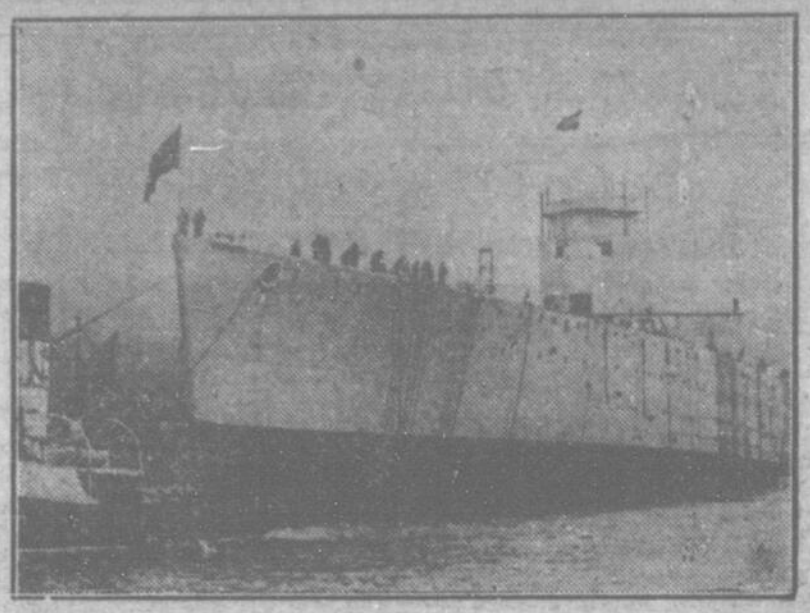
Five little duties, knocking at your door!
Lead one off to Doneland, that leaves only four.

Four little duties, plain as plain can be!
Can't be shirked—one's over—leaving only three.

Three little duties; like a soldier true
Meet them and vanquish them; then there'll be but two.

Two little duties between you and fun;
In just a minute longer there'll be only one!

One little duty; now what will you do?
Do it! why, surely; now you are through!



NEW BRITISH BATTLESHIP "NELSON"

The first battleship to be launched in Britain in nine years is the mystery ship "Nelson." She will cost nearly forty million dollars.

Keeping Fit

WHOLESOME FOOD

On Lake Erie in 1900, two large popular steamers raced from Cleveland, Ohio, east 100 miles. Much interest was aroused in advance of the race, and the crew of each boat was eager to win. In preparation for the race, the men on both boats carefully sorted the coal in order to reject material from which a proper amount of energy could not be developed. The race was practically a tie. Had the men on one boat not taken this precaution, their boat would doubtless have been at a marked disadvantage.

The human body may be considered as an engine, and food as fuel. The lungs are machines to bring oxygen to the fuel so that it may burn and produce heat or energy. Clothes keep in the heat and prevent waste of energy. The pores of the skin, the kidneys, the lungs, and the bowels are agencies for removing the clinkers or ashes in the form of waste products.

If it be important for a steamer or locomotive to have carefully selected fuel, certainly the human body is entitled to proper food. This does not mean that men have to know a great deal about food values. The most important things to say to the youth of today are (1) beware of fads, (2) eat pleaty of wholesome food, (3) chew it to a pulp, and (4) use judgment.

Fads—The idea of getting much nutriment condensed into a small quantity of food, and numerous other ideas upon which various manufactured products and various "isms" in eating are based, are erroneous. About twenty-five years ago, it was thought by some that explorers and others who desired might live on food condensed into small volume. This theory has been exploded. Now, it is realized that the stomach and intestine need bulk to work on in order that they may function properly.

What to Eat—The system, then, needs volume of food as well as nutriment. One should eat chiefly fresh vegetables, cereals, bread and butter, eggs, and fruits, with a little fresh meat or fish not more than once a day. If, perchance, one were forced to eat one food exclusively, bread would be the best food to select. It is the most nearly perfect solid food. Bread and milk together provide all the important elements in food. A variety of foods, however, is desirable.

There has been in the past a difference of opinion regarding the use of meat. Now many authorities agree that eating too much meat may cause constitutional diseases such as kidney disease and hardening of the arteries.

Milk is an ideal drink, and is rich in nutriment. Water is now considered not harmful at meals, if the food be reduced to a pulp, and the water be not used to wash down the food. Water should be drunk freely—it is well to make this a practice—upon rising in the morning and between meals. When one is thirsty, cold, fresh water is the best drink. It is the water in any drink which really quenches thirst.

What Not to Eat—There are very few foods in common use which one may not eat if one chews them properly. Stimulants and highly seasoned foods, however, should be avoided. Especially should one be careful not to eat meats, fruits, and vegetables which are even slightly decayed

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The following is an order mailed to a prominent piano company: "Dear Sir: Please send me by mail a string for my piano. Have the string tuned to G before you send it, as my husband can put it in, but he can't tune it.—Mrs. X.

"P.S.—It's the G on the right side of the piano."

To Tour World

Commissioner Lamb's Career

Commissioner David C. Lamb, who, at the request of General Booth, is undertaking a World Tour to investigate the opportunities in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and elsewhere with regard to the immigration of British settlers, is one of the acknowledged Imperial Authorities on Migration and Settlement, and it is no secret that the British Government is especially interested in the Commissioner's Tour in view of the data it may provide in connection with its Over-sea Settlement Scheme.

Commissioner Lamb, as most people are aware, is a Scotsman, being a native of Friockheim, a little village which is in the same county (Forfarshire) and not very far distant from Kirriemuir, Sir James Barrie's "Thrums." Commissioner Lamb experienced in his early days the strenuous life common to the lot of the families of small Scottish farmers, but in his progress through life he has had no reason to regret the lessons inculcated in the stern school in which he was brought up.

Destined for the medical profession he was working his way upward as a chemist's apprentice in Aberdeen when he came under the influence of the Salvation Army, and cast in his lot with the followers of William Booth. He quickly came under the notice of his leaders and attracted the attention of the Founder, who was ever on the outlook for talent among his officers.

Commissioner Lamb has travelled extensively in the affairs of the Salvation Army. During the last 25 years he has visited Canada and the United States once or twice a year and he has been to Australia and New Zealand on several occasions and to Japan, China and Korea.

Mrs. Commissioner Lamb

Mrs. Commissioner Lamb, who is accompanying Commissioner Lamb on his Tour, is a well-known Social Worker, of Irish-cornish extract, one of a family of eleven. She was born in Camboern, Cornwall, her father a miner and a local Methodist Preacher, migrating to Durham County where she was brought up and came into contact with the Salvation Army of which she became an Officer.

Justice of the Peace

Commissioner and Mrs. Lamb have been blessed with six children, three boys and three girls, all of whom grew up with an intimate knowledge of the life of service and were ever ready to assist their parents in their work among the unfortunate. Two of the girls are officers in the Salvation Army. Their second son, "Pat," as officer in the Royal Garrison Artillery, was killed in action, and their youngest son Alec, who served with the Gordon Highlanders, was gassed and wounded in the Great War.

It makes all the difference whether you are governed by petty prejudice or by permanent principles.

COLLECT POSTAGE STAMPS

1,000 fine stamps, all different; many unused for $1.00. Old stamps bought. JOSEPH HOFFMAN, 135 West 42 Street, New York, N. Y.

500 DIFFERENT STAMPS AND THE Stamp Collector's Magazine for one year, for $1.00. Philatelic Publishing Co., 82 Nassau Street, New York.

STAMPS

500 different stamps, 35c; 1,000 different, $1.00; 1,500 different, $2.00; 500 different British Colonies, $4.00; GILBERT H. MARTEL, Station "C", Box 306, Montreal, Canada.

WANTED

Another Applicant for my approvals. I will send a good packet of stamps free to anyone sending for approvals. L. E. RODNEY, Box 802, Yarmouth, N.S.

THE KING'S JESTER

A STORY OF NORMAN ENGLAND.

By I. M. B. of K. Author of "The Young Knight," Etc.

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SUMMARY OF OPENING CHAPTERS

RAHERE, a man of mystery and Jester to the Court of King Henry I. of England, arouses the enmity of My Lord Warwick and the Bishop of Exeter whom he overhears speaking treasonably of his master. Later Rahere prevents the young son of Lord Warwick, Guy Neville, from thrusting a dagger into his throat because of having been tricked into allying himself with the King's greatest enemy, Duke Robert of Normandy, through the cleverness of the Bishop, and Rahere is successful in securing the King's pardon for Neville at a banquet in the palace. Some months later Rahere is taken down with fever while on a pilgrimage to Rome with the rest of the court, and is left to die in a hovel at Campania. During his illness he has a vision, when St. Bartholomew speaks to him and tells him he will recover, and is to build a hospital for Christ's poor and the Glory of God. Returning to England he surprises the King and Court at a banquet, who all thought him dead. He tells His Majesty of this vision, and his plans, and on request is forthwith given a grant of Smithfield's for a site by the King while at the same time the Bishop of Exeter mockingly offers to furnish the place. A stream fouled by mud and garbage flowed through the district, a treacherous swamp in the midst of which King Henry with Norman enterprise had sunk the foundation of an abbey. Hither came Rahere on reaching London. Off to one side he beheld a tragedy, a stout lad in the hands of Tam o' Tyburn, who had stolen a red deer from the King's preserves and was to be hanged for the offence. Filled with compassion, the Jester hastened to the scene and succeeds in setting the prisoner free, while Tyburn climbs the tree in order to place his rope over the required branch. The hangman was busy abusing Rahere for his interference when the King happened by on his charger, hears the tale and demands an explanation from the Jester, and a reason why he should not replace the offender for interrupting the course of Justice. The boy, concealed close at hand, overhears, and fearing for the life of his kind liberator, rushes back prepared to take his punishment; but Rahere indignantly demands of the King: Dost thou hang fools, Lord King * * Has the King so many liegemen that he can afford to hang one brave enough to die for a fool? Rahere is forgiven, as is the boy, who in his deep gratitude, assisted by a curiously ill-shaped dwarf who appears on the scene, they promise that the swamp shall be drained, and drained it was, though by what manner the story does not reveal. Then arose the problem of removing the massive pillars and great corner stones of King Henry's abandoned abbey. By an arrangement with the passing rabble, which shall exchange its labor for his songs, jests, and stories, Rahere rapidly accomplishes this, and the walls of the Jester's hospital for Christ's poor soon rise. The King, passing by one day, observes Smithfield drained, walls rising, built by the rabble, aided by the King's fool, and in his delight declares that his own royal architects shall see to it that the great beams are thrown across and the roof put in place. All this angers Rahere's old-time enemies, Lord Warwick, and My Lord of Exeter, the Bishop, who tell the King that this is the result of black magic wrought by the Jester, and they forthwith set about to accomplish his ruin.

CHAPTER V.

(Continued)

Henry frowned at the fulsome flattery, which never had charms for him. "Peace, my lord of Exeter," he said sharply. "Fire and sword and a London leveled with the ground would bring me no happiness. Even the fact that it is the weak point of my Kingdom does not trouble me overmuch—it is that is 'the unwinnable' which rankles. I am enough my father's son to hate being beaten."

"What have they done now?" asked Lord Warwick.

"A question of the Guilds. They have chosen to quarrel with the workmen, and the whole city is ablaze. I bade them settle the matter at once and was told by both parties that the business was none of mine."

"Insufferable insolence! to dare thus to address the King!" the Bishop of Exeter raised pudgy hands in horror.

"The heart of London is not on the surface, Brother Henry," Rahere interposed.

"What dost thou know of it?" Lord Warwick challenged.

"Only this: London is like the chestnut burr," Rahere jested. "It pricks thy fingers and yet in the moment when one least expects it, the thing flies open and there is the heart, sound and sweet. Once win London and London is thine for aye."

"Methinks thou art right, there." The King surveyed him thoughtfully. "There is more truth than jest in that, Rahere. The question is, how?"

"Yet Your Highness can have no fear," Lord Warwick interposed. "There is no one to dispute thy rule with London."

"London is Saxon at heart," Henry answered. "There are times when I realize that after all we are only a usurping house. The royal blood of Alfred still flows in many veins, and the great Earl Mortgar left a son."

"Earl Mortgar? Who was he?" asked a Norman noble.

"Little more than a lad at the conquest," said the King. "A stripling of Alfred's own line and the high ideal of Saxon royalty. Tall, handsome, fearless in council and battle alike, had he been older, belike Harold would have had a formidable rival for his claims. As it was, after Senlac, Mortgar fought with Hereward till my father took the Fen. He was pardoned and lived quietly on his own estate, where he died the year before I came to England's throne. He left a son."

"Who disappeared, as I have heard," said the Bishop.

"Rumor had it that he died in France, but the truth of it was never proved. He was much like his father, and with Mortgar's courage, quick wit, royal blood, and with these sullen Londoners at his call, he would prove a dangerous rival."

"He too would have to open the chestnut burr," said Rahere whimsically, "and belike, Brother Henry, he too would suffer from pricked fingers."

"Why did he not take his father's estates?" asked Lord Warwick.

"He was banished by my brother, William Rufus, for some escapade in connection with the court. I have always thought that there were those who had an eye to his lands. A Saxon heir of a great earldom is not like to have a long life. I was sorry to lose him. I ever liked Mortgar and would have been glad to aid his son. Still, he would be a serious menace, I have no doubt of that. Well, speculations concerning Mortgar's son do not help me to tame London. Knowest thou aught of this trouble, Rahere? Is it like to be serious?"

"I only heard of it this morning," the jester answered gravely. "I think, myself, that the heads of the City Guilds are at fault. The mobs are collecting, but they are not apt to be dangerous unless by some ill hap they find a leader."

"Personally, I incline to the idea that the trouble with London is that the folk be spoiled by those who give their time to jest and tale-telling, as well as the building of hospitals they do not need. They have their own homes. Let them stay there," remarked the Bishop.

"Aye, they have their homes," Rahere said. "Our hunting dogs fare better."

"A fool to his folly," the bishop retorted as he rose and swept from the room.

Rahere laughed. "My lord of Exeter believes that jesting, like charity, should begin at home. After all, it need not end there. Well, a truce to sober earnest. Let us forget London and play the fool."

The morning passed in merriment, but at last the rain ceased. The King, weary of indoors, went to walk on the battlement, and Rahere found himself free for the time.

"Where art thou going, Rahere?" Guy Neville asked as the jester passed down in the hall.

"To have a word with my master-builder," Rahere answered. "Saint Bartholomew smiles again and methinks we may be able to work tomorrow. I am eager to get the place roofed in before the winter rains."

"Dost thou think it is safe? The city is disturbed," Guy asked anxiously. "The days are shortening now and night falls suddenly. Art thou wise to go alone?"

"Thou art as bad as my master-workman, who would have me make a royal progress through the slums under guard, for fear of the King's hangman," Rahere chuckled. "Nay, lad, I have no fear. Who is going to molest a king's fool?"

"There is such a thing as foolhardiness," Guy retorted. "Well, go thy way, but if thou art not here by nightfall, I shall send the royal troops after thee."

With another laugh, Rahere departed. The streets were very crowded, he saw that at once; and as he turned into the lower district, he found himself in the midst of a jostling throng who were marching along in an ominous silence. Dark discontent was to be seen on all faces; strong, work-worn hands were clenched; there was a deadly menace in the beat of the footsteps. Suddenly a single hand pointed in Rahere's direction and the jester, turning, saw Tam o' Tyburn, cloaked and hooded, marching among the rest.

"King's man! King's man!" the hangman shouted. "There is the cause of London's poverty!"

The loud voice could be heard clearly over the mob. In an instant pandemonium reigned. Shouts, threats, shaken fists were followed by the most appalling sound in the world, the howl of a mob seeking a life. For a moment Rahere thought of flight, but he was hemmed in on all sides. He set his back against a wall and turned to face his enemies.

"Down with Rahere! Down with Rahere!" shouted Tam, and the roar was taken up as rough hands were laid on the jester and he was dragged into the midst of the yelling crowd.

"Trample him! Throw him down! Stab him," came the cries. Rahere made no resistance but suffered them to drag him along as they would. They turned into a broader street.

"Hang him and get the Master of the Guilds to hang with him," called out a shrill voice, and the mob took up the cry. They were opposite the house of the Master and instantly, with one united purpose, the whole mob threw themselves at the entrance. The door went down beneath their blows and the people surged into the hall. The servants fled, and in another moment the Master, himself, shaken, and pleading for mercy, was dragged and jostled close to Rahere. The jester looked at him. He was a man of diminutive size and badly shaken, now. His face was grey with terror and his lips quivered as he talked wildly with his captors.

Mercy, mercy, gentle sirs, good folk, this is but a jest. Have mercy. Let me go. I swear the fault is none of mine. The guilds—I will use my influence—Mercy, mercy."

His words fell on deaf ears. The mob was seeking for a place.

"Smithfield, Smithfield," came the shout. "There be trees there; we can hang them there."

"Hang us, good sirs," the shaking captive cried, but the crowd swept on.

"Everything depends on time," Rahere said quietly, and the litttle man caught his arms.

"Good jester, aid me and my wealth is thine. Speak to them, speak."

"It is no time to speak now," Rahere answered. "We must wait till they will listen, and save our breath."

"Save me and thou shalt have anything," came the frantic promise. But Rahere said no more. They were hurried, jostled along, till the crowd surged over the wall, not waiting for any challenge of the sentry at the city gate. Rahere and his companion were dragged after. The sun was setting in a watery sort of mist as they came out opposite the hospital. Rahere looked at it, wondering if anyone would finish it now. Could it be possible that some of these howling frenzied creatures had helped to place the stones, had sat and jested with him and shouted for more? Some, yes, with the mob fever upon them had forgotten everything. "I have many friends," Rahere had boasted. Where were they now? He shook himself out of his lethargy with an effort.

Several were beneath the oaks and the chief difficulty seemed to be a rope. Rahere suddenly spoke.

"There be ropes a plenty inside the building. Ye can get them there."

Some started forward, but he saw he had arrested their interest. A prisoner who came to their aid in this unexpected fashion was bewildering. Rahere leaned against the tree and folded his arms.

"Ye seem in haste, good folk," he remarked placidly. "Might I ask a question? What have I done?"

"Thou art in league with the King, the Norman oppressor," came a shout. "Thou art the King's man."

"Aye, the King's fool. Better perhaps to hang the King's fool than one of the King's wise men."

There was a laugh; then Tam o' Tyburn spoke roughly.

"Thou dost rob the poor man of his day's wage, Rahere, the jester."

Rahere nodded. "Once, indeed, when I seized a deer-stealer from the hangman's hand. Poor hangman. He lost a day's wage through that rescue."

"Curses on Tam o' Tyburn and all his ilk," came the ominous murmur, and Rahere's keen eyes saw the disguised man start uneasily and try to edge his way out of the crowd.

Rahere yawned. "We dally here. Be not hard on Tam o' Tyburn. At least it would seem fitting that the King's jester should be hanged by the King's handman. Come hither, Tam. There is work for thee."

A roar broke from the mob. The hangman was there among them! Tam strove in vain to slink away. Fierce hands seized him and snatched the hood from his head. He turned white as the howl of the mob broke forth again.

"Now is thy chance," Rahere whispered to the Master of the Guilds. The little man slipped away unobserved. The jester spoke again.

"It would seem that your will is that the King's jester and the King's hangman are to dangle from the same branch. A jest to the end. Ye are slow with your ropes, my masters. I warrant I could have found them in half the time."

"Where is the Master of the Guilds?" a shrill voice asked, and the mob turned to look for its missing prisoner. "Where is he, jester? Where did he go?"

"In very truth, ye should guard your own prisoners," Rahere reproved them. "Being a wise man, the Master of the Guilds hath not stayed. Only fools and hangmen seem not to know enough to get away."

The mob hesitated between anger and mirth. Their temper was fast changing under Rahere's cool jibes. A boy came rushing up.

"On guard, on guard," he shouted shrilly. "The King's men be coming. Hark!"

They listened. The beat of galloping horses could be distinctly heard, and with it, at a greater distance, the tramp of armed men. The mob rushed for sticks and stones as the city gate was opened and the King, at the head of his own picked guard followed by the archers and crossbowmen, came towards them.

"The jester, the jester, Rahere, my minstrel and jester,' shouted the King. As the mob put itself into snarling defence, Tam o' Tyburn broke from the restraining hands and flung himself at Rahere's feet.

"Save me, good Rahere, save me, jester," he pleaded.

Rahere looked around. "More fools," he commented. "Put down those stones and sticks, my masters. What can ye do against armed men?"

"Where is Rahere, the minstrel?" thundered the King. "Your lives shall pay if a hair of his head be injured."

Rahere sauntered forward. "Such a taking so late in the day, Brother Henry," he remarked. "Is aught amiss at the court?"

"The mischief is here," the King spoke sternly. "The peace of London is broken and this mob has dared by all accounts to seize the King's own minstrel."

"Aye, Brother, we have been discussing ropes and such things for some time," Rahere answered coolly. He picked up the groveling Tam. "Best take this along Brother Henry, lest it get mislaid. A valuable valiant thing is the King's hangman. Besides, he is trespassing on Smithfield again, after all I said."

"This is no time for fooleries, Rahere," said the King impatiently. "Dost thou mean that thou hast no complaint against this riff-raff? Who are the leaders? I will not have the peace of London disturbed in this fashion."

Rahere laughed. "There are no leaders here, Lord King. For the peace of London, methought from what thou didst say, there was no such thing; and therefore it is as whole as usual. Nay, Brother, this is the prickle of the chestnut burr with which we have all stung our fingers. For this matter of the artisans and the Guilds, it will be settled. I have the pledge of the Master. We discussed it under difficulties as we came hither." He smiled whimsically. "He promised me I should have anything I asked. Wilt thou be outdone by him? Speak to thy good folk, Brother, proclaim free pardon and win the —peace of London."

For a moment his steady eyes met the King's. Then Henry's stern lips softened and he rode forward a space.

"Free pardon, if ye disperse without violence," he called. "My royal word upon it, that justice shall be done."

A shout of acclaim and acquiescence greeted him. His face flushed with pleasure as he spoke again to Rahere. The crowd began to melt away.

"Art thou coming with us, Rahere?"

The jester shook his head. "I crave thy license for an hour, my liege. Somehow my business was delayed, and somewhere near at hand is a Master of the Guilds. I cannot have these labor squabbles. I build a hospital."

"Rahere, Rahere, thou dost outwit us all," the King answered laughing. He turned to ride away. Rahere pointed to Tam.

"Mislay him not, my lord. He had best go with thee."

The King nodded. Tam fell in with the men at arms. Rahere strode into the forest.

"Is all safe?" asked a gasping voice.

"Safe enough. Where art thou?"

"Here." The Master of the Guilds slid down a tree. "Good jester, how can I thank thee? Art thou safe?"

"Safe enough. I knew, could we gain time, all would be well," Rahere answered. "The crowd is gone, but I would counsel thee to go round the wall to one of the other gates. A mob is easily started on another madness."

"I will, good minstrel. What can I do for thee? I have wealth; I have influence; anything thou dost ask shall be thine."

"I want but one thing: peace with the journeymen and artisans, the right for

them to give a day's free service for the glory of God and the sake of Christ's poor."

"I pledge my word for it; but for thyself?"

"I share the benefit." Rahere pointed. "I build a hospital and now I race the winter storms."

The two separated. Rahere wended his way back to the court, but at dawn he was back again. The streets seemed strangely deserted as he passed through. When he came outside, the highway was thronged with people. The mob had come to Smithfield. Little Margot came running to meet him.

"Messer Rahere, Messer Rahere they all be here to help, and great doors and carven wood and stained windows be come from the Master of the Guilds. There is more to be brought, they said. Christ's folk will soon have their hospital. Did Messer Saint Bartholomew send them all?"

"Most likely, little maid."

He snatched her up and strode down the road till he came to the oak, where he had stood face to face with death last night. There he watched the toilers. One turned and spied him.

"Rahere, Rahere, the King's minstrel."

The builders turned swiftly. The shout of acclamation rang out from all sides as they rushed towards him.

"Rahere, Rahere, friend of the people! Rahere, who makes peace for London!"

His pale face flushed as he caught the hands nearest to him.

"Thanks, good friends," he said simply, and turned to join them in their toil.

"The chestnut burr has opened," he said half aloud. "Aye, and the heart of London lies there sound and sweet."

(To be continued)

There is no cheaper, nor more valuable feed for dairy cows than well-cured alfalfa hay.



J. BRUCE WALKER

Newly appointed Director of European immigration for Canada in London.

BOLSHEVISM IN CHINA

Manchurian War Lord Alarmed Over Activity in Moscow

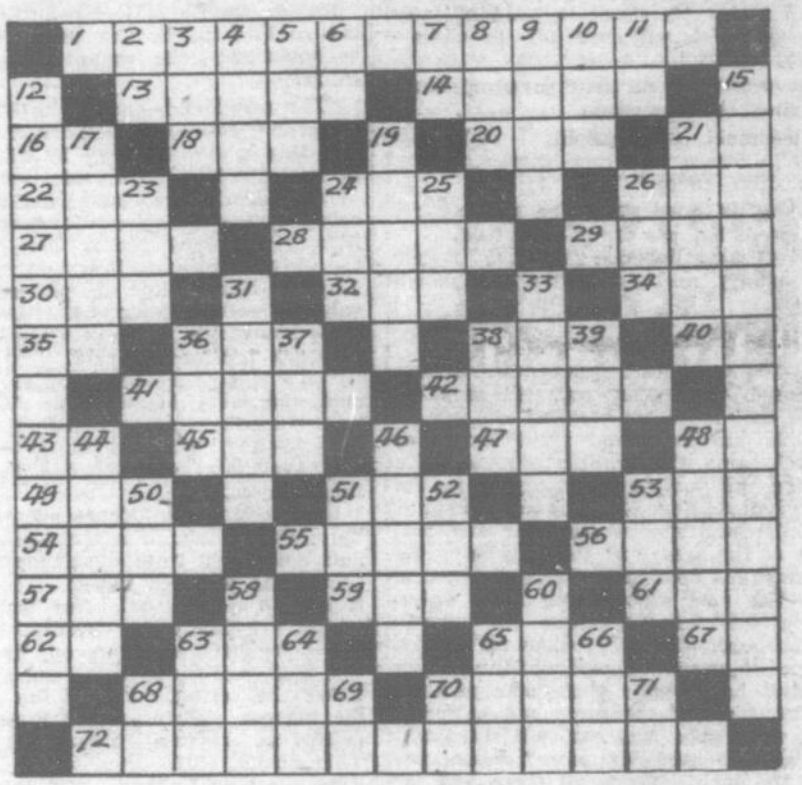
Bolshevism is stealthily penetrating China, while foreigners are seemingly not yet awake to the menace, General Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian "war lord," declared in an interview with Roy W. Howard of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers at his private palace last week.

Discussing the forthcoming conference between China and the great powers, Chang Tso Lin declared that definite action by the conference in revising customs and modernizing unilateral treaties was imperative. A deadlock, he declared, would furnish propaganda for the Bolshevists.

"Moscow, which threatened to attempt to over-turn of European Governments, is now directing its entire force toward China," the Manchurian war chief said. "Russia is anxious to see a deadlock, and is pointing out that it successfully repudiated its old debts and treaties, and it is preaching that it is possible for China to duplicate the Moscow formula. Consequently a deadlock would menace not only China but all Governments."



CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 46.



Horizontal

1 Lived before the flood.
13 Pertaining to oats.
14 A drink made from pears.
16 Concerning.
18 A fight, scrap, brawl.
20 A famous schoolboy character.
21 Thus.
22 Ultimate (ab.)
24 Fiddlestick, forward part of vessel.
26 Small type of house dog (ab.)
27 Recess, corner.
28 Lowest rank of hereditary nobility.
29 Still.
30 Gentle knock.
32 Light brown.
34 Have (Scotch).
35 Pronoun (indefinite).
36 Limb.
38 Reverential fear.
40 Railroad (ab.)
41 Once more.
42 To plunder.
43 Pronoun.
45 Finish.
47 Beverage.
48 Scrambled type.
49 Down.
51 Dexterity.
53 Beverage.
54 Used to hold together.
55 Delicate.
56 Young beef.
57 Boy's nickname.
59 Female sheep.
61 Bible character.
62 Steamship (ab.)
63 It listens.
65 Snake.
67 Sunday School (ab.)
68 Girl's name.
70 A famous authoress.
72 A showy shrub (pl.)

Vertical

2 Negative.
3 Useful in roofing.
4 A noted school.
5 Moisture.
6 Within.
7 Aloft.
8 Veterinary (ab.)
9 Metal.
10 Above the wrist.
11 An Eastern U.S. State (ab.)
12 Generosity or abundance.
15 The spirit of commerce.
17 Buoy.
19 Girl's name.
21 Of the sun.
23 A toy.
24 A club.
25 Gained.
26 Exclamation of disgust.
31 An ill-tempered person.
33 Terrible.
36 A period of time.
37 Middle.
38 An essential for life.
39 A tree.
44 To rise in flight.
46 A shellfish.
48 Rings.
50 To attain.
51 Part of the verb "to be."
52 Cravat.
53 Golf term.
58 Dispenses music.
60 Cocoanut fibre.
63 Self.
64 Name of auto.
65 Partly developed flower or tea.
66 Trouble or fuss.
68 Exclamation.
69 A U.S. State (ab.)
70 Above.
71 One.

You can't associate with bad company without taking on some of the bad habits any more than you can with persons who have the measles and small-pox and not catch the disease.

Answer to Puzzle No. 45.

P	I	T		P	A	T	E	R		R	A	T
A	N		W		B	O	G		I		S	O
T		C	A	N		W		O	T	A		N
	M	O	T	O	R		T	R	A	M	P	
M		P	E	W		P		E	L	Y		M
U	S		R		B	O	A		Y		T	O
S	I	N		M	A	P	L	E		S	O	N
I	X		T		A	P	E		H		E	T
C		L	E	E		Y		T	O	M		H
	W	E	A	L	D		M	O	N	E	Y	
B		A	S	K		R		Y	E	N		C
A	D		E		D	O	N		Y		H	A
G	E	M		A	C	T	O	R		B	E	T

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Baby's Own Tablets are an absolutely safe remedy. They are guaranteed to be free from opiates or any other narcotic drug which are so harmful to the future welfare of the baby. Mothers, if you value the life of your little ones give him Baby's Own Tablets when he is ill, or, better still, give him an occasional dose of the Tablets to ward off illness. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or will be sent to any address, post paid, at 25 cents a box by addressing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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THE SHANGHAI AFFAIR

(By Dr. McGillivray, Shanghai.)

There are a good many antis in China, but at present all the rest have retired to the obscurity of the wings, and the Shanghai shooting of May 30th, occupies the centre of the stage. The shots were as memorable in their results, as the firing on Fort Sumter in the American Civil War. Doubtless that war would have come without these shots, but they marked the beginning in a tragical manner. The same can be said of Shanghai, though probably the Seething Pot would have boiled over sooner or later and burnt somebody!

After 26 years of experience of Shanghai good government one has nothing but admiration for it. The old mandarins in their high-sounding way called themselves "father and mother" of their people. Alas, they rarely treated them as model parents should, but our municipal government has been a true father and mother to the Chinese within its borders. It has been everything that a good government should be. It was despotic, occasionally, as all governments worth the name are, but it was a benevolent despotism, and never went too far. Though international agreement gave the Chinese no vote, in the election of the 9 councillors, nevertheless, the vote would have come to them in time, in a constitutional way, and as an earnest of this on the Council's request some years ago, the Chinese ratepayers had elected an Advisory Committee. The granting of a Franchise is often found to be illusory, as people who are willing to die to get the right, fail to exercise it when they have got it. But public opinion is always potent, and there are other ways of expressing it apart from the voice of a representative.

Many of your readers have thought of Chinese in Shanghai as the "Under Dog," and of course your British sympathies are as usual stirred in their behalf. On the contrary the authorities were in constant touch with public opinion. How can that opinion be safely trampled on? It can not. If that opinion had not always been given due weight, it would have been impossible to build up such a wealthy and well-governed metropolis as Shanghai, the Pride of the East. Even such things as Council Roads, pushed across the boundary of the Settlement were as much for the benefit of the Chinese as of the Foreigners. Such cities as these are not now-a-days like the cities of ancient Egypt, built upon the backs of helpless slaves. There must be the co-operation of willing inhabitants who live here, because here they enjoy greater blessings than elsewhere and the government is "Broadbased upon the people's will," not to be sure in the grandiose sense of the eastern Democracy, but in a real sense nevertheless. Why has the Council, its armies of police, health officers, engineers, &c. &c? To protect foreigners who are a mere handful? No, it is to protect its Chinese millions from robbery squeeze kidnapping, disease and other evils so rampart outside its borders. These armies have a heavy burden to bear, namely the burden of millions of Orientals, for whom they have to work literally night and day. In the execution of their duties, not once or twice have our foreign policemen lost their lives in their great task. Relatively speaking our Chinese co-dwellers have reaped more benefit from it than we have.

Now the authorities, be it frankly said, have made mistakes (they would have been more than human if they had not). What large city government anywhere in the world is free from mistakes? You have only to consult the columns of your own paper and you will find abundant material for a comparative study of city governments. But a mote becomes a beam when your eye sees "red" Hinc Illae Lacrimes. Why does the matter still drag on its weary way? Several months have passed and the shanghai affair is still unsettled. Why not settle it by compromise? If the Municipal Council were the little Gods that some newspapers think, they would have settled it long ago. But they are not, they are wrapped in a web of international complications, which are worse than the net over the lion in the fable, and no friendly mouse appears to gnaw the ropes apart. So many great powers and small must be consulted, must have a say and when ever was the diplomacy of nations swift of foot? The boycott is against the British, but this is not British territory, it is leased ground. Moreover the city is not British in Government. This is rightly called the International, not the British Settlement. This is its legal name. Its council is made up of several nationalities, and its present Chairman happens to be an American.

Both Chinese and Foreigners want peace. We all of us have our worst moments and this is one of them, but in our best moments all must want peace and not war. Alas, there is no wise man to tell us how to regain it. The British are credited with a consuming passion for justice. It will not fail them now, and the future will disclose it to the Chinese people. Great Britain was the first to offer China the abolition of "extrality." But the mills of the diplomats are like the mills of the gods in their slowness, if not in fineness, and we would it were otherwise. If the Shanghai affair were out of the way, we would all breathe more freely, and leave the revision of treaties and the rest to the cooler atmosphere of the council Chamber of the Nations. Meantime amid much misrepresentation, let us suspend judgment. The residuum of facts will emerge after the froth has disappeared.

If vices are catching why not spread the contagion of virtue—in your environment?



OLD AND NEW MINISTERS OF FINANCE

Hon. J. A. Robb, left, with Hon. W. S. Fielding, right, on the occasion of the presentation to Mr. Fielding of a bond of the 1923 issue (the last during his administration) and an address by the members of the Finance and Insurance departments of the government. Mr. Fielding has spent more than nineteen years in the office of Minister of Finance. This long term is said to be almost unprecedented in modern history.



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A remedy for every pain.

43

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WAVE-LENGTH, OR KILOCYCLES?

In radio, "kilocycle" is gradually taking the place of "wavelength," says the Bureau of Standards. All listeners and users of sets will want to know and understand the new rating which increasingly governs their tuning in. The making or logging of dials is found to have certain advantages when in newer terms. Already one of the oldest stations is announcing its broadcasts on the "kilocycle" or frequency rating. It is really quite simple, for frequency (waves per second) replaces wavelengths (in meters).

Just as a musician can vary the number of oscillations of his vocal chords but cannot control the length of the sound waves, which vary with the medium, so a radio station can vary the number of oscillations per second, and let the wavelengths be what they will. A high tenor "C" gives sound waves 2 ft. in length but the standard rating is frequency, or pitch, in this case 512 vibrations per second. Frequency is the number of waves produced per second, the number of waves on the air after one second of transmission. "Kilocycle" means a thousand cycles, hence a broadcast on a 500-kilocycle frequency emits 500,000 radio waves per second.

To aid radio novices and experts the Bureau of Standards is about to issue a table so that at a glance all can translate from the old rating by "wavelength" (in metres) into the new rating by frequency (in kilocycles), and vice versa. Radio waves travel with the speed of light, about 300,000 kilometers per second. This is the sum of all the waves emitted in one second. Dividing 300,000 by the wave-length gives the frequency; dividing 300,000 by the frequency gives the wavelength.

The bureau gives a simple rule to obtain the frequency when the wavelength (in metres) is known: Divide 300,000 by the wavelength in metres. The answer is in kilocycles. Likewise the other way around: Divide 300,000 by the number of kilocycles to get metres. The ratio is the same both ways; 100 metres equals 3,000 kilocycles; 100 kilocycles is 3,000 metres.

As the new system proposed some time ago by the international and national radio conferences is taken up by the broadcasting stations and placed into effect by the Government in assigning station frequencies, it will become increasingly important to translate from wavelength to frequency in order to tune in at all. It is easy to get familiar with the frequency method.—The Radio World.

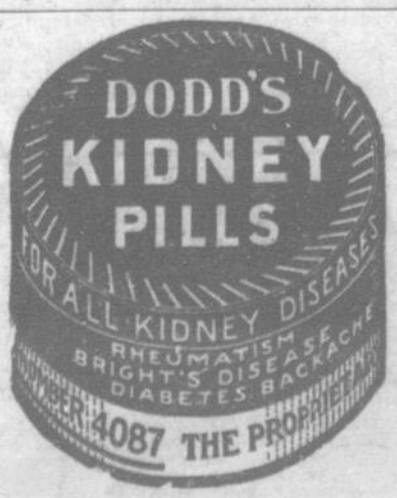
"SUPER" RADIO POWER IN BRITAIN

Crystal Will Bring in Program From Places Thousands of Miles Away

Listeners in London, England, are looking forward during the coming winter to a season of international programs. Crystal set users will get good programs from places even thousands of miles away by what the British Broadcasting Company describes as "a new super-receiving station." So powerful is the new station that, it is believed, the reception of distant programs will not be badly interfered with by static except on the worst of nights. Transmissions from America will be given between 11 and 12 p. m.—after the British stations have closed down. Through the International Union of Broadcasters at Geneva the B. B. C. is preparing to put the new development into effect. The new station, which is at Hayes, Kent County, will in the first instance relay programs from the new Radio Corporation of America station in Maine.

At the new B. B. C. station there will be one linking-up receiver for use in connection with broadcasts from the wave band of from 300 to 500 meters, and another for shorter bands for long distance reception, the direction finding apparatus being installed for checking interference and providing stations with their proper calibration. Where fourteen, and as many as seventeen, tubes were employed for the first attempts at relaying America, in order to insure bringing the desired station regardless of interference, the use of improved methods will reduce the number of tube stages in the receiver to five or six, and the resulting reradiation will be purer and less noisy.

Further opportunities for long distance reception will soon be available when the new broadcasting stations at Rome, Milan and Brno (Brunn), Czechoslovakia, are opened. These stations are being erected by the Marconi company and are of the same type as the new 2LO station in London. The power of Rome and Brno will be twelve kilowatts (12,000 watts) and of Milan six kilowatts. Wave lengths and call signs have not yet been allocated.



Straight Line Frequency For Sharper Tuning

Aside from tonal quality, the necessity for sharper tuning is admitted and met in virtually all the receiving sets shown at recent expositions. Condensers, which now have become the generally accepted means of tuning, are especially designed for straight-line frequency operation—that is to say, the condenser dials spread out the wave lengths at the lower end of the scale so as to separate the existing congestion with the older types of receiving sets.

Four years ago no one foresaw the advent of some 600 broadcasting stations in regular operation. For that reason radio receivers of the past were not designed to handle fifty or more stations within the narrow confines of the broadcast wave band. Consequently, with the present congestion in radio broadcasting, especially among the low wave lengths, the time has come for sharper tuning methods and for the spreading out of wave lengths at the lower end of the scale.—N. Y. Herald-Tribune.

A RADIO "PUP" OBEYS THE LIGHT

At the radio world's fair held recently in the 258th Field Artillery Armory, New York, the greatest improvement specifically noted was greater simplicity. This tendency was apparent in practically every display. Many of the sets had been so designed in their construction that only one tuning dial was to be seen on the panel, and this was all that was necessary for efficient reception.

A feature which caused delight was a novelty sponsored by the executives of the French Battery Company, of Madison, Wisconsin, makers of the widely known Ray-o-Vac dry batteries. An electrical device, the radio "pup," invented by John Hays Hammond, Jr., is a boxed affair, upon four concealed wheels. It was propelled around the exhibit hall by a representative of the company.

Mr. Hammond calls it the stathmometer. The performance of the dog is controlled entirely by light rays. Selenium cells are used. Selenium becomes more conductive when a beam of light is thrown upon it. It is possible, if especially sensitive selenium cells are used, to control a cell by a flashlight. The master relays, which control the mechanism, operate on less than one milliampere of current. The illumination of the French flashlight is strong enough to close the system of relays, which in turn causes the mechanical "B" battery to follow or retreat from the light.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK



This is a good time to go over your set—before the long, clear winter nights, when reception is ideal. Take "time out" some night when the static is especially bad, and do your set a few good turns. You may find worn parts that need replacing, loose wires on your rheostats, and even corroded connections which permit the current to flow only with difficulty. To find such incipient troubles is to find the "stitch in time that saves nine."

If the set has been out in the open—that is, without a cabinet—it is necessary from time to time to dismantle the socket completely to clean the accumulated dust. Take off the springs and the nuts, leaving just the shell. Clean the shell with alcohol and look over the springs, polishing them, at the places where the tube prongs touch, with sandpaper. Then put the socket springs and nuts back, reassembling the socket.

To square up the edge of a panel or any other similar piece, use a common wood plane that has been set for fine cutting.

The Boston Transcript is publishing details of construction of a new regenerative receiver whose coils are wound on ribbed Radion tubing, and mounted on spring type plugs, so that they can be changed to receive higher or lower wave lengths.

The new UX-120 tube is similar to the regular VV-199, except that it is larger, and all of its elements have been increased in size. It is designed, primarily, as an amplifier tube to be used in the second stage of an audio-frequency amplifier. The tube, which can be used with 135 volts, and a C battery of 22.5 volts, will handle a tremendous amount of energy and give great increase of volume without distortion.

RADIO IN THE WORLD



An announcer at station WRC, Washington, was arrested for reckless autodriving and the judge fined him to broadcast a talk on the evils of speeding. The judge was on hand at the studio the night the penalty was to be paid and he sat beside the announcer while the talk was being broadcast.

What is claimed to be the smallest known radio receiver was exhibited in Washington recently. The set is built on the shaft of an ordinary straight pin seven-eighths of an inch long and consists of layer-wound tuning coil, crystal detector and adjusting handle. Connections for antenna, ground and phones are also provided.

Official statistics disclose that 550,000 farms in the United States are equipped with radios, compared with 365,000 a year ago and 145,000 in 1923.

Radio broadcasting keeps children from their home lessons, according to Walter F. Downey, headmaster of the English High School, Boston. He advises parents to keep their radio under lock and key during study hours.

A receiving set has been placed in an English saloon (or "pub" as it is called). The magistrate who granted the license remarked that it was desirable for sets to be installed in "pubs" because it would be far better for people who came to drink to listen to the educational matter broadcast than to sit about telling bar-room stories.

Frank Dawson, of Belleville, N. J., was saved from blood poisoning by his radio. He was a wireless operator on Swan Island in the Pacific and his call for aid for an infected hand was heard by a liner which went off her course and got him.

Ten examiners are now constantly employed in the United States Patent Office in considering and acting upon applications for further patents on improvements in the radio field.

In London, a bill has passed Parliament which makes it illegal to make phonograph records from radio signals.

England is planning a new high-power radio station at Winthorpe, near Skegness, on the east coast. This station, when completed, is expected to be used for communication with Australia and India.

Interference between various stations in America is national rather than international, and can lead to no serious trouble. In Europe, however, the fifty odd stations may cause a tremendous amount of international dissension. The countries are so small, and so close together, that a station of any one country is very apt to reach out into all the others.

The technical committees of the International Radiophone Union acting under the auspices of the Communication Section of the League of Nations, has just met to discuss and act upon the European broadcast situation.

Radio has been installed in the Italian Senate. The speeches from the Government bench will be heard in the anterooms and notices broadcast throughout the building indicating the beginning of each speech with the subject, and name of the speaker.

In the city of Durban in South Africa the listeners won't stand for advertisements mixed up in the programs. They went on strike recently when advertising appeared along with the entertainment and made known their wishes very effectively by refusing to pay the license fee which is required of set owners.

Paraguay is to have a broadcasting station. The Ministry of War and Marine has been authorized to purchase 60,000 Paraguayan paper pesos worth of material and tools for the radio station, which is to be erected at Fuerte Olimpo.

Fair Exchange

A boy left the farm and got a job in the city. He wrote a letter to his brother who elected to stick to the farm, telling of the joys of the city life in which he said. "Thursday we autoed out to the Country Club, where we golfed until dark. Then we motored to the beach for the week-end." The brother on the farm wrote back: "Yesterday we buggied to town and baseballed all the afternoon. Today we muled out to the cornfield and ge-hawed until sundown. After we had suppered, we piped for a while. After that we staircased up to our room and bedsteaded until the clock fived."—Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

FREE
RED BOOK
containing useful information for the Radio Enthusiast, and new list of all Broadcasting Stations.
RADIO LIMITED
497 Phillips Square, Montreal.

Reserve now
Don't postpone till November. Accommodations are going fast. People want this broad, stimulating experience. From New York, Dec. 3. Christmas in the Holy Land. New Year's Eve in Cairo. One management throughout by the world's greatest travel system.
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND
25,000 tons. A perfect cruise home
Literature by cruise experts. From your local agent or
D. R. KENNEDY, General Agent, Ocean Traffic, Phone Main 1705, 141 St. James St., Montreal. Personal service, if desired.
CANADIAN PACIFIC
World Cruise

Large Red Pimples Itched Terribly Cuticura Heals

"My face became full of large, red, scaly pimples and at times they itched terribly. They spread in great blotches and formed large, sore eruptions that burned a great deal. I was ashamed to go anywhere on account of them, and the trouble kept getting worse. The trouble lasted about a year.

"I tried various kinds of ointments without success. I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they helped me. I purchased more, and after using three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, together with the Cuticura Soap, I was healed in about two months." (Signed) Miss Mildred M. Breau, Crousetown, Nova Scotia.

Prevent pimples by daily use of Cuticura Soap, assisted by touches of Cuticura Ointment when required. Dust with Cuticura Talcum.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

WAR MEMORIAL SOUVENIR

The Municipal Review of Canada, now in its twenty-first year, will publish on November 11 next a "War Memorial Souvenir Number," for the purpose of showing the permanent memorials erected by a grateful and appreciative people to the 60,000 Canadians who paid the supreme sacrifice in the Great World War. The foreword is by Sir Arthur Currie, which will have particular significance, and there will be over five hundred illustrations. The work goes on sale at 11 o'clock on the morning of November 11. The proceeds are to be turned over to the widows and orphans of the men who fell.

A Cruel Hoax

A cruel hoax was recently played on the Middlesex Hospital, one of the oldest and worthiest and now one of the most penurious institutions of the kind in London. A cheque for £5,000 was handed to the secretary of the hospital by a well-dressed man who hurried away before the secretary was able to express gratitude for the gift.

The official wrote thanking the firm whose name was on the £5,000 cheque, but a reply came stating that the cheque was a forgery.

The object of the hoax is a mystery.



LORD ROBERT CECIL

Who says that Great Britain wants "a breathing spell" before she enters any such conference as is proposed to deal with economic resources and international trade.

Union Card is Key to Heaven, Says Labor Leader

No worker will get into heaven unless he carries a union card, Thomas J. Curtis, Vice-President of the New York State Federation of Labor, told a gathering of building maintenance employees at the Stuyvesant High School, Fifteenth Street, near Second Avenue.

Many window cleaners attended the meeting and these Mr. Curtis enjoined to enter a union without delay. Window cleaners, he said, were in the greatest need of union card passports to heaven because of the fatal consequences of a sudden descent from their working places. He also advised workers against hiring lawyers who knew nothing about the Compensation law.

The other speakers were Hugh Frayne, representative of the American Federation of Labor, and Congressman F. H. La Guardia.

The discussion was concerned with the problem of organization and obtaining recognition from employers without the aid of a strike.

When appetite fails, drink ENO

When your system is not clearing itself of impurities—appetite fails. ENO aids the proper functioning of the eliminative organs, purifies the blood and restores the conditions of digestion which brings back a healthy eagerness for food.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" TRADE MARK

The World-Famed Effervescent Saline

AT THE FIRST SNEEZE

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH SYRUP

SOLD EVERYWHERE

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS

Anxious English bride (as young husband appears on the piazza)—Oh, darling, I'm so glad you've come. We heard that some idiot had fallen over the cliff and I felt sure it was you.

The same instructions may be given to the plump and to the lean with beneficial results guaranteed, to wit:

Advice to the thin: Don't eat fast.

Advice to the fat: Don't eat. Fast.

Mr. Langley.—"Ah, they have just dropped their anchor!"

Mrs. Langley.—"Dear me! I was afraid they would. It's been dangling outside for some time!

Father (addressing son at the dinner table). —I see you are at the foot of the spelling class again.

Son.—Yes, sir.

Father.—How come this time?

Son.—I put too many z's in scissors.

An Irishman who was signing articles on board a ship began to write his name with his right hand, then, changing the pen to his left hand, finished it.

"So you can write with either hand, Pat?" asked the officer.

"Yis, sor," replied Pat. "When I was a boy, me father (rist him!) always said to me, 'Pat, learn to cut your finger nails wid your left hand for some day ye might lose the right.'"

An old lady, leaving church after a service which had been attended by a crowded congregation, was heard to say: "If everybody else would only do as I do, and stay quietly in their seats till everyone else has gone out, there would not be such a crush at the doors!"

A colored man was whitewashing a fence. A passer-by watched him a while and asked: "Sam, why don't you get a brush with more bristles in it?"

"Wha' fer?" replied the aged and contented worker.

"Why—if you had a good brush you could do twice as much work."

"Yeh, but ah ain't got twice as much work to do!"

Immigrant on Farm (using telephone for the first time)—"Send me a bushel of oats."

Voice Over the Wire—"Who are they for?"

Immigrant—"Don't get funny with me, my man. They are for my horse."



OPENING THE OYSTER SEASON

A ceremony of great dignity in England. Here the Mayoress of Colchester, Dame Catherine Hunt, is being helped to an oyster by Sir Laming Worthington Evans, Minister of War. In addition to oysters, gingerbread and gin were distributed to the official party.

LISTENING CHILDREN

(By Mrs. Nestor Noel)

Some children are always listening to what older people are saying. I think this is caused by the air of mystery often assumed when children approach. Voices are lowered and words spoken in whispers. This excites curiosity. If there were no mystery, the children would just go on playing their own games and not even want to know what the grown people were saying.

"Let's go and play," they would say, and run away of their own accord.

To say to children. "You're not wanted," is to make them wish to remain. If you hide behind a secret door, the children will at once seek to enter.

We have no mysteries in our house, except those delightful ones that go with birthdays and Christmas time. None of us ever say to a child, "Go away. This is not fit for you to hear." We wouldn't care ourselves to speak of what is unfit for childish ears! A mystery, to my mind, generally implies scandal, and I have no desire to listen to this at any time.

People tell children that it is rude to listen to what is not intended for them, but do they set them a good example? In rural districts, I have heard mothers rebuke their children for this fault, and the minute after, they themselves were listening at the telephone when the call was not for them! The only way to teach small children anything is by example, and this applies as much to listening as to anything else.

I have seen mothers push their children aside and say, "I wish you wouldn't always come where you are not wanted!" These children had followed, not with any idea of wrong, but because they wanted to be with their mothers.

A child may listen because he is intelligent and likes to learn about things. It is of no use to say, "Run away, you can't understand." Children understand a great deal more than we think they do. Their reasoning powers are constantly growing and before we realize it, these young people may comprehend better than we. There is certainly no wrong in listening if children do it openly, but of course when they listen hiding behind doors and curtains it becomes a serious fault.

In case of sickness, a small child's symptoms should never be discussed near by in a whisper. A child's hearing is generally very acute. Incalculable harm may be done if he hears himself discussed. If you do not want him to hear what you are saying, be careful to say it in another room, well out of hearing. A word caught, here and there, often does more harm than a whole sentence. A child has a lively imagination, and may piece the words together in a way never intended. One of a series of articles issued by the National Kindergarten Association, 8 West 40th Street, New York City.

Jewelled heels are the latest fashion in smart evening wear for Londoners. The fashion started by the Duchess of York has rapidly been imitated throughout smart society, and now no ballroom fails to show many gold and silver heels set off by sparkling gems.

NERVOUS DEPRESSION

Why People are Low Spirited and Depressed

Nearly all women and most men suffer at times from fits of depression and low spirits. Everything seems a burden; then come periods of nervous irritability, headaches and weariness. People who suffer this way lack vitality because their blood is poor and nerves are starved in consequence.

The only way the nerves can be reached is through the blood. By enriching the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills the starved nerves are supplied with just the elements they need. This is proved by the experience of Mrs. J. E. Dadson, 12th Ave., east, Vancouver, B. C., who says,—"About three years ago I became very weak and nervous. I had pains in my side and back, and also suffered from frequent pains in the back of my head and neck. I was hardly able to do anything about the house. I would wake with a start in the night and my heart would flutter so that it almost choked me. I tried much doctor's medicine but it did me no permanent good. One day I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. These pills produced such a beneficial change in a short time that I kept taking them until I had used a dozen boxes. By this time there was such an improvement in my condition that friends would ask me what I was taking, and of course I was only too pleased to tell them it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I am now feeling like a new person and am doing my own housework. We would not now be without Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the house."

You can get these pills from your druggist, or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LIVE STOCK PRICES

COMMENTS FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 7

The local cattle offering was made up largely of thin underfinished steers, medium heifers and cows, straight carloads of common bulls and eight or ten loads of good steers suitable for export. The good steers were picked out for export at from $6.75 to $7.50 and choice young cows were taken on the same order at $5.50 and $6.00. There were not enough good veal calves offered to supply the local butcher trade and prices ruled strong. From $10.00 to $11.00 was paid for just ordinary veals weighing from 100 to 160 pounds and from $8.00 to $10.00 for fleshy calves weighing up to 250 pounds or better. Hogs were lower. Good quality hogs sold mostly at $13.00. Selects $13.50 and sows $10.50 to $11.50. The offering of lambs was the heaviest of the year and was 4650 head over last week's seasonal run. However, with outside buyers operating heavily, prices held firm. Sales at Montreal were on the basis of from $11.50 to $11.75.

At Toronto, with a cattle run a few hundred head more than that of the previous week, there was practically no change in the tone of the market. Trade was draggy after Monday but by Thursday the yards were fairly well cleaned out and prices had shown little depreciation from the previous week. A light run of calves sold steady, from $12.00 to $13.00 for choice vealers, with medium to good calves ranging from $6.50 to $11.50. Grassers brought $4.50 to $5.50. Last week's gain in the hog market proved to be of short duration. With heavier supplies arriving this week, packers cut prices 50c by Wednesday. The market closed at $13.25 off cars for thick smooths and at $14.53 for select bacon hogs. The lamb supply was about 2,000 head heavier than that of last week. Prices dropped 50c on Wednesday but closed firm, however at this reduction. Good lambs brough $12.50 with culls and heavies from $10.00 to $11.50.

The cattle run at Winnipeg was the heaviest experienced this year. Trading opened slow with prices uneven but settled to an active basis, with all grades apart from bulls, canners and cutters and choice feeders, practically 15c to 25c lower. The market closed on Thursday with an easier tone and indications of a poor cleanup. Export steers sold from $6.25 to $7.00. Good handyweight butchers made from $5.50 to $6.00. Medium from $5.00 to $5.25 and common around $4.50. The bulk of the good cows made $3.50 to $4.00, with a few exporters at $4.25. Thick smooth hogs opened at $13.25 and closed at $12.50. Selects, sold at the 10 p.c. premium, while shops and lights made $12.00 and sows $10.40. The sheep and lamb market was steady. Best lambs $10.00 to $10.50, with a few at $10.75. Sheep $3.00 to $7.00.

At Prince Albert trading was active with a keen demand for all classes. Fair quality handyweight butcher steers, $3.00. Butcher heifers 50c stronger; choice $4.75, good $4.00 to $4.50; good butcher cows $3.00 to $3.50; good stockers $3.00 to $4.00; good feeders $4.00 to $5.00; calves $3.50 to $5.00. The hog market was unsettled and trading very quiet. Thick smooths $12.25 to $12.75 off cars. Select bacon 10 p.c. premium. Good lambs $10.50 to $10.75. Good heavy sheep $8.00, common $6.00.

At Moose Jaw the cattle market was active and prices steady, but with a weak undertone at the close. Top steers $6.00, most sales $5.00 to $5.50; best heifers $4.50; bulk of sales $3.50 to $4.25; good cows $3.00 to $3.50; good feeders $3.50 to $4.50; common $3.00 to $3.50; top light veal calves, $6.00. Hogs were weaker, thick smooths selling at $12.25. Select bacon 10 p.c. premium.

At Calgary choice steers sold from $5.25 to $5.85 with some tops up to $6.00. Good to choice heifers changed hands from $4.00 to $4.75 and topped at $5.00. Good to choice cows made from $3.85 to $3.50, some extra choice bringing $4.00. The hog market was unsettled. Prices advanced 45c early in the week but later closed at a decline of 25c. Thick smooths opened at $12.75, advanced to $13.20 and closed at $13.00 off cars. Select bacon hogs 10 p.c. premium. Quotations in the sheep and lamb market were unchanged from last week. Good lambs sold generally from $11.00 to $12.00 with tops at $12.25.

At Edmonton a few good weighty steers of the export order sold from $6.00 to $6.50. Good butcher steers were scarce and the best quality made from $5.50 to $6.00 with the bulk of sales from $3.50 to $5.00. Top cows brought $3.75, while the majority of the killing classes made from $2.50 to $3.50. Canners and cutters sold from $1.50 to $2.25. Calves were a trifle weaker, top quality sold at $6.00 while the bulk ranged from $3.00 to $5.00. The hog market advanced a further 25c this week. Thick smooth hogs closed at $13.00 off cars, and select bacon at the usual 10 p.c. premium. The sheep and lamb market was strong and 50c higher. Good lambs sold from $11.50 to $12.50 and fair to good sheep from $6.00 to $7.50.

British Cattle Market.—Glasgow sold 1050 Canadian cattle this week. A few top quality steers made from 12c to 12 1-2c per pound live weight; prime Canadians sold from 11c to 11 1-2c and others from 9c to 10 1-2c. There were 42 Canadian bulls sold also, at prices ranging from 7 1-2c to 9 1-2c. Eleven hundred Irish cattle brought 12c for choice quality, 11c for good grades and from 8c to 9 1-2c for medium. Scotch baby beef sold at 16 1-2c, choice Scotch from 15 1-2c to 16c, and heavies and prime quality at 14c.

There were 538 Canadian cattle sold at Birkenhead. Steers ranged from 18 1-2c to 19c, cows from 14c to 15c and bulls from 12c to 13c. There were also 4650 Irish cattle offered and these brought generally from 18c to 19c.

London offerings 420 Canadian dressed sides. Fairly good quality beef made 17c and choice quality up to 18c per pound, under a slow trade.



"EUREKA!" LLOYD GEORGE'S SOLUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED PROBLEM

Ex-Premier Lloyd George, at the opening of the new Liberal land campaign at Killerton Park, near Exeter, England, a meeting attended by thirty thousand people, announced his solution of Britain's unemployment problem by a back-to-the-land movement. If the same population of British people were on the land, he said, as there are of Dutch, not only would all the unemployed be absorbed, but there would be room for seven hundred thousand more.

LETTERS FROM READERS
(Continued from page 6)

PAUL AT ATHENS

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—In your issue of Sept. 23, you give us two illuminating articles on Paul at Athens, but unfortunately one of them has the heading, "Paul's Only Failure", which I see nothing to justify. His visit was not a failure by any means. But, strange to say, I have seen the same idea expressed in various papers, and have heard it also from the pulpit. I heard a minister say that a preacher should not drag outside issues into his preaching, and then he acually quoted Paul at Athens as an instance to illustrate and confirm what he had just said.

Now to my mind it ill became him thus the criticise the great Apostle. He had no grounds to justify his statement. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Paul's address on Mars' Hill was a "masterpiece", as your contributor properly states. Paul claimed to be a "follower of Christ," and he certainly followed Him in using tact and wise judgment in addressing those worldly-wise Areopagites. What "outside issues" that minister meant Paul had "dragged in" it is hard to imagine. Paul showed most admirable courtesy and shrewdness in his introductory remarks, complimenting the Athenians on being exceedingly religious, worshipping, as he had observed, many different gods, even demons, as the Greek term he used shows, and then for fear they had omitted any, they had erected an altar "To the Unknown God." And then, speaking to them in their own tongue, though himself a Jew, and quoting from writers of their own, such as Aratus and Cleanthes, he led them on, step by step, to see that as there is but one God, that He created and preserves us all, that "in Him we live and move and have our being," and that we are all of one family, "the offspring of God,"—and therefore it is only reasonable that all, both Jews and Gentiles, should worship Him. Then, having most adroitly secured their attention, he delivered his one general Gospel message—"Jesus and the Resurrection."

No, this magnificent address was not by any means a failure, for we are told that "Certain men clave unto him and believed; among whom was Dionysius the Areopagite, and a woman named Damaris, and others with them." Not till the great revealing day can it be known the full success of that visit of Paul to Athens, and the far-reaching result of that famous, fearless and faithful gospel address.

How much better and more becoming for preachers and all other Christian workers, if instead of criticising and belittling the work of the inspired Apostle, they would show their appreciation of his zeal, tact and fidelity, and try to obey the command to follow him as he followed Christ.

JAMES LAWSON.

62 Seneca Street, Ottawa, Oct. 5, 1925.

Note: It is unfair to hold the Witness responsible for what some minister said. It is not uncommon for evangelists to represent Paul as making a confession of a mistake at Athens when he declared his determination to know nothing among the Corinthians but Jesus Christ and Him crucified. The Witness said nothing of the kind. According to it the seed the apostle sowed was excellent, the very thing for his audience—a learned man speaking to learned men. What was hopeless was the quality of the soil. The passage does certainly imply that the ministry at Athens met with very small success. In other places Paul followed his wise rule of going "to the Jew first" where he could base his appeals on the Jewish scriptures. In an audience where there were no Jews, whether at Lystra or at Athens, he could only appeal to what they did know.

Possibility of a new immense yield of gold in the Transvaal region of South Africa, seems foreshadowed in a report received in London saying that the "long lost main reef" on the Randfontein estate has just been discovered by an English company.

And while they slept the enemy sowed—fallacies.

If vices are catching why not spread the contagion of virtue—in your environment?

Made Easy For You

UNDER the Sun Life "Salary Savings Plan" deposits for your life assurance are made by your employer monthly after deduction from your salary.

Employers are glad to co-operate because "a protected employee is a better employee".

You obtain life assurance on the plan you prefer in a convenient way.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

Further Consolidation Canadian Fire Insurance Organization

Control of Merchants and Employers Insurance Company of Montreal Secured by Toronto Casualty Group.—Operations to be Extended All Over Canada

Announcement is made that J. H. Fortier of Quebec has joined the Toronto Casualty group in the purchase of the controlling interest of the Merchants & Employers Insurance Company, of Montreal. The transfer was announced following a meeting of directors of that Company held in Montreal.

This action is significant following upon recent press comments regarding the position of All-Canadian companies in the Fire and Casualty Insurance fields, and marks a forward step in the matter of consolidation of native companies. In 1924 over $53,000,000.00 of Fire premiums and more than $23,000,000 of Casualty premiums were spent for insurance in Canada, with less than seven per cent. of such income going to Canadian Companies owned and controlled by Canadian Capital—over ninety-three per cent. of the total Fire and Casualty premium income in Canada going to British and Foreign companies and their subsidiaries.

The Merchants & Employers Insurance Company has been operating since 1913 under Dominion Government license with Head Office in Montreal and has been generally confining its operations to the Province of Quebec. It is expected that additional capital will be put into the Company and its operations extended to cover the entire Canadian field.

Those identified with this recent purchase are understood to be J. H. Fortier, Quebec; C. E. Taschereau, N.P., Quebec; A. E. Dawson, Toronto; W. W. Evans, and G. Larratt Smith, Toronto; C. H. Ackerman, Peterboro; and J. O. Linteau, Montreal, all of whom are closely identified with the Toronto Casualty and Canadian General Insurance Companies.

Leading Place Automobile Insurance

The Toronto Casualty was the first to be organized by the present group and it has already taken the leading place among all companies in Canada transacting Automobile Insurance. The Canadian General Insurance Company was then secured, and now has been added the Merchants & Employers, making a substantial combination of native companies having a combined surplus to policy-holders of over $400,000.00, and a premium income of over $1,000,000.00.

Mr. Fortier is President of the Canadian Manufacturers Association and his participation in this Insurance Company transaction supports his general attitude on the "Made in Canada" question. Mr. Fortier is also the head of P. T. Legare, Limited, of Montreal and Quebec, the largest merchandising organization in that Province; is a Director of Canada Steamships Limited, and was one of the group of financiers identified with the reorganization of the La Banque Nationale and the amlagamation with La Banque Hochelaga.

This insurance company combination of substantial English and French-Canadian interests is of considerable public interest.

MINISTER'S SON INVENTS INVISIBLE EAR DRUM

The Invisible Antiseptic Ear Drum invented by A. O. Leonard, a son of a widely known Methodist minister, for his own relief from extreme deafness and head noises, has so greatly improved his hearing that he can join in any ordinary conversation, go to theatre or church and hear without difficulty. Inexpensive and has proven a blessing to a multitude of people. Write for booklet to A. O. Leonard, Inc., suite 463, 70 Fifth avenue, New York City. Advt.

FARMERS MARKETS

COUNTRY PRODUCE

The trade in eggs during the past week was fairly good, there being a steady demand for small lots to meet immediate requirements. The tone of the market remains firm and prices were unchanged with sales of fresh extras at 50c, and firsts at 44c per dozen, while storage extras sold at 45c, firsts at 43c, and seconds at 34c to 35c per dozen.

The tone of the market for potatoes remains steady owing to the fact that receipts are rather small for the season of the year for which there was a fair demand, and prices were unchanged with sales of New Brunswick cobblers at $1.20 per bag of 90 lbs., and Quebec varieties at $1 to $1.10 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track.

The movement of honey was fair and the tone of the market was steady with sales of No. 1 white clover honey in comb at 25c per section, No. 2 grade at 22c per section, No. 1 amber at 22c per section, No. 2 at 17c per section, white extract in 30-lb. tins at 13c per lb., 10-lb. tins at 14c per lb., 5-lb. tins at 14 1-2c per lb., and 2 1-2-lb. tins at 15c per lb.

The demand for maple product showed no improvement and the market was again very quiet and steady. Maple syrup was quoted at $2.25 per tin of 13 lbs., and bright grades of maple sugar at 18c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKET

There was no important change in the condition of the butter market, business being reported quiet in all directions, but as there was no pressure on the part of holders the undertone was steady with early makes of Eastern Townships No. 1 pasteurized creamery at 44 3-4c to 45c per lb., No. 1 creamery at 43 3-4c to 44c per lb., and No. 2 creamery at 42 3-4c to 43c per lb., while current receipts are held for higher figures.

The receipts of cheese yesterday were 6,286 boxes, as against 8,793 for the same day last week, and 13,085 for the corresponding day a year ago. Owing to the lull in the foreign demand for supplies an easier feeling has developed in the market and prices on spot were reduced 1-8c per lb., with western No. 1 white and colored offering at 24 7-8c to 25c per lb., and eastern grades at 24 3-8c to 24 1-2c per lb.

THE GRAIN MARKET

The demand from local and export buyers for grain in the domestic market was again somewhat limited and the volume of business was small, but the tone of the market was steady and prices showed no important change with sales of odd cars of Ontario and Quebec No. 2 white oats at 50 1-2c to 51c, No. 3 white at 49 1-2c, and No. 4 white at 47 1-2c per bushel, ex-track, while No. 2 Canadian western were quoted at 59 1-2c, No. 3 C. W. and extra No. 1 feed at 55 1-2c, No. 1 feed at 51c, No. 2 feed at 49c, and Argentine corn at 91c per bushel, ex-store.

Prices at Winnipeg:—

Wheat: No. 1 northern, $1.23 5-8; No. 2 northern, $1.20 3-4; No. 3 northern, $1.18 7-8; No. 4, $1.10 3-8; No. 5, $1.03 3-8; No. 6 95 3-8c; feed, 75 3-8c; track, $1.23 3-8.

Oats—No. 2 C. W., 47 3-8c; No. 3 C. W., 42 3-8c; extra No. 1 feed, 41 7-8c; No. 1 feed, 39 5-8c; No. 2 feed, 37 1-2c; rejected, 34 3-4c; track, 45 5-8c.

Barley: No. 3 C. W., 62 7-8c; No. 4 C. W., 58 3-8c; rejected, 55 1-2c; feed, 52 7-8c; track, 62 7-8c.

Flax: No. 1 N. W. C., $2.36 3-4. No. 2 C. W., $2.32 1-4; No. 3 C. W., $2.21 1-4; rejected, not quoted; track, $2.36 1-4.

Rye: No. 2 C. W., 74 1-4c.

Foreign Exchange Department, Bank of Montreal, shows sterling 4.86 1-8 (par value 4.86 2-3).

New York Funds 7-64, premium.

SCOTCH PLAIDS NOW THE RAGE

Vogue Introduced by Her Majesty and Princes Mary at Balmoral

Scotch plaids are in vogue in Scotland. Queen Mary and Princess Mary gave them a boom at a recent gathering at Balmoral Castle at Braemar by appearing in tartan skirts.

Now the "Black Watch" tartan and the black and white shepherd's plaid, which are neutral in tone, are in special demand. Skirts made from the plaids are closely pleated at the back like kilts. The fronts are wrapped and fastened on the right side with large gold or silver kilt pins. These add a smart touch to the garment. Both the Queen and the Princess wore skirts which fell almost to their ankles. They also wore woolen stockings. Highland tailors in Scotland are much amused with tourists who wear tartan skirts with silk hosiery and highheeled slippers.

THE SPORT OF KINGS

["The rapidity with which the number of motorists is increasing opens up a terrifying vista of life on the open road in a few years' time. One possible way of slowing down this process to some extent would be to raise the tax, which ought to have the effect of keeping some off the road who at present can just afford to use it. At all events, they would pay more for the luxury of being killed and killing." —A Weekly Review.]

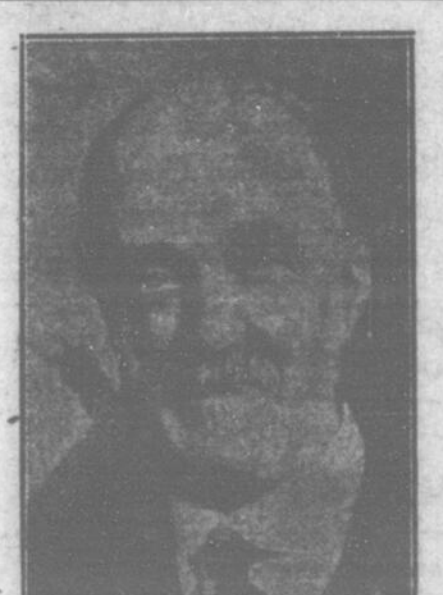
Be off, be off, you poorer sort
And men of little cash!
'Tis not for you, this lethal sport,
This cult of crash and smash.
Remove yourself at once and stay
Within your humble shacks,
And leave the roads for those who pay
Their yearly supertax.

Blood sports are not for you and kin,
The fact is unconcealed;
You would not think of butting in
On moor or hunting field?
To shoot or hunt is not your aim;
Then why exceed your code
And go in search of bigger game
Upon the public road?

No, No—it really will not do,
You must not join the chase;
The slaughter's not for such as you
And you should know your place.
Or if your love for sport should dwell
Too strongly to restrain,
Then creep abroad on foot and swell
The legions of the slain.
—Lucio, in Manchester Guardian.

Free State Senate Elections Results

The completed count of the elections for the Senate of the Irish Free State, finished on Friday, shows that only seven of the nineteen out-going senators have been re-elected. The count lasted 15 days, since the voting was by a proportional representation with the single transferable vote. The constituency was the whole of the Free State. Seventy-six candidates contested the 19 seats.



JAMES SEXTON, M.P.

British Labor leader who responded to youthful "reds" at the Liverpool conference who demanded that the British Empire be smashed by pointing out that those young men had contributed a total of thirty shillings to the Labor movement.

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A LIST OF "WANTED INVENTIONS" AND FULL INFORMATION SENT FREE ON REQUEST
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Registered Pedigreed Silver-Black Foxes. Ancestors from some of the best P. E. Island strains. Prolific breeders. Six hundred dollars per pair. I also ranch high quality registered foxes on shares. WILLIAM BATES Ridgetown, Ont.

IVANBROOK
SILVER BLACK FOXES

130 to Select From—Six of our 1923 females, in 1924, produced and raised to maturity 32 pups and this year again produced 29, while another five females of this strain (last year's pups) gave us 26 pups this year—55 pups from 11 females. One of our females gave six pups when but a year old in 1923; in 1924 she repeated with another six; while their daughters, last year's pups, are this year raising six pups. That is the kind to start with. Write now for particulars, prices, etc., of the 74 pups we have on offer. Canadian National registration.

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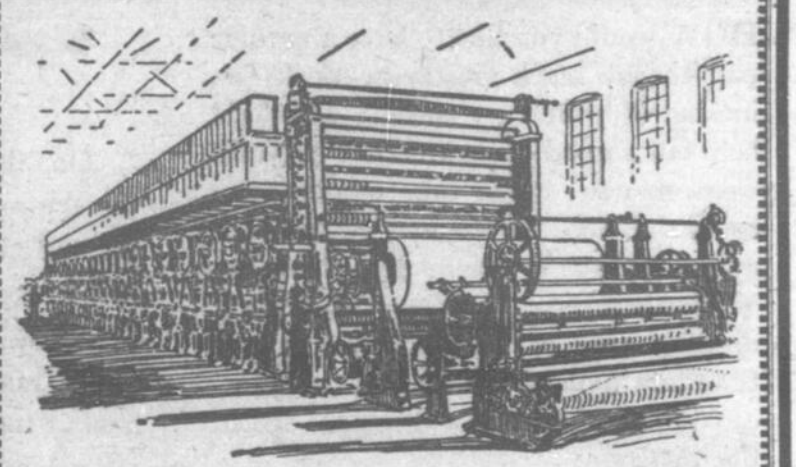
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The money you receive on your investment in bonds will then earn interest for you.



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First:—Ram, 2 shear and over; ram, shearling; ram, lamb; best ram any age; ewe, 2 shear and under 3; ewe, shearing; ewe, lamb; best ewe any age; pen, one ram, 3 ewe lambs; pen, 1 ram, 2 aged ewes, 2 ewe lambs; pen, Canadian bred; pen, five lambs get of sire;

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First:—Best yearling ram; best ewe lamb; best pen 4 lambs. Or every 'First'—the only time in years in which a single exhibitor has won every first in breeding classes.

Special sale of rams and ewes all ages. We have a large flock and can suit the most particular buyer. Our rams offer exceptional value.

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Make Money At Home

HOW would you like to have a regular pay cheque reach you every week—an income of your very own? It would help out a good deal, wouldn't it? With extra money—spare time money—you could provide for many things that might ordinarily seem like luxuries. Well, there is a proven, established, dignfied way of turning your spare time into dollars, and if you are interested in making money at home—Read this message:

Here Briefly, Is The Plan

You knit socks for me at home in your spare time with the Auto-Knitter —a wonderful machine that will knit a pair of beautiful socks in half an hour. I pay you cash for the knitting, and in addition, I keep you supplied with the necessary yarn. There is no limit to the work you may send.

There Is No Canvassing

The reason why so many men and women take up this interesting work is because there is no canvassing or selling—you deal only with me. You know before you start that your complete output is contracted for. You know that you will be paid for every hour that you devote to the work. While I contract in this way it does not mean that you have to knit any special quantity, I leave that entirely with you. However, as the size of your pay cheque depends upon the amount of work sent in, I know that you will not let many spare hours go to waste.

Experience Unnecessary

It is not necessary that you know one thing about knitting in order to start. I doubt if one of my workers ever saw a knitting machine until their own arrived. A set of simply written instructions teaches you the work. If you can read and count, you can Auto-Knit.

Listen To These Happy Workers

"One day I saw an advertisement of the Auto-Knitter andI wrote for further information. Within one week I had a machine. In one month I made $97.00 and the next month $100.00, and I may honestly say that I have made $100.00 every month since I got my machine." Mrs. H. Clair, Saskatchewan. When Mrs. Clair wrote me for "further information", she had no idea that this Home-Earning Plan was going to prove such a money maker. And while $100.00 a month is more than the average worker makes, it shows what an industrious worker can do. I rather think that Mrs. Wesley Hearn, of Saskatchewan, represents the average worker. In a recent letter she says: "I am the mother of five children and do not get much time to knit, but I have made as much as $45.00 a month besides doing by own housework." While most of my workers are women, hundreds of men find it profitable to turs their spare time into needed dollars. Listen to Mr. Arlington Fraser, of Ontario. "I was a little afraid of starting as I had never seen a knitting machine, but with the help of the instructions it was easy. At first I could only make one pair of socks an hour, but now I can make three pairs. I have only had the machine five months, and I have made $325.00 in my spare time." And part of a very interesting letter from Mrs. J. Shaw, also of Ontario, reads as follows: "We have had our machine three years. Last fall, from October until two days before Christmas, it brought me in $400.00." When you read these simply written records of what others are doing, is there any reason why you cannot do the same?



A Personal Message

DOESN'T this plan of earning money at home sound like something you would like to do? Then let me send you full information about it. Either write me personally or use the coupon below. By return mail you will receive a beautiful booklet explaining—How you start and—How much you can make. Please remember, there is not the slightest obligation in your doing this. Clip and mail the coupon to-day.

T. W. Chadburn

MAIL THIS COUPON

T. W. Chadburn, President, Dep. 3510
The Auto-Knitter Hosiery Co., Limited,
1870 Davenport Road, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,

Without the slightest obligation, please send me information about earning money at home.

Name .....

Address .....

Publication Montreal Witness, Oct. 14, 25.