

CANADIAN HOMESTEAD

The People's Paper

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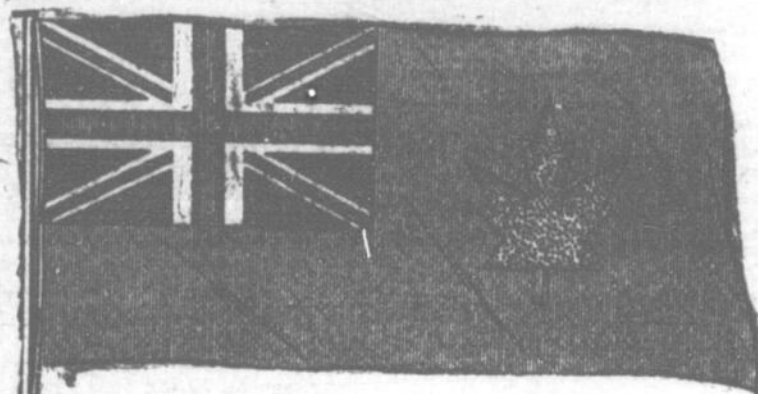
80th Year

Make Canada A Land to Love

The Week's Outlook

The Great Union

IT was no exaggeration when Dr. Ward, representing the British Congregationalists at the inaugural Council of the United Church of Canada declared that gathering to be the greatest event in Church history since Luther made his celebrated protest. Something very like that has been said in the Witness. It is impossible to invest events with circumstance proportionate to their greatness. There were none but casual witnesses when a professor in the university of Wittenberg nailed his theses to the door of the University church. There had been centuries of protest against sacerdotal assumption and sacerdotal corruption before that. There had been Waldo, and Hus, and Wyklif, and Savonarola, and many another. It was only an episode, but it has become in the world's memory the crisis of an epoch. In manner of presentation the event of last week had all fitting solemnity and circumstance conferred upon it. It was not at all in trappings and pageants or even in Sunday clothes. If any proceedings had been planned at which the three streams would for the moment preserve their distinctive color, they were lost in a brotherly and indistinguishable mingling from the first. But spiritual solemnity and elevation were there when some eight thousand devout persons partook in the communion service in form as simple as must have prevailed after Pentecost. The scene of the meeting takes us rather back to the first ecumenical Council of the Church, that of Nicaea, which, though confined to great theologians, met in like manner in a great arena. There has been many an equally large gathering to watch a hockey match. It takes quite a different eye to see the pregnant import of the Toronto Council, upon which the blessing of the Church universal was showered by messages from all quarters and by those who spoke for innumerable sympathetic, nay, envious, communions, who saw in it the opening of the sluices by which the divided tribes of Christendom might, and indeed must, continue to flow together. There were present the representatives of parent and related churches to convey authoritatively their hearty congratulations. There was first, the United Church of Scotland, then the Church of Scotland, then the Wesleyan Church of England, and that of Ireland, and the Methodist Church of South Africa; the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States; the Presbyterian church of that country; the Congregational Union of England and Wales; and a delegate all the way from the United Church of Southern India, a country in which Church union is making rapid progress. All these speakers seemed to see in what was happening the dawn of a great new Gospel day, and keenly to realize an enormous responsibility facing the Church generally in these days of transmutation when, if ever, the Church needed an almost creative power to give right direction to the developments that are tumbling over each other. This condition calls for something besides customary services, administered ordinances and the orderly working of machinery which is liable to become an illusion and therefore a deadly peril, the condition of religious unreality which our Lord found more malefic and more to be denounced than common crime or common vice. Indeed, when does He ever castigate these? What the Church needs is not, as it was not in the days of the Pharisees, a better measuring up to "the law of ordinances," but a new inspiration, a new experience, and a new sacrificial consecration to the most sublime and most exacting of services—not of the ministers, but the whole church. Unless such a spirit inspire the machine, the machine will devour the church. The only references to differences that were heard, except exhortations to fellowship, were when Dr. MacGregor, of Glasgow, declared the Church he was addressing to be the "continuing Presbyterian Church,"



What Is Canada's Flag?

**CANADA, where is thy flag,
Welding race and race together?
Union Jack, that wondrous rag,
Dear to those who've trod the heather,
Dear to those who love the rose,
Blending Irish cross and nation
With the crosses of old foes
In a just and fair relation,
Bears no emblem of the men,
First to cross the stormy ocean,
Bringing faith and plough and pen,
First to know with deep emotion,
Canada, thy name, as home.
True, provincial arms commingle
On thy flag o'er ships that roam;
In their stead an emblem single,
Maple leaf of golden hue,
Would announce to all more proudly
Whence thy ships their anchors drew,
Would announce to all more loudly,
Canada, thy nation's life,
And on land, when bells are ringing
To acclaim the end of strife,
When with joy each heart is singing,
Canada, is this thy flag?
Welding race and race together
Waving from each roof and crag
East and West, one nation ever!**

AMY REDPATH RODDICK.

Note:—In heraldry vertical shading means red; horizontal shading means blue; speckled shading means gold, and in flags it means yellow. It is forbidden in heraldry to put a color on a color. That is why the St. George's Cross is separated from the blue with bands of white, which stand for silver. The rule may now seem fantastic, but it was found necessary, and works well in the present case.

and when Dr. Morrison of Chicago representing the Presbyterians of the United States said of the non-concurring element: "They will come in God's time; but you cannot make them see unless you include them in your love." He saw in the tone which had prevailed since his coming the earnest of this spirit.

A Canadian Flag

A CIRCUMSTANCE has forced the government to consider an official Canadian flag. The same conditions have brought this about as those which led Australia and New Zealand to adopt their own ensigns many years ago. "One flag, one fleet, one throne" was, and is a glorious ideal. There can only be one flag for the Britannic Commonwealth and that flag is the Union Jack. But international law requires ships to carry the flag of their country of register. It was to that end and to that end only that Canada was accorded a distinctive flag by the College of Heraldry. The natural heraldic device was to place the Canadian escutcheon on the fly of the red ensign, which was the authorized mer-

chant marine flag of Britain. The proper insignia for a dominion government vessel is the Canadian escutcheon on the fly of the blue ensign. The southern dominions very happily adopted the blue ensign for common use, a fit and proper backing for their special device, the Southern Cross, an enchanting constellation of five stars unknown in the north, which Australia displays in white and New Zealand in red. Stupid travesties of the Canadian merchant marine flag have been for many years palmed off by flag printers for use on land, placing wreaths and crowns and lions and what not around a collection of the arms of all the provinces, a complication which results in a meaningless blot which no Canadian understands or ever attempts to decipher. If the use of the arms of all the provinces typifies anything it is sectionalism and lack of unity. The first essential of any flag is that it should be easily distinguished at the distance at which a flag is ordinarily seen. The first essential of a national flag is that it should appeal to sentiment, and should be enthusiastic-

ally hailed and loved. The spot we have referred to is, at such a distance, only a spot, and owing to irresponsible production, an entirely unwarranted spot—a spot which cannot possibly evoke love or enthusiasm, and fails altogether of any national or patriotic purpose. It might be an academic question whether Canada should have for use ashore any flag but the Union Jack. Strictly speaking that is the one right and only flag. But it may be regarded as settled by facts that there is need for a distinctive Canadian flag. On land there are functions and celebrations that seem to demand the use of a distinctive Canadian emblem. Conspicuous examples are ceremonial occasions when representatives of the whole Empire participate. Military parades are, perhaps, the most common. On such occasions, whatever the government says, a Canadian ensign will be carried. If there be no official flag, then, that carried will be the production of Glasgow manufacturers with its menagerie of beasts, birds and fishes embowered in varied nonsense. The suggestion has been made that for purposes ashore the usage of heraldry would impose the Canadian emblem upon the Union Jack itself. For practical and sentimental purposes that would be a confusing failure. No one wants to see the Union Jack defaced. The heraldic difficulties could perhaps be got over by simply substituting the maple leaf for the much bedecked armorial bearings where these now appear on the marine flag; and at least substitute that wherever the present reprehensible complex is now seen, while reserving the closer heraldry for military purposes.

An Opportunity of Inspiration

NEVER was there a time in Canadian history when there was greater need for a revived and restored national spirit. There has been an inexplicable, and, to our thinking, a culpable indifference on the part of succeeding governments to so obvious a means of cultivating this as the adoption of a national emblem to which all might be equally attached. The time has come when it may not be further neglected. Insistence on various forms of sectional privilege is developing threats of secession. Something that would develop a national spirit in all Canadians of every class or creed would be a veritable godsend at this time. Such a gesture might be made through the adoption of a truly national flag. One emblem, and only one emblem, is loved by Canadians from coast to coast, and regarded as purely Canadian the world over. That emblem is what every Canadian soldier in the Great War wore proudly, the maple leaf. It is the theme of a universally received national song. The maple grows and is loved in every province. Its leaf will be worn on Dominion Day. The substitution of a single golden maple leaf for the unofficial conglomeration that appears on the "Canadian flag" now in use, would be a stroke of genius. It would blaze in the sky and would be easily distinguishable from afar. It would symbolize the idea of national unity and national aspirations. Does any one say it should be green and not yellow? Green cannot assert itself as yellow can. It was a good rule of heraldry that forbade imposing green on red. In flag language yellow stands for gold. The yellow leaf would be distinctive—beautiful. It would represent as nearly as possible the leaf of the sugar maple, the king of all the maples, in that period of the year when its blaze of glorious color is distinctively golden. It would tend to make Canada look ahead and work for the future as well as the present, when to achieve her destiny the present sectional elements will blend into one another as harmoniously as do the crimson and the golden shades of the leaves in October. It was the golden maple leaf that adorned the collars of those fifty thousand Canadians when they found their last resting place in Flanders fields. It is a serious thing for Canada that this matter of a Canadian flag has been referred to a committee of distinguished officials. The

result can easily be a national boon or a national disaster. The adoption of this flag is not an unimportant question. It is long overdue. The late Lord Strathcona was an enthusiastic advocate of the maple leaf flag. He spoke of it in Britain. He gave dinner after dinner in Ottawa to interest statesmen in it. It was generally approved, but there were smaller things with more pull upon legislators. It is now a time for clear vision, and patriotic sentiment on the part of this important committee. The right result will definitely speed the day when Canada will be in fact, as in aspiration, a land to love."

Coming Alive

A STUDENT leader in China, in asking, perhaps vainly, for sympathy from Germany, said: "We are ready to cooperate with any country that treats us as equals." We have here the inwardness of this new Boxerism. As we have said, a student movement is the effervescence of the long suppressed, inert, largely unconscious sentiment of a people. This utterance was coupled with references to Britain and Japan as the offenders against whom the movement is at issue. It is easy to account for young China's sentiment against Japan, who in the first few months of the war, looking upon the enormous human mass as easy prey, made twenty-one demands upon China, which, taken together, meant nothing less than taking possession of the country and using it to her ends. Later, at the demand of the Western powers, she modified those demands. But in spirit they are all there still, and China may not be mistaken in looking on Japan as a dragon with his mouth open, only looking for a chance to devour her. But how about Britain? It will puzzle the ordinary Britisher to know what she has done to be chosen for the bad eminence assigned to her. True, she was an ally of Japan when Japan made her over-bearing demands. Still those demands are now in abeyance, and it was possibly due very largely to Britain that they were not pushed ten years ago. But neither Australian nor Canadian need have any difficulty in knowing where the British shoe pinches. Both countries have recoiled from the Chinese in abhorrence, as unfit to enter their countries; still more roughly the United States. The California expression for them was "leprous," when, as a fact, they are among the cleanliest of all the peoples that seek our coast. If they have never learned the Christian standard of life they are not beyond learning it. This repulsion is reason and warrant for the determination of these young patriots that their country shall not be manipulated by a power which holds them in contempt. If we would understand what Christendom is up against, we do not need to enquire of the half-informed telegraphic despatches. We have only to look into our own hearts and ask ourselves what had to happen.

Storm Rumbles

AS our readers know, the Witness has been looking forward to this ever since the clash of races became conscious on our western border. Here was an innumerable people that was for ages under a foreign yoke, strangely immobile, hardly conscious of itself as a nation, indifferent as to who ruled over it so long as it was permitted to toil and live. It was well described as a sleeping giant. What would happen when that nation became conscious of itself, when it became electrified with the progress and vitality of the western world, as it could not help being? These students represent the point of contact. It is a self-deception to put the thing down simply to bolshevism. That is the present nightmare of Europe, and the tendency is to think of it as omnipresent and omnipotent. China is, indeed, a well-prepared culture for that germ. If there is a toiler in the world who may claim sympathy of those who are better off, it is the Chinaman. If there is a worker anywhere of whom the workers elsewhere have to be, and are afraid, it is he. At bottom, it is his cheaper efficiency that, more than anything else causes his exclusion from other countries. It is the sense that in his own country he will still be the competitor of western labor, that makes western labor wish to inoculate him. One of the largest and most modern steel plants in the world is at Hankow, in the heart of China, and is

run by Chinese. Cause enough here to evangelize him with the gospel of the Soviet. This ebullient force surging up from below meets and abets the panting patriotism of the educated. The readiest weapon to the hand of that patriotism is the appeal against capitalistic exploitation. But that must not blind us to what our own souls teach us that we would do if similarly circumstanced. These students are no longer restricted to the excellent pedantries of Confucius. They are feeding now on western learning with a fresh hunger unknown in the west. They are fired by the enthusiasm of Thermopylae and Marathon, Morgarten and Bannockburn. If tiny nations, numbering fewer than one of their cities, were able to maintain their independence, and are, for having done so, held in honor by all the Western world, why should Chinese youth be strangers to "glory's thrill"? Why should China's four hundred millions be manipulated by foreigners—foreigners whose contempt for the Chinese is shouted in legislative halls across the sea, but, in these days, not out of hearing? Unless we can manage to think of the Chinese as made of different stuff from ourselves, our sympathy must go with him in this natural and western-born aspiration after nationhood and for an acknowledged manhood. It is for different reasons that Japan comes under Chinese condemnation. A man's bitterest foes are they of his own household, but in the major cause of quarrel they will be found on the same side; for Japan's ruling aspiration is to prove her people equal in all worthy qualities to those who look down on them in spirit as well as in person. It is largely to this end that it has been her dream to introduce governmental efficiency into China and bring that country up to her own effective standard. Japan is not so silly, as timid people in the United States Congress and elsewhere imagine, as to want to bring on a war between her and the west.

The Golden Rule

IT is, of course, easy enough to diagnose the disease. What is terribly important, in view of the impending clash, is to find and apply the remedy. The trouble about that is that we only know one cure. It is simple enough; but what hope is there in it? It is just the golden rule: Love your neighbor as yourself. That would be found a complete solvent for all earth's differences. But after two thousand years of proclamation of it, does it seem even possible to appeal to it? Has it any response in the Christian nations who are face to face with those they think of as heathen ones? It is at least fair to ask whether that rule has any effective response even in the Christian church, the guardian of that oracle. Oh, yes, of course. Look at all the missionaries who have gone to China, especially those who flocked there after the perils and dire hardships of the former Boxer rising. The Chinese learned then, and have learned since, to respect these. But, on the other hand, is it not true—it is so said—that the Christian church spends more, each, on movies, motors and cigarettes than on the promotion of the Kingdom of Heaven. It would be pretty hard to prove that proposition. But when we compare what Christian countries do for each purpose the condemnation is tremendous. The Chinaman does not ask to become our brother-in-law, only to be "a man and a brother"—only that we mete the same measure to him that we look to him for. He is at present offering us the reverse of that, the same measure that we give him. We can hardly blame him for turning on us and forbidding us his country, where we are masterful, just as we forbid him ours, where he is docile. If we want to realize the seriousness of the task that is looming before us, we have only to realize that if we are to ward off the evil which threatens the world, the first essential is to eliminate all illwill and contempt from our own being and from our own communities—a task before which we stand confounded. It is vain for ministers to go about the world preaching the outlawry of war, while shunning the very first requirement, the absolutely necessary precursor of the day of peace. Just pour a little love into the world and the demon of strife will wither away. This is the somewhat daunting task and ministry that is before the church, and one for which it may seem to onlookers very ill prepared. May the great melting together that is taking place in Canada evolve a spirit of power that will be

able to exorcise the demon of strife. We are not solving the race question which none can wave aside. It is the most threatening one before the world today. We are only indicating the direction in which the remedy is to be sought and the party which will be looked to for a lead.

The East in Ferment

ACTUAL uprisings in China have been, so far, rather ominous than immediately dangerous. Shanghai is in a ferment, possibly more dangerous because suppressed. The most spectacular demonstration by students was made in Peking, apparently with the blessing of Feng, "the Christian general," who is naturally a nationalist. There have been isolated cases of violence in several of the larger centres but the most disturbing symptom is in the fact that reports from even the smallest towns witness to the anti-foreign sentiment. The fight for the possession of Canton should not perhaps be confused with the larger trouble. Revolting atrocities were committed there on the defeated Yunnanese troops who had held the city in subjection for many months, by the native mobs of Canton. This was not surprising considering the facts. It was as if, in an inter-provincial war in Canada, troops from Ontario and Manitoba had been in possession of Quebec, with the Quebec forces across the river. There would naturally be intense hatred of the occupying forces by the inhabitants of the city. While this fight has no visible connection with the anti-foreign agitation, it is a reminder that, with numerous well-armed provincial armies loose in China, foreign intervention would be a very dangerous undertaking. Some correspondents believe that there are some sincere patriots who are doing everything in their power to provoke foreign action in the hope of uniting all the warring factions against a common foe. History records innumerable instances of the unifying influence of a foreign threat. One of the most significant facts is that Chang, the Manchurian war lord, has sent his son with two battalions to guard the British headquarters in Shanghai. This favors the theory that Chang has relations with Japan. Japan and Britain are for one reason or another the immediate objects of Chinese fury. It was in Japanese owned mills, of course, that the riots started. But the anti-British hatred is harder to understand. It is true that the Shanghai "foreign" police are Sikhs, officered by Englishmen. It was this force that quelled the first riot with machine guns. But the anti-British hatred is harder to understand because eighty per cent of the naturally hated concessions, monuments of foreign intrusion, are British, and Britain is, therefore, the symbol of capitalism, hatred of which has been carefully fomented, as well as of foreign domination. It is easy for a great people in misery to have its wrath turned against outsiders.

Welcome, Lord Haig

AT a time when men long and pray for peace there is a natural tendency to deplore anything that tends to the glorification of war and warriors. It is to be hoped that this tendency will not prevent the heartiest of welcomes to Earl Haig, who visits Canada in a few days. At a time of great crisis the British commander-in-chief conducted himself in such a way as to deserve the gratitude of the present and future generations of Britishers. Field Marshal Haig is not a Napoleon. He is not showy. Rather is he alert, efficient, balanced, sincere. He is typical of generations of British generals. Their model and guide is Stonewall Jackson — an American, forsooth — whose, in turn, was Cromwell. In the days of dreary trench warfare, Haig was reduced to the policy of beating the Germans in a miserable mathematical race in man-killing. But when the break finally came the results obtained by the British forces in comparison with their allies, amply proved the fact that there was more to British leadership than the policy of muddling through. General Haig's strokes were bold, surprising. It was clear that his previous caution was not because of lack of confidence but because of courageous reserve. Certainly he deserves the gratitude of every loyalist—and a warm Canadian welcome.

Fruits of Procrastination

AS had been frequently predicted, Nova Scotia's mining dispute has reached the violent stage. Considering the course of events since the trouble between the British Empire Steel Corporation and its men came to a head in early March such a development was almost inevitable. Following a wage reduction of ten per cent a year ago, the men refused a similar cut this year. In the interval the demand for coal had slackened and the mines had been working on short time. It was extremely unfortunate that, just as the negotiations were under way the Industrial Disputes Act was declared invalid by the Imperial Privy Council. There was, therefore, no machinery available for applying the principle of arbitration or conciliation to the dispute. When the break came the company locked the ordinary miners out. These in turn withdrew the "maintenance men." The company refused credit to the miners through its grocery stores. Destitution was soon acute, but was in a measure relieved by considerable subscriptions from various parts of Canada. Meanwhile, there were pointed intimations from Nova Scotia politicians that no interference by the federal authorities was desired by the province. Mr. Armstrong, the Nova Scotia premier, made futile efforts toward settlement. Finally the men offered to accept a five per cent reduction. This was refused by the company. The men then offered to refer the whole matter to an arbitration board, but this was also refused. Violence followed immediately after this refusal. The miners occupied the central power house, ejecting the company officials who were keeping it in operation. The company police later, in turn, ejected the men. A mass meeting was immediately held, and a large force of the miners moved on the power house. The company's mounted police attempted to disperse them; volleys were fired. One miner, the father of nine children, was killed, and many on both sides were injured. Troops were immediately despatched in an effort to check the outbreak of arson and looting that followed. What the country as a whole will demand will be full light on all the facts of the case. Public opinion has never been able to solidify in support of either side. From one side we hear that the miners are overpaid and are producing less per dollar than of old. From other reliable sources we hear that the wages are on a starvation basis. Miss Agnes McPhail, M. P., says the destitution is terrible. Mr. Duff, M. P., says she is entirely mistaken. But certain facts are well known. It is hard enough at any time to induce wage-earners to accept wage cuts. It is almost impossible to get them to do so voluntarily when they are employed by a corporation whose financial manipulations were so notorious and unsound that they were refused a charter by the Dominion government. Under such circumstances there is naturally distrust. There are also ugly rumors concerning corruption funds by which the provincial politicians are supposed to be "bought." No attention would be paid to these, if it had not been already established that the company had spent large sums in unsavory deals with Newfoundland politicians. In any event there must be an investigation. Who gave the company authority to raise a cavalry corps of its own, armed like soldiers? Mr. Murdock the minister of labor has gone to the scene of hostilities to act as arbitrator. His services, which were repeatedly refused by the company have now been gratefully accepted. It is a pity that only bloodshed and destruction could effect that change.

Publicity as Rate Control

SIR WILLIAM PETERSEN'S sudden death adds a tragic chapter to the story of the fight for fair ocean freight rates. There can be little doubt that disappointment over the parliamentary committee's report hastened the end of the career of that doughty fighter of combines and "conferences." Still it was characteristic of the man that his statements following the decision should be optimistic and concerned with the prospects of success rather than complaints against the recommendations. The committee suggests to parliament that responsible auditors continue their investigations into the results obtained by the conference shipping lines as well as those controlled by the Petersen interests. But of more importance is the fact that the

principle of ocean rate control by means of subsidized competition is definitely ignored if not condemned. The committee recommends that the Railway Commission be enlarged to include one expert on shipping. The board would hear proposals for rate changes from either shippers or carriers (to give the companies their technical name), and would recommend certain rates as fair. These rates could not be legally binding on the carriers, few being of Canadian registry, but the committee believes that the weight of public opinion would assure acceptance of the findings. It looks like a sensible way of dealing with an international question by means of a national tribunal. The principle involved is that applied to industrial disputes by the Lemieux Act. Should the arrangement prove as effective in this new application as it has been in wage disputes, the net result of the Preston-Petersen negotiations will have been well worthwhile for Canada.

Perilous Precedents

EVERYONE sympathizes with the thousands of Canadians who suffered loss in the crash of the Home Bank. For one thing they were the innocent victims of a gang of financial pirates masquerading as legitimate business men. For another thing they are of a generation that has heard in every high school in the land that the Canadian banking system is "the best in the world," and that "one bank is as good as another." Nevertheless the government, by voting five millions to help make good the losses of these depositors, has adopted a singularly dangerous precedent. It is equivalent to a declaration that government inspection is not only a safeguard but a guarantee against loss in inspected businesses. If the principle were logically applied it would make the government liable for damages whenever a grocer sells short weight food, or a coal-dealer sells underweight loads of coal, simply because the government appoints an inspector of Weights and Measures. It is hard to see how the government can be expected to pay this "moral claim in equity" when the sole justification for doing so is a supposed mistake in judgment on the part of Sir Thomas White, the war-time finance minister; though it has been established at the trials of the Home Bank officials that the executive officers were able to conceal the true state of affairs even from some of the directors. A serious side to the question concerns the deposits of the province of Ontario, and those of the city of Toronto. In the case of the province, a former provincial treasurer is serving a prison term for entering deliberately into illegal transactions with the Home Bank. In the case of the city, one politician at least claimed to have earned moneys for influencing increased deposits in the bank. One result of this part of the relief bill will be to make the whole Dominion responsible for the losses of a provincial government whose officials deliberately betrayed the public trust.

Government's Limited Liability

WHY was it that a great majority of the members of all parties voted for this measure of relief? Was it the political instinct that saw the demand of the sufferers and their friends to be a live wire in politics while the voting away of a few millions would not touch the nerves of the country? The Quebec legislature evidently calculated on such indifference on the part of the electorate to misappropriation when in the most barefaced way it took fifteen millions of the people's money not only to relieve the customers of a wrecked bank but the shareholders and creditors of a concern which had been sucking that bank to death. Or was it a sense, behind all technicality, that banks are of necessity a national institution, whose security can be, as in Canada it has been, a national boast; that therefore, the Canadian government owes it to all simple people who have no means of judging the security of banks and who have to depend on government supervision for the safety of their deposits and the validity of the paper currency which passes from hand to hand; and that, therefore, a government that had to take over bankrupt railways, as being a vital part of the national machinery, is also in some measure liable for the right operation of institutions of national scope and significance? The

fact that the measure does not completely relieve the sufferers, as did that Quebec proceeding, but only recoups the losers in a large share of their losses puts the whole relief given into the category of an act of grace rather than of unlimited liability. There is no saying what the Senate will do. It has been openly challenged by the Prime Minister to slay the act in its position of irresponsibility to the people, and thus lose votes for the party that would so act. Perhaps the wise thing to do would be so to amend the measure as to make it purely one of relief to private depositors and not one implying a liability to those whose losses were due to participation in the bank's ways.

Criminal Misrepresentation

IT almost appears as if there were a systematic attempt on the part of some correspondents or London newspapers to brand our premier as separatist and anti-British. It is a matter on which the British people are naturally intensely sensitive and easily terrified when Sir John Macdonald shouts "A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die," an appeal to the people no more relevant to facts than Mrs. Micawber's "I never will desert you, Mr. Micawber." It will be remembered that a few years ago one great newspaper featured Mr. King's statement that Canada had three alternative destinies before her: as a continued British connection; as a part of the United States; or as an independent nation. The whole effort of the article was to make it appear as if the alternatives were being discussed as equally desirable and possible. As a matter of fact the premier had added a clear cut and eloquent statement declaring himself as wholeheartedly in favor of the continued British connection. Last week, either by error or design, a far more serious misrepresentation of facts was made. The British note to France had just been despatched. There was much of uncertainty as to the definite commitments implied in the new British attitude. But it was important that nothing should disturb the agreement between France and Britain which had only been reached after weary months of negotiation. The effect of the publication of such a despatch, purporting to show that Canada disapproved the arrangement can be easily imagined. What actually happened is shown by the following extract from Hansard, the official parliamentary record:

Mr. J. S. WOODSWORTH (Centre Winnipeg): With regard to the matter referred to yesterday by the hon. member for East Calgary (Mr. Irvine), will the Prime Minister tell us whether Canada is party to any secret pact with France in regard to the Rhineland?

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Prime Minister): The answer is, no. One can understand partizan bigotry which will not stop at any length to injure opponents; one can understand carelessness, or stupidity. It is hard, nevertheless, to understand such a deliberate distortion of facts under such circumstances.

A Wise Departure

BRITAIN has created a new cabinet portfolio and department of state. A Secretary for the Dominions will handle all business between the home government and the self-governing parts of the Empire—those in which consultation and negotiation have completely replaced any measure of control, a condition involving entirely different needs from the traditions of the Colonial Office, the relations between which and the dominions were never particularly happy. The very word Colonial and its implied connotation have been an offence ever since the first dominion was constituted—more so when there was a distinct inferiority of status than now, when that has been, in theory, at least, removed, and as far as possible in point of fact. But a greater weakness was the fact that a department which was chiefly concerned with governing crown colonies and "native" territories had difficulty in adjusting itself to the viewpoint of ultra sensitive and self-asserting dominions. Mr. Lloyd George invited the overseas premiers to communicate with his government direct by cable. This precedent has since been followed. There is a great mass of correspondence, however, that passes between the various governments by way of the Colonial Of-

fice. Such matters, while of less immediate import, have all to do with Empire and world issues. It is interesting to note that this development is not in accord with the widely discussed suggestions in a recent series of articles in the Times. The proposal of that journal was to make the high commissioners imperial ambassadors whose duty it would be to keep the British Foreign Office posted on the attitude of the dominions on pending questions. The Baldwin government has doubtless realized that this would impose another heavy burden on the Foreign Office. The task of coordinating the now disjointed relations between the nations of the empire while keeping in current touch with the representatives of the dominion governments needs the whole time and energy of a statesman of the highest constructive and diplomatic ability.

Present Day Perils

HISTORY will decide whether Mr. Coolidge is that exalted mediocrity described by his critics, or the strong, silent executive idealized by his partisans. It is impossible to read the president's speech at the Arlington national cemetery on Decoration Day, without realizing that the speaker has some of the elements of true greatness. Mr. Coolidge spoke to his countrymen with a critical frankness that has rarely been exceeded by any important personage, and probably never by a president. There were tendencies, he said, apparent in the national life which would lead to certain disaster unless checked. One of these was the wholesale disrespect for law as evidenced by the murder and general crime record of the United States as compared with that of Britain. Another was the growth of legal loopholes that had allowed the superior wealth of one party in a lawsuit to render the boasted claim of "equality before the law" an empty myth. The chaotic divorce law situation he described as scandalous. He pointed to evident weaknesses in every realm of government, local, state, and national. But his most solemn warning applies equally to Canada as well as to his own country. The tendency of individuals, of localities, of states, and of the nation to refuse responsibilities that are rightly theirs constitutes a grave modern peril. Every earnest observer must agree with the president in this. The parent who neglects the spiritual instruction of his child in the vague hope that church or school can ever replace home influence is courting certain disaster. The city that constantly looks to the province to solve its problems is similarly betraying its trust. Cases of provinces or states doing likewise to the federal government are so notorious as to require no comment, while in Canada the Dominion not infrequently sets the ball rolling the other way. But the greatest peril is in the refusal of individuals to discharge their own duties of good self-government. To imagine that organized activities can ever relieve the individual of personal responsibility is the height of folly. Institutional efforts are a necessary supplement for those of individuals—but they are mere illusions except in so far as they enable individuals personally to exercise their individual citizenship. This is eminently the case with the Church. It is worse than a delusion where people count on it to carry them or their families, to heaven, or their country into the Kingdom of God. In Canada we are all familiar with the inefficient business man who attributes his troubles to "the government." It would appear as if the centuries-old proverb, "Put not your trust in princes" could well read: "Don't trust to organized machinery. It will only do what you make it do. Don't ever trust the Church unless you are yourself a live wire."

Kellogg Versus Calles

WITH almost startling suddenness the United States government has sent a most peremptory note to Mexico. Cases of the confiscation of foreign property are cited and the Calles administration told that it must set its national house in order if it wishes continued support from Washington. This development is rather surprising. Conditions in Mexico have been somewhat more stable since the election of General Obregon to power, followed by his alternate, President Calles, than for a long time. Apparently there is room for complaint, how-

ever, as the note follows a hurried visit of Mr. Sheffield, the United States ambassador to Mexico. It will be remembered that relations between Britain and Mexico have been anything but cordial for many years. The present administration has never been fully recognized by London. However, when Mrs. Evans, a British subject, was murdered about a year ago, it was Washington that urged moderation of the British government. Evidently Mr. Kellogg, now Secretary of State, who was in England at the time of the Evans murder, believes that the day has come to protest against the series of expropriations. What the United States is objecting to is not the right of Mexico to break up the large estates, held by foreigners, but the right to do so, either within, or in spite of the law, and without any compensation. His strong language naturally, is resented in Mexico. President Calles declares that Mexico is not "on trial before the world," as Mr. Kellogg had stated, and "absolutely rejects with energy imputations which in essence would only mean an insult."

Twilight of Imperialism

A STRANGE affinity seems to prevail in Europe between royalism and murder. Germany has lost a number of her noblest statesmen—men of the sort that save a nation—by assassination, as nobody doubted, at the hands of the royalists who seemed able to enlist sons of the gentry for the dastardly service. And now we have a royalist leader in France publishing a threat that if the government persists in examining royalists for arms, he will order the assassination of the Minister of the Interior whom he has personally warned. If such a letter were written to a private party in this country the writer would be guilty of a crime. If sent to a responsible minister the charge might be treason. It is probably hard to define treason but in Britain it always included threatening the life of the King's ministers. There is no King in France, but France still has ministers, and Mr. Maurras's threat is a full confession of treason. In earlier times it would have fared badly with him. He is more outspoken than were the German imperialists, who did not thus publicly incriminate themselves. The French royalist party largely coincides with the successors to the old French noblesse, which is the French name for the titled class. The French also have a fine chivalrous proverb, "Noblesse oblige," which means that nobility implies an obligation to do what is noble and generous. That proverb must be of much older origin than those lurid days of a century before the Revolution when the nobility became sycophantic to the last degree. Or is the present age of assassination a lower stage still? Mr. Maurras's published threat had its natural reaction on the Bolshevik head-hunters who make no claim to nobility and who have taken the gunman's privilege of shooting first by assassinating royalists.

Was Barnum Right?

WHEN people set out to get something for nothing they always end up by getting nothing for something." A few years ago the people of the United States and Canada were urged by unscrupulous or misguided brokers to buy German marks or German bonds. In spite of the fact that responsible authorities everywhere advised against these purchases thousands whom such advice could not reach were misled into purchasing these decorative bits of paper. When this paper became finally worthless and was declared by the Reichstag to be of no legal value the brokers turned their attention to other continental securities. French francs were supposed to be "a good buy." They would surely be redeemed some day. Bonds repayable in francs were offered for sale surprisingly cheap as compared with their face value. Again the innocent were taken in. Now Mr. Callaux the French finance minister has declared that in all probability the paper franc will be stabilized at about four cents. Before the war it was worth its face in gold, about twenty cents. In other words, those people who have purchased francs from time to time at their depreciated value in the hope of getting twenty cents each for them are not going to be paid more than four cents. Instead of getting back two or three times what they paid. It is the old story.

Professional money-changers may be able to make a living by buying and selling currency. Likewise the professional race-track followers can "beat the game." But the ordinary man who gambles on a fairy prospect is pretty sure to lose. There are good, stable, industrial investments in Canada which pay fair and sure dividends. Yet dealers continue to fatten on the earnings of ordinary wage-earners and farmers whose vain desire for extra profits outweigh their wisdom.

Parents as Protectors

CAN we produce in Canada a better, happier, and more efficient race? The Social Hygiene Council says, yes, provided we immediately encourage the practice of sensible sex education of children by parents. That organization has just completed an investigation into the best way of accomplishing this desirable object. The recommendation is that parents should unfold the wonders of life to their children, at first by nature study. Emphasis is laid on the desirability of imparting definite protective knowledge to both boys and girls before they pass the age of ten. The suggested plan of education is not confined to the home. The school teacher and the doctor both have a part in this program. But the main responsibility rests with the parents. It is safe to say that if the program of the council were followed by parents, the reproach, in this respect, that "my people are destroyed for lack of knowledge" would at least not have to be said. Knowledge surreptitiously obtained comes with the curse of prurience upon it. Compared with its predecessor, this is the age of outspoken frankness. Young people openly discuss many things with a freedom that surprises and shocks their elders. This condition is wholesome, but has dangers. It is impossible to prevent children from acquiring a wealth of knowledge concerning matters that were carefully kept from former generations. This makes it imperative that the knowledge should be good and not be tainted with the mischief to conscience and the whole physical nature inseparable from forbidden fruit. It is necessary that children have a healthy outlook on such matters. Nothing but good can result from complete knowledge provided it is imparted, as in the Tuxis boys program, in such a way as to show that sex is like a fire which in its proper place is a great and necessary blessing to life, but which when uncontrolled can wreck life and happiness in an incredibly short time. Mental and moral degeneracy and physical disaster lie "right around the corner" and the only sure way of avoiding it is to "keep to the right." The advantages of keeping right and the deadly harm of going wrong are not all obvious to the young. The cost of error is often learned in a school of bitter experience all because parents, pastors, teachers, doctors have neglected a duty.

If it is all-important to instruct the young from the time they begin to be curious about sex, it is needful that the lessons be graded to the age and keep pace with the developing consciousness. Probably it is better to be ahead with the lessons than behind the development of the child. It is also of the utmost importance that the lessons be well planned and well understood by the parent or other teacher. To this end such ought themselves to make earnest study before having to face their task. To that end books are obtainable which are free from the condemnation of playing on children's curiosity and their fears. One such book is "Keeping in Condition" by Harry H. Moore. It can be obtained from the Ryerson Press, Toronto. There are other good works known to all good booksellers.

General anxiety and disappointment is expressed over an official announcement that the number of unemployed in Great Britain increased during the week ending June 6, by 60,778, the most formidable addition in a long time. Great Britain's unemployed now total 1,247,300, which is 244,385 more than a year ago.

When the heat wave was at its height in Pembroke, Ont., last week, with the thermometer registering 92 degrees, frost was found at a depth of 18 inches in the ground, and several cakes of ice, apparently dislodged from sheltered positions, were seen floating down the Ottawa River.

Even the hinges of the doors of the Temple were of pure gold. This should show us what we are expected to do, even in those things hidden from the everyday world.

THE ZULU

(By Jas. W. Roch)

There is something especially pleasant in the visits of the Prince of Wales to the scenes of

—old, unhappy, far-off things,

And battles long ago.

One of the recent despatches tells of a ceremony which took place in Essowe, Zululand. Essowe, Ekawe, Etshowe—pronounced something like Eecheway—was much in the public eye about forty-seven years ago. The Boers in their great trek from Cape Colony came in touch with the Zulu nation. There were disputes over boundaries, there were raids, there was bloodshed. At last the Boer Republics agreed to annexation by Britain on condition that Britain protect them from their dangerous neighbors. Cetawayo, the Zulu king, told the British Commissioner that he "didn't know what the Queen wanted with people such as the Boers," and hinted that it would be a good thing to divide the Dutch territory between the British and the Zulus. Finding his suggestion was not favorably received, he pressed for an immediate settlement of the boundary dispute and requested leave before the Zulus should settle down to peaceful avocations to make "one little raid" on the Swaji tribe, as until his young men had "washed their assegais" the young women would not consent to marry them.

Greatly aggrieved at the refusal of his naive requests and at the continued delay over the boundary delimitation, Cetawayo and his warriors recommenced their raids on farms and immigrant trains. Finally a British army entered Zululand. They found the Zulus "foemen worthy of their steel" and, moreover, foemen who knew every point in the war game in their own wild country.

British detachments were cut off and in Zulu parlance, "eaten up", the Prince Imperial of France, who was serving with the British was killed. For long weeks a British force was penned up in the fortified camp at Ekowe, while a column penetrating the enemy's country to their relief flashed encouraging messages to them by primitive heliograph. There is a legend to the effect that the popular hymn "Hold the Fort" was suggested to P. P. Bliss by the Ekowe incident. Finally the Zulu power was overthrown, its military system broken up and in 1887 Zululand was taken definitely under British rule.

Old and New

The Ama-Zulus are a notable people, a branch from the Bantu stock, and sharing to the full in the mental and physical development for which that great colored race is conspicuous. In old times they occupied much the same position among the South African tribes as that held by our own Iroquois among those of North America. Their great and terrible king Chaka in the early days of the nineteenth century organized the whole nation into a terrific fighting machine. Under a more than Spartan course of training each boy passed through three stages of progress,—a savage approximation to the mediaeval page, squire and knight—to the proud elevation of "ringed warrior". Divided into regiments, armed with light but effective weapons, with a developed system of strategy, and a rigorous discipline which prescribed a cruel and ignominious death for cowardice in battle, it is no wonder that within a few years the Zulus had "eaten up" the surrounding tribes, sparing only the pick of the boys and girls as recruits for their power. Rider Haggard describes a reception tendered by a Zulu regiment to a distinguished white visitor:

"By now the regiment was gathered on the river bank, two thousand men or more . . . Every man began to beat his ox-hide shield with the handle of his spear. They beat very softly at first, producing a sound like the distant murmur of the sea, then harder and harder, till its volume grew to a mighty roar, that echoed along the water from hill to hill. The mighty noise sank and died away, as it had begun, and for a moment there was silence. Then at some signal every spear flashed aloft in the sunlight, and from every throat came the royal salute—Bayete."

It would be as nearly as now possible in such a scene, and in such a manner, that the Prince was welcomed by descendants of Chaka's and Cetawayo's warriors at Essowe.

It is probably the last gathering of the Zulu clans, in such large scale, that will ever be seen, for the Zulus, like other wild people are putting on the garb and manners of civilization. There is always something pathetic in the passing of the old and picturesque, especially in an age of transition awkward and painful. Doubtless Chief Solomon, in black broad-cloth trimmed with leopard-skin, is not as imposing a figure as was his ancestor Cetawayo, in his war dress. Undoubtedly, however, the Zulus are better

off and happier today than in the old times of "smelling out witches", torture and slaughter. Many are making good as farmers, and as traders others have shown ability as learners and as teachers. Many are devoted and intelligent Christians.

Self-Government Follows Self-Advancement.

The response of the Prince of Wales to their greeting was in his usual sympathetic and happy vein. Referring to their "very creditable aspiration" toward self-government he reminded them that unchallenged competent discharge of responsibility was its first essential. He urged them to continued effort for the peaceful development of their country. "You have here all the necessary materials—the Government in touch with your development, sympathetic administration, the brains and experience of Europeans, a rich territory, a great demand for your readiest produce, and in yourselves labor and force, both numerous and capable. History tells us the Zulu people have shown great capacity in organization and discipline in the old unhappy times of confusion and warfare. Do your best to adopt these capacities in the sphere of peace happily secured to you under the laws and protection of the King."

JAPAN TO SEND WARSHIPS

The Japanese navy department on Monday ordered four additional destroyers to prepare at the Sasebo naval station for immediate departure for Shanghai in case of further riots.

The Japanese minister at Peking was instructed to lodge a strong protest to the Chinese Government concerning the damage done to the Japanese consulate and private property at Kiukiang by the mob on Friday. A report that the Chinese mob tore down Japanese flags is being investigated with a view to demanding an apology, if true.

Japanese students planned a meeting in Tokio on Monday night, but were forbidden by the police to discuss the Chinese situation or to adopt resolutions.

The Japanese press continues to blame England for the disturbances and is accusing the British of attempting to lay the whole blame on Japan. The Tokio Nichi Nichi also attacks the United States and France for their aloofness, accusing American missionaries of assisting the Chinese student demonstrators and American correspondents of misrepresenting Japan as having a hand in the action in China.

LABOR PROTESTS USE OF FORCES

Cries of "hands off China," brought hundreds of members of the Independent Labor Party to their feet at a big mass meeting in London on Thursday, in protest against the use of armed forces in the trouble in China. A dramatic touch was given to the gathering toward its close. Several representatives of Chinese and Japanese workers now in London were presented to the audience. They declared their friendship, pointing out that Japanese and Chinese workers were in reality comrades.

The meeting stood and cheered for several minutes and then passed a resolution calling on the powers to give China factory legislation worthy of European standards and the immediate withdrawal of the armed forces.

The resolution also demanded an immediate revision of the system of extraterritoriality and recognition of the fullest rights of the Chinese people to carry on their own affairs.

SHOOTS LACHINE RAPIDS IN CANOE

After Douglas Haines, of Montreal, on Saturday afternoon descended the main or boat channel of the Lachine Rapids alone in a light 15-foot canoe, he and his Indian, Arthur Beauvais, of Caughnawaga, while returning from Devil's Island to the mainland, nearly lost their lives, the Indian coming safely through the white water with a life preserver, thrown him by his companion, who, grasping the seat of the swamped and wave-tossed craft, was rescued by boatmen.

Mr. Haines has spent many years in the bush, and has followed most of the rivers in Quebec from their source in his capacity of assistant-general tourist agent of the C.P.R.

This feat was preceded by another remarkable escapade last Wednesday, when two young men in a canoe "shot" the rapids north of the boat channel, and escaped with a small hole in their boat, but no further mishap.

In an interim report, tabled in the House of Commons on Thursday afternoon, by Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, and compiled by Mr. Harry Hereford, registrar under the Combines Investigation Act, he finds that a potato marketing combine exists in New Brunswick.



A NORSE-CANADIAN

In connection with the Norse American Centennial, held in Minneapolis and St. Paul, June 6-9, Canada took a prominent part. Hon. Thomas H. Johnson, K.C., of Winnipeg, former Attorney-General of Manitoba, who was born in Iceland, but came to Canada with his parents when nine years old, was the official representative of the 167,000 Scandinavians in Canada and for the people of the Dominion as a whole.

Prince Opens Exhibition

The Prince of Wales in the presence of a great crush of citizens and visitors opened the seventieth annual exhibition of the Natal Agricultural Society at Maritzburg on Thursday morning. After inspecting exhibits, the Prince presented prizes and in a speech dwelt on agriculture as being the primary industry of South Africa. He reminded the farmers of the great market awaiting them overseas.

New Brunswick to Develop Water Power

New Brunswick's application to develop the water powers on the St. John River, at Grand Falls, has been granted by the International Joint Commission. No decision was taken in the matter of the claim on the part of the United States to a share of power in virtue of the development being made with international waters.

New Brunswick is now in a position to go ahead with its project of developing 50,000 horse power, and ultimately 75,000 horse power, the various other arrangements with interested parties being approved, and to appear in the formal order which the International Joint Commission will issue.

Premier Sold Papers as a Boy

Mr. J. T. Lang, Labor Premier of New South Wales, Australia, according to the Daily Mail's Sydney correspondent, is 49 years of age. When he was seven years old he sold newspapers in the streets, and at nine he was a farm boy. He was an omnibus driver at 13 and a real estate agent at 27.

The new Premier of New South Wales was first elected to the Legislative Assembly when he was 37 years of age.

Premier Lang physically measures up to his political stature. He is six feet in height and weighs 210 pounds.

The special committee on National Railways and shipping, through its chairman, W. D. Euler, of North Waterloo, presented in the House on Wednesday a unanimous report in favor of the vote of \$668,000 asked for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine this year.

The officers of the Red Star liner Pittsburgh, which arrived on Friday from Antwerp, Southampton and Cherbourg, said a large iceberg was passed on Tuesday afternoon off Cape Race, after seventeen bergs had been reported by radio from the ice patrol. The iceberg was two miles away on the port side. It was 250 feet long and 80 feet high, with three peaks, two small and one large one, in the centre. The air was very cold and the passengers walked the decks in their heavy overcoats.

A demonstration of an apparatus by which moving pictures of objects were transmitted by radio over a distance of about five miles and thrown upon a small screen was given on Saturday by C. Francis Jenkins, Washington inventor, who has for months been experimenting with radio photography.

A very unusual catch was made at Sault Ste. Marie on Saturday night by Dr. J. H. Chambers, who, while trolling in Echo Lake, landed a bill fish, a species of sword fish, measuring 35 inches long and weighing between four and five pounds. The fish had a bill six inches long and a coat on its back that was practically impenetrable.

Canada Leads the World in Church Union

Impressive and Memorable Scenes in Great Arena Where 7000 Worshippers Receive Holy Communion, and Participate in the Historic Inauguration Service of the United Church of Canada.

"We stand on the threshold of a New Epoch in our Canadian Life"—Rev. Clarence MacKinnon, D.D.

"We have seen the Vision."—Rev. James Endicott, D.D.

"We venture forth with Christ."—Rev. D. L. Ritchie, D.D.

The great Arena, on Mutual Street, Toronto, was the scene on Wednesday, of the most wonderful event that has ever taken place in the religious life of Canada, when over 7,000 Church leaders and representatives of 9,000 congregations with a membership throughout the Dominion of 800,000, met in solemn convocation to inaugurate the United Church of Canada, formed by the amalgamation of the Pres-

byterian, Methodist and Congregationalist bodies. The gathering was the consummation of Church Union negotiations extending over a period of twenty-five years and was pervaded by deep solemnity and thanksgiving as gifted speakers delivered orations appropriate to the occasion, and pointed the new Church to the paths of highest Christian fellowship and service.

The vast building held three huge audiences during the day, numbering over twenty thousand in all. Many of these came from distant parts of Canada, making a gathering memorable for its personnel, as well as its great accomplishment. It was a remarkable coincidence that just 1,600 years before, on June 10, 325, a General Council of the Christian Church was held in a gymnasium at Nicaea.

The great building, as the hour of consecration and worship approached became filled with eager worshippers. From east and west in Canada, from the province and the city thousands gathered to participate in the service, the Arena being filled to its utmost capacity. Many delegates were present from Britain, South Africa and other parts of the world.

At the northern end was set up the Communion table, with its snow-white linen, banked by flowers, and behind the wide platform against the northern wall was seated the band of singers who led the praise, the women dressed in white. An orchestra sat below them.

"He shall have Dominion from Sea to Sea," was the motto stretched across the flag-decorated wall on the west and on the eastern wall were displayed the words of Christ, "That they all may be one, that the world might believe."

"The eyes of the religious world are turned to Canada," wrote a press correspondent. "Once more, this land of the pioneer is to blaze a new trail—a trail made possible by the clear-eyed vision and stout-hearted faith of members of those three great Christian bodies who have pooled their resources and their individualities in the United Church of Canada. There will be suffering and there will be sacrifice, but, undaunted, they will continue to carve their way through the forest of difficulties, until they have reached that high place where the perfect unity of the Kingdom of God stretches out like a vision splendid."

At 9.20 the gong sounded and ten minutes later the doors were opened to hundreds of ticket holders who proceeded swiftly but orderly to their places. The seating arrangements were excellent.

At 10.30 the vast gathering rose as the leaders of the three uniting churches made their way to the platform. They were headed by Rev. George C. Pidgeon, D. D., the Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly; Rev. S. D. Chown, D.D., General Superintendent of the Methodist Church; Rev. D. L. Ritchie, D.D., Principal of the Congregational College; and Rev. C. S. Elsey, of Saskatchewan, chairman of the General Council of Local Union Churches.

From the churches of the Old Land were in the group the Very Rev. Joseph Rorke, D.D., ex-moderator of the Presbyterian Church in England; the Very Rev. Wm. M. MacGregor, D.D., ex-moderator of United Free Church of Scotland; Rev. P. D. Thomson, of the United Free Church; Rev. Archibald Main, LL.D., of the Church of Scotland, and Rev. Prof. Warriner, of the Congregational Union of England. From the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States came Rev. Bishop Joseph Berry and Rev. Lucius H. Bugbee, and among the figures in the front rows were seen the Presbyterian veterans, Rev. Dr. R. P. Mackay and Rev. John McNeill.

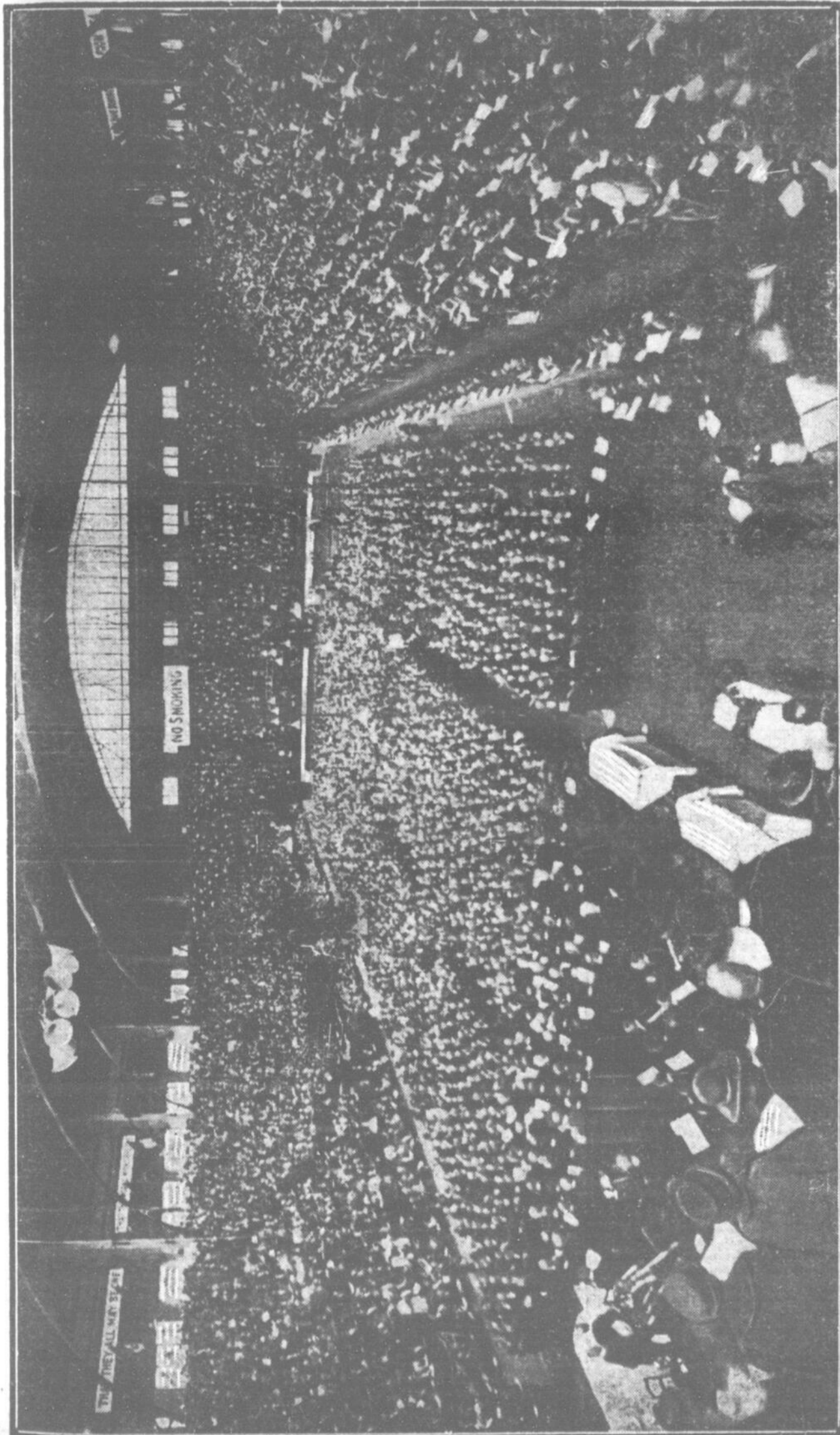
The service was conducted by Rev. Dr. Chown, who directed the opening; Rev. Dr. Pidgeon, moderator of the Presbyterian Church, who conducted the communion; Rev. Dr. Warriner, of Montreal, general secretary of the Congregational Union; Rev. C. S. Elsey and Rev. Prof. Samuel P. Rose, of Montreal, who preached the communion sermon. By means of amplifiers their voices were carried clearly throughout the building.

Through the services of 272 elders it was made possible for the great congregation to partake of communion at the one time. Some observers described it as the largest communion service in Christendom and the history of the Christian Church. The elements were distributed and communion administered without the slightest confusion.

Behind the leaders on the platform sat several scores of ministers and elders prominent in the uniting denominations, and in front were the 350 official delegates to the general council. Behind the platform was the massed choir of 300 voices, the women a white block in the spacious areas of variegated color. Far to the end of the hall and high in the galleries sat men and women gathered from all parts of Canada as witnesses of an historic ceremony.

The platform filled and the delegates took their places while the choir and congregation sang as the processional hymn: "The Church's One Foundation." Dr. Chown pronounced the invocation, and the congregation recited the general confession and the Lord's Prayer.

The order of service follows:



—Photo by Toronto Telegram

THE UNITED CHURCH INAUGURAL—A HISTORIC AND PROPHECIC GATHERING.

The Order of Service

Three streams of Delegates of the three uniting Churches, meeting at the entrance to the place of worship, mingle in a procession to their appointed seats, singing with the congregation assembled the

PROCESSIONAL HYMN

(Tune—Aurelia)

The Church's one foundation
Is Jesus Christ her Lord;
She is His new creation
By water and the word:
From heaven He came and sought her
To be His holy bride;
With His own blood He bought her,
And for her life He died.

Elect from every nation,
Yet one o'er all the earth,
Her charter of salvation
One Lord, one faith, one birth,
One holy Name she blesses,
Partakes one holy food,
And to one hope she presses
With every grace endued.

'Mid toil and tribulation,
And tumult of her war,
She waits the consummation
Of peace for evermore;
Till with the vision glorious
Her longing eyes are blest,
And the great Church victorious
Shall be the Church at rest.

Yet she on earth hath union
With God the Three in One,
And mystic sweet communion
With those whose rest is won.
O happy ones and holy!
Lord, give us grace that we,
Like them, the meek and lowly,
On high may dwell with Thee. Amen.

—S. J. Stone.

The Service proceeds without announcement, "Amen" to be said by all.

Minister: O Lord, open Thou our lips,
All: And our mouth shall show forth
Thy praise.

PSALM 100

(Tune—Old Hundredth)

All people that on earth do dwell,
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice,
Him serve with mirth, His praise forth
tell;
Come ye before Him and rejoice.

Know that the Lord is God indeed;
Without our aid He did us make;
We are His flock, He doth us feed,
And for His sheep He doth us take.

O enter then His gates with praise,
Approach with joy His courts unto;
Praise, laud and bless His Name always,
For it is seemly so to do.

For why, the Lord our God is good;
His mercy is for ever sure;
His truth at all times firmly stood,
And shall from age to age endure.

Amen.

—William Kethe, in Scottish Psalter, 1650.

Prayers (all reverently bowing down):—
INVOCATION (by Minister appointed)

O God Eternal, the Father of our Lord
and Saviour Jesus Christ, whose Name is
great and whose goodness is inexhaust-
ible, who art adored by the hosts of hea-
ven and dost accept offerings sanctified
by Thy Holy Spirit: sanctify us, we be-
seech Thee, in body, soul and spirit;
touch our understandings, search our con-
sciences, and cast out every unbecoming
thought and base desire, all falsehood
and vainglory and indifference, every mo-
tion of the flesh and spirit not in ac-
cordance with Thy holy will. And grant
us, O Lord, with freedom, with a pure
heart and contrite soul, without confu-
sion of face, and with sanctified lips,
boldly to call on Thee, our hold God
and Father in heaven. Amen.

GENERAL CONFESSION

(by all in concert)

Almighty and most merciful Father: we
have erred, and strayed from Thy ways
like lost sheep. We have followed
too much the devices and desires
of our own hearts. We have of-
fended against Thy holy laws. We have
left undone those things which we ought
to have done; and we have done those
things which we ought not to have done;
and there is no health in us. But Thou,
O Lord, have mercy upon us, miserable
offenders. Spare Thou them, O God,
which confess their faults. Restore Thou
them that are penitent: according to Thy
promises declared unto mankind in
Christ Jesus our Lord. And grant, O
most merciful Father, for His sake, that
we may hereafter live a godly, righteous
and sober life; to the glory of Thy holy
Name. Amen.

THE LORD'S PRAYER

Our Father who art in heaven, hallow-

ed be Thy Name. Thy Kingdom come.
Thy will be done, in earth as it is in
heaven. Give us this day our daily bread.
And forgive us our trespasses, as we for-
give them that trespass against us. And
lead us not into temptation, but deliver
us from evil: for Thine is the kingdom,
and the power, and the glory, for ever
and ever. Amen.

HYMN

(Tune—Winchester Old)

O for a thousand tongues to sing
My great Redeemer's praise,
The glories of my God and King,
The triumphs of His grace!

My gracious Master and my God,
Assist me to proclaim,
To spread through all the earth abroad
The honors of Thy Name.

Jesus! the name that charms our fears,
That bids our sorrows cease;
'Tis music in the sinner's ears,
'Tis life and health and peace.

He breaks the power of cancelled sin,
He sets the prisoner free;
His blood can make the foulest clean,
His blood availed for me.

He speaks, and, listening to His voice,
New life the dead receive,
The mournful, broken hearts rejoice,
The humble poor believe.

Hear Him, ye deaf; His praise, ye dumb,
Your loosened tongues employ;
Ye blind, behold your Saviour come;
And leap, ye lame, for joy.

Glory to God and praise, and love
Be ever, ever given

By saints below and saints above,
The Church in earth and heaven.

Amen.

Charles Wesley.

CONCERTED RECITAL OF PSALM

118. 1-4, 19-26.

(All standing):—

O give thanks unto the Lord; for He is
good:
Because His mercy endureth for ever.

Let Israel now say,
That His mercy endureth for ever.

Let the house of Aaron now say,
That His mercy endureth for ever.

Let them that fear the Lord now say,
That His mercy endureth for ever.

Open to me the gates of righteousness: I
will go into them,
And I will praise the Lord:

This gate of the Lord, into which the
righteous shall enter.

I will praise Thee: for Thou hast heard
me, and art become my salvation.
The stone which the builders refused is
become the head stone of the cor-
ner.

This is the Lord's doing; it is marvellous
in our eyes.

This is the day which the Lord hath
made; we will rejoice and be
glad in it.

Save now, I beseech Thee, O Lord; O
Lord, I beseech Thee, send now
prosperity.

Blessed be he that cometh in the Name of
the Lord; we have blessed you
out of the house of the Lord.

TE DEUM LAUDAMUS

(All stand for Worship as Te Deum is
being sung)

1. We praise Thee, O God:
We acknowledge Thee to be the Lord.
2. All the earth doth worship Thee:
The Father everlasting.
3. To Thee all angels cry aloud:
The heavens, and all the powers there-
in.

4. To Thee cherubim and seraphim:
Continually do cry,
5. Holy, Holy, Holy:
Lord God of Sabaoth;

6. Heaven and earth are full of the ma-
jesty:
Of Thy glory.

7. The glorious company of the apostles:
Praise Thee.

8. The goodly fellowship of the prophets:
Praise Thee.

9. The noble army of martyrs:
Praise Thee.

10. The holy Church throughout all the
world:
Doth acknowledge Thee;

11. The Father, of an infinite majesty:
Thine honorable, true, and only Son;

12. Also the Holy Ghost:
The Comforter.

13. Thou art the everlasting Son:
14. Thou art the King of glory:
O Christ.

14. Thou art the everlasting Son:
Of the Father.

15. When Thou tookest upon Thee to
deliver man:

Thou didst not abhor the Virgin's
womb.

16. When Thou hadst overcome the sharp-
ness of death:

Thou didst open the kingdom of hea-
ven to all believers.

17. Thou sittest at the right hand of God:
In the glory of the Father.

18. We believe that Thou shalt come:
To be our Judge.

19. We therefore pray Thee, help Thy ser-
vants:

Whom Thou hast redeemed with Thy
precious blood.

20. Make them to be numbered with Thy
saints:

In glory everlasting.

21. O Lord, save Thy people:
And bless Thine heritage.

22. Govern them:
And lift them up for ever.

23. Day by day:
We magnify Thee;

24. And we worship Thy Name:
Ever world without end.

25. Vouchsafe, O Lord:
To keep us this day without sin.

26. O Lord, have mercy upon us:
Have mercy upon us.

27. O Lord, let Thy mercy lighten upon us:
As our trust is in Thee.

28. O Lord, in Thee have I trusted:
Let me never be confounded.

LESSON FROM HOLY SCRIPTURE

(St. John xvii. 1, 2, 6, 17-23.)

These words spake Jesus, and lifted up
His eyes to heaven, and said, Father, the
hour is come; glorify Thy Son, that Thy
Son also may glorify Thee:

As Thou hast given Him power over all
flesh, that He should give eternal life to
as many as Thou hast given Him . . .

I have manifested Thy Name unto the
men which Thou gavest me out of the
world: Thine they were, and Thou gavest
them me; and they have kept Thy word.

Sanctify them through Thy truth: Thy
word is truth.

As Thou hast sent me into the world,
even so have I also sent them into the
world.

And for their sakes I sanctify myself,
that they also might be sanctified through
the truth.

Neither pray I for these alone, but for
them also which shall believe on me
through their word;

That they all may be one; as Thou, Fa-
ther, art in me, and I in Thee, that they
also may be one in us: that the world
may believe that Thou hast sent me.

And the glory which Thou gavest me I
have given them; that they may be one,
even as we are one:

I in them, and Thou in me, that they
may be made perfect in one; and that
the world may know that Thou hast sent
me, and hast loved them, as Thou hast
loved me.

PRAYERS

(By Minister appointed, all reverently
bowing down):—

THANKSGIVING AND SELF-CONSECRATION

O Holy Father, remembering Thy un-
speakable love, unending benefits, and
the grace given unto us that we should
be called to Thy service: we bring Thee
thanks, and present ourselves unto Thee
as a living sacrifice, through Jesus
Christ: these bodies, that they may be
consecrated by Thy power to be instru-
ments of righteousness and temples of
the Holy Ghost; these hearts, that Thy
peace may reign in them, and the fire of
Thy Divine love may fill them, to the con-
suming of all self-will, all anger and hat-
red, and all ungodly passions in us; final-
ly this mortal life, with all the gifts and
faculties which we have received from
Thy fatherly goodness, that they, being
sanctified by Thy grace, may serve alone
Thy will and glory; that so we, by Thy
Divine working in us, may be fashioned
into the likeness of Thy dear Son: for
His sake. Amen.

FOR THE UNITY AND PROSPERITY OF THE CHURCH

O God, who hast exalted our Lord Je-
sus Christ to be Head over all things to
the Church that all may be one in Him,
and who hast put gladness into our
hearts that we should see this day of the
Son of Man: send peace and prosperity to
all Christian people who are striving to
draw nearer to Thee and to one another
in the unity of the Spirit. Rejoicing in
the gracious Providence that has led us
hither to a wider fellowship of faith and
service, we entreat Thee to lead us on-
ward, from this time forth, to fulfil the
sacred mission unto which Thou art call-
ing us and the hopes of those departed
hence who by faith foresaw this day. Con-
firm our solemn purposes; make us equal
to our high trust; and govern our coun-
sels and endeavors in all labors of love.
Endue, we implore Thee, O Lord, min-
isters of the Word and Sacraments, and
all such as serve Thy Church in any
charge or office, with the manifold gifts

of Thy Spirit. Graciously raise up and
prepare younger generations to carry for-
ward the work in the Lord and to sustain
the Church in days to come. Increase the
liberality and holy living of Thy people.

As we join hearts and hands in loyalty
to our Divine Lord, we pray Thee to
seal our union with Thy glorious and
gladdening presence, so that, being rooted
and grounded in love, we may be able to
comprehend with all saints what is the
breadth and length and depth and height,
and to know the love of Christ, which
passeth knowledge, that we may be filled
with all the fulness of God. Amen.

FOR ALL PEOPLES

O God, the Hope of the ends of the
earth, the Light and Desire of all nations,
strengthen and preserve all missionaries
of the Gospel, and so replenish them daily
with Thy presence that they may, with
joy and great power, set forth by word and
life the grace of the Lord Jesus, and
persuade many to turn to Thee. Prosper
all ministries of medical help and healing,
all agencies of education and social im-
provement. Scatter the forces of super-
stition, error and oppression.

O may the abundance of grace and
truth which came unto all men in Jesus
Christ be dispensed to all who suffer from
a famine of Thy word. Let those who,
worshipping at strange altars, are feeling
after Thee find in Thy blessed Son the
surety of a better hope. May all other
sheep not of this fold, hearing the voice
of the Good Shepherd, be brought from
desert places into green pastures under
His sure defence. Pour out Thy Spirit
upon all peoples, and grant that all na-
tions may bring their treasures of wis-
dom and strength and honor into the City
of God, that Christ may be manifested
forth in great power and glory, crowned
with many crowns.

Uphold, we beseech Thee, companies of
new-born souls in foreign fields against
besetting dangers and opposition, and
nourish every little flock and every pastor
on the frontiers of Thy kingdom. Send
forth, we pray Thee, more laborers into
the harvest of the world. Quicken Thy
Church and people with a due sense of
stewardship as trustees of the Gospel for
all mankind. Cast out enmity and strife
between the peoples of the earth; and
draw all men into obedience to Thy will:
for the love of Christ. Amen.

FOR OUR COUNTRY

O Thou, King Eternal, protect and by
Thy counsel guide all those in seats of au-
thority and government, more especially
Thy servant our sovereign King George,
Queen Mary, the Prince of Wales, the
Kings' counselors, the President of the
United States, and all kings and rulers.
Let the good hand of the Lord be upon
our Empire, its several Governors, Parlia-
ments and legislators, its judges, magis-
trates and civic leaders. Bless all
schools, universities and seats of sacred
learning, that there may never be wanting
a supply of persons duly qualified to serve
Thee in Church and State. Save the soul
of the people, O Lord, and prosper all
agencies of social reform and redemp-
tion. Strengthen all men and women go-
ing forth unto their work and to their la-
bor until the evening; hallow every home;
and cause equity, concord and concern for
the common good to prevail among mas-
ters and toilers in all honorable industries
and commerce.

Almighty God, who didst lead our fa-
thers into this land and set their feet
in a large place: give grace, we beseech
Thee, to us their children, that we may
approve ourselves a people mindful of Thy
favor and glad to do Thy will. Fashion
into one godly people the multitude
brought hither out of many kindreds and
tongues. Save us from lawlessness, arro-
gance and greed of gain. Give to all the
spirit of service, love and mutual forbear-
ance. In prosperity make us thankful;
and in the day of trouble suffer not our
trust in Thee to fail. So that, loving
Thee above all things and our neighbor
as ourselves, we may fulfil Thy gracious
purpose in this land: through Jesus Christ
our Lord. Amen.

GENERAL INTERCESSION

O God, the Creator and Preserver of
all mankind, we humbly beseech Thee for
all sorts and conditions of men: that Thou
wouldest be pleased to make Thy ways
known to them. Thy saving health unto
all nations. More especially we pray for
the good estate of the Catholic Church;
that it may be so guided and governed
by Thy good Spirit, that all who profess
and call themselves Christians may be led
into the way of truth, and hold the faith
in unity of spirit, in the bond of peace,
and in righteousness of life. Finally, we
commend to Thy fatherly goodness all
those who are any ways afflicted or dis-
tressed in mind, body or estate; that it
may please Thee to comfort and relieve
them, according to their several neces-
sities, giving them patience under their
sufferings, and a happy issue out of all
their afflictions. And this we beg for Je-
sus Christ His sake. Amen.

II.

THE HALLOWING OF CHURCH UNION

(All reverently standing)

Minister officiating:

To the glory of God the Father, who has called us by His grace;
And of His Son Jesus Christ, who loved us and gave Himself for us;
And of the Holy Spirit, who illumines and sanctifies us:

All:

This Church of Christ is consecrate.

Minister:

For the Worship of God in praise and prayer;
For the preaching of the everlasting Gospel;
For the administration of the Holy Sacraments:

All:

This Church of Christ is consecrate.

Minister:

For the edifying of the body of Christ;
For the evangelizing of the world;
For the promotion of righteousness and goodwill:

All:

This church of Christ is consecrate.

Minister:

In the unity of the faith;
In the bonds of Christian brotherhood;
And in charity to all:

All:

This Church of Christ is consecrate.

Minister:

Having part among the brethren in the inheritance of Apostles and Prophets, Fathers and Teachers, Martyrs and Evangelists:

All:

We give thanks unto the Father who hath made us meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light.

Presbyterian Moderator:

According to the grace given unto our fathers, as witnesses to the Apostolic Gospel and standardbearers of the Church commissioned to make disciples of all nations, more especially in the manifestation of the Spirit in vigilance for Christ's Kirk and Covenant, in care for the spread of education and devotion to sacred learning, receive ye our inheritance among them that are sanctified.

All:

We glory in the grace given unto us in this goodly heritage.

Congregational Union Chairman:

According to the grace given unto our fathers, as witnesses to the Apostolic Gospel and standardbearers of the Church commissioned to make disciples of all nations, more especially in the manifestation of the Spirit in the liberty of prophesying, the love of spiritual freedom and the enforcement of civic justice, receive ye our inheritance among them that are sanctified.

All:

We glory in the grace given unto us in this goodly heritage.

Methodist General Superintendent:

According to the grace given unto our fathers, as witnesses to the Apostolic Gospel and standardbearers of the Church commissioned to make disciples of all nations, more especially in the manifestation of the Spirit in evangelical zeal and human redemption, the testimony of spiritual experience, and the ministry of sacred song, receive ye our inheritance among them that are sanctified.

All:

We glory in the grace given unto us in this goodly heritage.

Chairman of General Council of Local Union Churches:

According to the grace given unto our fathers, as witnesses to the Apostolic Gospel and standardbearers of the Church commissioned to make disciples of all nations, more especially in the manifestation of the Spirit in the furtherance of community-life within the kingdom of God, and of the principle, in things essential unity and in things secondary liberty, receive ye our inheritance among them that are sanctified.

All:

We glory in the grace given unto us in this goodly heritage.

COMMEMORATION OF THE FAITHFUL
(all reverently standing):—

Minister:

Eternal God, the faithful Creator and Lover of all men, before whom stand the spirits of the living and the dead: we praise Thee for all those through whom Thou hast blessed us in our earthly welfare; for those who kept the faith and witnessed a good confession, upholding truth and resisting evil unto the uttermost; for all who labored for liberty, justice and brotherhood; for those who in life and death have quickened our lives, and through whose sacrifice we live.

O Lord, grant that their devotion may bear good fruit in us and in the generations that come after us, that we leave not their work unfinished, but in the might of such faith and love may ever strive for a cleaner earth and a closer Heaven.

Sanctify the ties that bind us to the Unseen, that we may hold the faithful dead in continued remembrance, that the blessing of their fidelity and fortitude may rest upon us, that with cleansed hearts, strengthened wills, and faith confirmed we may walk with humble steadfast steps the way that leadeth unto life.

Rejoicing in the Communion of Saints, grant that we with them may finally be partakers of Thy heavenly kingdom, when, made like unto Christ, we shall behold Him with unclouded vision and undivided love, and by Christ, with all Thy Church holy and unspotted, shall be presented before the presence of Thy glory with exceeding joy.

Grant it, O heavenly Father, for His sake, to whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be glory for ever and ever. Amen.

Minister:

Now, therefore, in the sight of all the congregation of the Lord, and in the audience of our God, keep and search for the commandments of the Lord our God, that ye may possess this good land and leave it for an inheritance for your children after you for ever. (1 Chron. xxviii. 8).

All:

We now, the people of this Church of Christ, compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, grateful for our heritage, mindful of the sacrifice of the fathers whose work is not made perfect without us, do dedicate ourselves, as heirs together of such precious gifts, unto the service of Almighty God in His kingdom among men.

ASCRPTION (by all in concert):

Now unto Him that is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us, unto Him be glory in the Church by Christ Jesus throughout all ages, world without end. Amen.

III.

DECLARATION OF CHURCH UNION

Here follow:

Declaration of the authority for Church Union in enactments of the governing bodies of the uniting Churches, and signing of the Basis of Union by the official heads of these Churches.

As each of these, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Methodist, attaches his signature, all delegates present of the same communion shall stand as adherents thereto.

Declaration that the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the Congregational Churches of Canada, and the Methodist Church, along with the General Council of Local Union Churches, are now united and constituted as one Church to be designated and known as

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

PRAYER CONSTITUTING THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED CHURCH

(All reverently bowing down)

Minister officiating:

O God Almighty, Father of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who loved the Church and gave Himself for it; Thou who on the day of Pentecost didst shed the Holy Spirit upon the Church waiting for the promise of the Father: we wait before Thee with one heart, that the same Lord Jesus may be made known in the midst of us, our only King and Head; and the same Holy Spirit, breathing upon us, may dispense among us His manifold gifts of grace and truth. Confirm, we beseech Thee, with the witness and unction of Thy Spirit the union of Thy people now consummated in this feast of fellowship and love. As Thou hast made us one in body, grant that our hearts may be melted and flow together into a living unity, that we together may join ourselves to the Lord in a perpetual covenant that shall not be forgotten.

More especially, as we who are duly appointed delegates of the Churches thus made one, do solemnly with prayer and thanksgiving, in the Name of the Lord Jesus Christ the only Head of the Church, now constitute the General Council of the United Church of Canada, let Thy Holy Spirit seal this act and sanctify this chief court of Thy Church. O Blessed and Abiding Spirit, endue this Council and all its members and all the congregation of the Lord with heavenly wisdom; enlighten them with true knowledge of Thy Word; inspire them with pure zeal for Thy glory; rule their hearts in all things; and so order all their doings that unity and peace shall prevail, that truth and righteousness shall flow from them, and that by their endeavors all Thy ministers and churches shall be refreshed and established, Thy Gospel everywhere purely preached and truly followed, Thy kingdom among men extended and strengthened, and the whole body of Thy people grow up into Him who is Head over all things to the Church, Jesus Christ. Hear the prayers and the praises we severally offer unto Thee in silent devotion. (Here let there be a short pause for Silent Prayer) . . . Bless all the high solemnities and the quickening promise of this beginning of days and

years. And let great grace be upon all who love the Lord Jesus Christ: for his sake.

All Members of the General Council (saying in concert):—

Amen. Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,
And lighten with celestial fire;
Thou the anointing Spirit art,
Who dost Thy sevenfold gifts impart.

All present (standing and singing):

GLORIA

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son:
And to the Holy Ghost;
As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be:

World without end. Amen.

Reception of the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, into the United Church of Canada.

Appointment of Minister to preside at the administration of the Holy Communion and at the adjourned meeting of the General Council.

HYMN (Tune—Salzburg)

O God of Bethel, by whose hand
Thy people still are fed;
Who through this weary pilgrimage
Hast all our fathers led:

Our vows, our prayers, we now present
Before Thy throne of grace;
God of our fathers, be the God
Of their succeeding race.

Through each perplexing path of life
Our wandering footsteps guide;
Give us each day our daily bread,
And raiment fit provide.

O spread Thy covering wings around,
Till all our wanderings cease,
And at our Father's loved abode
Our souls arrive in peace.

Such blessings from Thy gracious hand
Our humble prayers implore;
And Thou shalt be our chosen God,
And portion evermore.

Amen.

Philip Doddridge.

IV.

THE HOLY COMMUNION

Communion Sermon (by Minister appointed).

HYMN (Tune—Rockingham (Communion))

When I survey the wondrous cross
On which the Prince of glory died,
My richest gain I count but loss,
And pour contempt on all my pride.

Forbid it, Lord, that I should boast,
Save in the death of Christ my God;
All the vain things that charm me most
I sacrifice them to His blood.

See from His head, His hands, His feet,
Sorrow and love flow mingled down!
Did e'er such love and sorrow meet,
Or thorns compose so rich a crown?

Were the whole realm of nature mine,
That were an offering far too small;
Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands my soul, my life, my all.

Amen.

Isaac Watts.

The Minister presiding shall say:
Beloved in the Lord.

As we celebrate the Holy Communion of the body and blood of Christ, we are gratefully to remember that our Lord instituted this Sacrament to be observed in His Church for the perpetual remembrance of the sacrifice of Himself in His death, to give a visible assurance and seal of all the benefits thereof unto true believers, to be a bond and pledge of their union with Him and with one another as members of His body which is the Church, and to engage them further in the fulfilment of all the duties they owe to Him.

Hear the words of the institution of this Sacrament as recorded in Holy Scripture (1 Cor. xi. 23-5)—

I have received of the Lord that which also I delivered unto you, That the Lord Jesus the same night in which He was betrayed took bread:

And when He had given thanks, He brake it, and said, Take, eat; this is my body, which is broken for you, this do in remembrance of me.

After the same manner also He took the cup, when He had supped, saying, This cup is the new testament in my blood: this do ye, as oft as ye drink it, in remembrance of me.

LET US PRAY

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, who by the blood of Thy dear Son hast consecrated for us a new and living way into the holiest of all, and who admittest Thy people into such wonderful communion that they should dwell in Him and He in them: grant unto us, we beseech Thee, the assurance of Thy mercy, and sanctify us by Thy Holy Spirit, that, drawing near unto

Thee with a pure heart and undefiled conscience, we may receive Thy gifts with thankfulness and offer unto Thee a sacrifice in righteousness.

It is very meet, right, and our bounden duty, that we should at all times and in all places give thanks unto Thee, O Lord, Holy Father, Almighty, Everlasting God. Therefore, with angels and archangels, and with all the company of heaven, we laud and magnify Thy glorious Name, evermore praising Thee, and saying, Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Hosts, heaven and earth are full of Thy glory. Glory be to Thee, O Lord most high.

Holy and Merciful God, who didst give Thy dear Son for the life of the world: not as we ought but as we are able, we bless Thee for His incarnation, for His life on earth, for His precious sufferings and death on the Cross, for His resurrection from the dead, and for His glorious ascension to Thy right hand, where He maketh continual intercession for us.

And we most humbly beseech Thee, O Merciful Father, to vouchsafe unto us now Thy gracious presence, and so to sanctify with Thy Word and spirit these Thine own gifts of bread and wine which we set before Thee, that the bread which we break may be to us the communion of the body of Christ and the cup of blessing which we bless the communion of the blood of Christ.

And we beseech Thee to receive this memorial of the blessed sacrifice of Thy Son which He has commanded us to make until He come; in union with whom we offer unto Thee our souls and our bodies; entreating Thee to grant unto us and unto all Thy people, through the mediation of our Lord Jesus Christ, the remission of our sins and all other benefits of His passion.

Amen.

The minister shall then take the bread and, breaking it in view of the people, say:—

Our Lord Jesus, the same night in which He was betrayed, took bread: and, when He had given thanks, He brake it, and said, Take, eat: this is my body which is broken for you: this do in remembrance of me.

Here the Minister distributes the bread to the Elders, Stewards or Deacons, who distribute it among the communicants, all partaking in the order appointed.

Then the Minister, taking the cup in his hand, shall say:—

After the same manner also He took the cup, when He had supped, saying, This cup is the new testament in my blood: this do ye, as oft as ye drink it, in remembrance of me.

So saying, the Minister shall give the cup to be received in like manner.

When all have partaken and the Elders, Stewards or Deacons have resumed their places, the Minister shall say:—

As often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup, ye do shew the Lord's death till He come.

I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.

The very God of peace sanctify you wholly; and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. Faithful is He that calleth you, who also will do it.

Prayer (by Minister appointed)

HYMN (Tune—Melcombe)

O Spirit of the living God,
In all Thy plenitude of grace,
Where'er the foot of man hath trod,
Descend on our apostate race.

Give tongues of fire and hearts of love,
To preach the reconciling word;
Give power and unction from above,
Where'er the joyful sound is heard.

Be darkness, at Thy coming, light;
Confusion, order in Thy path;
Souls without strength inspire with might;
Bid mercy triumph over wrath.

O Spirit of the Lord, prepare
All the round earth her God to meet;
Breathe Thou abroad like morning air,
Till hearts of stone begin to beat.

Baptize the nations; far and nigh
The triumphs of the cross record;
The Name of Jesus glorify,
Till every kindred call Him Lord. Amen
James Montgomery.

BENEDICTION

Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do His will, working in you that which is well-pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen.

ANNOTATIONS—SOURCES

1. Praise.—Hymns representative of three uniting Churches:—Presbyterian, Psalm 100, "All People That on Earth Do Dwell," ascribed to William Kethe, in

Scottish Psalter, 1650 ("We are His Folk" — not flock — in early version in keeping with original); Methodist, "O for a Thousand Tongues to Sing," by Charles Wesley; Congregational, "O God of Bethel," by Philip Doddridge (also in Scottish Paraphrases), and "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross," by Isaac Watts. From the Anglican communion, "The Church's One Foundation," by S. J. Stone; from the Moravian communion, "O Spirit of the Living God," by James Montgomery.

The tune to which the Processional Hymn is set, "Aurelia," is by Samuel Sebastian Wesley, grandson of Charles Wesley.

II. Prayers.—Invocation, compiled from the Liturgy of St. James (Ancient Church, c. fourth century). General Confession (dated 1552) and General Intercession, from "The Book of Common Prayer." Thanksgiving and Self-consecration, by Rothe, abridged, in "The Book of Common Order." Intercessions "For the Unity and Prosperity of the Church," "For all Peoples," and "For our Country," specially composed for the occasion—the closing collect for the Dominion compiled from previous forms. "Commemoration of the Faithful," compiled (with additional phrases) from "The Book of Congregational Worship," as in "The Book of Common Order."

III. The Hallowing of Church Union.—The four initial formulae, adapted from "The Book of Common Order." The more specific formulae, indicating first what is common to all and then what is characteristic in the contribution of each communion to the joint inheritance, specially composed for the occasion. The Churches are arranged in the chronological order of their formation.

IV. The Order For Holy Communion.—From the "Book of Common Order" (as in each citation, prepared for the Presbyterian Church in Canada and having the "general approval" of its Assembly "for voluntary use"; published by the Oxford University Press.)

The Afternoon Session

Signing the Roll—Interesting Presentations.

Almost as large a gathering as that which had attended the morning ceremonies was present in the afternoon, it being estimated that some 7,000 persons were present. Three addresses, pregnant with hope and thankfulness, abounding in deep faith and courage, from a prominent cleric in each of the three uniting Churches, and the signing of the roll by some 350 delegates from all over the Dominion, were the principal features of a service afire with enthusiasm and the challenge of the future.

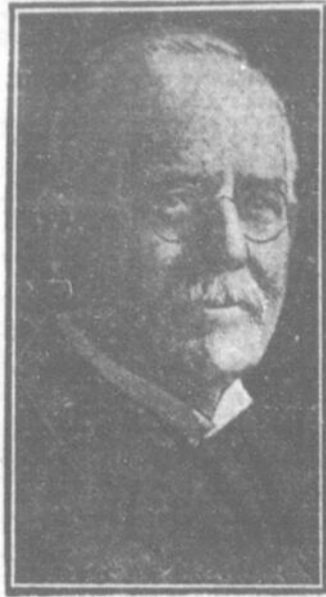
The service was opened with the singing of Psalm 145. Then followed a reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Richard Roberts of the American Presbyterian Church in Montreal, and a prayer by Rev. W. T. Gunn. In a neat speech, Rev. Dr. R. P. Mackay, formerly of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, presented to the United Church, through the Chairman, Rev. Dr. George C. Pidgeon, a silver and gold mounted gavel, containing sections of wood from a number of foreign mission districts and a handle in Canadian maple. Dr. Pidgeon, in accepting, said it meant that "every time a meeting of this Church is called to order, it will mark a new forward step in the great new missionary enterprise."

Another historic and significant event in connection with the inauguration of the new Church was the presentation to the chairman of the rolls of delegates to the First General Council of the United Church of the three Churches—the Congregational by Rev. Dr. W. H. Warriner, the Presbyterian by Rev. Dr. W. G. Wallace, and the Methodist by Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore. In addition, a small roll of delegates from the General Council of Local Union Churches was tendered to Rev. C. S. Eisey.

The first piece of furniture toward the furnishing of the new home of the General Council was presented by Rev. Dr. D. M. Solandt, on behalf of the publishing trusts of the three uniting Churches, and took the form of a handsome memorial oak table. A few minutes later the chiefs of the uniting Churches affixed their signatures with the pen donated by Mrs. Carman in memory of her husband, Rev. Dr. Albert Carman, to the delegates' rolls of the General Council of the United Church of Canada. While the 350 delegates moved slowly to the platform to sign their names to the rolls two hymns were sung by the vast concourse.

On the motion of Rev. Dr. Warriner, seconded by Rev. Dr. Mackay, it was unanimously approved that a cable of "triumphant congratulations" be sent to the missionary districts.

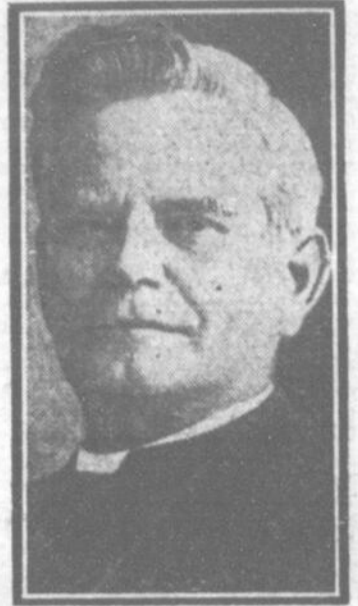
Unanimous approval also was given to a motion that Rev. Dr. Pidgeon, Rev. Dr. Chown and Rev. Dr. Gunn take the work of the presiding officer of the First General Council, in whatever order they decide, and that the duties of Secretary be divided between the Secretaries of the three uniting bodies.



REV. DR. W. H. WARRINER



REV. DR. GEO. C. PIDGEON



REV. DR. S. D. CHOWN

The Task of the United Church

Address by Rev. Principal Clarence MacKinnon, D.D.

"Today we stand on the threshold of a new epoch in our Canadian life," said Rev. Clarence MacKinnon, D.D., of Pine Hill Theological Seminary, Halifax, representing the uniting body of the Presbyterian Church, in a scholarly address on "The Task of the United Church in Canada." The speaker was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, and at the close received an ovation which lasted for several minutes.

"Hitherto our religious institutions have been largely borrowed from other lands," said Principal MacKinnon. "They reflect the peculiarities of these countries, and bear the marks of their internal struggles. There has until now been formed no distinctly Canadian Church. Today we stand on the verge of a new venture. The spirit of our Dominion has framed for itself a new ecclesiastical home, through which its young, energetic life will find more ready expression, retaining all that is most glorious in our common Christian heritage, but free, we trust, from those formalities and fetters that are the property of a bygone age. And the question we have to ask at the present moment is how best can it minister to the spiritual life of our country, how can it subserve the eternal purpose of God? What that purpose is, our Lord Himself declared, when he commanded us to 'seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness.' That is 'the far-off event to which the whole creation moves,' a kingdom in which the will and character of God are supreme. All else is but the scaffolding. To attain this Divine likeness is the crowning mission of the Church. This is the final goal that the new United Church must set before itself, or, speaking for the moment of Canada, it is to assist in bringing in the Kingdom of God here. For this mighty enterprise it brings with it a singularly apt equipment in the special traditions and characteristics that the combining Churches bring with them.

In the Days of Cromwell

"There is that stout, sturdy, independent type of manhood that belongs to Congregationalism. What it has meant in British history every citizen of our Empire will proudly recognize. Never was British prestige more powerful or religion more respected than when his army, trained on 'the new model,' with reverent and praying soldiers, 'Ironsides,' iron souls they might have been called, swept before them the proud chivalry of their enemies. Canada needs this type of mind and religion. True, under our free and brighter skies the sword of persecution rusts in its sheath, and we trust shall rust there until it be consumed. But Milton's noble ode to Cromwell contains these warning words:

"Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than War: New
foes arise
Threatening to bind our souls with
secular chains."

"And it is against these new foes in our imperilled land, its disunion, its conflicting and competing interests, its prayerless disregard of those lofty ideals that are the soul of a nation, its immersion in the pleasure of the passing moment, that we need the warning voice and the uplifted hand of those praying battalions that bring to us the spirit and tradition of Oliver Cromwell.

The Story of Nathan Bangs

"The second partner in the present Union, the Methodist Church, brings to us among its other notable gifts and graces

that passionate evangelism which has made it such a benediction to the world. One of its earliest and most typical preachers in Canada was Nathan Bangs, a figure that captures the heart and kindles the imagination. We love to think of him on that occasion when weak and emaciated from a typhus fever he stood before Bishop Ashbury, not to ask for respite in his work, not to beg for an easier field, but, hearing a Macedonian cry from the few straggling settlers that were threading their way into the thick forest of what was then the far West of Ontario. Bishop Ashbury looked at the wasted figure, then saw the light that kindled in the eye, and the wise old Bishop said, "Thou shalt go, my son." Nathan Bangs went like a flame of living fire through these pioneer settlements, often sleeping on a pallet of straw, sharing the simple meal of some humble settler, his salary practically nil, his faith gloriously triumphant. And if Methodism is a mighty force for righteousness and the Kingdom of God today, and if our country owes it a moral and spiritual debt beyond our power to repay, it is in no small measure due to the zeal and single hearted devotion of Nathan Bangs and many others like him. Religion without a passion for souls and a Gospel of salvation for the sinful and the dying, is a bit of useless mechanism, cold and dead. But what a living institution this United Church is going to be when there are harnessed together the strong and sturdy qualities of the Puritan with the fervid evangelism of the Methodist.

Presbyterianism's Contribution.

"There is yet a third partner to this new alliance: It is the Presbyterian, but a certain innate reticence naturally chains the speech of a Presbyterian in commenting upon its contribution. The bias is likely too great to leave the judgment

fair. May I hesitatingly suggest, however, that perhaps the chief contribution of Presbyterianism is "Jeanie Deans." By a single word she could have kept her sister from the gallows, she could have prolonged her aged father's life, she could have saved her respectable home from disgrace—but that word would have been a falsehood. No human being could ever have detected it, but God would have known it. Rather than utter a falsehood she accepted the full weight of the calamity. Calvinism is not without its inconsistencies and perplexing consequences; it has been the butt of not a little ridicule, but it produces upon the believing spirit a profound and awful sense of God's presence and authority. "Thou God seest me" was its constant watchword. Perhaps in these days of subtle temptation, when through our modern devices the kingdoms of this world and the glory of them are spread out before so many eager eyes, this severe virtue may not be a needless contribution.

Forth to Its Appointed Task

"Furnished with these splendid qualities from each of its historic factors, the United Church goes forth to its appointed task, not to make for herself a glorious name, but to serve the life of our Dominion and to help it to achieve that destiny and fulfil that mission to which we believe it has been called in the great purpose and providence of God. And, above all, it shall be the business of the United Church to seize that young, energetic, surging life so characteristic of our new country and to transform it by the power of the Gospel until it shall become a light unto men and a blessing to our civilization. And may He, the great King and Head of our Church, and the Bishop of our souls, guide our new venture of faith amid the perils that surround it, and strengthen it with might by His indwelling Spirit until our desires shall have been fulfilled and our prayers answered and the Kingdom of God shall have come."

"God's Marching Orders"

Address by Rev. D. L. Ritchie, D.D.,

"God's Marching Church" was the subject of a militant address by Rev. Principal D. L. Ritchie, D.D., of the Congregational College, Montreal, which raised considerable enthusiasm in the vast throng.

"It was a fair vision that lured one across the Atlantic—the vision of a united Protestant church that sought to harmonize three forms of church government, and trusted itself boldly to the free spirit of God for leadership—a church firmly entrenched within the citadel of the Christian faith, and courageous enough to claim and to give all the liberty that belongs to the children of God. That was the vision of the United Church of Canada, and it explains why some of us are here today.

"True it is that in seeking to make that vision a fact it has been a little blurred, and we deplore the separation of brethren whose presence with us would have made one of the crowning achievements of modern church history, and inspired churches in other lands to hasten with bold stride to the same blessed goal. Yet without these brethren, and, alas, in some senses in spite of them, there has been accomplished to-day that which will stir joy and hope in all Christian lands.

"Today Canada gives leadership to divided Protestantism all the world over, and with unflinching conviction we state that we are rendering the greatest service in our power to give to Canada and to the Kingdom of God in this world because

we are endeavoring to fulfil the desire and obey the Will of Christ our Saviour. Our Lord has spoken, and we are humbly endeavoring to obey His orders. We are here to march with God, confident that tomorrow is our possession.

"Such purpose at once determines what manner of Church the United Church of Canada must be—a holy Church. What use is there in being any other kind of Church? Without holiness we can only be an ecclesiastical organization, great and powerful for certain purposes, perhaps, but without God's richest gift for men—unblessed and unable to bless others—only a burden, if not a tyranny, in the world, as mere ecclesiastical organizations have usually been. Without holiness no Church can serve the world and so conquer and save it. If we wrestle with it on its own plane it will throw us every time. The Church of God can easily be too much at home in the world. We must never forget it must ever be a large part of a Church's business to keep the pilgrims' song ringing in the hearts of men, and their gaze fixed on their abiding Fatherland. 'Holy Father, I pray not that Thou shouldst take them out of the world, but that Thou shouldst keep them from the evil.'—that is the holiness we seek.

Accusations Pass By

"One is not unmindful that by wresting good men's words from their plain sense, (Continued on page 25)

LETTERS FROM READERS

HOW TO PRODUCE A BETTER RACE

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—Can we produce in Canada a better, more efficient, and a happier race? This is the question that the recently formed Division of Education of the Canadian Society Hygiene Council under Professor Peter Sandford and A. D. Hardie, M.A., have set out to answer. For months these experts in conjunction with an Advisory Committee composed of biologists, hygienists, psychologists, educationists, and noted figures in the church and women's organizations have been searching for an answer which is not merely theoretically acceptable, but is definitely practical throughout the Dominion. Findings are to be later embodied in official publications of the Division of Education of the Social Hygiene Council, but a forecast of them is now available from recent pronouncements made by the directors of this department.

The answer to all three aspects of the question is yes, but the end in view of attaining better health, greater happiness and usefulness, as well as a prolongation of human life, in this country is dependent here and elsewhere, on the somewhat slow process of education of the whole people in what life is and how it should be lived. Starting with the thesis that if one entire generation can be fully educated in all that scientific standards of personal and social hygiene may mean to themselves and children, it is postulated that the succeeding generation will be an improved race.

In the opinion of these experts and their notable Advisory Committee the question will be shown to resolve itself, in its final analysis, into the problem of educating parents, because parents are the teachers in the pre-school years, a period of life now being recognized as the most important for not only laying the foundation of health, but of morals and character as well.

The report will emphasize the point that when parents are taught to realize that a child is made or marred physically, mentally and morally before he ever sets foot in a school, there will be a much greater readiness on their part to know and to teach the science of life.

A fundamental recommendation in the report will be that instruction of children from very early years shall be given in suitable form for their limited understanding but with neither evasion or sentiment, through such sciences as botany, zoology, physiology and household science with more advanced knowledge of a protective character imparted not later than the age of ten to both boys and girls.

The paramount importance of training children from babyhood in right habits and proper attitudes of mind will be emphasized, while the dangers of aloofness or silence about vital subjects on the part of parents will be pointed out along with the need of establishing confidential contacts with their children, and of implanting in them gradually an ineradicable respect for themselves, the family and the race.

Throughout the recommendations of this report will run the conviction that proper education of the young will depend first on instructed parenthood, secondly on the active co-operation of school, church, and medical fraternity in ensuring a logical continuation of the work of building up a generation of instructed youth, and thirdly on the imperative necessity at all times of keeping away from an over-emphasis on sex, while offering instruction to allay all natural curiosities and recreation or other wholesome activities to provide for both physical fitness and healthy minds in the young of the race.

HYGIENE.

CHEAPER AND BETTER THAN BEER

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—There are other beverages that are cheaper and better than beer. Pure milk at 10 cents a quart is much cheaper than beer at 20 cents a pint or 10 or 15 cents a glass, and milk is nourishing to the human system, whereas beer is detrimental.

Pure water costs much less than beer and is a necessity for the human body, whereas beer is not required at all. Fresh buttermilk can be obtained for 10 cents or less per quart, and is beneficial to the kidneys and liver, whereas beer costing 10 cents or more per glass, when drunk to any extent is injurious to kidneys and liver. Lemonade at 5 cents a glass is useful as a medicinal beverage, whereas beer and other alcoholic liquors injure the tissues of the human body and weaken the ability to resist disease. Oatmeal water is a wholesome and strengthening beverage, and is not expensive, whereas beer is costly and contains an element that is poisonous.

Why should not people drink wholesome beverages rather than beverages

that do them harm? Why should they not drink good, cheap beverages rather than a distasteful and expensive one? Beer is neither a wholesome beverage nor a pleasant one, and is only relished by people with a depraved taste. The fact that hundreds of people who were curious to sample the new 4.4 beer on the opening day of sale, May 21st, set their glasses down in disgust and went away leaving glasses and bottles half-filled, shows how "palatable" the drink is. Temperance people will do well to recommend the beverages that are cheaper and better than beer, and help to educate people against the drinking of beer and other alcoholic beverages.

Milk is our best all-round food. It is the most perfect food we have for human diet. Milk tastes good, it is easily digested and is very nourishing. It makes bone, brawn, and blood. The vigor and success of the people depend largely upon the amount of milk used. A glass of milk contains a mixture of all the important things that make up a mixed and complete meal, as obtained from meat, eggs, sugar, cereals, oils and fat. Children must have milk, adults ought to, as it repairs waste, builds flesh and bone, helps growth, and keeps the body warm. Milk contains all the vitamins essential to life. These promote growth and favor utilization of food. Fat soluble A is found in milk-fat as it prevents rickets in young animals and children. Water soluble B is found in milk; it is essential in preventing neurotic diseases. Water soluble C is also found in milk; it is the anti-scorbutic vitamin which is interesting because it prevents scurvy, a common ailment among children. Milk contains a great deal of lime. Children need lime and plenty of it, especially for growing bones and teeth. This liquid food contains all the necessary elements of a good mixed diet, and which at the same time can be used without special preparation and is available to all Ontario people at a price that should stimulate more extensive use.

Don't squander your money for useless, damaging, nauseous beer. The price of a glass of 4.4 beer will provide a quart of wholesome milk for the whole family, in which the children can share and be benefited by what they can drink. Read this article in Farmers' Club meetings, Farm Women's meetings, Women's Institute meetings, Mothers' meetings, Y. M. C. A. meetings, and Temperance meetings.

Wm. E. DeFOREST.

Springfield, Ont.

PLEA FOR THE HIRED MAN

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Dear Sir,—I am glad to see that "Ontario" has replied to my letter, for this problem is sufficiently important. I advise him not to feel the least hesitation in criticizing my ideas. I do not speak merely to advance personal motives, for I have a lucrative employment which provides me sufficient for a living, so that I need not return to the farm to teach the work to my sons. But I speak on behalf of the country, which received me and many other immigrants. I speak on behalf of future generations, and the welfare of the country, for if agriculture declines, everything suffers.

It is high time to examine the question and as the Witness is read by many competent and influential people, who are in a position to study and solve such problems, I ask them to act to the best of their ability. I heartily endorse "Ontario" in his letter of May 20th.

I must give credit to the government for what it has done for agricultural workers, in selecting immigration suitable for this pursuit and in aiding them to establish themselves. But all this does not improve the present situation of Canadian farmers.

The remedy is to induce men to abandon city life and return to the farms. Let us not favor commerce and industry to the detriment of agriculture. Let us pause and consider before it is too late.

I close with these words of warning: "Go to now, rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted and your garments are moth-eaten. Your gold and silver is cankered and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days. Behold the hire of the laborers, who have reaped down your fields, which is if you kept back by fraud, crieth, and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth."

Let us not share the fate of the Kaiser and his deflated marks, the Czar and his roubles, France and her francs. Dare we feel sure that the dollar will always be spared a similar fate? Do you need proof that the same fate which has over-

taken the mark, rouble and franc awaits the dollar? Read the article on page 2 of the Witness of May 13th, "The Decline of Gold."

With you for the welfare of Canada.
A. GERMIQUET.

Leask, Sask., May 25.

HIGH TARIFF CONDITIONS

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—I am compelled to address a few words of appreciation and commendation of your attitude toward the high tariff conditions maintained in Canada. I earnestly anticipate the time when such conditions will be reversed. I have profited in business in Canada because of prices maintained by its system of tariffs, but I can honestly say that if a straight issue or vote could have been taken at any time on the question of tariff vs. free trade, I would have supported the latter, or have lost my self-respect. How it is that the advocates of high tariffs convince themselves that the extension of it and the increase of it can produce general prosperity is beyond comprehension. The logical outworking must be the exact opposite. Recently an Alberta journal offered \$125.00 in prizes for the best papers on how to develop Alberta's natural resources. This journal can only think in tariff terms while I, and maybe many others, can only record our opinion that lower cost of living and consequent cheaper and more contented living conditions are the only possible solution of the question. Advocates of high tariff must admit, if they allow themselves to think at all, that the greatest asset of Canada is her natural resources. Any or all improvement in the condition of those employed in the development of them must be an improvement in those resources and a consequent certain advancement to themselves commercially. We are compelled to the conclusion that fair commerce and fair play is not the object of high tariff advocates and they cannot be called patriotic.

Without improved conditions for farmers the very existence of permanent hired men on the farms cannot be expected. If the farmer cannot pay the hired man enough to enable him to live in his own home there will be no permanent hired men on farms again. Discussion of other plans is simply waste of time. Wishing you all the success deserved.

W. J. THOMPSON.

Lloydminster, Sask.

VOCATIONAL VACATIONS

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—Everyone whose vocation is monotonous or indoors is in need of a vacation from time to time. For such people absolute rest would prove unhealthy sluggishness. Change of scene and personal environment and change of occupation would often prove the greatest blessing. Vacations commonly mean expeditions in search of pleasure, and are often so costly as to tax, and indeed overtax, the pockets and possibly the conscience of the seeker. And after all, the pleasure sought is often as illusory as the will of the wisp or the oasis in the wilderness. If vacations were planned for their variety of usefulness arrangements might be made for exchanging services not only to mutual satisfaction at a minimum of expense but to many unforeseen advantages and pleasures. The city man might go farming for his board and the farmer's son in his off season come to the town for a visit to the home of the city man, possibly to work for a while in the city man's business. The farmer's daughter and some city school teacher might make reciprocal arrangements of some kind, and so on.

Granted that even exchange of courtesies would have to recognize that living in the city, where every item of food had to pay transportation and middlemen's charges costs more, perhaps the farm can offer more in the way of health than the city. The real difficulty is as to an agency through which such reciprocal exchanges could be advantageously effected. Could the churches not do it? Why should a young man of good character and health not ask his minister to write to a minister of the same denomination, if there be one at the country place to which the young man desires to go, asking if he knows a farmer who would like to have such a visitor for such and such a time in exchange for hospitality in the city or simply in exchange of board for work on the farm. As a rule, these reciprocal arrangements would naturally be between a town and its own farming region. But we could imagine some very advantageous exchange between western wheat farmers and eastern mixed farmers. Such exchanges would tend to knit city to country, and west to east, and in a general way to broaden the horizons and sympathies of the people of Canada.

IDEALIST.

Quebec, June 10/25.

THE SEVENTH DAY

(To the Editor of the Witness)

Sir,—In the Witness of May 13th, Mr.

Davidson takes me to task because of some things I said about the Sabbath Day and the Law of God as delivered to Moses at Mt. Sinai. Mr. Davidson quotes me as saying, "We were careful to mention that the keeping, not the existence of the Sabbath, ended only for believers in Matt. 28:1, as the resurrection of Christ. This was repeated five times in our letter. Then unbelievers were warned that it was not so for them, and they were counselled because of this, to flee for shelter to Christ the only refuge for the law-breaker. The unbeliever is a debtor to do the whole law, (Gal. 3:5), even to keeping the Saturday, the Seventh day Sabbath if he is determined to be saved by law-keeping. After quoting us as above, he goes on to say, "Mr. Paul is surely old enough to understand that no Christian is foolish enough to think he is saved by law-breaking." Then again with reference to the Seventh-day-Sabbath, he says, "Mr. Paul thinks the Christian will be justified for so doing."

To the first of these two statements of his I want to say I assent entirely, for we are indeed "old enough" to know that no one will be saved by law-breaking. Then having said in plain English, that Christ is the only Refuge or Saviour, I cannot understand why Mr. Davidson interprets me as meaning that law-breaking is the Saviour, unless it is that he wishes to set up a man of straw of his own making, that he may have all the glory of knocking it down.

As to his other statement that I think a man is justified by breaking the law, I did not even mention that great subject. I understand that justification by blood, (Rom. 5:9;) by faith, (Rom. 5:1;) works, (Jas. 2:24;) by words, (Matt. 12:37;) and from all things, (Acts 13:39;) while inseparably connected with the question of Salvation, are also five entirely different truths. My understanding of these questions, however much misunderstood, is that the sinner instead of being saved by either law-breaking or law-keeping, is saved, so far as he himself is concerned, because he believes in Christ instead of his own ability to keep the law of God. I believe this because of what is written in John 3:36, "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life, but he that believeth not the Son shall not see life, but the wrath of God abideth on him." And again it is written in John 6:29, "This is the work of God, that ye believe on Him He hath sent."

Rom. 3:20 puts both sides of the case this way, "Therefore by the deeds of the Law shall no flesh be justified in His sight." Vs. 23 gives the reason, "For all have sinned and come short of the glory of God, being justified freely by His grace, through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus, whom God hath set forth to be a propitiation through faith in His blood, to declare His righteousness for the remission of sins that are past, through the forbearance of God. To declare I say, as this time, His righteousness, that He might be just and the justifier of Him which believeth in Jesus."

It is plain from these verses that as far as salvation is concerned there are no law-keepers in our country, for "all have sinned." So salvation must be obtained in some other way than by law-keeping, since none keep it. Jas. 3:2, says, "In many things we offend all," and again in Jas. 2:10 we are told, "For whosoever shall keep the whole law and yet offend in one point is guilty of all." So sinners are saved and justified (not because of law-keeping or law-breaking) but "freely by His grace, through faith in His blood"; for "Christ died for our sins" (1 Cor. 15:3), showing the righteous demands of God against the sinner fully met in a righteous way, and not in any wise as exercising sin. So while in this way, the sinner's need is provided for as the cross in love, mercy and righteousness that are infinite, it is not at all at the expense of infinite justice, for Christ "was wounded for our transgressions. He was bruised for our iniquities." (Is. 53:5). Then that blood shows God to be righteous in forgiving the guilty, "who believe in Jesus," not because of their guilt, but because Christ answered for them at the bar of justice. For it was "When we were yet without strength Christ died for the ungodly." (Rom. 5:6). It is only law-breakers, not law-keepers, that need to be saved, for "They that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick." (Matt. 9:6). Jesus said, "I am not come to call the righteous but sinners to repentance." (Matt. 9:13).

I am not attempting to prove that Mr. Davidson holds wrong views about salvation (his letter will speak for itself), but having accused me of saying something I did not say, I am simply setting forth in this letter, the case as we are "old enough to understand" it, and "foolish" enough to believe. The verses I have given are in God's holy Book, and are a part of His truth, as other verses are also a part, and so have to be consulted if we would not err. In regard to Mr. Davidson's questions, as this letter is already long, we will (D.V. take them up at some other time.

J. G. LANE.

Midland, 30th May.

Note.—This correspondence had better close

Anti-Foreign Agitation in China Is Increasingly Serious

Boycott Against British and Japanese Goods - National Fund to Help Strikers - Great Demonstration in Peking.

Telegraphing from Shanghai, the correspondent of the London Daily Mail represents the situation there as increasingly serious. A strong body of Chinese opinion supports the movement in favor of abolishing the foreign concessions and abrogating the treaties.

At a meeting of 20,000 Chinese on Thursday it was decided to begin a boycott against British and Japanese goods. The meeting gave the Chinese commissioner of foreign affairs twenty-four hours in which to comply with a demand for funds to support strikers, who are arriving from all parts of the country. Everybody seems to be giving to the fund. Feng Yu Hsiang, the "Christian general" has donated \$3,600,000 and many colleges are going without meat for the purpose of raising money to help the strikers. A nation-wide strike is threatened unless there is a settlement of the trouble.

A despatch to the London Daily Express from Hong Kong, says British river steamers were arriving at night from Canton, crowded with refugees. Some of them reported that they were fired upon and had wounded passengers on board.

The strike situation in Shanghai on Thursday became acute on the riverfront when coastal steamers suspended sailings, leaving this class of shipping virtually paralyzed. Twenty-eight vessels are tied up for want of Chinese crews.

In the business and residential districts, however, the situation continued to improve, despite desperate efforts of agitators.

Chinese students charged with being involved in recent disturbances here were ordered at the conclusion of their trial, to furnish bonds guaranteeing their good behavior.

The Chinese Foreign Office in a note declares that the authorities of the foreign concessions at Shanghai should proceed at once to raise the state of siege existing there and should re-embark all foreign marines, disarm volunteers and police at Shanghai and liberate all prisoners. It also says all institutions that have been closed or occupied by foreign forces should be restored to their normal condition so that order might be restored as soon as possible.

Pekin Professors Make Protest

A protest concerning the Shanghai riots signed by the professors of the National University at Peking has been received in official quarters. It is pointed out that it is a mistake to describe the police of the international settlements of Shanghai as "British-controlled." True, there is a large proportion of British officers, but the police of the international force are under the control of the international municipal council which happens at the present moment to have an American chairman, Sterling Fessenden. Responsibility for the police action during the prolonged disturbances, it is argued, rests with the council and its chairman.

The manifesto also gives a much higher estimate of the casualties—70 Chinese killed, 300 wounded and no foreigner injured—than any report received so far.

Justification of the strong action taken by the police must necessarily be a matter of opinion, but information received in London suggests the police were in a very tight corner before they fired on the mob. It was a good deal more than a strike riot with which they were faced, and its connection with a mere industrial dispute is quite indirect. The mob as it surrounded the police station were inflamed by the circulation hand to hand of anti-foreign pamphlets of an inflammatory description, and they showed every sign of rushing the police.

Foreign Steamers Fired On

Foreign steamers were fired upon on Friday as they moved within the fighting lines established by rival military leaders who continued battling for Canton, which is now held by the defending Yunnanese army. One Chinese steward on the steamer Saion was wounded severely when he was struck while aboard the craft.

While the gunfire continued from both sides, after a night of continuous shooting, neither army had gained ground. The defending forces were anxious to attack Honan, but the project could not be promoted owing to lack of vessels, all of which are held by enemy forces.

Steamers were proceeding to Hong Kong on Friday crowded with refugees from the turmoil in Canton.

PILLAGE IN CANTON

Revolted scenes of murder and pillage took place in all parts of Canton, following its capture on Sunday by the attacking Kwangtung and Cantonese forces under Bolshevik officers.

The surrendering Yunnanese troops in many cases were beaten to death by the Kwangtung forces. In some cases the winning forces shot the defeated soldiers or threw them into the river after beating them with bamboo, stones and rifles. No quarter was given, although the defeated troops had voluntarily given up their arms.

Innocent persons were stoned and beaten by mobs and their bodies are strewn along the roads.

Treachery in Ranks

After taking the city the winners began looting, which was not confined to stations of opposing army forces, but extended to homes of non-combatant citizens. Even petty articles of household property were taken in the campaign of terror.

The principal cause of the defeat of the Yunnanese army was the treachery in the ranks of the Kwangtung troops, who quit for a cash consideration. The leadership of Russian officers was also a factor.

The attacking forces landed 2,000 soldiers at Tungshan and from that point they attacked, leaving the defending forces without river transport facilities and therefore unable to launch a counter-attack.

Considerable damage was done to buildings by heavy gunfire. Several hundred casualties resulted from the fighting.

Thousands of Cantonese troops, all wearing red neckties, are pouring across the river in pursuit of the fleeing Yunnanese.

ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATION IN PEKIN

Chinese students, merchants, shop keepers, and workmen, in the largest demonstration made in Peking during the present troubles, on Sunday went to the foreign office and demanded that the Chinese government sever relations with Great Britain and instruct the Tuchen of Hankow forcibly to take possession of the British concession there.

This move followed the sending by the British legation of a lengthy reply to the Chinese note of protest over the shooting of a number of Chinese last week during an attack on the British concession in Hankow. The reply declared the Chinese impression that the laws of humanity were disregarded by the British is completely erroneous; that on the contrary the British were defending their lives against a murderous mob invading their settlement after having already killed one foreigner, a Japanese. Refusing to admit that any responsibility rests on the British authorities the reply cites a previous warning against allowing the anti-foreign agitation to go unchecked and asked that energetic measures be taken to repress it.



KNIGHT OF THE GARTER

EARL OF OXFORD AND ASQUITH, whose appointment by King George to this high honor has just been announced, is the second British Premier to receive this distinction in recent years. Former Premier Balfour was similarly honored.

The note concludes with an expression of hope that the Chinese foreign office will issue a statement giving a correct version of the incident and thus dispel the atmosphere of prejudice which it says has been created by exaggerated and mendacious stories.

Troops Guard British Consul

The British consulate general in Tientsin continued on Sunday to be guarded by special troops of Chang Tso-Lin, the Manchurian war lord. These troops were brought into the British concession on Sunday, after 25,000 students had conducted demonstrations in the native city as a part of the special arrangements made by the Chinese authorities and the British municipal council to prevent possible trouble in the concession.

Chinese Offered Assistance by Soviet

Yang Hsi Min, Yunnanese commander, told press correspondents in Canton on Thursday, that Soviet Russia had offered the Yunnanese \$10,000,000 and 60,000 rifles with appropriate ammunition, provided a certain agreement was signed.

General Yang said the offer was refused. He did not say what the proposed agreement contained.

FRENCH PREMIER FLIES TO MOROCCO

Abd el Krim Makes Attack on 60-Mile Front

After an all-day air flight Premier Painleve, of France, reached Rabat, Morocco on Wednesday afternoon. He ascended at Toulouse in the morning, and made stops at Barcelona, Alicante, Malaga and Tangier.

General Jacquemot, chief of the premier's military staff, arrived a few minutes later, followed soon by two airplanes bearing press representatives.

Marshal Lyautey, resident general of French Morocco, accompanied by his military and civil staffs and the grand vizier, Mohammed El Mokral, representing the Sultan, received M. Painleve at the landing ground.

After a dinner given in M. Painleve's honor, the resident-general and the Premier conferred over the general situation in the French protectorate, with particular reference to the Rifian invasion.

Abd-el-Krim, the rebel chieftain, apparently desirous of providing M. Painleve, the French premier, with an adequate reception on his arrival in the fighting zone, made an attack upon the French along a sixty-mile front.

Several small posts had to be abandoned by the French, including Aouecour and Achrkane, blockhouses north of El Bihane. Other enemy elements crossed the Ouregha river east of Kelaa des Sless, and another Moorish offensive was started in the direction of Ouezzan, in which very important enemy groups were engaged.

Native reports reaching Melilla say that more than 400 rebels have been killed in fighting near Marnisa. French airplanes assisted in the operations.

A Spanish squadron, consisting of the battleships Alfonso XIII and Jaime I., with the destroyers Alsedo and Velasco have arrived at Algeciras, and after coaling will proceed to Morocco.

THE FRANCO-BRITISH AGREEMENT

Prime Minister Baldwin made an effort in the House of Commons on Wednesday afternoon to meet the criticism being directed in England against the proposed security pact between the Allies and Germany, a step toward which has been made in the Franco-British agreement at Geneva on a basis of negotiations. Mr. Baldwin explained that the pact would be bilateral and not unilateral, and that the Rhine barrier could not be invoked by a nation guilty of treaty violations. No pact with Germany had yet been made, and none would be made without giving the Commons full opportunity to discuss it.

CANADA AND THE EUROPEAN SECURITY PACT

The London Daily Express, Lord Beaverbrook's paper, in an editorial on Premier Mackenzie King's reply in the negative to the query put by J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member for Centre Winnipeg, in the Canadian House of Commons, as to whether Canada was party to the security pact with France, in regard to the Rhine boundaries, describes Premier King's reply as a final and fateful pronouncement the gravity of which can hardly be exaggerated.

The Premier of Canada has given Great Britain serious and irrevocable warning that if it goes on with the pact it must do so without the Dominion, the Express says: "What Canada says to-day," the Ex-



GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO

Who, report says, will succeed Premier Mussolini as leader of Fascist Movement.

press continues, "other dominions may say to-morrow. If any dominion government ventured to give such a pledge, it would certainly fail, therefore Britain must choose between the French pact and the solidarity of the Empire. The dominions will simply look on silently, reserving complete freedom of the military guarantee if it has ever to be put in force."

Secretary Kellogg has authorized the statement that neither Germany nor any Allied Government has asked the United States to act as custodian of the suggested European Security pact. State Department officials further indicated their belief that it is unlikely that any such request would be forthcoming, explaining that it should be well known that the United States would not be a party to such a pact, nor be responsible for it in any way, as custodian or otherwise.

Foreign Minister Briand returned to Paris on Thursday evening from Geneva with the text of the French answer to the German proposal for a peace pact in his pocket as approved by Foreign Secretary Chamberlain and the British Government. It is his intention to send the answer to Berlin and discuss it with his parliamentary colleagues later.

PESSIMISM PREVAILS IN GERMANY

Not only in her economic situation but also in the political field is Germany feeling pessimistic and gloomy. Reports persist that something approaching an economic crisis confronts the country. To these are now added prophecies that the Luther-Stresemann Government may soon face a crisis which may bring its downfall.

The Socialists still see a menace to the German economic structure in the difficulties of the Stinnes firm despite the reassuring statements issued by the leading banking circles.

Against the Alarmist implications intimated by the Vorwaerts it must be borne in mind that it was explicitly stated a few days ago by spokesmen for the banks which aided Stinnes that these banks were willing to continue helping the Stinnes concern until the latter's difficulties were completely weathered.

ITALY DEMANDS APOLOGY FROM AFGHANISTAN

Premier Mussolini, in a strongly worded note delivered to the Minister from Afghanistan at Rome on Saturday demands apologies and indemnity for what Italy considers the unjust execution of a young Italian engineer, Dario Piperno, on June 2.

Signor Mussolini demands, first, public declarations of the execution, with a visit of apology by the Afghan foreign minister to the Italian Legation in Kabul and military honors to the Italian flag by a company of Afghan soldiers; second, the refund of "blood money" paid to secure Piperno's release before his execution; third, indemnity of £7,000.

The Premier's note sets no time limit for the fulfilment of these conditions.

Charges that the Canadian Government is stirring up the states bordering on the Great Lakes to make a fight against the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois River at Chicago are being made by Congress Representative William E. Hall, of the Peoria, Ills., district. The Peoria Representative is at present making a "protest tour" of the Middle West states, and the charges against the Dominion Government are made in addresses before chamber of commerce and other commercial bodies.

Nova Scotia Strike Situation Grave

Miners Fight Police for Possession of Power-House at New Waterford - One Killed, Many Injured - Looting of Company's Stores - Troops Sent.

The strike of the 12,000 coal miners employed by the British Empire Steel Corporation in Nova Scotia which was precipitated on March 6th following a breakdown in negotiations to agree upon a new wage scale for 1925, and which has pursued a comparatively orderly and uneventful course for thirteen weeks, took a new and dramatic turn on Thursday, when two clashes occurred between the corporation police and striking miners during which the strategic point of the colliery system, the powerhouse at New Waterford, was captured from the miner pickets by a surprise attack at dawn and recaptured by the miners at noon. The police were reported to have left their barricades and sortied out to meet the miners, said to be about 300 strong. The mounted men were soon unhorsed and dispersed, while the foot police scattered, but not before several volleys had been fired with at least one fatal result. The men drove out the maintenance workers and resumed control, stopping all operations of the power plant.

Four British Empire Steel Corporation police officers are patients in the Ross Hospital, Sydney, suffering from severe injuries and twenty-five others are confined to their different homes throughout the county with injuries about their head, face and body following the battle with the strikers.

Gilbert Watson, a miner, and war veteran, is lying in New Waterford General Hospital close to death from the effects of a shot in the abdomen and injuries to the liver. Ronald J. McDonald, a coal company electrician, received a more severe beating than any of the police officers, he being badly smashed up about the head and face. He is now in the Ross Hospital, Sydney, and may lose the sight of an eye.

Statement by Captain of Police

Captain D. A. Noble, in command of the British Empire Steel Corporation police, stated that the British Empire Steel Corporation police officers went to the New Waterford power plant on Thursday morning, to protect the maintenance men who were endeavoring to start the power plant to give water and light to the citizens of New Waterford and the hospital patients in that town, as well as to start the pumps and fans in the various collieries to save them from destruction and thus provide work for the miners themselves later. The police confined their duties entirely to that end until it came to a point where they had to defend their lives. After all efforts failed, and the mob was gaining ground, the police used their revolvers, firing in the air to see if that would not check their advances. It was only when shots were fired from the mob that the police used the guns for more deadly effect.

"On behalf of the police under my charge, I want most emphatically to deny that they surrendered their equipment to the mob. The condition they themselves were in, as well as the condition of their clothes when the affray was over showed very plainly that a terrific struggle had taken place before they were rendered helpless by the many different weapons which were used against them. Their own weapons were forcibly taken from them. As far as the police were concerned, I never saw a finer body of men, nor did I ever see men who displayed greater courage than they. Being outnumbered fifty-to-one, at the start and later 100-to-one, they showed indomitable courage and fought until they could fight no longer."

Looting and Incendiarism

Looting, destruction and incendiarism on Thursday evening and early Friday morning followed the riot at New Waterford.

Four Dominion Coal Company stores were looted, shop fixtures damaged and thousands of dollars of foodstuffs and clothing taken or destroyed.

The wash house at No. 12 colliery, New Waterford, was destroyed by fire shortly after eleven o'clock on Thursday evening and on Friday morning at eight o'clock, the engine house at the Hub Screening Plant, New Aberdeen, was also destroyed.

Some time before midnight the Waterford power plant was entered, switchboards torn from the walls, instruments destroyed and other damage of a serious nature done.

No. 14 colliery store at New Waterford was looted, sometime after eleven o'clock and at the hours of twelve and two o'clock a large company store at New Aberdeen was practically cleaned out.

A mob raided the company store at Reserve about midnight and got away with about \$3,000 worth of stock.

Soldiers are Stoned

A special train from Halifax with 500 troops was met by large crowds of miners

at the various stations it passed through in the northern collieries district, but no hostile demonstration was attempted until the troops were passing through the eastern section of Sydney Mines, where a group of youthful strike sympathizers pelted the cars with rocks.

On the outskirts of Sydney the train was stopped and the engines changed. It then moved into the plant of the British Empire Steel Corporation preparatory to proceeding to New Waterford. The troops were equipped with steel helmets and all the accoutrements of active service.

Looting Continues

The announcement that Hon. James Murdock, Minister of Labor, was leaving for Cape Breton in an endeavor to mediate the differences between the British Empire Steel Corporation and the United Mine Workers of America district executive, the movement early on Sunday morning of a detachment of troops to New Aberdeen, for the purpose of guarding the power station, believed to have been menaced by striking miners, and the further looting and burning of corporation stores, in both the northern and southern areas, were among the more important developments in Nova Scotia's industrial struggle over the week-end.

Sudden Death of Sir Wm. Peterson

The death of Sir William Petersen was announced by Chairman Kay in the agriculture committee of the House of Commons on Friday afternoon.

Sir William, who had been in Ottawa for the hearing of the special committee on ocean rates, was ill only for a few minutes. Death was due to a sudden attack of angina pectoris from which Sir William had suffered for some time. He was in his 70th year. The body will be sent overseas for interment, probably at Sir William's home on the Island of Elgg, in the Hebrides.

Sir William first came to Canada in 1893 in connection with a shipping project of carrying coal from Cape Breton to Montreal. Subsequently in 1897 he secured a contract with the Dominion Government with a subsidy of £153,000 a year to run the Whitney service of passenger steamers between Canada and England. That service did not materialize owing to opposition from the shipping community.

In 1904 he established a line called the Franco-Canadian Line, between Canada and France and London, but Sir William gave up the enterprise. Then in 1907 he started a line in connection with the late Sir William Mackenzie between Rotterdam and Canada. This line was developed and became the Royal Line, which was eventually transferred to the Canadian Northern Railway.

Sir William's latest agreement with the Canadian Government was for the establishment of a trans-Atlantic line of ten steamers between Britain and Canada. Under the contract, which was signed late last year by Sir William, and by Hon. T. A. Low, as representing the Canadian Government, Sir William was to receive a subsidy of £275,000 a year and the Canadian Government was to control the rates. It was provided in the contract that it would come into effect only on approval by Parliament.

There was strong opposition to the contract and it was referred to a special committee of the House of Commons. By a dramatic coincidence, the committee reported its findings to the House only about an hour before Sir William was stricken. While not specifically recommending that the subsidy should not be granted, the committee in its report took the ground that opportunity should be given to Sir William to demonstrate the practicability of the corrugated vessels—a new type of steamer which he proposed to utilize in the service. The recommendation was interpreted in political circles as involving a holding up of the contract.

The London Observer, commenting on the sudden death in Ottawa of Sir William Petersen, renowned British shipowner, says he was one of the most remarkable men and one of the most valuable citizens whom England acquired from a foreign country. Danish, with a strain of Irish blood, he never forgot his pride in the land of his birth and looked the northman—the man of ships and sea, the paper adds.

It is rumored in Ottawa that dissolution of the present parliament will probably occur in September, with elections in October.

MACAULAY COW HERD SETS HIGH RECORD

On Friday the best live stock exhibition Ormstown has ever had came to a close. Increased entries in all divisions of livestock, and fine weather favored the exhibition and brought the attendance to a highwater mark.

Montrealers did well in cattle and horses: Miss Viau's string of exceptionally good hunters and high-steppers cleaned up in all classes, while Mount Victoria ponies from Hudson Heights, Que., won all the championships in the Shetland divisions, as well as giving a special exhibition in front of the grand stand with their famous high-stepping "Jolly Boy", champion of a score of exhibitions.



MR. T. B. MACAULAY

In Holsteins, Mount Victoria Farms, T. B. Macaulay's establishment, performed a feat which has probably never before been equalled. With a selection of six head from his herd, he won senior and grand champion cow prizes with a three-year-old heifer; first yearling bull calf, this animal later winning the junior and reserve championship, silver cup offered by the Bank of Commerce for the best Holstein cow; first in dry cows; first and second for conformation in the record of performance classes; second in mature cows in milk; second in two-year-old bulls; fourth with junior bull calf; and first in three-year-old cows in milk.

Mr. Macaulay balances his strenuous duties as president of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada—the largest life company under the British flag—by farming on a large scale as a recreation. Incidentally, or is it of main purpose, he is doing much to improve the live stock of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

CANADA'S CLAIM TO ARCTIC ARCHIPELAGO

Canada's claim to the northern archipelago was asserted in the House of Commons on Wednesday by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior. Tabling a large map, Mr. Stewart said that the Canadian claim was to islands lying north of the Canadian mainland up to the North Pole. The limits of Canada's claim, as indicated on the map, formed a great triangle with the mainland as the base and the North Pole as the apex. The western boundary was a continuation of the boundary between Canada and Alaska; the eastern, took a line up Davis straits between Canada and Greenland and then followed long. 60 west to the Pole. Mr. Stewart roughly defined the territory claimed by Canada as that lying north of Canada, west of Greenland, between 60 and 142.

Mr. W. G. McQuarrie (Conservative, New Westminster) drew Mr. Stewart's attention to claims of the United States, as set forth in news despatches. "I see they claim the North Pole," remarked Mr. McQuarrie. "Are we going to let them have it?"

Mr. Stewart said he had no remark to make about claims of the United States. Canada claimed the islands north of the Canadian coast between 60 and 142. He presumed that the United States would claim any islands north of Alaska. "We don't claim the North Pole. We claim up to it," said Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Stewart went on to say that he was anxious to extend the work in the north because he did not want to let people from other countries go in and establish any claim. If expeditions from other countries wished to go to the northern islands, the least they could do was to take out permits before crossing territory which certainly belonged to Canada.

The whole township of Medika, in eastern Manitoba, is inundated, causing 500 persons to vacate their homes when the Whitemouth and Birch rivers overflowed their banks following several days of rain.

DROUGHT INJURES ONTARIO FRUIT PROSPECTS

Frosts in B. C. Destroy Trees.

Twelve hours of rain on Saturday night general throughout Central Ontario, definitely broke the prolonged drought accompanied by scorching heat which has wrought great damage to field and small fruit crops. To find a precedent for this great spring drought it is necessary perhaps to go back thirty years to 1893, when similar conditions prevailed through May and well into June. Withering field crops, devastated market gardens and in many districts a ruined strawberry crop tell the tale. Gentle and persistent precipitation, opening late Saturday afternoon and continuing without a break through the small hours, will do much to repair this damage, although high temperatures continue today. But in some areas it is irretrievable.

British Columbia prospects are the poorest recorded in many years, according to reports received by the provincial agricultural department officials.

The Search for Amundsen

A threefold search for the Amundsen-Ellsworth polar expedition will be under way within a few weeks, Bernon S. Prentice, chairman of the American advisory committee of the expedition announced following the receipt of reports from the Aero Club of Norway that a search party under Captain Sverdrup and Gofred Hansen is being sent out at once.

This expedition will search off the coast of Spitzbergen. The French explorer, Charcot, will search east Greenland.

The third expedition will be that of MacMillan, which will search west Greenland.



NANSEN TO FLY NORTH

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Arctic explorer and diplomat, plans to explore the North Pole region with a dirigible in 1927. The airship will have a carrying capacity of fifty, with provisions for ninety days. The plans call for a trip from Amsterdam to Yokohama, by way of the Pole, in five and a half days.

A man should never be ashamed to admit that he has been in the wrong; it is but saying in other words that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

I CARE

(Funds Acknowledged to June 12, 1925)
(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 to John Dougall & Son to extend subscriptions of Immigrant Boys	\$348.50
Further Contributions	279.56
John Johnston, P.E.I.	2.00
	\$630.06

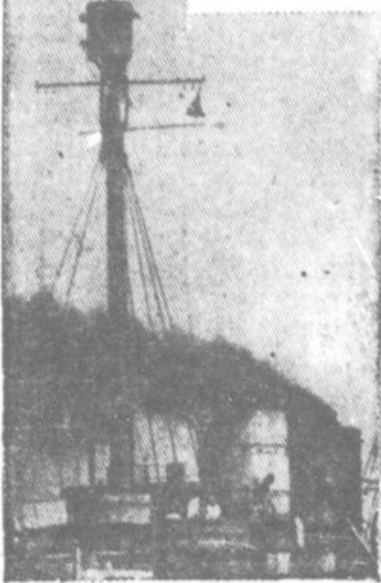
FRIENDLY HOME FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR BABIES	
Amounts acknowledged and paid over to official treasurer	\$990.98
John Johnston	2.00
Friend of Girls, Que.	5.00
C. F. Picton, N.S.	1.26
	\$999.24

GRENFELL LABRADOR MISSION NORTHERN MESSENGER LAUNCH FUND	
Amounts acknowledged and paid over to official treasurer	\$1,071.30
Paid to Hospital Cots	120.00
A. McFarlane, N.S.	4.65
J. M. Marks, Sask.	2.34
	\$1,198.29

OTHER FUNDS
W. Webster, B.C., specially designated, \$25.00.

From the Crow's Nest

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



Quebec "Safety" Drive

This week the Quebec papers are full of the "Safety" Drive which is now on to secure \$50,000 for the work of the Quebec Safety League during the next two years.

Demonstrations are being given in Montreal as to how pedestrians should cross the streets, huge floats, describing the aims and purposes of the League are traversing the principal thoroughfares, all kinds of good advice and warnings are appearing in the public press. In less than two days more than half the amount asked for has been subscribed. The League is doing a most necessary work and should receive the hearty support of every citizen in the province.

The "Safety" Drive was opened with an impressive dinner in the Mount Royal Hotel, presided over by Mayor Duquette of Montreal, and addressed by several prominent gentlemen. Mayor Duquette, in his opening remarks said:

"Early last spring, I was requested by a number of influential citizens to call a public meeting of industrial, professional and educational representatives, with a view of studying carefully the problem of accidents in our city and of finding a way to render Montreal safer to live in and assure better protection to our children.

"I was about to call those citizens together, when I received an invitation from the Province of Quebec Safety League to attend one of their meetings, at which Mr. Jaquays, chairman of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, spoke on the value of the Safety movement to our industries. I was deeply impressed by the figures given, as to the cost of industrial accident to the Country, aside from the loss of life and limb to the individual. Mr. Jaquays further stated that 15 per cent. of all such accidents could be prevented, as most accidents are due to carelessness and thoughtlessness on the part of the individual.

"Therefore, I feel it to be the duty of every citizen of your city, Province and Country, to do everything possible towards remedying this alarming situation.

"I learned at this meeting that it was the intention of the Province of Quebec Safety League to organize a Safety League Week, in order to impress upon the citizens, by public demonstrations and educational propaganda, the value of carefulness. I feel sure that such a plan should be ably supported and the Safety League given every co-operation in this work. The citizens of our city can do no better than to avail themselves of this organization to solve the different accident problems.

The value to the community of work of this kind is evidenced by the fact that, while the Province of Quebec Safety League has been established during the last year only, it has reduced the number of accidents, in spite of the fact that there were 6,300 more automobiles registered this year than last.

"January to June, 1924—91 accidents, of which 24 auto accidents.

"January to June, 1925—91 accidents of which 21 auto accidents.

Reaping Some Benefit

"Those figures are not what we might hope, yet they are encouraging and they prove that we are beginning to reap some benefit from the efforts of the Safety League.

"Allow me to quote a few facts from the annual report of the Canadian National Safety League, where you will see the progress accomplished since its organization eleven years ago.

"In 1913—there were in Toronto six persons killed by 1000 autos,

"In 1914—there were in Toronto three persons killed by 1000 autos.

"In 1915—there was in Toronto one person killed by 1000 autos.

"In 1916—there was in Toronto one person killed by 1600 autos.

"Those figures show a considerable decrease in eleven years; and the number of automobiles has increased in that period from 5,000 in 1914 to over 60,000 in 1924.

"If we compare Toronto with Montreal for 1924, we have the following figures:—

"Montreal, 1924, 276 accidents, of which 99 were automobile accidents.

"Toronto, 1924, 200 accidents, of which 48 were automobile accidents.

"Montreal has registered twice the number of automobile accidents with half the number of automobiles.

Those figures are convincing of the value of persistent safety education. Educational propaganda cannot be better assembled than by an organized body of men, concentrating their efforts on one particular subject and represented by every group pertaining to the welfare of our city.

In view of these facts, stated by Mayor Duquette, it is high time that Quebec and, particularly, Montreal, should wake up and seriously endeavor to protect its citizens from the constant menace of accidents.

No Reference to Drink

In all the speeches given and appeals made through the Press upon this subject, we have yet to see a single reference to that which is contributing more to the occasioning of accidents than any other cause—that is intoxicating drink.

If the Quebec Safety League is really in earnest and alive to its task it cannot, it will not, ignore the sorry fact that the drinking habits of the people of this province have greatly increased during the last few years.

With 2,300,000 people in Quebec, spending annually \$60,000,000 upon that which dethrones reason, robs men of self-control, incapacitates them for business and unnerves them for emergencies; with a Government that is energetically pushing the sales of liquors for revenue and multiplying places of temptation; with brewers and distillers filling our dailies and disfiguring our highways with their nefarious advertisements, how little after all can the Safety League do with a paltry \$50,000. The odds are terribly against them in Quebec.

To make Quebec safe for its citizens means a crusade that will not only teach the thoughtless and the careless how to walk the streets of Montreal, but that will prevent men from indulging in that which makes them reckless as they drive through the streets in their autos or handle machinery in the factories.

There is hardly a day passes in Montreal that a drunken driver is not brought into court, nor an auto-accident occurs where drink is not more or less responsible.

We cannot but wish the Quebec Safety League success in its work but it will make little headway unless it fearlessly warns the people against touching that bottle which the Government of the Province, backed by the brewers and distillers, is putting to their lips. True safety lies in the way of the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

Mayor Duquette, in his speech at the inaugural dinner of the "Safety" Drive, unconsciously paid a great compliment to the Ontario Temperance Act, when he compared Montreal with Toronto in the matter of automobile accidents. He said:

"Montreal, 1924, 276 accidents, of which 99 were automobile accidents. Toronto, 1924, 200 accidents, of which 48 were automobile accidents. Montreal has registered twice the number of automobile accidents with half the number of automobiles."

SOME PROHIBITION RESULTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(By Dr. Wayne Wheeler)

"Prohibition in the United States has stopped the flood of money which poured by the millions of dollars annually into the saloon and has diverted it to legitimate business. America has never known such generally distributed good times. Poverty has practically vanished. Charity societies required \$74,000,000 less money annually in the dry years to care for drink-caused paupers than in license days.

Retail store are doing an unprecedented business. We are buying 4,000,000 autos yearly, deposit a million monthly in the savings banks, add a billion dollars annually to our insurance policies, give away

two hundred millions each 12 months in charity, have made the theatre a billion dollar industry since Prohibition, and purchase more diamonds and jewels than all the rest of the world put together. The number of security holders has doubled since the nation went dry. Every legitimate business interest has felt the new impulse of a sober society.

Hotel keepers know more of the results of Prohibition than many other business men. Chairman Howie of the American Hotel Association Educational Committee, says, three-fourths of the hotel owners in America would fight any breakdown of the Volstead Act, because Prohibition has lifted them from the level of the saloonists to legitimate business men. New hotels costing \$25,000,000 are being built to-day.

Business, and not commercial vice, pays revenue. Taxes from liquor entailed a greater public cost than the receipts totalled. Crime, poverty, disease, insanity were some of the by-products of the traffic in the States. There are 5,000 fewer in our penitentiaries than when the nation went dry. One of our largest states has closed seven of its 21 jails, formerly crowded, has sold two, and is planning to sell a third.

The latest Federal prison census found 1960 penal institutions empty when the count was made. The state makes a double saving by this reduction in crime. It is spared the cost of arresting, convicting and supporting felons, and society is spared the cost of their depredations.

Henry Ford warned us that we must choose between liquor and the auto. We could not have both unless we wanted to turn our machines into juggernauts and our roads into red shambles. A high-powered age cannot mix alcohol and its gasoline, steam or electricity. Beer and wine belong to the ox-cart age.

Just as the teetotaler individual is stronger, more efficient, happier, less brawling, richer and a better citizen than the tippler, so a Prohibition nation is better after it has closed its saloons, breweries and distilleries, than when it seeks to pawn the morals, the health and the prosperity of its people for a price."

The Liquor-Evil Octopus

In some parts of the ocean there is found a sea monster known as the octopus. It is so repulsive and so dangerous that it has sometimes been called the devil-fish. A dark rounded body with two fixed globe-like eyes is surrounded by eight long clinging arms or tentacles which it uses to clasp and hold its victim. The under sides of these tentacles are supplied with suckers which fasten upon and adhere to the surface which they attack. One after another the arms entwine whatever they catch and hold it until the octopus can attack it with its mouth. Cases are recorded where fishermen have had a hard struggle to free themselves and in some parts of the tropical ocean even small boats have been attacked. The devil-fish is dreaded by all who know of its deadly power.

The Liquor-Evil is the octopus in human life. It reaches out for its victims. It seeks in many ways to lead people to come within the range of its power—to begin the drinking of liquor.

One arm is the Treating System. A young man wishes to treat his friend and chooses to treat him to liquor—and the grip of the Evil is begun.

Another arm is Social Drinking. At a party it is felt there should be something 'extra' and the extra is liquor. And everyone is tempted to drink.

Another arm is Habit. After drinking a few times the drinker acquires a liking—a craving—for liquor. He always wants more. And soon he is bound by the tentacle of habit.

Another arm is Custom. One sees that others drink. It is a common usage. He is not strong enough to stand out. He drinks because others do. And custom soon has him fast in its power.

And so it goes on. Time after time the Drink-Octopus reaches out and wraps its tentacles around the one who has begun to drink. He becomes weaker and weaker. He yields more and more easily and at last it masters him. His self-control is gone. He is ruined for home, for business, for citizenship and for the service of God.

The victim of the Liquor-Evil is among the most pitiable of sights. His nerves are unstrung, his hands trembling, his feet unsteady, his eyes bloodshot, his mind incapable of sustained effort, his powers of endurance gone, honor and virtue and respectability lost, an object of dread to his family, a case for hospital care, a contrast in every way to the strong, masterful manhood he once had.

What is our defence against the Liquor-Evil? It is to recognize its nature and oppose it with knowledge and principle. It comes in alluring, tempting forms. It sparkles in the cup. There is the danger. "Look not upon the wine when it is red—for at the last it biteth like a serpent." Safety lies in never touching the drink. "Daniel purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself with the wine."—"Manitoba School Series"

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE

(By Margaret Baker.)

We have still to consider two reasons why people take alcohol as a medicine. The first is

To Cure Pain

Each part of our body has a certain part of the brain to control it, and connecting the two are the nerves, the telegraph lines of the body by which messages pass to and fro.

Suppose that I accidentally put my hand on something very hot, a message is instantly flashed along the nerves from my hand to its special cells in the brain; the brain on receiving the message considers what is best to be done, and then sends a message to the muscles of my hand and arm, and they cause me to snatch away my hand from the thing that is burning it. This is the important point to notice; although the skin of my hand is being burnt all the time, I do not feel any pain until the message that I am being hurt reaches the brain. In other words, I feel pain with my brain.

If I do anything to deaden the nerves so that they cannot carry messages to the brain—a dentist deadens the nerves of the gum when he is going to take out a tooth by pricking the gum and squirting cocaine into it—or if I do anything to numb my brain-cells, I shall not feel the pain as much as before, or I may even make myself unable to feel it at all.

Alcohol numbs the brain-cells. For this reason, if anyone has a headache, or a pain from indigestion, a little brandy or a glass of wine will make them feel much better for an hour or two, not because it has cured the pain—the pain is there all the time—but because the alcohol has made them unable to feel it.

But we must remember that when we have pain it means there is something wrong: Pain is a danger-signal to us, and what we ought to do is something to cure the hurt, and not something to make us forget the warning. A headache generally means that our stomach is out of order or that our eyes are strained; if we try to find the cause of the indigestion and get rid of it, or if we go to an optician's, and are fitted with spectacles, we not only cure that one particular headache, but we shall not have any more. But if we simply deaden our sense of feeling with a drug like alcohol we shall go on having headaches time after time, and the trouble that has caused them will get worse and worse.

Alcohol as a Tonic

If anyone is looking pale, or thin, or is run down by illness, they are often advised by a friend or neighbor to take stout, or port wine, or one of the medicated wines. Many people believe that these drinks are very nourishing because of the special foodstuffs they contain, but all these foodstuffs can be taken in other forms at much less cost and free from alcohol. Instead of taking stout take malt extract, instead of taking port wine take grapes or raisins, instead of taking medicated wines take malt extract, beef tea and grapes or raisins.

Without a doubt any of these alcoholic drinks will make a patient "feel" better for an hour or two, because they will deaden his power to feel pain or discomfort, but as soon as the effect of the alcohol has worn off he will feel weaker for the dose. It generally happens, however, that he praises the drink for the feeling of "betterness," and never thinks of blaming it for the poorly feeling that follows.

Also, it is quite true that alcoholic drinks will make a thin person stout and a pale person red. Their friends will say, "How much better you look," but really they ought to say, "How much worse you are," because the stoutness and redness caused by alcohol is unhealthy.

Our body-cells are always wearing out and being replaced by others. In health we get rid of the old cells as soon as they cease to be useful, but alcohol hinders the body in its work of destroying them, and they are allowed to accumulate till they form a useless fat that clogs the heart and kidneys and other organs, and there is nothing but a burden and a trouble.

Alcohol makes us red in the face because it damages the blood-vessels of the skin and causes "congestion" or inflammation. Redness caused in this way is no more healthy than that caused by a pimple or a mosquito bite. Healthy, rosy cheeks are to be got by plenty of sleep, plenty of proper food, and plenty of fresh air and sunshine; all these things help to make and keep the blood rich in red corpuscles, and then its color is strong enough to show through the skin.

In addition to all we have just been considering, we must always remember that alcohol damages every part of the body and interferes with their proper working; as a medicine it is most deceitful, for it pretends to do good while secretly it is doing terrible harm.

And, also, we must remember that many people who start taking alcohol as a medicine end by taking it regularly as a drink because they have learnt to like it.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mrs. Jennie Good, B.C., is thanked for a copy of Betsy and I Are Out. Mrs. Good writes us: "It makes me glad to see how B. C. has added new subscribers. I am trying to do my best to make Canada a land to love. The Witness is like a tried and true friend, as it comes each week to me in my loneliness."

HISTORY OF CHRIST

Mrs. Carruthers: I am writing to ask you if there is a history written outside of the Bible, telling of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. I have been told there is none, but if there is would you please tell me where I could get a copy. In doing this you will greatly oblige me.

Ans.—There is no such history extant. All the data we have relating to the Resurrection of Our Lord Jesus Christ is given in the four Gospels.

THE WRITER'S PRIVILEGE

J. N. Dth: (1) In sending original poetry to magazines, is it proper to send to several at the same time while hoping for acceptance by one? (2) If one sends a poem to a periodical which publishes it without remuneration, is it permissible to send it to another for remuneration?

Answer to both questions, yes.

WORDS SUPPLIED

C. W. S.—Here are the lines, "Every tinkle on the shingles has an echo in the heart," asked for by Miss Margaret Kirkwood:

RAIN ON THE ROOF

(By Coates Kinney)

When the humid showers gather over all the starry spheres,
And the melancholy darkness gently weeps in rainy tears,
'Tis a joy to press the pillow of a cottage chamber bed,
And listen to the patter of the soft rain overhead.

Every tinkle on the shingles has an echo in the heart,
And a thousand dreary fancies into busy being start;
And a thousand recollections weave their bright hues into woof,
As I listen to the patter of the soft rain on the roof.

There in fancy comes my mother, as she used to years ago,
To survey the infant sleepers ere she left them 'til the dawn.
I can see her bending o'er as I listen to the strain
Which is played upon the shingles by the patter of the rain.

Then my little seraph sister, with her wings and waving hair,
And her bright-eyed, cherub brother—a serene, angelic pair—
Glide around my wakeful pillow with their praise or mild reproof,
As I listen to the murmur of the soft-rain on the roof.

And another comes to thrill me with her eyes' delicious blue;
I forget, as gazing on her, that her heart was all untrue,
I remember that I loved her as I ne'er may love again,
And my heart's quick pulses vibrate to the patter of the rain.

There is naught in art's bravuras that can work with such a spell,
In the spirit's pure deep fountains, whence the holy passions swell,
As that melody of nature—that subdued, subduing strain,
Which was playing upon the shingles by the patter of the rain!

Mr. Brenehan has sent the song words asked for by Miss Maria Rogers. They follow:

GRANDMOTHER'S CHAIR

My grandmother she, at the age of eighty-three
One day in May was taken ill and died;
And after she was dead, the will of course was read,
By a lawyer, as we all stood by his side,
To my brother it was found she had left a hundred pound,
The same unto my sister, I declare;
But when it came to me, the lawyer said,
"I see
She has left to you her old arm-chair."

Chorus—

And how they titter'd, how they chaff'd,
How my brother and my sister laughed,
When they heard the lawyer declare,
"Your granny's only left you her old arm-chair."

I thought it hardly fair, still I said I did not care,
And in the evening took the chair away;
The neighbors they me chaff'd, my brother at me laughed,
And said, "It will be useful, John, some day,
When you settle down in life, find some girl to be your wife,
You'll find it very handy, I declare;
On a cold and frosty night, when the fire is burning bright,
You can then sit in your old arm-chair."

What my brother said was true, for in a year or two,
Strange to say, I settled down in married life;
I first a girl did court, and then the ring I bought,
Took her to church and then she was my wife,
The old girl and me, were as happy as could be,
For when my work was over I declare,
I ne'er abroad would roam, but each night would stay at home,
And be seated in my old arm-chair.

One night the chair fell down, when I picked it up I found,
The seat had fallen out upon the floor;

And there, to my surprise, I saw before my eyes
A lot of notes, two thousand pounds or more.
When my brother heard of this, the fellow, I confess,
Went nearly mad with rage and tore his hair;
But I only laugh'd at him, then said unto him, "Jim,
Don't you wish you had the old arm-chair?"

T. S. McFaul, Oregon.—I am sending the words of a piece asked for by Mrs. Garrow, Ont.

A PERFECT DAY

When you come to the end of a perfect day,
And you sit alone with your thoughts,
While the chimes ring out with a carol gay
For the joy that the day has brought;
Do you think what the end of a perfect day
Can mean to a tired heart,
When the sun goes down with a flaming ray
And the dear friends have to part.

Well this is the end of a perfect day,
Near the end of a journey, too,
But it leaves a thought that is big and strong,
With a wish that is kind and true;
For memory has painted this perfect day
With colors that never fade,
And we find at the end of a perfect day
The soul of a friend we've made.

WORDS SUPPLIED

G. M. Park.—I enclose herewith words of the song, "The Highlandman's Toast", as asked for by one of your readers. The music for this may be obtained in the "World's Largest Song Folio", published by A. Cox & Co., of Toronto, obtainable in most music stores. I wonder if any reader could supply the words of the song, one line of which is, "I'm only a poor cowboy, I know I've done wrong." Would like to know where music can be got also.

THE HIGHLANDMAN'S TOAST

Scotland, the land of the thistle and heather,
Scotland, the land of the mountain and flood,
Scotland, the birth-place of true-hearted heroes,
Who paid for their freedom their last drop of blood.
Well may each Scotchman, while life lasts, remember,
The brave ones who fell 'gainst the numberless host,
Who tried to enslave her, in slavery degrade her,
And whose name shall forever be the Highlandman's Toast.

Chorus—

Here's to the heath, the hill and the heather,
The bonnet, the plaidie, the kilt and the feather;
Here's to the heroes that Scotland can boast,
May their names never die,
That's a Highlandman's Toast.

Famed is the name of our own hero, Wallace,
Whose brave heart to Scotland was loyal and true;
Who lived for her glory, who died that dishonor
Might never descend on the bonnets of blue.
And the Bruce we still mourn, who at famed Bannockburn,
With his brave little band the usprper defied,
Who fought like a lion, vast armies defying,
Till the field with the blood of her foemen was dyed.

Wave on, stern thistle! wave on, bonnie heather!
Grow o'er the graves where daring ones lie;
Bloom there to show them, our friends and our foemen,
How Scotchmen can fight and how Scotchmen can die.
Bid them remember we want no defender,
Our hearts are as true as the brave ones of yore,
Whose names we will cherish till memory perish,
So let the toast resound from the hill to the shore.

Miss Mildred Cates.—I saw a request for a poem about a quilt, and I am sending one which I hope is the wanted one. I would like to get the words of a few songs, namely: "Sweet Inniscarra", by Chauncey Olcott; "Mollie-O", by Scanlon, and "Lonesome, That's All." Thanking you for your column, which has been a pleasure to me.



"For of such as these"

LOOK into the trusting eyes of your children and you will never deny that there is a heaven on earth.

The Mutual Life of Canada is an association of men like you, who have children and the mothers of children to cherish and protect. There is no profit in it for anyone—except the policyholders themselves. All profits earned by the Mutual Life of Canada are returned to the policyholders, after all claims and administration expenses are paid.

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829

GRANDMOTHER'S QUILT

Why, yes, dear, we can put it by. It does seem out of place
On top of these down comforters and this spread of silk and lace;
You see, I'm used to having it lie so, across my feet,
But maybe I won't need it here, with this nice furnace heat.
I made it Yes, dear, long ago. 'Twas lots of work, you think?
Oh, not so much. My rose quilt, now, all white and green and pink,
Is really handsome. This is just a plain log cabin block,
Pieced out of odds and ends; but still—now that's your papa's frock,
Before he walked, and this bit here is his first little suit.
I trimmed it up with silver braid. My, but he did look cute!
That red there, in the center, was your Aunt Ruth's for her name.
Her grandmother almost clothed the child, before the others came.
Those plaids? The younger girls, they were. I dressed them just alike.
And this was baby Winnie's sack — the precious little tyke!
Ma wore this gown to visit me (they drove the whole way then),
And little Edson wore this waist. He never came again.
This lavender par'metta was your great-aunt Jane's—poor dear!
Mine was a sprig, with lilac ground; see, in the corner here.
Such goods were high in war times, Ah, that scrap of army blue;
Your bright eyes spied it! Yes, dear child, that has its memories, too.
They sent him home on furlough once—our soldier brother Ned,

But somewhere now the dear boy sleeps among the unknown dead.
That flowered patch? Well, now, to think you'd pick that from the rest!
Why, dearie, yes, it's satin ribbed — that's grandpa's wedding vest!
Just odds and ends; not great for looks. My rose quilt's nicer, far;
Or the one in basket pattern, or, the double-pointed star;
But somehow—What? We'll leave it here? The bed won't look so neat,
But I think I would sleep better with it so, across my feet.

SONG SUPPLIED

Mrs. Dempsey, Sask.—I appreciate very much having received through your paper two of the poems I asked for. The third one has not appeared yet. I wonder would you mind asking for it again—"The Master's Touch." I am enclosing the song, "Red Wing" for E. M. Jess asked for in Witness.

RED WING

There once lived an Indian maid,
A shy little prairie maid,
Who sang a lay, a love song gay,
As on the plain she'd while away the day;
She loved a warrior bold,
This shy little maid of old,
But brave and gay, he rode one day
To battle far away.

Chorus—

Now the moon shines tonight
On pretty Red Wing,
The breeze is sighing, the night birds crying,
For afar 'neath his star her brave is sleeping,
While Red Wing's weeping her heart away.

She watched for him day and night,
She kept all the camp fires bright;
And under the sky, each night she would lie,
And dream about his coming by and by;
But when all the braves returned,
The heart of Red Wing yearned,
For far, far away, her warrior gay,
Fell bravely in the fray.

WORDS AND MUSIC WANTED

Mr. W. Webster.—Would very much like to get the words and music of the song entitled "The Dream of Judgment", first verse thus—

I dreamed that the great Judgment morning
Had dawned and the trumpet had blown;
I dreamed that the nations had gathered
In judgment before the great white throne.

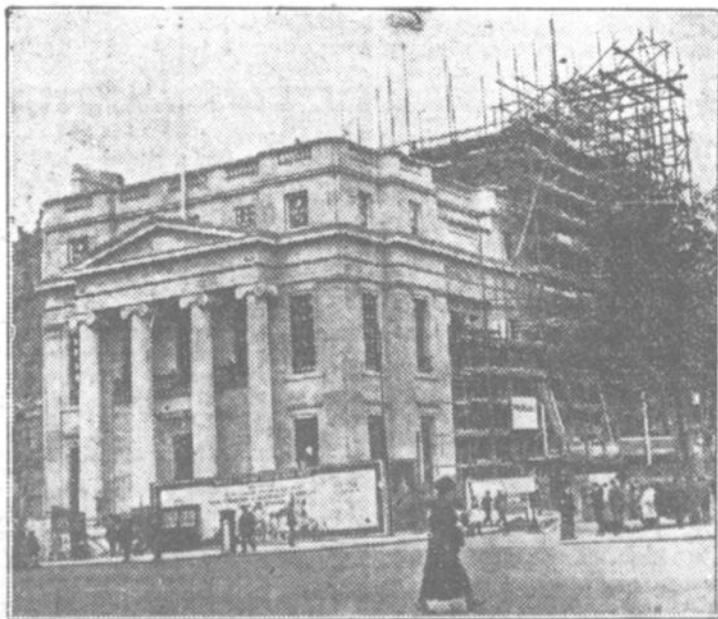
From the throne came a bright shining angel
And stood on the land and the sea,
And swore with his hand raised to Heaven
That time was no longer to be.

Chorus—

Then Oh what a weeping and wailing,
When the lost ones heard of their fate,
They called on the rocks and the mountains,
They prayed but their prayer was too late.

Sinning will make a man leave off praying,
but prayer, if persevered in, will make a man leave off sinning.

J. A. Froude says that the moral life of man is like the flight of a bird in the air. He is sustained only by effort, and when he ceases to exert himself, he



CANADA'S NEW BUILDING IN LONDON

The new and impressive "Canada" building at the Cockspur Street, corner of Trafalgar Square, is rapidly nearing completion.

Sunday Home Reading

"DWELL DEEP"

(Jeremiah 49:8)

Have you heard the Lord's command— Dwell deep? There's a day of Judgment planned, Dwell deep.	But of "serving much" beware, It will change your very prayer To a grudge at those who dare Dwell deep;
But that dateless day ahead Need not be a day of dread If you'll do as God has said— "Dwell deep."	Are you panting for renown? Dwell deep. You may win a fadeless crown, Dwell deep.
There's a social current swift, Dwell deep. There is danger in the drift, Dwell deep.	For the battle must be fought And the miracle be wrought In the secret place of Thought, Dwell Deep.
And the stronger part to play Is to steer your bark away And in Meditation Bay Dwell deep.	Be a follower of the Lord— Dwell deep, In His great unfathomed Word, Dwell deep.
In your share of honest work Dwell deep, There's a "bit" you dare not shirk, Dwell deep.	'Tis the road by which we climb (Peerless paradox of time) To the heights of life sublime— "Dwell deep." —Kate McNeill/

The Pentecostal Blessing

(By Rev. George H. Morrison, D.D., Glasgow.)

"Every man heard them speak in his own language."—Acts ii 6.

Let us reverently try to understand what happened on that day of Pentecost. It is rightly called the birth-day of the Church. Then days before the Saviour had ascended, He had passed into the presence of the Father. He had left His little band of faithful followers to be witnesses for Him. And yet the strange thing is that though they trusted Him and were perfectly convinced that He was risen, they were not ready yet to be His witness-bearers. All of them believed in Jesus, but for witness-bearing something more was needed; some new power and fulness in their lives that would carry conviction to the world. And that is what the disciples got at Pentecost—that new power and fulness of the Spirit which changed them from convinced believers into equipped witnesses for Christ. Without it they would have returned to Galilee, "the world forgetting, and by the world forgot." Without it, in daily fellowship with Christ, they would quietly have lived and died. With it there was a spiritual power about them that was mightier than any argument. They were witness-bearers to the living Christ. The Pentecostal blessing was equipment. It was adequacy for vocation. It was endowment for the stupendous task of the evangelization of the world. And of all this the sound as of the wind and the appearance as of tongues of fire were but the vivid and evanescent symbols.

Endued With Power

We may illustrate the day of Pentecost from the experience of the Lord Himself. He, too, born of the Holy Ghost, had to tarry for power from on high. For thirty years He lived at Nazareth. It was a life of the most perfect beauty. In every thought, in every word and deed, He was inspired and guided by the Spirit. And yet these years, so spiritually beautiful, were for the Redeemer waiting years. He was tarrying for power from on high. That was given at His baptism, when the Holy Spirit descended like a dove. Then was He endowed with power from God for His stupendous vocation of redemption. And like that moment in the life of Jesus when the fulness of the equipping Spirit rested on Him was Pentecost to the earliest disciples. It was not the hour when they were born again. They were saved men long before that morning. They would have won their crown and had their welcome though the day of Pentecost had never dawned. Pentecost was power for witness-bearing. It was equipment for vocation. It was the needed and adequate endowment for the evangelizing of the world.

Speaking With Tongues

It is thus we see the very deep significance of the first expression of that adequacy. They began to speak, we read, with other tongues as the Spirit gave them utterance. Parthians, Medes, and Elamites were there; men from every country under Heaven; of different languages and diverse cultures; separate as the east is from the west; and the first glorious effect of Pentecost was to make every man and woman know that here was something sent of Heaven for them. Somehow, through the power of God, they were listening to familiar accents. The message was for them; they understood it; it broke its way through every racial barrier. Avenues were opened, ways were cleared, entrances were instantly discovered to hearts which before Pentecost were sealed. Later on, in the letters of

St. Paul, we read about another gift of tongues. I want you very carefully to notice that that was different from this of Pentecost. That was impassioned and ecstatic utterance which was unintelligible save for an interpreter; this was speaking to be understood. No need at Pentecost for an interpreter. The Holy Spirit Himself was the interpreter. He gathered an audience out of every country to typify the universal heart. And then He so inspired those earliest witnesses that everybody who heard them understood, and felt that the message was for them.

Witness Bearing

Now I take it that in its literal form that miracles will never be repeated. I never heard of any foreign missionary receiving by sudden gift a foreign language. Yet I profoundly feel that whenever to the Church there comes a time of Pentecostal blessing, this evidence is manifestly present. Take an inspired man like Mr. Spurgeon. Think of the crowds in Mr. Spurgeon's tabernacle. What an infinitely varied audience, drawn from every section of society. The rich and poor, the gentleman and beggar, the saint and the poor wastrel from the street—and yet everybody heard in his own tongue. Filled with the Holy Ghost he spoke his message, and God in His infinite wisdom did the rest, touching the message with some familiar chords for lives that

GREAT DAYS IN SCOTLAND

(From the British Weekly.)

We hear from many quarters of the feeling of happiness and hope in Scotland created by the present position of the Church Union negotiations and especially by the decision of the United Free Church Assembly on this question. The debate in the Church of Scotland Assembly did not take place until Tuesday, after the final passage of the Property and Endowments Bill through the House of Lords on Monday evening, but as was expected, practical unanimity prevailed. The minority did not exceed half-a-dozen, and the mind of the Church was united, clear and enthusiastic.

In the United Free Church discussion there was difference of opinion, but the debate showed remarkable kindness of temper, and the decision to proceed towards union was carried by a very large majority. Last year the vote was 375 to 138. This year the minority numbered only 104 and the majority was not counted. Due tribute was paid to the courage and courtesy of the Church of Scotland in sacrificing an income of some \$300,000 to \$350,000 a year and in being willing to receive even less than was proposed by the Bill to which the Labor Government gave their blessing. In both Churches statements are being sent down to Presbyteries, kirk-sessions and congregations for their opinion. Thus, as is fitting in a democratic Church, the last word is with the people. We do not doubt that on this subject the people are before rather than behind their ecclesiastical leaders. The people are indeed taking matters in some districts into their own hands. City ministers tell us of the quiet transference of membership that are taking place between congregations of the two churches, the individual member recognizing no practical difference of faith, worship or atmosphere.

It is significant that the motion in the United Free Assembly was moved by Dr. R. J. Drummond, one of the stoutest of voluntaries. We incline to emphasize this fact because of a mistaken impression which seems to have gone abroad among some Free Churchmen in England. It is surprising that resolutions should have been carried on this subject at the Baptist and Congregational Assemblies without giving the Scottish brethren an opportunity of stating their case. Even so general and courteous a leader as Dr. J. D. Jones seems, by ignorance or inadvertence, to have accused Scottish Free Churchmen of sacrificing the freedom of the Church. We therefore wish to give publicity to Dr. Henderson's emphatic reply.

"With all respect to that eminent man I will say to him that I believe myself to be in as free a church today as he is; and I am as firmly convinced that if God spares me to join the United Church, even then I shall be in a church as free as that of Dr. Jones."

Prayer

O GOD of all grace, have mercy upon those who hear Thy Word, but are disobedient to the heavenly vision. Bear with the unthinking multitude who faint by the wayside, and are scattered abroad as sheep having no shepherd, and lead them into Thy fold. For Jesus' sake, Amen.

were as separate as the poles. And whenever there comes to the Church a time of Pentecost, that is one seal of its appointed ministry—everybody hears in his own tongue. Men do not say "I cannot understand. The preacher's tongue is alien from mine." The witness-bearing breaks through every barrier, and deep begins calling unto deep. Clothed with grace, the universal gospel is spoken in a universal language, not by might nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord.

God, who prepares his work through ages, accomplishes it, when the hour is come, with the feeblest instruments.—Merle D'Aubigne.

All men, whether they know it or not, are unconsciously dependent upon God, else no man could live out a day. The religious man is one who is aware of that truth, and who seeks by active choice and will to know and do the will of Him in whose great power he stands.—Joseph Fort Newton.

At this time of day it ought to be unnecessary to argue that the motives working for church unity in Scotland are not those of wordliness and greed but of a whole-hearted desire for the progress of Christ's Kingdom at home and abroad. We bespeak the goodwill of all Christian folk for a church which cannot help being national because its roots are intertwined with the history and life of a whole nation, but at the same time will be as free within its own sphere as any church in Christendom.

A CURE FOR ENNUI

I have a friend who changes the arrangement of the furniture in his house every year (writes a student of medicine in the Daily Chronicle).

He is a doctor who works harder, perhaps, than any other man I ever knew. I confess that I was very much surprised when he told me recently that he believes part of the secret of his energy lies in these annual removals.

His idea is that surroundings to which

one has grown accustomed exercise no influence. They induce a sense of monotony, even of depression.

Thus other people's houses are apt to seem more attractive than our own.

But with change comes an awakening of interest and even of enthusiasm. In a "new" environment we realize a new side of our natures. We see our own possessions in a fresh light, and that revelation enables us to extend our vision to the world lying beyond.

Thus, both work and play become, suddenly, more interesting.

A similar effect is produced when a man puts off his ordinary clothes and dons evening dress. He is never quite the same individual in these garments as in his working wear.

The truth would seem to be that most of us are content to "live in one-room houses." All the other "rooms" of our spirits are kept locked up, shuttered and empty, or are opened only on high days and holidays.

WINONA BIBLE CONFERENCE

East and West, North and South; Celt and Saxon, minister and layman, meet on common ground at the world's largest Bible Conference holding its thirty-first annual meeting at Winona Lake, August 14th to 23rd, under the direction of Dr. Wm. E. Biederwolf. Australia is represented by the famous divine, Dr. Henry Howard; the Orient, by Dr. G. S. McCune, for sixteen years a missionary in Korea; England, by Dr. Samuel Hughes, noted pulpit orator of London, and by Dr. J. Rees Davies, famous minister from Leeds; Scotland, by the brilliant Dr. John McNeill; and America by such Seminary presidents and teachers as Drs. John E. Kulzenga (Western); George L. Robinson (McCormick); Charles R. Erdman (Princeton); A. T. Robertson (Southern Baptist); O. Ingvoid (Chicago Bible School).

Missionaries from a number of the leading denominations and a dozen countries will bring special enlightening messages. Pulpit divines from a score of states will discuss leading church and community problems, the most familiar names being: Dr. H. H. Halley, of New York; Dr. Herbert W. Bieber, of Bala Cynwyd, Pa.; Dr. Bartholow, of New York City; Rev. E. C. Miller, of South Bend; Dr. C. H. Woolston, of Philadelphia; Dr. L. W. Munhall, of Philadelphia. Mission workers, evangelists and special Bible teachers occupy a prominent place on the program, the leaders being, Miss Grace Saxe, of Chicago; Peter McFarland, of St. Paul; George Soerheide, of Cleveland; George Becker, of Milwaukee; Edward C. C. Clark, of Buffalo; Bred M. Goodman, and Wm. M. Danner, of New York; while evangelists Milford H. Lyon and Charlie Stewart, of Winona Lake, will also speak. The music will be in charge of Homer Rodeheaver, whose enthusiastic choir leading and solos have made many past Bible Conferences memorable.

While the general program will confine itself largely to matters of church administration and unity, Bible interpretation, and public service, there is usually indirect yet definite expression of some kind upon leading national and social issues, such as League of Nations; International Court, prohibition, and child labor, moral laxity in our towns and cities. When it is realized that these thousands of ministers and church workers help to mould very positively the public opinion of hundreds of thousands—even millions—of people in their parishes and communities, the actions of such leaders as these cannot go unnoticed or unfelt.

When we find all good men regulating their lives from the Bible, and all bad men disregarding it, we may well conclude that the Bible must be what good men call it, the Word of God.

The word "conversion" is from two Latin words, "con," together, and "verto," to turn or change. It means a full surrender, not part now and part some other time. It is to bring perfection out of imperfection.

A little spot of dust shows plainly on a white garment; but if that garment is foul, or perhaps still darker, a little more or less black cannot be noticed. Even so is it with your soul unless it is by you kept pure and white, for it is a tender piece of God's workmanship, and, like the down on a butterfly's wing, easily marred.

When in danger or in doubt,
Always keep a sharp lookout;
When there is no room to turn,
Ease her, back her, go astern.

Dirt, we are told, is matter in a wrong place, so that badness and sin must be intelligence and wisdom in a wrong sphere. The proper combination of two or more things is a necessity in every part of our lives.

Our soul's value is hidden from us till we let Christ have full possession.

The Beginning of the Kingdom

THOUGHTS FOR THINKERS FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 28

Mark commences his narrative of the life of Christ with the words, "The beginning of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, the Son of God." Luke might, in like manner, have introduced his record of the events which followed the day of Pentecost by calling it "the beginning of the Kingdom of Jesus Christ, the Son of God." For the Kingdom of Christ is His reign in the hearts of His worshipers, and on and after the Day of Pentecost the number of His worshipers increased by leaps and bounds—3,000 on one day, then 2,000 more. (Acts 2:41 and 4:4), and then other multitudes (Acts 5:14 and 6:7.) This visible manifestation of Christ's power to win for Himself a Kingdom in the world was the fulfillment of His declaration that some of those who heard Him speak would not taste of death till they had seen the Kingdom of God come with power. (See Luke 9:27; Mark 9:1.)

The priests attempted at first to shut the mouths of the apostles. They began by putting Peter and John in prison for preaching the Gospel, but an angel let them out, and then Gamaliel, who was an influential member of the ruling council advised his associates to let the apostles alone saying that if their teaching was not from God it would come to nothing, and if it was from God, they could not defeat it. They followed this advice for a time and the heralds of the King of Kings were allowed to issue their proclamation of a full and free pardon for all who would turn from their sins and become reconciled to God by faith in Christ.

But the number of the believers increased so rapidly that the priests were not at all sure they had acted wisely in following Gamaliel's advice to let the preachers alone, and it only needed the striking of a match, so to speak, to set on fire their resentment against the followers of Jesus, who accused them of crucifying the Messiah.

The match was struck by some foreign-born Jews, who seem to have been more bigoted than the Jews of Jerusalem. (Acts 6:9.) These men tried to talk down the most effective preacher of the Gospel, and when they could not do that, they bribed some persons to give false witness against him, and succeeded in having him condemned and stoned.

The killing of a human being in time of peace has a very powerful effect on the feelings of those who witness it. It either produces a feeling of horror, or produces a thirst for blood, which is likely to grow as one victim is followed by another. The insane pleasure which the hideous work of the guillotine at the time of the French revolution illustrates this strange tendency in human nature, and a man named Saul, one of the Jews from Cilicia, who witnessed the stoning of Stephen became affected in the same way that the Paris mob was affected. He had seen blood spilled and wanted to see more. He was, in fact, so filled with the thirst for vengeance that he became "exceedingly mad," as he said himself afterward. It was, in fact, a species of madness.

Being, as is believed, a member of the ruling council, Saul obtained authority to conduct a rigorous and relentless persecution of the Christians. He thought to stamp out the religion of Christ, and put an end to it, but he only succeeded in spreading it, as a fierce wind spreads a fire. The apostles had failed to do their duty in carrying the good news of reconciliation with God through Christ to other cities, but Saul stepped into the arena and scattered the Gospel of God's love far and wide, by driving the Christians out of Jerusalem.

Why did God permit this cruel treatment of Christ's disciples? Because He saw it to be necessary. That is a perfectly safe answer, for He loves His children on earth with an inexpressibly tender affection and would not allow any of them to suffer needlessly.

One of the reasons why it was necessary was that they were not even beginning to obey Christ's command to go and make disciples of all the nations. They had not begun to understand that a religion which does not reach out to others is a selfish and unworthy religion. Jesus loved His disciples in Jerusalem, but He also loved multitudes of persons who were not in Jerusalem, and He could not allow His disciples in Jerusalem to stay there and let these others die without ever having heard of His love for them.

Another reason why God permitted that persecution was that it was the

only possible means of keeping the early church free from superficiality and worldliness. The fate of Ananias and Sapphira had for a time prevented persons who had no real love for Christ from seeking membership in the church. (Acts 5:11-13.) but the fear inspired by that tragedy would naturally pass away, and as the church grew and prospered, worldliness would have gradually crept into it, but persecution kept the church pure by preventing frivolous or worldly people from joining it.

But how about the Christians who were beaten or put in prison or put to death? The only difficulty in answering that question satisfactorily consists in the fact that this present life, our physical life, has such a hold on us that it seems to us our real life, while the things of the spirit and of the future life seem unreal and visionary. If we could bring ourselves to believe, and to realize fully, the truth that our physical and mental experiences are good or evil only in their relation to the development of our spiritual nature, we could then look upon suffering as a means of grace, and that would take away most of the sting of it. We could at least console ourselves under any suffering with the assurance that "our present light affliction, which is but for a moment worketh for us more and more exceedingly an eternal weight of glory; while we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are unseen (2 Cor. 4:17, 18.) The Christians who were tortured or put to death by Saul will through all eternity reap a harvest of joy from that brief suffering. And the same may be said of all who in any age have suffered for their loyalty to Christ. Perhaps they thought at the time that they were forsaken by God: they know better now.

And the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church. Times of persecution have always developed the spiritual resources of the church and prepared it for more effective service.

And there was still another good result from that persecution. The persecutor himself was being prepared to become the supreme advocate of the religion which he was trying to destroy; for the remembrance of his wicked work in persecuting the servants of Christ became a goad to Paul's conscience and drove him forward, compelling him to put forth his utmost effort, without ceasing, to promote the faith which once he destroyed, so that he went from country to country like a flame of fire, capturing men's hearts by the intensity of his earnestness and inspiring many with some of his own zeal.

God was in control all the time. He allowed the persecution to go on until it had accomplished the objects for which He allowed it, and then He put a stop to it suddenly. He stopped it by arresting the chief persecutor and showing him that he must be willing to suffer for the defence of the truth which he had hated. (See Psalm 76:10.)

The change in Saul's character was instantaneous and radical. He had been proud, self-willed, cruel, bigoted and ambitious; he became at once humble, submissive, tender-hearted, large-minded, and self-sacrificing, the willing slave of Jesus Christ, whom he loved with an intensity of devotion which has perhaps, never been equalled.

This astonishing transformation in the character of such a man as Saul of Tarsus was in itself an undeniable evidence both of the power of Christ and of the beneficence of the Kingdom which He was setting up on earth.

There have been many saints and martyrs who loved God with all their hearts, but very few, if any, have been capable of the intensity of love and complete self-abnegation which Paul manifested.

In the first twelve chapters of Acts Peter stands out as the chief speaker and miracle-worker of the church; then he suddenly disappears as the stars disappear when the sun rises. They are still shining as brightly as ever, but their comparatively feeble rays are lost in the glory of the sunlight, and in like manner Peter's personality and work, great as they certainly were, were obscured by the superlative personality and work of the great builder of the Church.

But the supreme fact, which shines out all through the inspired narrative, is that it was not Peter, or Paul, or Stephen, or Philip, or any other man who was the real worker, but the Holy Spirit, who had come down on the Day, of Pentecost to dwell per-

manently in the hearts of the disciples of Christ and to be the life of their spiritual life and the guide and inspiration of their efforts in the service of Christ.

It is necessary to be frequently reminded of a fact which we are all too ready to forget or overlook, namely, that there is a close partnership between Jesus and those whom He appoints to do His work in the world. So close is His relation to His servants that He can work through them, and they can wield His power when necessary and can speak with His wisdom. And this close relationship is maintained by the Holy Spirit, who dwells in the believer as the representative of Christ, and not only guides the faithful worker, but also makes his work effective.

When Jesus gave His disciples the great commission to go and evangelize all nations, He prefaced that command by telling them that all authority in Heaven and on earth had been given to Him, and He promised to be with them always. He wanted them to feel that He was identified with them so that they could act with absolute confidence. He said: "When they deliver you up, be not anxious how or what ye shall speak: for it shall be given you in that hour what ye shall speak: for it is not ye that speak, but the Spirit of your Father that speaketh in you." (Mat. 10:19, 20.) And when giving them their commission to evangelize all nations He said, "Ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you." There are more than forty references in the book of Acts to the fact that the Holy Spirit was working in and through the servants of Christ.

Golden Text: Ye shall be My witnesses both in Jerusalem and in all Judea and Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth.—Acts 1:8.

SCRIPTURE READINGS

Monday, June 22—Acts 2:36-47; Tuesday—Acts 3:1-11; Wednesday—Acts 7:54-60; Thursday—Acts 8:26-39; Friday—Acts 9:1-19; Saturday—Acts 11:5-18; Sunday—Psalm 98.

A BALM FOR SORROW

Scripture cuts down through all the complications of human affairs, and lays bare the innermost motive power. It not only shows us in its narratives the working of sorrow and the power of faith, but it distinctly lays down the source and the purpose, the whence and the whither of all suffering. No man need quail or faint before the most torturing pains, or most disastrous strokes of evil, who holds firmly the plain teaching of Scripture on these two points; they all come from my Father, and they all come for my good. It is a short and simple creed, easily apprehended. It pretends to no recondite wisdom. It is homely philosophy which common intellects can grasp, which children can understand, and hearts half paralysed by sorrow can take in. So much the better. Grief and pain are so common that their cure had need to be easily obtained. Ignorant and stupid people have to writhe in agony as well as wise and clever ones; and till grief is the portion only of the cultivated classes its healing must come from something more universal than philosophy, or else the nettle would be more plentiful than the dock, and many a poor heart would be stung to death. Blessed be God! the Christian view of sorrow, while it leaves much unexplained, focuses a steady light on these two points; its origin and its end. The slings and arrows which strike are no more flung blindly by an 'outrageous fortune,' but each bears an inscription, like the fabled bolts, which tell what hand drew the bow, and they come with His love.—Rev. Dr. Maclaren.

The Miracle of Fiji

Speaking at the anniversary of the Women's Auxiliary of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. Sir John Randles gave an effective illustration of the change that has been wrought by the labor of faithful missionaries. "I went to Fiji," he said, "to see what had gone on there. I stayed in a missionary's house. As I looked round I saw magnificent buildings close by, one with a dome, a great educational institution; I saw agricultural colleges and up-to-date farms. From that very doorstep on which I stood, there went out, when I was a boy ten years of age, a missionary named Baker. At the command of a Fijian chief in the neighborhood, he was taken out in procession, knocked on the head, cooked, and eaten. He was the last missionary to be so treated. Now I saw these splendid buildings which had been built by the sons and daughters of the cannibals who killed Mr. Baker, as a memorial to his sacrificial death and in honor of Jesus Christ. Today in Fiji the devotion of the people to the Christian religion and their reverent worship, are an example to all of us."

A TOUCH OF NATURE

More beautiful or expressive lines than those in "Mem Linton's" little fragment, "Bessie and I," it would be hard to find. It represents two little wanderers, brother and sister, abroad and shelterless in the streets of a great city on a winter's night. At length, the boy, becoming angry with their hard lot, losing faith in Providence, but still afraid of God, turns and appeals to the cold and unreplying Empress of the Night:—

You moon! have you any God in the sky?
That we should be scorned by passers-by,
And left in the street to starve and die—
Bessie and I.

We've been thrust away from many a door;
And we only asked for the aims of the poor,
A crust of bread and a bed on the floor—
Bessie and I.

I guess I'll make a bed in the snow
For Sis is so tired, and then you know
In all this city we've nowhere to go—
Bessie and I.

We're hungry and tired, and sore are our feet,
From treading so long up and down the street
Thro' the blinding storm of snow and sleet—
Bessie and I.

We'd go to heaven if it wasn't so high,
But maybe the angels will come, by and by,
And carry us up to the bright, blue sky—
Bessie and I.

"I SHALL NOT WANT"

(Ps. 23)

The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want for rest, for He maketh me to lie down in green pastures.

I shall not want for refreshment, for He leadeth me beside the still waters.

I shall not want for forgiveness, for He restoreth my soul.

I shall not want for guidance, for He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness, for His name's sake.

I shall not want for companionship; yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, Thou art with me. I shall not want for comfort, for Thy rod and staff shall comfort me.

I shall not want for sustenance, for Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies.

I shall not want for joy for Thou anointest my head with oil, and my cup runneth over.

I shall not want for anything in this life, for surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life.

I shall not want for anything in the life to come, for I shall dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

THERE IS A RIVER

The River Nile overflows its banks at certain seasons, and so far as its waters reach, there we find life; beyond this point is dry, fruitless sand.

If you turn to Ezekiel 47 you will find a description of a wonderful river which was shown to the prophet in a vision—a river that brought life and healing to the nations. And the Word of God, which is being sent out in countless streams to the far ends of the earth, may well be likened to a river bringing life and healing as it journeys through an arid plain.

To many a hungry soul the coming of the Book has been food and refreshment; to many a sin-diseased soul its leaves have been medicine indeed. And, still more wonderful, this Book can go on feeding countless millions, and yet its fruit is not consumed; every one can find in its pages that which will satisfy his own particular need, for the trees on the banks of this river bear fruit for all seasons; none need ever go away unfilled. And why is it that this Book which we seek to circulate is able to do all this, and far, far more? It is because the Book was inspired by God Himself—the waters of this River had their source in the holiest place.—Bible Society Gleanings.

The Japanese have the following impressed upon them from their youth: See no evil, hear no evil, speak no evil; and a true Christian should add one more: Do no evil.

What you do in the long run decides what you are.

We begin at the wrong end to improve ourselves; we try to get our bodies healthy, and our mental and moral faculties in order, and then we think we will get our spiritual faculties cleansed. Reverse the above order and note the difference, for we first must seek the kingdom of God and all these things will be added unto us.

By all that He requires of me,
I know myself what God must be.
—Whittier.



Beautiful Farms Make Enjoyable Homes

BUCKWHEAT AS A FARM CROP

(By J. G. Carl Fraser)

Buckwheat is a valuable addition to the general run of farm crops. It often serves as a means of making extra money, by rounding out the farm business rather than replacing some other important crop. Undoubtedly more buckwheat would be grown if its advantages were better known and understood.

Buckwheat has sturdy traits which make it valuable in many ways. It is one of the most successful poor-land crops that can be grown. It has the added advantage of generally being sown in early summer when the usual rush of spring seeding is over, and at the same time requires about as little labor to handle as any crop worth growing. It is practically immune to insect and plant-disease pests.

On account of its rapid growing habits, buckwheat makes an excellent green manure and for the same reason is valuable in checking the growth of weeds. The Cereal Division has found that by growing two crops of buckwheat in succession and ploughing each under as soon as the first flowers bloom, we can control couchgrass almost invariably.

Buckwheat is a real money crop to the bee-keeper and a few acres of this crop will mean a considerable source of nectar for the bees.

The average yield of buckwheat runs from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre but yields of thirty-five and fifty bushels have been recorded under very favorable conditions. The prices paid for seed do not vary much and the demand is usually quite steady.

Buckwheat requires a cool moist climate and under average weather conditions a crop will mature in from eight to eleven weeks. As far as soil is concerned, buckwheat does well on almost any soil, as long as it is well drained, but it does its best on sandy or light loams. While the seed will germinate and grow on light, dry soil, the yields will be reduced, especially during periods of drought. On heavy, rich soils, it is inclined to lodge, and this tendency makes the crop difficult to handle at harvest. The yield is not lowered, however, if the crop is grown on good land.

There are three main varieties generally grown, but the ones most commonly found are Silver-Hull and Japanese. The amount of seed to sow varies from two to five pecks depending on the type of soil it is sown on. The lighter soils require more, and the better land less, seed. The crop is generally sown any time from the middle of June till the middle of July, the earlier seeding is more apt to be blasted if a drought occurs when the blossoms appear.

The crop is harvested as soon as the first seeds are fully mature, the remaining seed maturing in the stock. The crop can be cut either by cradle or self reaper and the sheaves put in long stooks until dry enough to thresh.

It has been found that sweet clover seed may be sown quite safely with buckwheat and usually will add very considerably to the feeding value of the straw. In fact, these crops go very well together, both thriving under essentially similar conditions.

WHEN TO CUT ALFALFA

"When is the proper time to cut alfalfa for hay and how many cuttings shall be made per year?" is a question that troubles many growers of this popular legume.

Experiments in Wisconsin carried on over several years showed that when alfalfa was cut at the time the new growth started from the crown of the root that the stand was weakened and after two or three years became thinner and less productive than where cutting was delayed until the blossoms were well out, states J. B. R. Dickey, a Pennsylvania crop specialist. Cutting early gave three crops per season in the latitude of Wisconsin, and cutting at the full-bloom stage allowed only two.

"Probably most of the alfalfa in Pennsylvania is grown in a rotation and allowed to stand for only one or two years," he says. "Since this is the case, maintaining the vigor and longevity of the stand is not an important question. Where the stand is to be held as long as possible, as where only a limited area on the farm is adapted to the crop, or for any other reason, delayed cutting and two crops per year would probably help to maintain the vigor and thickness of the stand and would leave a good fall growth on the ground for winter protection. In most cases, however, three or four years

is about as long as we can expect a stand of alfalfa to remain thick and productive."

Saving in labor and better curing weather for the first and last cuttings have been advanced as arguments for the two-crop systems. Against these, however, Dickey points out that early cuttings give better quality, digestibility, and higher protein content, and for the first year at least, larger yields from three crops than two, at least where the season is long.

"From a practical standpoint the first crop should generally be cut as soon after the new shoots start as the weather promises to be fair," he declared. "Delay is apt to result in loss of leaves through dropping and rotting more stemming, and less digestible and palatable hay. The second and third crops may be allowed to stand until partly in bloom, if desired, since the quality is not apt to deteriorate. Fairly prompt cutting, however, allows for a better fall growth for winter covering. If at any time the second crop turns yellow or spotted and growth stops, it seems best to cut it and allow the next crop to develop. If the yellowed crop is not worth gathering, cut it anyhow and leave it on the ground.—Philadelphia Ledger.

INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK IN WESTERN CANADA

(By John Sweeting)

A trip through the Prairie Provinces during the period when the farmers were busy completing the seeding of their various grain crops and an investigation into conditions at many of the Western cities and towns, gave a very distinct impression of the improvement which is gradually taking place in business conditions and outlook generally. Without being unduly sanguine or unduly optimistic regarding the present situation, there is indeed evidence of gradual recovery and demonstration of increase in business to uphold the repeated assertions that the Westerner is justifiable in his opinion that better things and better times are in the being. The first quarter of the year's trading showed a more balanced increase in many lines of trade than any similar quarter during the last three or four years, and anticipated orders for the second quarter of this year should lead to a still greater improvement.

Beyond the half-year it is, of course, difficult to gauge until such time as an estimate of probable crop result is available, but there is little doubt that moisture conditions under which seeding was carried out will materially assist in giving an excellent start to farm areas.

Throughout British Columbia great activity prevails, and at the coast cities new developments of various kinds are in progress of consummation, and will greatly add to the many industries now operating. The lumber business is coming back and shipping of all kinds is in good volume. Mining operations are continuously increasing, whilst constructional work is showing a steady tendency, and will result in the completing of an extensive program before the year finally closes. General trade appears to be steady and expansions by retail business houses is looked for, and building operations are taking place in preparation of anticipated developments.

The new factories in Manitoba and Alberta, together with some new warehouse construction and developments in oil areas, add to the activities to be noticed on the Prairies. Many new creameries are in course of erection in Saskatchewan and Alberta and the output of butter is rapidly increasing. The sugar beet growers have seeded the necessary acreage and active work is going on in construction of the sugar plant. There is a continuing better outlook in the cattle industry with, perhaps, an increasing demand for export cattle. The many and varied activities appear to show a noteworthy change in efforts to increase and encourage productions.

Immigration, if not, so far, as large as desired, is steady, and the effect of new settlement in areas already partially settled, is adding confidence and the newcomers are getting a genuine reception and are being well looked after by local committees. It is difficult to determine just how far the upward swing will proceed, and entirely inadequate to hazard a guess, but if present sentiment can be made effective, there is little reason to doubt a successful termination of the present year's progress, which should be of a very substantial nature.

MACDONALD COLLEGE

Macdonald College announcement for 1925-26 sets forth the assistance offered by the college to the farming commu-

nity of the province of Quebec. This assistance includes, in addition to the free winter short course free tuition to the sons and daughters of farmers of the province of Quebec:—

(a) In the School of Agriculture, in the winter course and first and second year classes, where other residents of Canada pay \$50.00 and non-residents of Canada \$100.00 per session. The Provincial Government grants \$7.00 per month of attendance to students in the School of Agriculture belonging to the province of Quebec employed in studying according to the time tables.

(b) In the School for Teachers—all students of the Province of Quebec benefit by the free tuition privileges. Bursaries also ranging from \$50.00 to \$100.00, are allowed, under certain conditions to all students of the province of Quebec; likewise travelling expenses.

(c) In the School of Household Science—where, for one and two-year courses, other residents of Canada pay \$100.00, and non-residents of Canada \$125.00 per session—and, for the short courses, other residents of Canada pay \$35 and students from outside of Canada pay \$50.00 for the course. The Provincial Government also grants to daughters, etc., of farmers of the Province of Quebec in the institutional administration and homemaker courses a bursary ranging from \$20.00 but not exceeding \$50.00 each.

In connection with all of these regular courses, board and lodging is provided at the rate of \$7.00 per week; single rooms \$8.50.

Visitors to the college from the farming community of Quebec are always welcome, from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m., excepting on Sundays, Saturday afternoons and public holidays.

Upon request, and when convenient arrangements can be made, judges, speakers and educational exhibits are supplied from the three schools of the college, and especially from the scientific and practical departments—to agricultural societies, women's institutes, etc.

In the School of Agriculture a winter course for farmers' sons is offered, extending from about Nov 1st to about March 15th, affording opportunity of studying agriculture with as little interference as possible with farm operations. It is designed to give the greatest amount of information and training in live stock, horticulture, farm crops, farm management, farm machinery, poultry, dairying, etc., in the least possible time.

PASTURE FOR HOGS

Sudan grass had a slight superiority over Marrow-stemmed kale in a test made with Berkshire and Yorkshire hogs at the Central Experimental Farm in 1923. There was little difference in the actual feeding value of the two pastures but the Sudan grass was ready earlier than the kale and supplied green feed for a period nine days longer. LAM

A useful manual on the raising, breeding and handling of muskrats has been written by Mr. Robert G. Hodgson, editor of the "Fur Journal of Canada", and may be obtained at the office of that journal, Oshawa, Ont. It is well written and finely illustrated, and should be invaluable to farmers who would like to share in the profits of this growing industry.

BENEFITING YOUR PAPER AND YOURSELF

In this eightieth year of the Witness there are two things each reader can do to "send his paper over the top" with a great cheer. The first thing is as easy and pleasant as a visit. Take it along when you go and show it to your friend and offer to forward 50c. to cover a six months' trial. The second thing is as interesting as a crossword puzzle. Just look through the paper and see if your friends and fellow co-operators, the advertisers, have anything to offer you that you would like. If so drop them a post-card and ask for information or a catalogue. You will in that way gain information that may sooner or later save you money and time as well. Do it now while you have the advertisement before you and so save yourself the trouble of remembering or saving the address. When an advertiser gets enquiries from his advertisements in the Witness he not only contributes to its support by using its advertising columns but often recommends it to others. Remember that every thing you do for the Witness links you up with its publishers in a kind of partnership in national service.

GARNET WHEAT

The Dominion Cerealist, recently addressing the agricultural council of the House of Commons, speaking of a new wheat developed at the Experimental Farms, made the statement: "The production of Garnet wheat may possibly in the near future replace the famous Marquis wheat. This new wheat has capabilities of high production in seasons of drought, ripens earlier than Marquis, even in hot weather, thereby escaping the possibilities of rust and frost, and it is hoped that Garnet wheat may extend the wheat growing area many miles farther north."

In an appreciation of Marquis wheat, it is difficult to grasp the full significance of this. Marquis wheat, developed by Charles Saunders, who was recently granted a pension of \$5,000 per year by the Canadian Government for his invaluable contribution to the continent's agriculture, and was awarded the gold medal by the Royal Society of Canada, has to some extent revolutionized wheat growing in America. In the past twenty years it has placed millions of additional dollars in the pockets of Canadian and United States farmers. The statement forces attention to what has been accomplished in wheat growing in Western Canada.—C.P. R. Review.

If young stock are pastured away from home or with other stock they should carry identification marks. Ownership may then be established easily. A tattoo or notch in the ear cannot be lost.

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Branches: Montreal, Ottawa,
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Corrugated Iron

Don't Cut Out a Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis for

ABSORBINE

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 A free.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 104 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

The fourth of a series of advertisements prepared by the Canadian Pulpwood Association to show the facts about the proposed pulpwood embargo.

Obvious Flaws in the Proposed Embargo

By RALPH P. BELL

The proposed Pulpwood Embargo is inadequate to meet the widely varying Geographical and Sectional Differences, inherent in the physical character of this great country.

ONE of the most obvious flaws in the argument for a pulpwood embargo lies in the fact that it would impose one line of action to cover conditions as varied as the geographical location of our several provinces.

Consider the same method as applied to the medical profession.

"Insulin" says the doctor, "is one of the newest and most efficacious of remedies. I always prescribe Insulin."

"But, doctor," protests the patient, "it is my eyes that are troubling me."

"No matter," says the doctor, "I have every faith in Insulin."

But faith in a remedy, whether it be medical or legislative, is not quite sufficient. It must be not only a good remedy, but one that is applicable to the peculiar necessity that has arisen. Sovereign cure-alls are hard to find; and legislation that would apply one regulation to govern an industry whose units are spread over some four thousand miles of territory can hardly be equitable for all.

The circumstances of the various units of this industry are radically different. The availability of power and transportation facilities; the nearness to, or distance from consuming markets, the conditions of ownership, the prevalence of certain menaces, the manner of growth, the variety of the growth affected; all these factors introduce variables that it is impossible to govern, equitably, by one sweeping legislative measure.

Legislation, of the sort, that might, in certain cases, be merely an annoyance to a freehold owner with a fairly dependable local market for his spruce close at hand; might, on the other hand, impose a crushing handicap on the owner for example whose resources are entirely in poplar, for which there is, virtually, no market in Canada.

Any measure, therefore, of this nature, imposed on the country as a whole, and that takes no account of the necessarily divergent conditions that prevail in our various provinces, cannot help but be unfair, unwise and uneconomic.

The proposed embargo is of this character. It imposes a blanket regulation that says to the private owner of forest lands: "You may not sell your own property as pulpwood unless you sell it in the market that we set for you." There is no consideration of the fact that there may be no Canadian market available for him; that his distance from a mill may make sale in Canada practically impossible; that the type of wood he has to offer can find no market here. These facts are not considered; yet they are tangible facts, whereas the advantages that are claimed will result from an embargo are at best wholly problematical.

Restrictions Should be Equitable . . .

IT IS surely reasonable to assume that a restriction placed on any industry should bear equitably on every unit of that industry. But such could not be the case with a pulpwood embargo. In Ontario and Quebec, roughly speaking, ninety per cent. of the pulpwood areas are in Crown lands, and the lessees of such lands cannot now export their product as pulpwood. In Nova Scotia, however, the reverse is the case. Ninety per cent. of the possible pulpwood resources are held by private owners in fee simple—private property. The legislation that would affect one-tenth of the forest lands in Ontario would affect nine-tenths of the forest land in Nova Scotia. How could one law deal equitably with these diverse situations?

Years ago Nova Scotia exported large quantities of deals to the English market. It was chiefly on this that they depended to make their forest operations profitable. But, from one cause and another, this source of revenue has been closed to them, and they are turning to the export of pulpwood to replace this business. Are we to say to them: "You must forego this prospectively profitable source of business, in order that we may conserve our pulpwood resources for our Canadian paper mills; or in order that we may try to force an additional mill or two to open in Ontario or Quebec?"

That additional mill or two might give employment to a score or so of men—even



IN A NUTSHELL

two or three hundred perhaps—and might bring a certain additional prosperity to the section in which it was located; but what good would it do to Nova Scotia?

To give employment to these few score of men, and prosperity to these one or two localities, you may have brought financial loss and perhaps even poverty to fifty thousand owners of freehold land, whom you have shut off from the free market to which they are justly entitled.

Nova Scotia could not even hope to sell on the one market that the embargo would leave open, because of the great distance from the large consuming mills of Upper Canada, and the fact that transportation facilities for putting wood from Nova Scotia to these mills, at reasonable cost, is not available. It has, however, immediate and cheap water freight to the great pulpwood consuming centres of the United States. See what this means. A pulpwood shipper in Nova Scotia can, by water and rail, deliver his wood eighty miles inland, to a mill in West Virginia, at lower cost than he can transport it to a pulpmill in his own province, less than a hundred miles from the scene of his operations.



THE EMBARGO SITUATION

Ventriloquist: "And now, my little man, what are your views on the subject of forest conservation in Canada?"

Dummy: "Canada's salvation depends upon pulpwood embargo."

Ven.: "Spoken like a patriot. And you haven't any axe to grind either, have you, Johnnie?"

Dummy: "Not at all, sir. I'm heartbroken over conservation. My pulp and paper mill is merely a hobby."

After all, the matter of freight rates and transportation routes is the determining factor in the question. Our Canadian mills can only operate on such wood as the freight rates will permit to reach their doors.

It is idle for us to argue that we can economically change the ordered course of our commercial intercourse, by imposing restrictions that take no account of these essential factors.

What Restriction to Canadian Buyer Has Meant

IF ANYONE is disposed to challenge the statement that the Canadian mills would offer a lower buying price than that now obtainable on an unrestricted market, consider this case:

In a certain section of Nova Scotia, woodlot owners were selling their logs to the local saw mill in lengths suitable to manufacture into laths. They received for their wood \$4.00 a cord. They were thirty miles from a railroad and had no other outlet. But an American buyer of pulpwood came into the section and began to purchase. Immediately, the price went up to \$8.00 and \$10.00 a cord. If that eager market was now closed, is there any doubt in anyone's mind that the price to those sellers would again be \$4.00 a cord? And is it a bad thing for Canada that Canadians should get \$10.00 a cord from an American buyer rather than \$4.00 from a Canadian?

Will pulpwood conserved in British Columbia benefit a mill in Quebec?

Will the fact that a woodlot owner in Nova Scotia is robbed of his only market, help the paper mills of Ontario?

Will the fact that the settler in Quebec cuts his logs into boards instead of pulpwood, benefit the cause of conservation?

The whole argument for an embargo is based on visionary and doubtful premises.

You cannot prove that it would result in conservation; but you know that it would be a breach of faith with the freehold settler, and the American owner of freehold land in this country.

You cannot say that the paper mills urgently need the added supply of wood that is now being exported; for they are making no effort to buy it.

You cannot say, definitely, that a single mill would be influenced into coming to Canada. But you can say that thousands of small woodlot owners in Canada, deprived of their market in the United States, would be at the tender mercies of one of the most powerful industrial groups on this continent, the newsprint ring of the Pulp and Paper Association.

Against the intangible advantages that are claimed for the proposed pulpwood embargo, there are these definite objections that can be raised. A law that does not take cognizance of the vastly varying conditions, from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Vancouver, British Columbia, cannot fail to bear with undue severity on certain sections of the country. Is such a measure not in direct opposition to the general spirit of our constitution which wisely committed to the Provinces matters affecting property and civil rights, which demand special treatment to suit their separate needs?

Premier Armstrong, writing to the Pulpwood Commission, emphasized this point. "I am convinced," he wrote, "that the varying local conditions in each Province illustrate and forcibly emphasize the desirability of preserving intact Provincial jurisdiction in dealing with property and civil rights."

Premier Taschereau of Quebec, speaking on the subject of the proposed embargo in the Legislative Assembly of the Province, was even more emphatic: "What might suit British Columbia might not suit Quebec, or Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick. I suggest very firmly to our friends at Ottawa that they seek to get all the necessary information, that they gather all facts available as to the forestry situation in Canada, but to leave to each Province the care—the exclusive care—of the forests, so that each Province may take the steps necessary to protect the forests, consistent with the needs of colonization and agriculture."

(Advertisement)



Work on in the Garden

Planting the crops is only one-third of the work of the garden. Caring for them requires vigilance on the part of the gardener to conserve moisture by cultivation during the dry months, watering thoroughly when necessary and not spasmodically and insufficiently, guarding against diseases and insects by spraying.

Spray with bordeaux every two weeks for potato, tomato, and melon blight. Put in the bordeaux 2 lbs. of powdered or 4 lbs. of paste arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of bordeaux. This destroys the beetles and worms and borers that attack the vegetables. Begin when the plants appear above ground, so as to destroy the larvae and offset any disease.

Slug shot is a good insecticide for vegetables if dusted on in the early morning when the dew is on the plant, to make it stick. Use bordeaux on beans and celery plants for rust and for rot on grapes up to the middle of July.

Investigate currant and gooseberry bushes for worms and dust with hellebore. Spraying on roses should continue until the middle of September. Lasher's formula eradicates the beetles. The formula is: 100 gallons of water, 15 lbs. fish oil soap, 1 pt. crude carbolic acid. It is best to spray when the leaf bud is just coming out, to kill the larvae. This is also good for insects on fruit trees.

Mildew on Roses, Phlox, etc., can be prevented by sprinkling with flowers of sulphur in the early morning and early in the season on those plants that are subject to this blight. Clean culture is a safeguard against disease and insect pests; therefore, destroy all weeds which breed insects and employ constant nourishment in the way of liquid manure. If plants are nourished and watered they are less liable to disease.

Corn smut and worms can be eradicated by a dust spray at silking time into the tip of the ear of 30 per cent. flowers of sulphur and 20 per cent. arsenate of lead.

Examine the base of peach and plum trees for borers. Their presence is indicated by the exudation of gum. Follow this down into the roots with a stout wire or sharp knife.

Push along vegetables by frequent applications of nitrate of soda, or liquid manure—especially cabbages for fall consumption. Cultivate often, always two days after a rain to prevent a hard crust forming above the plants. A dust mulch is important and a mulch of grass clippings at the base of Sweet Peas keeps them cool and moist throughout the hot days. A fine mulch of well rotted cow manure can be placed around the Roses. Do not stimulate them after August, however, as they will make new wood which would be too tender to withstand the cold of winter.

The Parsnip

The parsnip is a nutritious vegetable. It delights in a deep, rich soil, not necessarily light or heavy, but is generally put into any hungry stuff. The ground should be cultivated at least 2 ft. deep, and a liberal supply of well-decayed manure placed in the bottom of each trench, but fresh raw manure should find no place with this crop. The seed should be sown as early as the state of the soil will permit, for the parsnip requires a long season to come to full maturity. Those who possess a light, rich, free-working soil will have far less difficulty in producing good roots than others whose lot it is to grow them on either poor, gravelly ground or that composed of stiff clay, as neither of these is well adapted for the formation of large, fleshy roots, the former being too porous for their growth, and the latter so retentive that the roots cannot swell. Kitchen gardens as a rule that have been under cultivation for some time are rich in vegetable matter, owing to the soil being constantly moved, and the fertilizers being applied from time to time for the different crops. This is not the case, however, with new or neglected gardens, so that the cultivator must be guided by circumstances and make the most of the material at hand.

Ground from which a crop of celery has been taken is a good place to grow parsnips, as the cultivation for the former will have put the soil in good condition. Stiff clay that has not been properly broken up is very difficult to deal with, and such ground is best turned up in the autumn and allowed to remain rough until the frost and dry winds have acted upon it. When the soil is dry enough

on the surface it may be forked over and broken up as fine as possible; it should be again forked over before the seed is sown to prevent cracking should the summer be very hot and dry, and well broken to pieces for a good depth. On such soil the seed is sown in shallow drills, say 1 in. deep, and the rows being about 15 in. apart. If seed of any vegetables needs to be new it is certainly that of the parsnip, which often fails to germinate when it is more than one year old. Being sealed up in wet soil also hinders its growing powers.

Thinning should take place as soon as the plants are large enough to handle, to about 9 in. apart. A little soot may be sprinkled over the ground after the plants have been thinned, and this is best done in showery weather. On heavy soils, where the roots suffer from rust, the earth should be removed from round the crowns and these covered with sand to keep the necks clean. Constant hoeing to keep weeds down and let in the air is the chief work with this crop during summer. It is shown that it is necessary to water parsnips, as their roots penetrate to such a depth, if the ground is well cultivated, that they are able to take up sufficient moisture for their support. It is well to look over the crop some time after it has been thinned for the purpose of removing any seedlings that may have sprung up afresh.

The roots should be allowed to remain in the ground until wanted for use in the winter, as they are less liable to shrivel than when raised and stored in a dry house. Any left in the ground, and these are often the best flavored, must be taken up before they begin to grow in the spring. The improved type is superior in flavor to the old-time "hollow crown"; it is a more serviceable shape also.

ANSWERS TO POULTRY QUESTIONS

ANTS IN GARDEN

N. C. S.—One hot summer I had a great deal of trouble with ants in both flower beds and lawn and after trying many things finally decided that plain water was best. When there are hills as in a lawn open the top slightly and pour in a pail of boiling water. A board or sheet of tin or tar paper laid over the nest for half an hour to keep in the steam. When the nests were among flowers I found that flooding them with cold water night and morning for several days killed most of the ants and thoroughly discouraged the nest.

BISCUIT FOR MOLES

E. M.—Will any of our readers who know of biscuit for killing moles kindly write, telling us whether it is efficacious and where it can be obtained. Also tell us of any other methods of control which they have used successfully.

POISONING GREEN TREES

Some time ago one of our readers asked for a liquid poison to kill growing and sprouting trees. The following, if properly used, will kill the roots of the trees and prevent the growth of sprouts from the roots and stumps. This poison is not suitable for use in poisoning small shrubs or underbrush and is extremely poisonous, so that all people and animals must be kept away from it.

One pound of arsenic and three pounds of soda with water to make one gallon. The soda may be the common washing soda or caustic soda. The soda is required to combine with the arsenic and make it soluble in water. In preparing the solution, first dissolve the soda in a convenient amount of water, using heat, if desired, to assist and hasten it; then slowly add the arsenic, previously made into a thin paste, stirring all the time; place on a hot fire, and allow it to boil for at least half an hour; stir from time to time but be careful to stand on the side away from the fumes, as being poisonous, they are apt to cause sickness. When the arsenic is thoroughly dissolved, the solution may be made up to the required bulk by adding sufficient water, either hot or cold.

Use the solution in autumn or winter when the tree is dormant. Sink the blade of an axe into the wood as if intending to cut the tree down, pry downward on the back of the axe, pour some of the poison into the resulting cavity and allow it to run down well, then withdraw the axe.

Care must be taken to keep all ani-

mals and people away from the poisoned trees until rain has washed the poison thoroughly away.

CONTINUOUS BLOOM

Viola.—In the hardy perennial border various combinations can be made to supply the garden with flowers from early spring until late autumn. A study of the catalogues will reveal the flower season of the different plants. Mountain pink, columbine, peonies, iris, sweet-william, pinks, hollyhocks, larkspurs, campanula or bellflower, phlox, gallardia grandiflora, Shasta daisy, anemones, asters and chrysanthemums flower in about the order named and make a good list for those who do not care to study the catalogue for themselves. Phlox suffruticosa is a good early flowering variety, continuing in bloom until late in the season.

FAILURE OF PEONIES

Amateur.—A great many peonies were set out last year with little or no previous preparation of the soil. Even with the rich deep loam plenty of moisture and good drainage which they prefer, it is not unusual for them to fail to bloom the first year. Once established they repay all the trouble spent in preparing the soil by many years of constantly increasing beauty. If your peonies were carefully planted it may be that lack of moisture prevented the formation of buds. An occasional watering with liquid manure will help them and a thick mulch of thoroughly rotted manure put on in November and worked lightly in round the plants in the spring will be of great benefit.

DESTRUCTIVE ONION THRIPS

The onion thrips is an insect so small that it is almost invisible to the unaided eye, but it is prolific and the most serious menace to the onion growing industry of this country. Though the insect has a particular liking for onions it preys upon other garden and truck crops such as cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers and melons and also has a ravenous appe-

tite for green-house and many ornamental plants, particularly roses.

The first indication that an onion bed or field has been attacked by thrips, is shown by the leaves, which become whitened. In advanced attacks the leaves are curled, crinkled and twisted, and finally die down permanently. To control this pest, begin spraying with nicotine sulphate solution as soon as there is any evidence of the insect. If spraying is delayed until hundreds of young thrips are present the crop will be seriously injured. The spray material is made by the following formula: Three-eighths pint of nicotine sulphate (40 per cent.), 4 pounds of dissolved soap and 50 gallons of water, spraying should be done thoroughly and applied as a fine mist.

It is not advisable to plant other crops, such as early cabbage and cauliflower, upon which the thrips feed, near the onions. After onions, cabbage and related crops are harvested the field should be cleaned up to destroy any breeding places of the insect. They will continue to thrive on any portion of these plants or weeds that might remain in the field. It is a good practice to plough as deeply as possible and harrow the ground after harvest. Much of the injury can be avoided by planting as early as possible and by using quick acting fertilizers after the onions are well set or the bulbs have begun to form. Onion fields should be watched constantly and the plants should be kept growing thriftily, since once the plants become checked in their growth from any cause the thrips will multiply more rapidly than ever and it will be a hard fight to save the crop.

GLADIOLI and IRISES

The best varieties only. Send for Price Lists.

J. W. CROW, Simcoe, Ont.

Making farms Bigger

without buying land

ALMOST every farm could be made to pay bigger cash returns if the waste land were cleared up and put under crops.

The extra land gained by clearing with C.X.L. LOW-FREEZING STUMPING POWDER costs only a few dollars per acre.

Clearing is not a long job either, if you use C.X.L. low-freezing Stumping Powder. Blast out the stumps and boulders; dig ditches to drain the wet spots with C.X.L. Powder. A small expense, a few days of your own time does a construction job that makes your farm more valuable—and a fatter bank account in the fall.



Get our help when you plan the work. Write for the handbook, *The Modern Method of Land Clearing*. It is clearly written by experts and tells the exact way to get the best results for the least money. A post card with your name and address will bring a copy FREE.

Dept. 18

CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES, LTD.
CANADA CEMENT BUILDING, MONTREAL, P.Q.

The "Hardie" Garden Sprayer

Every Gardener Needs One

THE FIRST HIGH PRESSURE, LOW-PRICED GARDEN SPRAYER

The "Garden Special" is a real sprayer, being designed and constructed on the same plan as our larger high pressure hand pumps. Instead of being made of cast iron or light stampings, as are most small sprayers, it is built of heavy bronze tubing and castings throughout.

It will throw a cloud of fine mist at a high pressure. Most small outfits merely spray large drops which fall to cover the plant with spray material, and consequently do not protect it against insects and diseases.

It is mounted on a heavy galvanized pail with an adjustable malleable spider which will fit any 12-quart galvanized pail. Thus the pail, which is the only part of the sprayer which will ever wear out, can easily be replaced at small expense.

Send \$8.00 and this Sprayer will be expressed to any station in Ontario or Quebec, charges paid, and satisfaction guaranteed.



Hardie Manufacturing Co.

PETROLIA,

ONTARIO



KEEP THEM GROWING

Chicks raised to the point where they forage for themselves are not necessarily insured of being future profitable members of the laying flock. They must have some care during the entire summer.

The Illinois agricultural college has prepared a number of pointed suggestions on chick raising. A few of the ideas that apply to the larger chickens are as follows:

A growing mash, fed throughout the summer, balances the grain ration and keeps the chicks growing without any setbacks.

Early roosting keeps the chicks from crowding into the corners.

Removing the cockerels at broiler age gives the pullets more room to grow and develop. Birds of both sexes will grow better when separated.

Heavy feeding before the pullets are placed in winter quarters gets them in shape for laying during the winter.

Careful culling before the pullets go into winter quarters eliminates many unprofitable birds.

Growing strong, healthy chicks requires the constant, careful attention of the farmer or his wife.

Red mites and body lice are the chief parasites on chickens during the summer months. Oil drained from the crank case of the automobile or tractor may be used to paint the roosts and nests for the control of the mites. Sodium fluoride dusted into the feathers around the vent and over the breast is a good cure for the lice.

Soft-Shell Eggs

Soft shelled eggs are either due to the absence of shell forming material in the feed or to disease in the lower part of the oviduct which results in an insufficient secretion of lime salts. In rare cases, however, they may be caused by the fowls not eating enough of shell forming material even when an abundant supply is available. It is advisable to keep oyster shell before the fowls at all times. Sometimes the bird is too fat and this results in an absence of muscular tonicity, the eggs being passed down the oviduct so rapidly that the secretions are not supplied in sufficient amounts. If the hens are too fat, give them more exercise. Cut down the amount of grain feed, and add meat scraps or tankage.

CANADIAN FISHING INDUSTRY

The fact that the fishing industry of Canada has an annual worth of between 25 and 35 million dollars was the reason put forward by Professor E. E. Prince, of Ottawa, for thirty years, Commissioner of Fisheries, urging greater public attention to the industry in an address to the Kiwanis Club in Montreal, on Thursday.

The fish industry, he said, is of singular importance, and loyalty should be given to it, because we have almost the finest fisheries in the world. They are a source of considerable industry and they are deserving of attention and encouragement. Fish and fisheries are also the source of sport and recreation. The fish of Canada are of the highest class and, although he had travelled Europe and Australia, he has never found in any country such fish as there is in Canada or found it in such quantities. In 1918 the value of the fish industry in Canada amounted to over \$60,000,000, but the normal value was between 25 and 35 million dollars.

Proposed Changes in Onion Grading

It is probable that some changes will be made in the grading of onions in Canada. When the amendments to the Root and Vegetables Act were considered in the agricultural committee of the House of Commons on Thursday there was considerable discussion on that subject. Many members were in favor of changing the names of onion grades to numbers, to simplify trading and to bring the Canadian system in line with that of the United States, which competes in the same South American markets with Canada. The bill was held over to permit officers of the Department of Agriculture to consider the best means of meeting the question.

Almost three quarters of an inch of rain, .71, fell on the already well-drenched prairie land of Regina district in the five-hour period ending at noon on Thursday.

DECREASE IN DRUG ADDICTION

Decrease in the number of drug addicts was reported at the opening session of the fortieth annual conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities held at the University of Montreal on Thursday.

Dr. F. D. Stricker, secretary of the Oregon State Board of Health, in his report for the Drug Addiction Committee, said that there was sufficient evidence accumulated to show that the misuse of narcotics is declining. The enactment of drastic laws and the enforcement of regulations have lessened the illicit traffic in narcotics. A real beginning has been made in international relations looking toward the control of the production and distribution of narcotic drugs. Although the Geneva Opium Conference failed to reach an agreement on international control, it was shown that active steps were being taken to reduce production of opium. Heroin has been practically eliminated.

Dr. Stricker, speaking of conditions prevalent in the United States, says: "Drug addiction is still serious, but not as bad as has been represented. Recent investigation by the United States Public Health Service shows that there are about 110,000 drug takers in the United States. The decrease has been largely due to laws making the obtaining of drugs illegal and expensive. Complete eradication of the habit will only be obtained by the enforcement of restrictive laws, and the complete substitution of non-habit-forming synthetic substances for narcotic drugs."

Livestock Embargo Lifted

Importation of livestock from the United States into Canada, prohibited when the hoof and mouth disease threatened to spread over the continent from the southwestern States, will be lifted on and after June 14, according to word from Ottawa received in Vancouver on Thursday, by Dr. W. H. McKenzie, federal veterinary inspector.

Removal of the embargo is of particular importance to British Columbia at this time, because of the fact that the fair and racing seasons are just at hand.

Australia proposes to prohibit the export of butter and cheese except under license after July 1, it was announced on Thursday. A levy will be imposed on all butter and cheese exported.

The National Air Transport, Inc., was originated at Chicago on Thursday, with \$10,000,000 capital stock, to operate night airplane freight and express service between New York and Chicago as the first of similar lines which the organizers plan to start. The new company, in which Marshall Field is understood to be interested largely, as well as the Wrigley interests, starts with \$3,000,000 of stock subscribed. None of the remaining capital stock will be offered for public sale.

"When father drove old Dobbin he sat upon his load
And frowned on every chauffeur who wanted half the road.
When father got an auto his feelings seemed to switch,
He glared at every horse he met unless 't took the ditch."

INVENTIONS PATENTED!
Booklet of "Needed Inventions", leaflet and "Record of Invention" FREE. Write to-day.
W. IRWIN HASKETT, 18 Elgin St., Ottawa

MACHINERY

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

Ford Owners—Do not fail to get a gas saving device that will put pep in your car for the price of a sample, \$2.50, postpaid. **F. SCHMIDT, Lydiatt, Man.** 24-6

POULTRY

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS
Jersey Black Giants—The Fowl Useful and Beautiful. My birds come from the foundation flocks of New Jersey. 2 pens mated for size, vigor, beauty, utility. Price per setting (15), \$5.00. **REV. M. C. GANDIER, Smithville, Ont.** Member Jersey Black Giant Breeders' Association of America. 19-6

Jersey Black Giant Hatching Eggs, Wilburtha strain, \$3.00 per 15, prepaid. **WOODY-CREST FARM, Perth, Ontario.** 19-6

PIGEONS

Raise Squabs—Good market, monthly returns. **B. WILLIAMS, Wardsville, Ont.** 22-12

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Barred Rocks—O.A.C., bred-to-lay Hens mated with cockerels of J. W. Clark's production Rocks; eggs, \$1 per fifteen. **W. G. NEEDHAM, Arnprior, Ontario.** 19-6

TURKEYS

Bronze Turkey Eggs, 30 cents each, and Ancona Eggs \$1.00 for 15. **MRS. W. LAV-ERY, Sutton, Que.** 24-3

POULTRY AND FEATHERS WANTED
Highest Prices Paid. Write for price list. We loan crates. **A. STORK & SON, 17 St. Patrick's Market, Toronto.** 19-6

FARMERS' WANTS & SALES

ADVERTISING RATES.—Under this heading advertisements will be inserted without display at a cash-with-order rate of two cents per word per insertion (minimum charge 10c. per insertion). SIX consecutive insertions will be given for the price of FOUR (minimum rate for six insertions one dollar). A number or a single letter is counted as one word. When replies are to be addressed in care of the "Witness" Office, an additional charge of twenty-five cents is made.

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

POULTRY

MISCELLANEOUS

Hatching Eggs—S. C. Black Minorcas; R. C. Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Muscovy and Aylesbury Duck Eggs, Douglas strain, prize winning stock, \$2.00 per 12. **CHARLIE TUBE, Mitchell, Ont., Route 3.** 19-6

Baby Chicks—Barred and White Rocks, Reds, Minorcas, Anconas, White Wyandottes, White, Brown, Buff Leghorns. Satisfaction guaranteed; bred-to-lay stock; express paid. **PERTH HATCHERY, Perth, Ont.** 20-6

Quality baby chicks and hatching eggs. Pure Tom Barron White Leghorns, Guilds and O. A. C. Barred Rocks. When you buy our hatching eggs you get eggs that hatch Quality chicks. If you buy our chicks you get Quality chicks at a fair price that live and grow quickly. One of our customers writes us as follows: Am well pleased with the chicks, they are sure real Leghorns. Thanking you for your good service. We can give prompt delivery of chicks for the balance of May and June. It will pay you to write for our prices. Our Motto Quality plus service and a satisfied customer. **J. G. TWEDDLE, Fergus, Ont.** 21-6

LIVESTOCK

BEEES

100 Colonies Bees in up-to-date hives; no disease; a snap for cash. Apply Box 220, Mitchell, Ontario. 24-6

DOGS

Registered Airdale Puppies of very choicest breeding. Prices, males, \$15; females, \$10. Address, **H. AITKEN, Beeton, Ont.** 19-6

FOXES

I Catch from 45 to 60 foxes in from four to five weeks' time. Can teach any reader of this magazine how to get them. Just drop me a line for particulars. **W. A. HADLEY, Stanstead, Quebec.** 46-24

Pedigreed Chinchilla Rabbits from imported prize winning stock. We have a choice lot of youngsters for immediate delivery. **GRANDON SILVER FOX RANCH, Arnprior, Ont.** 24-6

WILD ANIMALS

BEAR CUBS WANTED

We buy bear cubs, timber wolf and coyote pups, badger, coon and other wild animals. **PORTAGE WILD ANIMAL CO., Portage La Prairie, Man.** 17-9

MISCELLANEOUS

SEED

Ginseng—Best quality Canadian Grown Ginseng in demand at \$14.00 per pound. Stratified Ginseng seed for sale. Advice on cultivation free. **F. DEAN, 184 Ninth Avenue W., Longueuil, Que.** 20-6

BIRDS AND PETS

For Sale—Domestic Canaries, \$6 to \$12 each. Hen Birds, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Cages and supplies. **STRATFORD BIRDLAND, 141 1-2 Downie St., Stratford, Ont.** 19-6

MISSING RELATIVES

Nixon-Fawcett—Information wanted of heirs of Mary Nixon, born Ireland, and Henry Fawcett, born Scotland, married Canada 1832. Address, Nelson H. Tunnicliff, 51 Chambers Street, New York City. 21-6

Shea—Howard, last heard of in Gainforth, Ont., three years ago. Mrs. H. L. Little, R. No. 1, St. Andrews, N.B. Enquires. 21-6

SITUATIONS VACANT

The Quebec Bible Society requires the services of two colporteurs. Must speak French and have references. **QUEBEC BIBLE SOCIETY, 123 St. John Street, Quebec.** 24-3

Housekeeper Wanted.—General housekeeping. **JAMES H. COYNE, East Chatham, N.Y.** 24-2

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

We Buy Wool—Please write stating quantity of washed or unwashed white or black wool you have for sale, and approximate date of delivery, and will quote best prices. **AYERS LIMITED, Lachute Mills, P.Q.** 20-6

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Country Store, doing nice business. Timber farm, equipment, good buildings, electric light, two lakes. **P. J. HARRISON, Blackstone Lake, Ont.** 23-6

Shoe Business For Sale—A Paying Shoe business in town of Carleton Place, Ont.; population 4,200; one other exclusive shoe store; good repair business; one of the best stands in town; brick shop, 18 by 58, two windows; store room, 15 by 18; repair shop, 14 by 16; stock about \$8,000; terms cash. **S. W. STANZEL, Carleton Place, Ont.** 23-6

For Sale—Blacksmith Shop and garage; house and half acre of land; illness in family reason for selling. **J. H. COYNE, East Chatham, N.Y.**

Hotel or First Class Boarding House for sale or rent at Kirkland Lake, Ontario. Write Capt. Albert Johnson, Boston Creek, Ontario, for full information. 24-6

FARMS WANTED

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Don't pay big commissions. Particulars free. **REAL ESTATE SALESMAN CO., 558 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr.** 18-12

FARMS FOR SALE

Beamsville—For Sale By Owner Only, choice fruit farm, no incumbrances, just out of town, consisting of about eighteen acres grapes, seven cherries, mostly sweet, seven plums, two peaches and pears and six in apples, balance mostly bush; one large barn, garage and large house; electric lighted farm; worked with tractor and truck without horses; machinery included, as owner is retiring; this is a rare opportunity to secure a fruit farm in best location, giving big returns and at reasonable price; with good terms; where one can enjoy fresh air and sunshine in the garden of Canada with best climate offering health and wealth; possession given any time. Phone **149, JAS. R. COX, Beamsville, Ont.**

FARMS FOR SALE

Farm in Western Canada for bigger returns; to go ahead; to do better. Get started on a Canadian Pacific farm in the West this year. Virgin Prairie or Park Land. Improved Farms on certain districts. Well served by railways, roads, and telephones, among good neighbors near town, school and church. For years these fertile lands have consistently carried off championships at International Shows, bringing honor to Canada and fame, as well as financial independence to many Western farmers. Take one step now. Write for our booklet, "The Prairie Provinces of Canada". **C. L. NORWOOD, C.P.R. Land Agent, Desk 9, Windsor Station, Montreal, Quebec.** 22-4

600 Acres, clear title, \$4,500, assessed \$8,000, Simcoe County, 80 miles Toronto. Bank barn, 80 x 36, large house; buildings cost \$10,000; 200 acres rolling meadow; stream wire fenced; balance swamp; timber. 22-4

Block 500 acres, four miles west Lake of Bays; 300,000 feet sawlog timber, hills, dales. (Miles lake frontage), \$1,200. Big profit subdividing. Beauty spot. Clearing sale. **W. J. CHAPMAN, 57 Queen W., Toronto.** 19-6

Farm, 154 Acres, 12 Cleared, Good Land, 100 fruit trees, small fruits, 3 large springs, good water; near school, church; good roads. Markets close. Part cash, terms arranged. Owner, **ROBERT MACLENNAN, Cortez Island, B.C.** 19-6

Farm For Sale or To Let—Near Kemptonville; fine stone house, good buildings, near school; a snap to quick buyer. Write **REV. J. F. GORMAN, 103 McLaren St., Ottawa.** 19-6

One of the best farms in the Eastern Townships for sale; seven miles from Sherbrooke; 300 acres, in high state of cultivation; brick house, drilled well, close to Government road. Price \$10,000. Apply **F. M. PASSOW, Eustis, Que.** 20-6

160 Acres—Farm for sale, near Englehart, in Chamberlin Township; 14 acres cleared, choice land, bush lot; moderate figure for cash. **Wm. EDWARDS, Krugerdorf, Ont.** 22-6

600 Acres of mixed timber for sale in Parry Sound District. **WILLIAM HANNON, R.R. No. 3, Scotland, Ont.** 23-6

Farm of 173 acres, large brick mansion, five large old-fashioned fireplaces and brick oven; on I. R. Highway, main road; fine summer home for someone. **JOHN E. WADSWORTH, South Hero, Vt.** 23-7

Going Concern—Established markets, money maker. On provincial highway. Beautiful 9-room brick residence with all city conveniences. Extra fine outbuildings. About eleven acres, principally asparagus, bush fruits and fruit trees. Apply owner, **NELSON REYNOLDS, Port Hope, Ontario.** Retiring. 24-6

10 Acres ready-made chicken-ranch. **MISS EVANS, R.R. No. 3, Cloverdale P.O., B.C.**

Farm Waterville, N.S., about forty acres, consisting hayland, upland, woodland pasture and young orchard, 300 trees, 40 barrels apples; house, ten rooms, water in house. Write for photos and low price; reason for selling. **T. R. LYONS, Waterville, N.S.** 23-6

315-Acre Farm, Nicola Valley, 45 acres in crop, 3 acres bearing orchard, 9 acres potatoes and garden, balance hay and peas. Team and implements; everything for \$6,500. Flag stop on farm, Agate K.V.R. **MISS LILY A. MANNING, Dot P.O., B.C.** 23-3

Jersey Farm bargain; five-acre farm, well fruited, 10-room house, gas, other buildings; on bus line, near school, factory and station; price \$4,500; cash required \$1,600. **ERN-EST L. LAUBSCH, owner, Vineland, N.J.** 23-6

To lease for one year or more; 3 acres, 2 roomed house, barn, chicken houses, fruit trees, small green house; good hunting and fishing. Would sell. **H. E. GOUGH, Duncan, V. I., B. C.** 22-6

BUSINESS CARDS

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Free! The best list of wanted inventions. Prizes offered. Write today. **HENRY L. EDWARDS, 18 Elgin St., Ottawa.** 19-6

ARTISTS' SUPPLIES

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EDUCATIONAL

The De Brisay Method is the Royal Road to Latin, French, German, Spanish. Thorough mail courses. — **ACADEMIE DEBRISAY, Ottawa.** 6-2

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NURSING

Wanted—Pupil nurses to train in a 100-bed general hospital. Training school is accredited, course 3 yrs. Text books and uniform, goods furnished free. Fee \$10 per month last year, including probationary term; \$12 remainder of course. For information write to **Addie M. Moore, Supt. of Nurses, Hillsborough General Hospital, Grassmere, N. H.** 20-9

Private Nurses Earn \$15 to \$30 a Week. Learn by home study. Catalogue free.—Dept. Fourteen, **ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, Toronto, Canada.** 19-6

Wanted—Pupil nurses, general training, age 20 to 35, one year high school. Apply **WOMEN'S HOSPITAL, Montreal.** 24-6

Student Nurses—To enter training, 125-bed, Class A Hospital, 1-2 hour from New York City. Educational requirements, two years in High School, 2 1-2 years' course, 1-2 year of course spent in New York hospital. Pleasant nurses' home. Uniforms, text books, \$15.00 per month and maintenance. Apply Superintendent of Nurses, **White Plains Hospital, White Plains, N.Y.**

A MAGAZINE PAGE FOR HOME WORKERS

Plain Walls vs. Patterned Walls

There is nothing against the plain wall artistically. That is, you cannot say categorically that this thing, that thing, or the other thing in respect to the plain wall is esthetically objectionable. Plain walls are not hideous nor are they irritating. They do not obtrude, neither do they conflict in a decorative scheme. But they are uninteresting, they are without life, they lack character. And that is what condemns them.

Plain walls were quite popular yesterday when people were learning the rudiments of decoration. Your average home owner purchased a well-designed bed-room suite, say, and a splendid rug and a few pictures, and started in to build up an interesting decorative scheme. He got on very well with the work until he came to the walls, and there he stuck. Should the paper be striped or figures, and, if figures, should the pattern be naturalistic in conception or conventional? Experts in decoration and writers in the popular magazines had so confused his mind regarding the proper use of figured wall paper that he was at a loss how to proceed. He didn't want to use the wrong thing, so he hesitated. The matter was beyond him and he couldn't decide. Finally he used plain wall paper, because in the use of plain walls he knew that no canon of art or good taste would be shattered. And hundreds of thousands of home owners did the same thing. They used innocuous, insipid, vapid, neutral plain walls because they didn't possess the knowledge to pick out the kind of patterned paper that by right belonged in the room.

Let us consider the case of this average home owner a bit further. The bedroom suite he picked out was not plain. On the contrary, it was quite ornamental. Its wood was walnut and the head and foot boards of the bed, and the fronts of the dresser and commode, were veneered with a burl of superlative figure. The two chairs in the suite and the dressing table bench were upholstered in a charming brocade depicting flowers and baskets. The rug was deep rose and green with an intertwining diaper pattern. Nothing was plain; and there was no reason for it to be plain. If it had been plain it would have been extremely tiresome. Plain furniture—no beautiful carvings, no delightful figurings in the wood, no flutings, no curves—plain fabrics without pattern or design, plain carpet without any of the delightful tracings which are the charm of ninety carpets out of a hundred, plain hangings, and plain picture frames! What an insipid, uninspiring scheme of decoration.

Then why plain walls?

But, you interrupt, "Are plain walls never to be used?" Yes, indeed. Plain walls are superlative in museums and in picture galleries. In museums plain walls do not conflict or compete with the rare works of art hung against them. People visit museums not to examine the walls but to look at the objects hung against the walls. Anything, therefore, which will eliminate optically the walls in museums is greatly to be desired. But in the private home there is no desire or attempt to eliminate the walls. The walls are most important, and the more in the picture they are the more satisfactory the scheme.

Your average home owner is not a Ruskin, or a Morris, or a Whistler. He does not seek to sacrifice his home on the altar of pedantic correctness. He is not trying to set up a home that will compete with the palaces of Versailles, or Fontainebleau, or with the Petit Trianon. He wants a home that will be a pleasure to him and his friends and which at the same time, will be reasonably correct in decorative treatment. Your average home owner, therefore, has found out that his home is a better place to live in, and gives him more enjoyment, when the

walls are patterned than when they are plain—and cold.

You have often heard the expression "the bare walls."

Go into an empty house stripped of all its furnishings and with nothing but the plain walls facing you and see how desolate and barren that house seems. It almost gives you a chill. But paper the walls with a sprightly design in stripes or flowers and a transformation takes place immediately. True, the rooms remain empty—but they do not strike you as being bare or barren, or cold or desolate. They have life and interest and you feel instinctively that each room has started on its way to become a room of beauty and charm. Now, if an appropriate designed wall paper can make such a difference in an empty room how much more effective will that paper be in the room when the furnishings have been completed.

Here, summed up briefly, is the whole matter of the plain wall as we see it. The plain wall was popular yesterday simply because it was the easiest way out of a decorative problem. Plain walls do not represent the highest type of decoration but plain walls, because of their neutrality, can be used safely with almost all kinds of furniture and furnishings. That is all there was to the vogue for plain walls. When people, however, learned more about decoration they went back to patterned walls. Plain walls are mostly lifeless; they have no interest. Patterned walls are "part of the picture"; they tone up a room and harmonize with the other furnishings, all of which are patterned. Plain walls lack character; they are not of themselves decorations and for that reason must be decorated with many fabrics, pictures, and similar art objects. Patterned walls besides giving design to a room also supply an interesting color treatment. Plain walls are excellent for museums—but who wants his home to be a museum?—The Decorative Furnisher.

Problems of Homemakers.

Swelling of Eyelids

A Reader.—Swelling of eyelids may be one of the results of a number of things and your family doctor will probably be able to locate the trouble and advise you. Bathing the eyes in a solution of boracic acid (one teaspoon dissolved in half a glass of boiling water and allowed to

cool), is always soothing. Use an eye cup or a large teaspoon to hold the liquid to the eye, opening and shutting the eyelid while doing so.

Airing the Beds

Reader.—The right way to air a bed, if bed clothes are not removed from the bed and placed on chairs, is to throw them over the footboard across a chair, placed to keep them well off the floor, and then lift the mattress in the middle, tilting it up so that air passes under and over it. One-half an hour of this will thoroughly air a bed, the windows being open all the time. Air closets and wardrobes as you do a room. They are full of clothes that have been worn all day which need airing.

If you have a flat roof, or upstairs verandah, take every mattress in, the house up there occasionally and leave them in the hot sun for several hours. They will come back all fluffed up and sweet smelling. It would be well for the pillow and bedding to receive the same treatment. A mattress will be easier to handle if straps are attached to the sides, and for this purpose pieces of old suspenders are very satisfactory or strips made from bed ticking. Sew the straps or handles on firmly, two on each side. A mattress cover should be made of bleached muslin, buttoned over the foot with a flap. When making the bed it is a good plan to pin the under sheet on with big safety pins.

A SUMMER HOBBY

Small cameras accompany most people on their holidays, and secure charming mementoes of happy days and lovely scenes. But the woman who has "snapped" promiscuously for several years is apt to tire of adding to her numerous collection of groups and views.

When general snapping palls, you can add a new interest to photography by deciding on a special subject on which you will concentrate, and dropping miscellaneous taking of pictures. You need not go away from home to find pleasure in a camera. With a special subject it will make home a new and exciting place, for you will get a new point of view.

A Beautiful Subject

One woman I know is a water enthusiast—the sea, lakes, rivers, and waterfalls are her specialty, and she'll make long expeditions to add a gem to her album. This is an excellent subject, both because water is plentiful almost every-

where, and because it reflects light and, consequently, snaps well. A tiny rain puddle in a glistening wet road may make a more beautiful picture than a whole ocean.

Photographs of wild flowers or gardens and garden flowers make delightful collections and butterflies and insects out of doors a difficult but fascinating pursuit.

All "speciality" photographs should be kept in one album, distinct from those of merely general interest. In a year or two, a really delightful collection will result, and photography acquires an altogether new charm, and provides an object for many pleasant excursions.

St. Mark's Hospital of New York City, N.Y. offers a complete course of training to Young Women

wishing to take up the Nursing Profession and become registered nurses. The course is complete in both practice and theory.

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The 'Witness' Pattern Service



A JAUNTY POPULAR STYLE FOR STOUT FIGURES WITH SLENDER HIPS
5102. This trim tailored model is attractive in kasha, charmeen, satin, tub silk or linen. The pattern is cut in 8 sizes: 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 42-inch size requires 4.3-8 yards of 40-inch material with 3-8 yard of contrasting material 9 inches wide for the vestee. The width at the foot of the dress is 13-4 yard. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver or stamps.

A SIMPLE "DAY" DRESS
4929. The straightline dress is as ever popular. It appears in this model, with new features. One could have this in figured

crepe or in silk alpaca. It is also very good in serge or charmeen.

The pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. If made of one material a 38-inch size requires 4 1/4 yards 40 inches wide. If made as illustrated 3.5-8 yards of figured material and 5-8 yard of plain is required. The width of the skirt at the foot is 15-8 yard. Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 15c in silver or stamps.

A SIMPLE SCHOOL FROCK

5116. Plaid or checked gingham or flannel would be both serviceable and pleasing, for this style.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material, with 1-4 yard of contrasting material for collar, cuffs, belt and pocket facings.

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

A SMART COAT DRESS FOR THE GROWING GIRL

4816. White linen was chosen for this model. It is also good for pongee, repp, jersey and boucle cloth, for taffeta chambray. The sleeve may be in wrist length, or in the comfortable short length now so popular.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 3 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
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HOME COOKING

When Cream Sours

Sour cream in the pantry is no cause for regret, for certain dishes can never be brought to perfection without it. Any amount from a few spoonfuls to a pint can be utilized to advantage in one of the good dishes that follow. One should bear in mind, however, that the quantity of soda must be regulated according to the sourness of the cream. One scant level teaspoon to a pint of cream is the average proportion. Pre-eminently good is sour cream corn bread.

Farmer's Corn Bread—One cup of cornmeal, one cup of flour (white or whole wheat), one-half cup of sour cream, one-half cup of sour milk, one egg, one teaspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon of soda. Bake in a shallow pan in a quick oven.

Bishop Williams' Corn Bread—One cup of cornmeal, one cup of wheat flour, one cup of sour cream, one-half cup of sugar, two eggs, one teaspoon of salt, one-half teaspoon of soda. Bake in muffin pans. These are delicious served with maple syrup or honey.

Egg Bread—Two cups of cornmeal, one cup of flour, one tablespoon of butter, two cups of sour cream, one-half cup of cold water, three eggs, yolks and whites, beaten separately; one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of salt, one tablespoon of sugar. Mix the dry ingredients, add butter, cream and eggs, and soda dissolved in water. Bake 30 minutes in a hot oven.

Cup Cakes—1 cupful of sugar, 1 1-2 cupfuls of flour, 1-4 teaspoonful of salt, 1-2 teaspoonful of cloves, 1-2 teaspoonful of nutmeg, 1-2 cupful of nut meats, chopped; 1-2 cupful of raisins, chopped; 2 eggs, well beaten; 1 cupful of sour cream, with 1 teaspoonful of soda dissolved. Mix all dry ingredients, then add the well-beaten eggs and sour cream. Beat all together five minutes. Bake in a slow oven in muffin pans.

Sour Cream Doughnuts—3 eggs, 1 cupful of sour cream, 1 cupful of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 1-2 teaspoonful of salt, 4 cupfuls of flour, 1-8 teaspoonful of grated nutmeg. Beat eggs well and add sugar. Add soda to cream and beat these two mixtures together thoroughly, then add the flour. Roll thin, cut and fry in deep fat.

Little Molasses Cakes—One-half cup of brown sugar, one-half cup of molasses, three-fourths cup of sour cream, one tablespoon of bacon fat, two cups of flour, one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon each of ginger and cinnamon, one-half teaspoon of cloves and nutmeg, one-half teaspoon of salt. Bake in muffin pans and ice, if you like, with chocolate fudge icing.

Sour-Cream Cake—1 Cupful of sugar, 1 egg, 1 cupful of sour cream, 2 cupfuls of flour, 3-4 teaspoonful of soda, 1-4 teaspoon of salt, 1-4 teaspoonful of cinnamon. Beat egg, add sugar and sour cream. Then sift and add dry ingredients. Bake in angel-food pan or layer pans, and when cool, cover with a boiled icing.

Chicken Pie Crust—One cup of sour cream, one-half tablespoon of soda, one teaspoon of salt, flour for a moderately stiff dough. Roll lightly, and bake in a hot oven.

Sour Cream Pie—One cup of sour cream, one cup of sugar, yolks of three eggs, one-half teaspoon each of salt, cinnamon and cloves, one-half cup of chopped raisins. Bake in one crust and add a meringue if liked.

Butternut Pie—The following is the recipe for a pie which men folk call "best on earth." Pour one-half cup boiling water over one cup of seeded raisins, and let stand until cool, when water should be absorbed. Take one cup thick sour cream, stir in one cup granulated sugar, break in one egg and beat until light and fluffy add the raisins, one-third teaspoon vanilla, a tiny pinch of salt and one-half cup butternut meats. Bake in an under crust and cover with meringue. This makes a very rich pie. It should not be served with a heavy dinner of fresh meat. Make it on "meatless" days. A generous piece contains almost nutriment enough for a dinner.

Layer Cake with Sour Cream Filling—Cream together 1 cup of sugar and 1-3 cup shortening, add two well-beaten eggs and beat thoroughly again. Sift 2 cups flour with 2 heaping teaspoons baking powder, add to the first mixture with 1 cup sweet milk, and 1-2 teaspoon vanilla. Unless butter is used for shortening add 1-4 teaspoon salt. Beat ingredients all together until the batter is perfectly smooth, then bake in three layers in a moderately hot oven from 15 to 20 minutes. When eggs are scarce 1 will do quite well in place of 2. It is thorough beating that gives the cake its lightness. Filling: One-half cup sour cream, 1 heaping cup sugar, few grains salt, 1-2 cup broken nut meats. Use butternuts, or any other kind will do. Boil gently all together until a little dropped in cold wa-

ter forms a soft ball. Take from stove, add a few drops of vanilla, beating until it begins to harden.

Chocolate Sour-Cream Layer Cake—4 eggs, yolks of 4, whites of 3; 1 1-3 cupfuls of sugar, 1 cupful of sour cream, 1-4 teaspoonful of salt, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 2 1-2 cupfuls of flour, 2 squares of chocolate, 1 teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat yolks with sugar until light, melt chocolate, add to sour cream. Sift soda with flour and add to beaten yolks slowly, flavor and fold in the stiffly beaten whites. This will make two layers and should be put together with a boiled icing.

Sour Cream Drop Cakes—One cup of sour cream, one cup of sugar, one egg, 2 1-2 cups of flour, one teaspoon of baking powder, one-half teaspoon of soda added to the cream, one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of lemon or orange extract. Drop small spoonful on a baking-sheet and put a raisin on top of each cake. Bake in a quick oven.

Currant Cookies—One-half cup each of brown sugar and molasses, one-third cup of shortening, one egg, two tablespoons of sour cream, one teaspoon of soda, one tablespoon of mixed spices, one-half cup of currants, flour for a soft dough. Roll rather thin and cut in oblongs. Sprinkle with salt.

Cream Cookies—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of coconut, one cup of sour cream, two eggs, one-half teaspoon each of salt and soda, flour for a soft dough. Bake in a hot oven.

Sour Cream Dressing No. 1—Use cream that is sour but not old enough to be strong. Rub smooth the yolks of four hard-boiled eggs and slowly add five tablespoons of sour cream. Thin with either lemon or fruit juice or vinegar.

Sour Cream Dressing No. 2—Make a smooth paste of a cup of sour cream and a tablespoon of flour. Heat three tablespoons of lemon juice or vinegar, two of butter and one-half teaspoon each of sugar and mustard and a bit of cayenne. Mix cream and flour in this and cook three minutes, stirring constantly. Just before removing from the fire add the beaten whites of two eggs. Then remove and cool.

Sour Cream Salad Dressing—Put one cup of thick sour cream in a bowl, chill and beat to a foam, adding one teaspoon of salt, a little cayenne, one teaspoon of made mustard, one tablespoon of lemon juice, two tablespoons of vinegar. This is particularly good with vegetable salads. For cold slaw add one teaspoon of brown sugar and one tablespoon of grated cheese. Equal parts of sour cream and chili sauce will make a good cold slaw dressing.

Potatoes Warmed in Cream—One pint of cold boiled potatoes (chopped), one small onion (minced), one tablespoon of fat, one-half cup of sour cream, seasoning to taste, salt, paprika and minced parsley. Stir the potatoes and onions in the hot fat until they are coated and begin to color very slightly. Then add the cream and seasonings, and cook slowly and stir frequently until the cream is almost absorbed. Serve very hot.

Sour Cream Cabbage Salad—Slice cabbage very fine, cover in stew pan with sour cream, season with salt, pepper, paprika and celery salt and add two or three tablespoons vinegar. Heat just to the boiling point and serve hot. The cabbage has not been cooked and retains its freshness in this hot salad.

KEEPING OLIVE OIL SWEET

Few things can be worse than bad olive oil. As soon as a bottle or tin of oil is opened put in one lump of loaf sugar to the half pint of oil and keep it in a cool place and in the dark. Do not set it on ice or it will solidify turning a disagreeable white. The sugar does not change the taste of the oil, but it will keep it fresh and sweet indefinitely.

ORANGE CAKE

Mrs. C. T.—Orange Cake: Two cups sugar, 2 cups flour, 1-2 cup water, rind and juice 1 orange, 2 teaspoons baking powder, yolks of 5 eggs, whites 3 eggs. Bake in shallow round tins. Filling—Whites 2 eggs, juice and rind of 1 orange. Stiffen with confectioners' sugar.

Some day we shall doubtless understand far better than we do now the power of mind over matter—not only the influence of our thoughts on our own physical selves but also their effect upon others. In that day we shall realize that it is as wrong to go about scattering hopeless, depressing thoughts as it would be to poison the air in any other way. "Patients sometimes die simply because those about them expect them to do so," said a physician. Many a good cause is lost because it is smothered in doubt.—Forward.

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Our Needlework Corner.

WINDOW CURTAINS

Nothing in a house displays the taste of the home maker more plainly than the curtains and hangings. If there is little money to spend for curtains it is much better to use something simple than to buy an imitation of expensive draperies. The thrifty housewife will find it an economy to make her curtains at home. Tans and grays are by far the most serviceable colors to use for curtains, as well as the coolest and freshest looking. India prints, figured linens and many of the best quality of chintzes and cretonnes will hold their tones, and it is therefore often advisable to get a color effect by using them rather than plain tones. For bedrooms, however, it is often satisfactory to use scrim, cheesecloth, fishnet, Swiss, cross-barred muslin or plain-colored gingham and chambrays, which can be bought in fast dyes and which make charming side drapings over curtains of white net or fine white scrim.

For a blue room one could use plain blue denim trimmed with a border of blue and white flowered cretonne. When a plain wall covering is used cretonne curtains are always attractive. The use of a flowered cretonne border on a white muslin or dotted Swiss curtain assures one of a very decorative effect with a simple material. Do not have too much cretonne in one room, however. If there are several windows with figured over-curtains, do not have more than one chair covered with the same material. Let the other furniture have unfigured upholstery in some color that is prominent in the cretonne or that harmonizes well with the wall covering. If there is a couch or window seat, use the plain material there and make the cushions of the figured print.

Sash curtains may be made so as to fly loose at the bottom with a hem, or they may have another rod to hold them firm. In addition to the sash curtain it is often desirable to have a long curtain of lace or some other sheer material, reaching from the top of the window to the sill or the floor. Sash curtains of crinkly crepe are pretty and practical for a bedroom, as crepe hangs well and does not need ironing. The overhanging may be made of gray-blue gingham, stenciled in a conventional design in dark blue. A wide window, such as is often seen in a bedroom, can be made an ornamental feature of the room with an arrangement of white dimity. Have the valance at the top, with plain side pieces and a central strip the width of the side pieces. Gather the valance and strips but slightly and have all finished with a plain hem without lace.

All windows, of course, should be curtained with regard to their shape, position and the nature of the room. The curtains on the lower floor of a house should be of a heavier, richer material than those on upper floors. There should be no in-between lengths in curtains; they should reach either to the sill or to the floor.

Have Good Scissors

Even Job's patience might have given out if he had had to struggle with the dull scissors many women use. When buying, select the best you can possibly afford, never use them or allow them to be used for anything but cloth, and have them sharpened when they need it; then smile as you cut.

Use Raffia to Sew Matting

Split and dampened strands of raffia used for sewing new matting make a fine seam that looks well on either side if the two edges of the matting are sewed together flat.

All wrinkles and ridges can be prevented if, after putting the matting down it is washed with hot water to which salt has been added. Leave quite wet and, in drying, the matting will shrink into place. Salt water toughens the fiber and brightens the colors. Never sweep matting with an uncovered broom as it will

split the fiber. Cover the broom with a soft Canton flannel bag.

Case for Embroidery Silk

To make a handy case for embroidery silks for yourself or for a gift, take two pieces of cloth of equal size, place them evenly together, turn down the top two inches, then stitch through both pieces at once from the top of the turned down piece to the bottom, making the rows of stitching about one half inch apart. Draw the skeins in between these rows. The turned down piece, after stitching, forms little pockets in which to place the number tag so that you always have the number to refer to should you use all the thread and wish more. The cases when finished should measure about eighteen by twenty-four inches, the pockets running lengthwise.

PRETTY CROCHET MOTIF

Use mercerised cotton (No. 100), steel hook (No. 7). Begin with 69 ch.

1st row—21 sp. First by tr in 9th st.

2nd row—3 sp, *, 4 tr, 1 sp, 4 tr, 3 sp, three times.

The * denotes where the repeat begins.

3rd row—4 sp, *, 4 tr, . sp four times, 4 tr, 4 sp.

4th row—1 sp, 4 tr, 17 sp, 4 tr, 1 sp.

5th row—2 sp, 4 tr, 15 sp, 4 tr, 2 sp.

6th row—1 sp, 4 tr, 17 sp, 4 tr, 1 sp.

7th row—8 sp, 4 tr, 3 sp, 4 tr, 8 sp.

8th row—2 sp, 4 tr, 5 sp, 7 tr, 1 sp, 7 tr, 5 sp, 5 tr, 2 sp.

9th row—7 sp, 10 tr, 1 sp, 10 tr, 7 sp.

10th row—1 sp, 4 tr, 4 sp, 13 tr, 1 sp, 13 tr, 4 sp, 4 tr, 1 sp.

11th row—2 sp, 4 tr, *, 7 sp, 4 tr twice, 2 sp.

Now work back from 10th to 1st row inclusive. Do double crochet all round, 2 in each sp, 1 on each tr, 5 in each corner sp.



Saved—
from that "in-the-dishpan" look!

No more rough, red hands from dishwashing!

Just skip a spoonful of Lux into a pan of hot water and then enjoy the foamy mildness of the Lux suds.

You will see then, what a difference there is between using common soap and using Lux.

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto.

L516

OFF IN A HURRY



Before the day's work drink a steaming cup of Camp Coffee to freshen and invigorate you.

CAMP COFFEE

Made in a minute.
R. Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.

MIND
BODY

BOYS' PAGE

SOUL
SERVICE

Swimming for Boys

(By Lynds E. Jones.)

In the first place, never enter the water within an hour of eating a meal, either before or after, especially after. If you go into the water with a hungry stomach you withdraw from the digestive functions valuable heat necessary to digest food; while if you go in too soon after a full meal, digestion is impeded, and still more serious results are likely to follow. Never enter the water when you feel cold or chilly, as you need all the heat of your system to produce the reaction from your first dip in the water.

It is a very mistaken notion to enter cold water after a "cooling off" process. It is even worse than going in overheated. A man can jump into cold water while in a perspiration and experience no ill effects from it, provided he comes out of the water before a reaction is prevented. But to enter the water while he is cold, and lacks the natural heat to produce the reaction so essential to health in bathing, is to lose all benefit from the bath.

The best aid a learner can have is that of an experienced friend who can direct and criticise his efforts and lend assistance should it be necessary, but if no such friend is at hand let him advance gradually up to his arm-pits in the water, and then, turning about, strike slowly out towards the shore, taking care to keep his legs well up from the bottom. Rigid perseverance in this course will, in a very short time, enable him to feel himself afloat, and moving at "all fours"—a delight equal to that experienced by the child who first feels that he can walk from chair to chair.

The Breast Stroke

In striking off, the learner, having turned himself to the shore, as before recommended, should fall towards the water gently, keeping his head and neck perfectly upright, his breast advancing forward, his chest inflated; then, withdrawing the legs from the bottom, and stretching them out, strike the arms forward in unison with the legs. The back can scarcely be too much hollowed, or the head too much thrown back, as those who do otherwise will swim with their feet too near the surface, instead of allowing them to be about a foot-and-a-half deep in the water. The hands should be placed just in front of the breast, the fingers pointing forward and kept close together, with the thumbs to the edge of the fore-fingers; the hands must be made rather concave on the inside, though not so much as to diminish the size. In the stroke of the hands, they should be carried forward to the utmost extent, taking care that they do not touch the surface of the water; they should next be swept to the side, at a distance from, but as low as, the hips; and should then be drawn up again, by bringing the arms towards the side, bending the elbows upwards and the wrists downwards, so as to let the hands hang down while the arms are raising them to the first attitude.

The legs, which should be moved alternately with the hands, must be drawn up with the knees inwards, and the soles of the feet inclined outwards; and they should then be thrown backwards, as widely apart from each other as possible. These motions of the hands and legs may be practised out of the water; and whilst exercising the legs, which can only be done one at a time, the learner may rest one hand on the back of a chair to steady himself, while he moves the opposite leg. When in the water, the learner must take care to draw in his breath at the instant that his hands, descending to his hips, cause his head to rise above the surface of the water; and he should exhale his breath at the moment his body is propelled forward through the action of the legs. If he does not attend precisely to these rules, he will invariably have a downward motion, and, as the boys say, swim furthest where it is deepest.

Under Water

When under the water, the swimmer may either move in the usual way, or keep his hands stretched before him, which will enable him to cut the water more easily, and greatly relieve his chest. If he observes that he approaches too near the surface of the water, he must press the palms of his hands upwards. If he wishes to dive to the bottom, he must turn the palms of his hands upwards, striking with them repeatedly and rapidly whilst the feet are reposing; and when he has obtained a perpendicular position, he should stretch out his hands like feelers, and make the usual movements with his feet, then he will descend with great rapidity to the bottom. It is well to accustom the eyes to open themselves under the water, at least in those beds of water that admit the light, as it will enable the swimmer to ascertain the depth of water he is in.

Side Stroke

To swim on the side, the body should be turned either on the left or right side, while the feet perform their usual motions. The arm from under the shoulder stretches itself out quickly, at the same time that the feet are striking. The other arm strikes at the same time with the impelling of the feet. The hand of the latter arm begins its stroke on a level with the head. While the hand is again brought forward in a flat position, and the feet are contracted, the stretched-out hand is, while working, drawn back towards the breast, but not so much impelling as sustaining. As swimming on the side presents to the water a smaller surface than on the waist, when rapidity is required, the former is often preferable to the latter.

Treading water is a sort of perpendicular swimming and can be done in two ways. In the first the hands are compressed against the hips and the feet describe their usual circle. The other mode consists in not contracting both legs at the same time, but one after the other, so that while the one remains contracted the other describes a circle. In this mode, however, the legs must not be stretched out, but the thighs are placed in a distended position and curved as if in a half-sitting position.

To swim dog-fashion each hand and foot should be alternately used. The hands, one after the other, are drawn towards the chin in a compressed form, and then expanded and slightly hollowed, with the fingers close, and as they strike the water the feet are likewise drawn towards the belly and struck backwards with a kind of kick.

On the Back

In swimming on the back one should turn over in the water by the combined motion of the arm and leg, and then extend his body, his head being in a line with it, so that the back and upper part of the head may be immersed, while the face and breast are out of the water. The hands should be placed on the thighs straight down, and the legs moved as in forward swimming, taking care that the knees do not rise above the surface in striking them out. Sometimes the hands are used after the motion of a wing or fan, by which a slight progression is also made at the same time that the surface of the body is well lifted out of the water.

To swim on the back without employing the feet, the body is placed in a horizontal position, the feet are stretched out stiffly, and the heels and toes are kept in contact; then the body is to be somewhat curved at the seat, the hands are to be stretched flatly forward over the body, and slowly striking in small circles, the loins are somewhat drawn up at each stroke. This will move the body in the direction of the feet. To go in an opposite direction, the body is placed horizontally, but somewhat curved in the seat, the head in its natural position, the arms are kept close to the body, with the elbows inclined inwards, and the hands describe small circles from the back to the front, at about a foot and a half from the hips. These modes serve to exercise and strengthen the arms in an extraordinary degree without in the least fatiguing the breast.

In the thrust the swimmer lies horizontally upon his waist, and makes the common motions in swimming. He then sim-

Special Decree for Boys Degree

The degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Science have been conferred on a student of Aberdeen University who was acclaimed in 1921 as one of the two luckiest boys in England.

His name is James W. S. Marr, and as Scout Marr he sailed in the Quest with that last expedition to the Antarctic on which Shackleton met his death.

There were two Scouts chosen for the journey, but sea-sickness on the journey round the south coast of England proved too much for one of them, and in the end only Scout Marr sailed. His duties, nominally those of cabin boy, were to do anything required of him, and to learn everything there was to learn without getting in anybody's way.

Now Marr is to go out again as assistant biologist to the expedition which Mr. Grettir Algarsson is taking to the North Pole in May. It will be his task to collect and arrange facts about life in the Polar regions in the days of long ago. He came home in September, 1922, for the special purpose of entering as a student at Aberdeen University, so that he might prepare himself for the work he is now undertaking, and the Senate of the University has passed a special decree allowing him to take the honors examination earlier than usual in order that he may join the Algarsson company of young men on their adventure.

Scout Marr is a tall, big-boned, keen-eyed young man, fit in mind and body, cheery and jovial in spirit, the very man "to go tiger-hunting with," as the saying is.

RED INDIAN CITY 3000 YEARS OLD

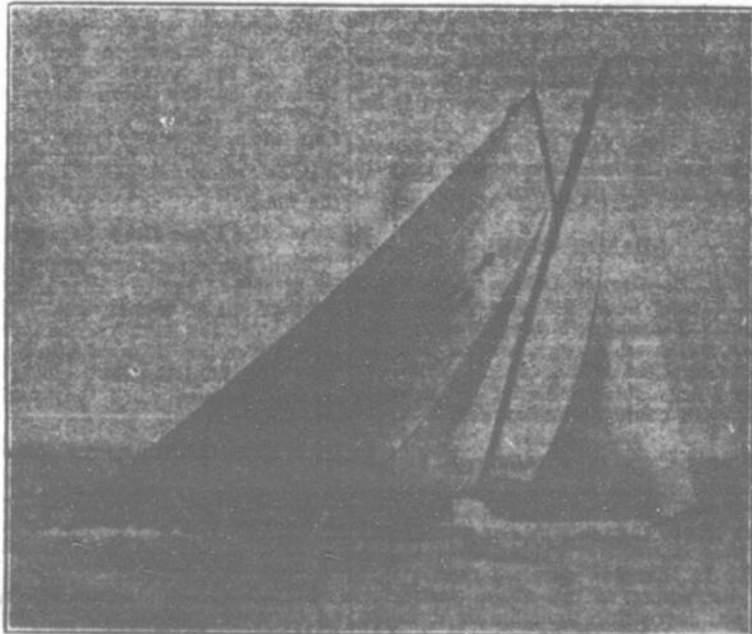
We think of America and her peoples as "new" beside those of Europe and Asia. But even in Asia a city 3000 years old must rank as prehistoric, and Americans have just discovered the remains of such a city in the Far West, this side of the Sierra Nevada.

That is the traditional date of the siege of Troy, some hundreds of years before authentic history begins. Yet this city in Nevada is attributed to a Red Indian race still living in the western uplands—the Pueblos. Even today they live in great communal buildings several storeys high, made of adobe—stone and sun-dried clay.

Adobe and stone slabs are the material used in this three-thousand-year-old city buried in sand. The buildings run in a continuous line, six miles long and half a mile wide, and are believed to have housed some 20,000 people.

Myriads of pieces of broken pottery, strewn everywhere, point to the hope that excavation will unearth ceramics, telling something of their makers.

ply stretches one arm forwards, as in swimming on the side, but remains lying upon the waist, and in a widely described circle, he carries the other hand, which is working under the breast, towards the hip. As soon as the arm has completed this motion, it is lifted from the water in a stretched position, and thrown forward in the greatest horizontal level, and is then sunk with the hand flat into the water; while the swimmer thus stretches forth the arm, he, with the other hand stretched as wide as possible, describes a small circle in order to sustain the body; after this he brings his hand in a largely described circle rapidly to the hip, lifts the arm out of the water, and thrusts it forward. During the describing of the larger circle the feet make their movements. To make the thrust beautifully, a considerable degree of practice is required. This mode of swimming is useful where a great degree of rapidity is required for a short distance.



CANADIAN CHAMPION HAS A WORK-OUT

Harry Stranger's Sloop, "The Stranger," Great Lakes Champion of 1924, out for early season trials in Lake Ontario.

WRIGLEY'S

"after every meal"

Parents—encourage the children to care for their teeth!

Give them Wrigley's! It removes food particles from the teeth. Strengthens the gums. Combats acid mouth.

Refreshing and beneficial!



FOREIGN STAMPS
Miniature Collections Mounted on Approval Sheets
Austria, 25 varieties, 5c; Bavaria, 25 varieties, 6c; Belgium, 25 varieties, 15c; Czechoslovakia, 25 varieties, 8c. Price List of cheap sets for beginners FREE. Try our fine approval. Beaver Stamp Co., Box 464, Station F, Toronto, Canada.

A Brave Crusader

The most miserable multitude of people on Earth are India's fifty million Untouchables. It is for them, if for no other reason, that Britain must keep her influence in India.

Though forming a sixth of the whole population of India, nearly a quarter of the Hindu people, they are loathed and despised by those even of their own religion, to whom they are hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Their position is worse than slavery, because their taskmasters accept no responsibility for their well-being.

Benefit of British Rule

The only reason they are regarded as untouchable is that they do for their betters work which their betters would have to do for themselves if the Untouchables were not there to do it for them. This work the high-caste Hindus regard as degrading, so degrading that those who perform it, or merely come from the class that performs it, must not enter the same shop, live in the same village, nor even cast their shadows on their oppressors.

That is the system which has existed in India for thousands of years, and has defied all external influences up till now. But British rule has brought some blessing even for these wretched people. Education is reaching them, and there is the refuge of factory and mining life, and other changes brought by time, which give some degree of independence to those who are in a position to make use of them. Christianity, too, is helping to break the system down.

The gospel of the brotherhood of man is a wonderful message to these down-trodden people, and their conversion has lately been wholesale. That has alarmed the Hindu leaders, who have found it necessary to modify the worst features of their tyranny.

Reform in a Native State

But most powerful of all has been the influence of Mr. Gandhi, whose teaching has so much in common with our Christianity. For him there is no Untouchability. He has just been travelling in Southern India, where the system is strongest, and has come to an arrangement with the Government of the great native State of Travancore whereby it is hoped the question of the right of the common people to use the public roads will be amicably settled.

The people have organised a passive protest against their exclusion by keeping watch at the closed gates, exposed to the heat and the rains, and appealing for public sympathy. It is believed this victory will have far-reaching results, and that Untouchability is doomed.

Highest Railway in the World

The highest funicular railway in the world is now under construction in the French Alps. It will run from Chamounix to the summit of Mont Blanc. The temporary terminus will be the famous South Needle, at a height of 3,043 metres (nearly two miles). Subsequently the cable will be extended to the top of Mont Blanc itself.

The first station at Lapara was opened to the public last winter, its terminus being at a height of 1,700 metres. Next fall will probably see the inauguration of the second station, that of the Glaciers, height 2,600 metres, more than a mile and a half.

For Young People

Low Tide Surprises

(By Alice R. Snow)

What a charm there is on the beach at low tide! Then a new world is spread at our feet, sweet and fresh from its recent bath. The stones are so clean; the sand is so smooth; the sea-weed is so crisp.

How the children love it! They love to follow the small tracks; they love to hunt for star-fish; and they do love to chase the nimble crabs.

What fun they have jumping from rock to rock, as on and on they go until the farthest point is reached, and they are stopped only by old ocean itself. But even then their eyes keep on going, as they watch the waves rolling in and the sea-gulls circling around, and the ships go sailing by bound for distant lands.

One day when I was down on the beach with my four boys, they were happily scampering about when I heard one of them shout: "Mother, oh mother, come quick, we've found a baby seal!"

Sure enough they had, and great was their excitement, all talking at once about its sleek glossy coat, its lovely brown eyes, and its queer long whiskers.

Before long they were making friends with the baby seal and planning to keep it for a pet, as he seemed to enjoy their caresses and accepted food from their hands.

Suddenly the oldest boy exclaimed: "What is that far out in the water?"

"Why, it looks like a post bobbing up and down," said one of the others.

"I know what it is," said the oldest boy again, "it is the mother seal looking for her baby."

"Poor mother seal," said little Donald, "let's throw the baby in the water."

This the boys did, but back it came again to the shore, and although they pushed it away from the rocks over and over, it came back to its new friends.

Still the mother's head bobbed up and down, longing for her baby. The boys were puzzled to know what to do. Then one of the boys had an idea.

"I know what to do," said small Donald, "once when I was lost some one brought me home. Couldn't we get a boat and take it home to its poor mother?"

"Yes," said Edward, "come on."

Away up the beach four pairs of feet flew, and soon down the beach four pairs of hands dragged along a small boat. It was hard work, but the boat finally reached the water. Then they carefully lifted the seal on board and rowed far out seaward.

As the mother seal had gone out of sight the boys guessed at the place they had last seen her, and dropping the little fellow overboard they quickly rowed back.

We waited and watched, and suddenly up popped the head of the mother seal then near her appeared a smaller head!

"Oh!" shouted Donald in high glee, "the mother and baby are together again. I'm so glad."—"Our Dumb Animals."

A CLEVER HANDKERCHIEF

(By Mattie W. Baker)

One fine day in May Ted went into the woods with grandpa, where he was going to mend a long strip of slash fence.

They had just got fairly into the woods when there was a loud whir-r-r! and a mother partridge flew up almost into Ted's face, then fluttered off among the bushes and dry leaves, "quit-quit"-ting, and making a great fuss.

"She has some little chicks right about here, I dare say," said grandpa. "Oh, look quick!" he whispered, checking Ted. "By that log, there! And there! See what little balls they are!"

"The little darlings!" whispered Ted, under his breath; but he only saw them for an instant, for the shy little gray things seemed almost to melt into the dead leaves about them, so quickly they disappeared. Mother partridge well knew how to call her brood together safely.

The very next minute they found her nest, full of empty egg-shells and one egg that had not hatched.

"Don't you s'pose it would hatch, grandpa?" asked Ted.

"I don't know. It might if she had stayed on long enough. I believe I'll carry it home and put it under old Speckle. She's almost ready to hatch."

So grandpa wrapped the egg carefully in his red silk handkerchief, carried it out on the edge of the woods and laid it on a rock, where the sun would shine all the forenoon and keep it warm.

Then they went back into the woods, and while grandpa cut down bushes and mended the fence, Ted followed along, watching the birds and squirrels, and picking flowers.

The noon whistle sounded far in the distance.

"Come, Teddy," said grandpa, shouldering his ax, "we must go to dinner. Aren't you hungry?"

"I believe I am," said Ted. "It makes us hungry to work in the woods, doesn't it? O grandpa, we musn't forget the egg!"

"We'll go right to it now," said grandpa, and they did. But what do you think?

The handkerchief was there, all unrolled, and the empty egg-shells were there, but the little partridge had hatched out and gone!

"I wonder if his mother came and found him?" said Ted, after they had looked for him in vain.

"We shall never know," said grandpa.

And they never did.—"The Youth's Companion."

The Blue and the White Hat

(By Lily Manker Allen.)

"Where's Elsie?" demanded Papa Doctor, coming in breathless from the office. "I've just had a telephone from Mrs. Waters. She went down to Briny Beach last week, but she thinks she isn't getting on so well as she expected, and she wants me to come down this afternoon and bring Elsie with me. You know she so enjoys having Elsie sing to her."

It was not long before she was seated on the red plush cushions of the car beside Papa Doctor, the long blue ribbons of her new hat fluttering gaily in the breeze that blew in through the open window.

Now this blue and white hat was Elsie's especial pride. Mama herself had said she had never before had one so becoming, and Elsie felt that the wearing of it on a week-day was an event in itself, to say nothing of the trip.

For a time she watched the baby in front of her as he laughed and cooed over the back of the seat; but pretty soon the little head nodded and the blue eyes grew heavy, and his mother cuddled him down for a nap.

Then Elsie made a discovery. "Why," she said to herself, "all that I can see of the big world is just a great merry-go-round, and I'm on the edge of it, but it's going backward! How s'prised that boy out there on the road would be if he knew he was going so fast in the merry-go-

GOOD-NIGHT

Some things go to sleep in such a funny way,
Little birds stand on one leg and tuck their heads away;
Chickens do the same, standing on their perch;
Little mice lie soft, and still as if they were in church;
Kittens curl up close in such a funny ball;
Horses hang their sleepy heads and stand still in the stall;
Sometimes dogs stretch out, or curl up in a heap;
Cows lie down upon their sides when they would go to sleep.
But little babies dear are snugly tucked in beds,
Warm with blankets, all so soft, and pillows for their heads.
Bird and beast and babe—I wonder which of all
Dream the dearest dreams that down from dreamland fall!

—Child Lore.

A Simple Test for Toilet Soap

Moisten the cake with the tip of the tongue, it should not "bite" nor leave a bad taste. If it is Baby's Own Soap, the taste will be quite pleasant, absolutely free from "bite", and the flower fragrance be quite perceptible.

Toilet Soap should be free from excess alkali or it will injure delicate skins. Baby's Own Soap wins out on every test—No matter what price you pay you cannot buy more wholesome soap.

"Best for you and Baby too" 23-25

Then Papa Doctor folded his newspaper to make a cap for Elsie's head, and told her a funny story, and by the time they reached Briny Beach her tears were almost forgotten, and her great trouble had dwindled into merely a sore spot in her memory. But it broke out afresh as Papa Doctor led her along the street, still wearing the paper cap, for it was too cool for her to go bareheaded. They went to the nearest millinery store, where the only little girl's hat to be found was one made of heavy straw, trimmed with loops of its own braid.

Poor Elsie tried her best to sing her happy kindergarten songs, as she sat perched on a chair by Mrs. Waters's bedside; but that lady soon found that something was the matter, and questioning Elsie, she drew out the whole story.

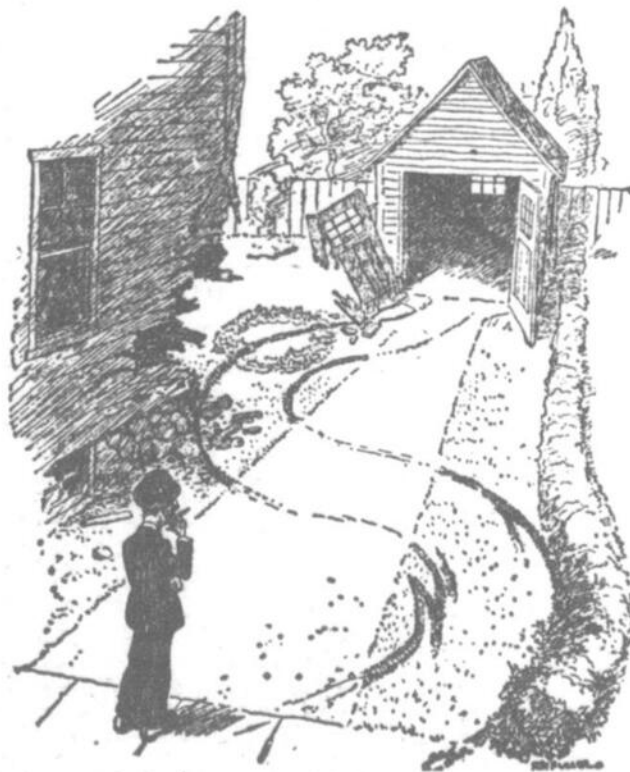
Two weeks later a messenger boy brought a large parcel for Elsie. Hastily opening it, she found a white hat trimmed with blue ribbons, very much like the one she had lost, and she could hardly wait for mama to read the letter that came with it.

The note was from Mrs. Waters, who had returned home almost well again a day or two before, and it read—

My Dear Elsie. I have a friend living in the neighborhood of the little house by the maple-tree, and I stopped off to see her as I came home, to make inquiries about your hat, thinking it possible I might recover it. But after learning that the little girl with the rag dolls, who lives alone with her grandmother, has been wearing her sunbonnet to church all summer, when all the other little girls wore hats, and that when a beautiful hat came flying to her from the car window she thought it was a real gift from the fairies, of course I couldn't bear to say anything to her about it.

But since you lost your hat while coming to sing to me, I want to send you one just as nearly like yours as I could get it, from your description, and I hope it will give you as much pleasure as its twin is giving the little girl under the maple-tree.—"The Youth's-Companion."

FOR LEISURE MOMENTS



"H'm, my wife is out with the car."

Daughter (romantically): "Oh, mother, I want to rise to higher things. I want to act for the films, and reach the topmost rung of the ladder."

Mother: "That's the right spirit, Elsie. Now climb right up on this stepladder, and put up the clean curtains."

Tired Business Man—I'd like to go where I'd be entirely cut off from the world.

Friend—Why don't you try a telephone booth?

A very nervous woman who was a regular church attendant one day noticed a stranger occupying her pew.

In a loud whisper she said: "Excuse me, but you're occupewing my pie."

The woman addressed, also embarrassed, stammered: "I was sewn into this sheet."

A parson wrote to his bishop asking him to come and hold a "quiet day." The bishop declined, saying, "Your parish does not need a quiet day; it needs an earthquake."

An aged spinster had been listening in to a radio set in a store for about five minutes, when she asked the attendant: "What do you burn in it? Coal oil or gasoline?"

About the fiercest conflict on earth today is that between humans and insects for the control of industrial plant life. And the city dweller knows little about this battle for his food.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA

My first can be found in tippie,
My second in every plan.
My third is part of a ripple;
My fourth is in Englishman.
My fifth you can see in a sink.
My sixth is in every town;
My seventh, in each drop of ink,
And my eighth in every noun.
My ninth is one-fourth of game.
And now—I'm most done with my rhyme—
My whole is a country of fame.
Guess what it is when you've time.

Answers To Last Week's Puzzle

Concealments.—1. Josephine. 2. Venus. 3. Dido. 4. Diana. 5. Hecuba. 6. Esther. 7. Antigone. 8. Medea. 9. Cleopatra.

THANKFUL MOTHERS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little one she would use nothing else. The Tablets give such results that the mother has nothing but words of praise and thankfulness for them. Among the thousands of mothers throughout Canada who praise the Tablets is Mrs. David A. Anderson, New Glasgow, N.S., who writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my children and from my experience I would not be without them. I would urge every other mother to keep a box of the Tablets in the house." The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach; drive out constipation and indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 25c. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

OUR NEW SERIAL

A MAID OF THE ISLES

(A ROMANCE OF SKYE)

By ANNIE S. SWAN

(By Special Arrangement with Hodder & Stoughton, Publishers)

Author of "The Gates of Eden," "Aldersyde," "Carlowrie," "Head of the House," etc.

WHO'S WHO

Margaret is the eldest of the charming daughters of the Laird of Corryvreck and Lady Mackinnon and a thorough "maid of the isles." Although birth and education has placed her among a fashionable set, she, like her father, still holds dearest the old associations and friendships of the simple crofter folk of her native hills. She is loved by

Mon. Geoffrey Fielder, a wealthy young Englishman whom Lady Mackinnon would find very desirable as a husband for this father headstrong daughter, and in view of their straightened circumstances, Margaret is frankly bored with his company and ankers for that of

Angus Macleod, a medical graduate and protégé of Peter Mathieson, the Portree doctor, whose peculiar interest in the lad arose from the circumstances of his birth which took place at Corryvreck, surrounded by mystery and great secrecy, and when he had, at the instigation of a gentleman placed the babe with the Macleods, who brought the child up as their own. Angus unaware of these circumstances, grows to sturdy, handsome manhood, and promises the faithful old doctor to further his career with years more of study. Angus loves Margaret and tells her so, but the obstacle of their different stations in life and the years of waiting obtrudes itself.

CHAPTER XVII. (Continued)

Angus approached him with a face of set gloom.

"I'll go into Portree and tell the doctor," he said brusquely.

"He's here most days afore this," said Shon, drying his eyes, "so you might have your ride for naething."

"A chap must be doing something," was all Angus said, and began to push his machine up the slope to the Broadford Road. He felt he could not hang about doing nothing, and the swift motion of the motor was in tune with his racing thoughts.

Clear through Broadford he rode at a speed which certainly exceeded the limit, only there was no authority on the road to challenge him, and about half-past twelve he slowed down into the Square at Portree.

Kate Nicholson had a warm welcome for him, and was quick to sense trouble from his face.

"I hope that Mrs. Macleod iss not any worse, Angus?" she asked anxiously.

"She's dead," he answered. "That is why I am seeking the doctor."

"Come in—come in," she said sympathetically. "Dear me! Surely it has been ferry sudden at the end, but, poor body, she has had a long, weary time."

"She has, and suffered a good deal, Kate. I don't think the doctor will be surprised. Is he likely to be in for lunch?"

"No, he iss not, for he iss away to a confinement at Lealt. He hass been there since, seevin' o'clock this mornin', and he had a big day's work forby."

"Round about here?" enquired Angus, making rapid calculations.

But Kate could not tell him.

"Well, anyway, I think I'll go up the road as far as the Storr possibly. I may meet him."

"Ye might, but, agan, ye might not, for he might be goin' round the ither road," she said, cautiously. "There's somebody ill at Uig too."

"Good gracious! He has a long round indeed; but as there isn't anything for me to do at home, I'll go up the road a bit on the off-chance of meeting h'm. You look well, Kate—not a day older."

"I haf no cause to complain, but you look alder, Angus—a man grown. I should be ca'in' ye Dr. Macleod noo. I'm thinkin'?" she said, with a slight attempt at archness. She wondered at the curious contraction of his features.

"I'd rather be Angus to you, if you don't mind, Kate, to the end of my days," he said sincerely enough, and the tribute of affection pleased her mightily.

"If it be that ye will go round that cauld, bad road, Angus, let me gie ye something to eat. I haf some good sheep's held broth ready simmerin' in the pot. It would not take ye long to eat it."

But Angus, explaining that he had not long enough eaten his breakfast, declined the offer, and presently set off on the fresh journey in search of Peter Mathieson. He had not been round the Storr road for a long time, and its bleak beauty and lonely charm did not fail to cast the old spell upon him.

It had lost nothing in absence; nay, there was something awesome in the silence, the complete solitude, for at that season of the year it was the exception to meet even a solitary vehicle on the road. Many a long spell had Peter Mathieson put in on that road and others like it, meeting no human being, communing with the awe-inspiring and the beautiful in Nature.

As Angus rode past the still waters of

Loch Fada, which gleams under the dark shadow of the Old Man of Storr, he remembered, with a queer pang, the story of the water-kelpie who used to run off with young maidens.

How often he and Margaret had told that story to one another, and how in their bairn days they had added to and taken away from it, as is the way of the wayward imagination of youth!

Naught had changed there. The Old Man of Storr, the grim, basaltic pillar standing away from the main rock, so that it looks like a human figure in the half-lights, seemed to challenge Angus on his near approach. There was no mist now about the pinnacles. Each stood clear and desolate against the grey background of the sky, while a long yellow light shone across the sea where it met the horizon.

The mountains of Ross were clearly discernible, and though there was no sun, the whole panorama was wonderful, increasing in beauty and thrall until the dark mystery of the Quiraing hove in sight.

For a brief moment in contemplation of these marvels of Nature, and moved by the awe-inspiring beauty of the scene, Angus forgot h's own poignant affairs.

On the wild, bleak headland road skirting the edge of the cliffs for miles, he saw approaching in the distance very rapidly the little grey car he easily recognized. His heart bounded, and, alighting from h's machine, he dragged it aside at a wide curve of the road and waited. Great was Peter Mathieson's surprise when he recognized Angus Macleod.

"Hulloa, boy! This is a surprise! Where have you dropped from? Ah, trouble, I see. Is your mother worse?"

"She's dead," answered Angus, and his voice had a queer catch in it.

"Ah!" Peter drew a long breath. "I thought she wouldn't last out the week. I was just hurrying round to see her, but it was a bad business back there, and the baby is dead. I thought I was going to lose the mother too. When did you come? I hope you were in time to see her in life?"

"Oh, yes; I came yesterday. She died this morning at eleven o'clock."

Peter nodded.

"Well, a good wheen of us have lost a friend, Angus, boy, you've been a good son to her, and she was very proud of you."

Keeping his eyes steadily on the young man's face, he saw something queer in his expression, and immediately a wary light crept into his own eyes. He had sometimes in his long, solitary drives, pondering on the whole mystery of life and on some poignant parts of his own wide experience, tried to picture what would happen if Angus should ever learn anything about the mystery of his birth. It had never occurred to him that Morag Macleod would speak of it to him. She had always seemed to cling passionately to the idea that he was her son, and been jealous of his rights even more than of her own children's rights. Peter had often noticed it, but something had prevented h'm ever remarking on it to her.

"What ails you, Angus?" he asked, keeping a steady eye on the changing face.

"Oh, just everything. She told me an awful thing this morning before she died—that she was not my mother at all."

"Ay, did she?" asked Peter, and his tone was very dry.

"You knew it, I suppose?" pursued Angus.

"Oh, yes, I have heard it."

"Well, I think you should have told me," said Angus, with a rasp in his voice.

"Why should I have told you? It was not my secret, nor my business, nor yet my right to tell you. It was hers who died today. I don't think you can complain, Angus."

"Oh, but I can and I do. I want to know where I belong. Do you know, doctor?"

Peter Mathieson looked seawards towards the mountains of Ross, and, as if gathering courage from their strength, told the great lie.

"I do not."

"Then I'm done. Most probably I'm a nameless bastard, and I wish I'd never been born."

A sudden squall swept in from the sea, nipping their faces where they stood on the exposed headland, where there was not an atom of shelter.

"We can't stand discussing the business here," Peter said kindly but firmly. "It's enough to nip the face off ye. Besides, I've got a big day's work in front. Come over to Portree again this evening, and we'll talk things over."

"All right," said Angus, but there was a sullen note in his voice. "I made sure you'd know. I don't feel as if I wanted to go back to Alt Bruach."

"Oh, come, that's a wrong thought to have, Angus. After all, they're your folk as much as if you were their flesh and blood. Better folk never lived. Don't be in a hurry to repudiate them."

The young man's eyes were stormy, his jaw set, his eyes dark and desperate.

It was a side of him Peter Mathieson had never seen yet, and did not greatly like.

"I wish I'd been told sooner, or not at all," he said gruffly.

"I think myself it was a pity that she spoke, but you never know, Angus. What is to be will be, and perhaps she had a message or a mandate."

He said it quite simply, as if such mandates from afar were quite common, everyday experience.

"Do you know anything about it?" persisted Angus gloomily.

"Not very much," answered Peter, without flinching. "But come in this evening, and I'll help you to thresh it out. Now I'll have to go. It's a pity you can't get into my car, but I dare say Puffing Billy will be more to your liking, feeling as you do now."

"I'll go round the other road," said Angus. "Good-bye just now."

"Good-bye, lad. Keep up your pecker. You're just at the beginning of things yet, and there are good days coming."

Angus merely set his jaw, and the scowl did not leave his eyes. Directly Peter Mathieson felt himself removed from their scrutiny a look of deep consternation settled on his face.

"Well, I'm blessed! P. M., you're up against it. God forgie ye for that lie, but I felt goaded to it. It would never do to tell him yet that he first saw the light in Corryvreck. Lord, what a tangle! And how I'm to get out of it to-night the Lord only knows! Can you tell me, Old Man of Storr? Have you a queerer story shut up among your dark secrets? What's going to be the upshot, and what in Heaven's name am I to say to him tonight? Well, well, this is the deluge, and no mistake!"

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Sair Fecht

It was more by luck than good guiding that Peter Mathieson got through his work without mishap that day. He steered the little grey two-seater in such haphazard fashion that more than once he was on the brink of disaster, and even had to pull her out of a bit of soft bog. His patients found him in one of his queerest moods, with very little to say, and slightly snappy at that. They put it down to the fact that he was a tired man after being half a night out of his bed.

Naught ailed his wiry body, however. It was still the equal of some of the slack, ill-trained bodies of the younger set. It was his mind gave h'm little peace.

In the course of his longish life he had been up against some very knotty problems, and had quite frequently been called upon to arbitrate in cases of extreme difficulty and delicacy. But, then, it had been merely as an outside opinion on his had been called in. In this one he himself was involved. But to what extent? Where did his old obligation cease and his new one begin? His duty to the dead? But, then, he had no means of knowing whether those to whom he had pledged his word on that fell winter night on which Angus had first seen the light were dead. Their very name he did not know.

Child of storm and stress Angus had been, poor innocent, the halo round his head one of tragic mystery, not of love and welcoming peace.

"But he'll ride above it all yet!" cried Peter in a challenging voice, though there were none to hear or take up the challenge save the huddled grey pinnacles that keep all secrets of nature and of life. "But I can't help him! I can't help him! By God, it's hard!"

He knew by that word that his decision was taken. He would not rake up that old bad past. It was not his business. His was to help and heal, to cover up the sore places and make folk carry on in spite of them. Angus was not so easy to handle as he had been. Every year marked the difference between the crude intelligence and the finished one. Peter could easily imagine himself being cornered and forced to say something, to make an admission which would open up great new tracks of country in Angus Macleod's life. He wished now with an intensity which almost brought the sweat drops to his brow that he had asked more questions that night at Corryvreck.

He had been very tender—perhaps needlessly so—to the stricken, distraught woman who had besought his help, and then set the seal of silence on his lips. Not

even her name had been given to him, and her connection with the old home of the Mackinnons he could only guess.

Remember, he was not a native of Skye, and that there is not the same talk in the islands as in other parts of the world.

The remoteness of life, the inaccessible nature of many places, the sparse population, the difficulty of transit, only very partially overcome by motors, all conduce to a great silence. But above all and beyond all, it is the hills and solitary places that are the dominating factor, for there the spirit of silence dwells, and communicates itself in some mysterious fashion to those who are born under its spell.

The only two—the old butler and his wife—who knew the whole story were now dead, and had died with their lips sealed. They, too, were in the conspiracy of silence, enjoined by the everlasting hills.

It had been no task to keep silence, but rather the easiest thing in the world. Besides, were they not knit by long fealty and love to the name and race they served?

All these things did Peter Mathieson ponder in his mind during that fateful and epoch-making day, pausing only when he remembered to look at his list and dash into some house where he was due. After all, he would argue over and over, it could not make very much difference to Angus. Thousands of good men and true had made good, fighting against odds. No handicap, even the bar sinister, can finally stop the march of genius to its appointed goal.

And Angus was a genius; there was no mistake about it.

Mathieson had quite frequently been confounded by it, and known himself to be second or third-rate material as compared with this young man.

Angus had not only the grip, but the vision. He could see the goal while lesser men were fumbling in the dark for the feeble torch to light them thither.

Sir Murdo Maclean, the great chief whom Angus adored, but was going to surpass, had spoken in terms to Peter Mathieson which, while they confirmed his own opinion, filled him with astonishment.

"He'll be a world's wonder yet," was his verdict. "We're on the threshold of great discoveries, and Angus will be in the foremost place. He'll find the microbe that has baffled us all for a hundred years. I only wish I could live to see it."

Peter had not told Angus that. He was wary and cautious, and sometimes afraid lest the fine simplicity of the lad should suffer hurt.

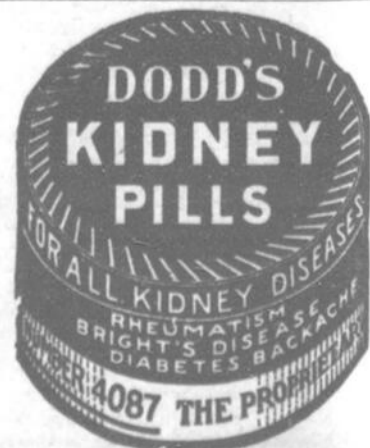
But he need not have feared, for there is no littleness in genius, and not much self. Still arguing, Peter said to himself that having been so abundantly favored of the high gods, Angus must deee his weird and show how completely a man, by his own gifts and intelligence, can rise superior to every hostile influence.

It was when the thought of Margaret Mackinnon obtruded that Peter felt slightly staggered. The mystery would have to be cleared up before they could marry. It would have to be made clear what relation the two women whom he had helped and succored in their hour of extremity bore to the ancient house of Mackinnon. How well the secret had been kept he knew, since not a breath of it had apparently been suffered to linger about the place.

Mackinnon had no look of a man who had a family skeleton in the background. As for his wife, Peter dismissed her in a brief contemptuous thought. He had taken Evelyn Mackinnon's measure accurately in the few times he had come in contact with her. She was not the stuff of which heroism or adventure is made. The shallow and the utterly selfish escape the pitfalls of life because they are afraid of their own skins. The spirit of high adventure never calls them. They take no risks, climb no hills, lie soft and warm and easy in the little valleys. And she took no interest, much less pride, in the old traditions of her husband's people; they merely bored her.

Over and over again during the hours of what seemed an interminable day did Peter Mathieson con the past event which was now about to bear its harvest. And yet it was too short, also, for he feared the evening time and the sharp, keen questioning of the lad he loved. Yes, he feared it greatly. But, like many things we fear, the blade is often sheathed before it reaches us.

(Continued on page 29)



**UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA
INAUGURATION SERVICE**

(Continued from page 8)

other aims and purposes have been imputed to us. But ancient and modern psychology alike (and the latter with emphasis)—assure us that men usually impute themselves. But such accusations pass by us as does the idle wind. We know what we first seek.

"We want to be a church that grows saluts. We are not afraid of the word; indeed in the New Testament sense we glory in it as depicting those separated from the world by the spirit of Christ; in its derived sense we welcome it, too; as pointing to such as have achieved much Christian virtue; only in its modern sense do we dread it as signifying much cry and little wool. As a church we desire to be a revelation of Christ.

"Of course, we want to grow Protestant saints, for Protestantism took religion out of the monastery and set it in the market place. It made it walk in homespun along the common ways of man. There are found the healthy saints—physically, mentally and spiritually. Not in the cell but in the home circle; not merely at the shrine, but in the workshop; not only in pulpits but in parliaments we want to grow saints for the glory of God.

Comprehensive Church

"This United Church must be a comprehensive church. In England during the time of William and Mary an effort was made in parliament to pass a 'comprehensive bill' to unite 'their majesties' Protestant subjects. It was an honest effort to cure the troubles of a sorely distressed church and country. But it made the fatal mistake of beginning at the wrong end. After all, as we have again learned, churches have little good to hope for from parliaments. But it is not that kind of external palladium we think of when we mention comprehensiveness of the heart. The true catholicity is of the mind of Christ and not of constitutions, organizations, and ecclesiastical machinery.

"Let us have a church wise and courageous enough to meet different temperaments, cultures and needs; and surely we will cherish jealously freedom to think and breathe the spring air of the spirit of God. In this United Church God has brought us to a large and wealthy place, and it must have room for every man who in sincerity calls Jesus—the Christ—Saviour and Lord. I plead at once for the narrowness and breadth of the gospel, and the test of both is not creed, but spontaneity of life and lovely charity.

"The United Church of Canada must be a progressive church. Tennyson sings of freedom in the British empire as slowly broadening down from precedent to precedent. So is it with the march of truth. Our God is the living, speaking, marching God, and He has ever 'more light and truth to break forth from His holy word,' and now grave from His holy word,' and new grace from His never-failing treasures to give to His church.



REV. DR. D. L. RITCHIE

Centred in Christ

"We must never forget that Christianity is a historic faith centred in a historic person and growing out of a historic movement. But the children of the pilgrim fathers, and of the covenanters, and of the holy club are not likely to be disregarding of such history.

"We give reverence and gratitude to the men who hewed the way and made history; but they did not make history that we should make an idolatry of it, but rather that, grasping the torch, we should push forward through the wilds and into the night. This church is rooted in history, but it is here also to make history. We venture forth with Christ and hazard all, as our fathers did, glorying in His Cross, which has in it the scene of all that is grandest in all history.

"There, too, is the reason why we stand reverent in the presence of the ancient creeds. They are yesterday's earnest efforts at interpretation, as best men could, of Christ and His Cross, and we cherish all that is true in them. But we refuse to make idols of them. We dare not make of them coffins for the ever-speaking spirit of God. Creeds are signposts on the way of truth's march, but we refuse to chain ourselves to them, henceforth to mutter out their hoary shibboleths. The Holy Spirit was not stricken dumb at Nicaea, nor did He die at Calcedon, nor is He entombed in the Westminster Confession, nor is His last will and testament to be bound in the basis of agreement. He is the ever-living spirit of God, the Teacher, who is with us still to-day to guide us into the truth in Christ Jesus. But Christ is still a vast and undiscovered continent. We have only explored the shore-line of His matchless grace and truth."

if we are tied down because of supposed loyalty to the past, we cannot serve.

"Again, we have manifested in this movement that if we are to choose between the weak and the strong, we will take the side of the weak. It has been charged against us that the little missions were with this movement, and the big churches were outside. I say that when our enemies say that they are praising us, and if we are to have the little missions, see that we carry out that resolve in the days to come. That is the principle of Christianity that we must surely never forget. It is written in the Book, that 'where two or three are gathered together in My name there am I in their midst.' Let us see to it all the time that in the organization of our life as a Church we shall always lay hold of those sections of the country where there is weakness. The strong will be able to look after themselves.

Bold Leadership

"If we are ever called upon to select a timid or a bold leadership, we will take the hold. Men who hold their heads up all around the world have been charged with rash, incapable leadership. That is what they said against Moses when he led the children of Israel out of Egypt; that is what they said against Jesus when He set His face to go to Jerusalem; that is what they said against the Presbyterians who, despite the opposition and taunts, marched on to do the work of God in the United Church. (Prolonged cheers).

"If we require that type of leadership to get us together we will need exactly the same kind of leadership to get us anywhere. Always remember that Christianity is a perilous business—it is an exacting and challenging thing. In our Union let us dedicate ourselves to that same type of unity that has brought us together, and elect that kind of leadership.

"Lastly, I take it this unity does not exist for itself, but for the welfare of the world. It is true that we have come together, not for the sake of the Presbyterian Church, or the Methodist or Congregational Churches, or for the United Church, but for the sake of Christ and His Kingdom. Let us see that that principle holds, and whatever we have believed today or said today will be of great comfort to all missionaries. Over 600 out of 650 missionaries are standing true to us to-day. They know well that denominational difficulties are the very stigma of the Church, and the need for unity of Protestantism.

"We have made a great beginning to-day, but no more than a beginning. Let us see to it that in the days to come the principles which have brought us together shall not only keep us together, but enable us to make this movement a triumphant blessing to the ends of the earth."

With the singing of a hymn and the Benediction by Rev. Dr. Chown, the meeting was brought to a close.

MESSAGES OF GREETING AND GOODWILL

Crowding into the Arena Gardens again in the evening, almost to the last seat, thousands of people heard, now in impressive silence, now amid terrific applause, messages of greeting brought to the new United Church of Canada by delegates from Churches in Britain and in South Africa. Applause, which lasted for a whole minute, and which culminated in the vast audience springing, cheering, to their feet, rang through the great building when Rev. Dr. Alfred Gandier came forward to name those out-of-Canada delegates who were to speak.

Applause once again in tremendous volume broke forth when Dr. J. T. Wardle Stafford, representing the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Great Britain, declared that the new Church stood for the suppression of the drink traffic. Again it broke out in even greater sound when he added: "We promise when the day of reckoning comes to deal faithfully with politicians who override the will of the people."

The Continuing Church

But the great moment of the evening came during the address of Very Rev. William M. MacGregor, D.D., representing the United Free Church of Scotland, when he said that he was somewhat at a loss when reading in the papers about the "Continuing Presbyterian Church."

"This is the Continuing Presbyterian Church," he declared.

A hurricane of hand-clapping and cheers swept to the platform from the great audience. The mighty sound waxed great, then waned, and then grew great again. For almost a full minute the audience expressed its approval of the words uttered by the Scottish divine.

There scarcely was an empty seat in the Arena when the meeting was called to order by Chairman Rev. Dr. W. H. Wariner, and the audience joined in the singing of "Unto the Hills Around." Rev. Dr. John W. Woodside, Ottawa, read the Scripture lesson, beginning with the words: "Ho, every one that thirsteth." Chancellor R. P. Bowles of Victoria College uttered the prayer, the thousands in the audience joining in to repeat the Lord's Prayer.

Rev. Dr. W. G. Wallace, at the request of the Chairman, announced that many telegrams and messages of good-will had been received, including those from Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, who, added Dr. Wallace, was present himself that evening; from Progressive Leader Robert Forke, from Senator Gideon Robertson, and from George N. Gordon, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, who, in his message, Dr. Wallace said, paid great tribute to W. R. Young, E. Leslie Pidgeon and Dr. William T. Gunn, as having rendered such signal service at Ottawa last year.



REV. ALFRED GANDIER, D.D., L.L.D.

Dr. Gandier Speaks

Dr. Gandier, who roused great applause in addressing the audience as "Fellow-members of the United Church of Canada," said the very character of the work the Church in Canada had to do had made possible a Union that would not have been possible in older lands and under different circumstances. How were they to make this Church effective? One way was that the United Church of Canada maintain its relationship with those three branches of the Christian Church from which had come its membership.

"The definite policy of the United Church of Canada is to maintain the same relationship with the Methodist Churches of the world which the Methodist Church of Canada had before Union, to maintain the same relations with the Congregational Churches of the world which the Congregational Church of Canada had before Union, to maintain the same relations with the Presbyterian Churches of the world which the Presbyterian Church in Canada had before the Union. That is our definite policy, and this is the great fact: the Presbyterian Church, the Methodist Church and the Congregational Churches of the world have now a new point of contact in the United Church of Canada."

Dr. Wallace read the names of organizations which sent delegates or greetings to the new United Church. They included: Congregational organizations throughout the world, National Council of Congregational Churches of the United States, Congregational Union of England and Wales, Congregational Union of Australia and New Zealand, Congregational Union of South Africa, Wesleyan Church of South Africa, Missionary Council of Japan, General Board of Mission Societies of Japan, principal Methodist Conference of Great Britain, Methodist Church in Ireland, United Methodists of Britain, gathering of Methodist preachers in Southern California, Church of Scotland, United Free Church of Scotland, Irish Assembly, National Protestant Churches of England, Evangelical Churches of Switzerland, Reformed Church in America, Reformed Church in the United States, Presbyterian Church of Australia, Presbyterian Church of New Zealand, Presbyterian Church of South Africa, Presbyterian Church of Jamaica, National Christian Council of China, National Council of India. (It was announced that a representative of the latter body was present.)

A Forward-Looking Change

Dr. Gandier mentioned again that he was sure they all felt that it would be nothing less than disaster if the Churches in the Mother Lands lost their contact with the United Church of Canada "which without doubt will be the strongest and the most forward-looking of all the Protestant Churches in the Dominion."

"Methodists the wide-world over are content to lose the name in Canada for the sake of the Kingdom," declared Dr. Wardle Stafford, amid much applause.

"The name Methodist has disappeared this day," he declared, in a burst of oratory which thrilled his audience, "but the soul of Methodism goes marching on." Continuing, he said he would indicate three affinities between the United Church of Canada and the Methodist Church of the Old Country. Both Churches stood for a sturdy Protestantism. They saluted the Saints of the Roman Church, but Protes-

Vision of a Glorious Future

Address by Rev. James Endicott, D.D.

Speaking for the Methodists, Rev. Dr. James Endicott said this was a wonderful day for him, and for all who were privileged to be present.

"We have just had two remarkable utterances—one theological and the other geological," Dr. Endicott declared, amid laughter. "I suppose there is nothing left for me but to be religious. Now, there are some difficulties about that. I have been asking myself, 'What about the future of the United Church?' It is large enough in a great, impressive and glorious fashion. We shall never forget this day—the greatest day in the history of Toronto, of Canada, in fact almost of the entire world. There is a special fitness in having our first Council in this Arena, in a place of sport, because the Council at Nicaea was not held in a church, but by imperial permission in an arena.

"Now we have launched the United Church, what shall we do?" the speaker asked. "We cannot do better than to value the principles which underlie this movement and which have brought it about. What have been these principles, for this has been a great movement begotten of Christian aspiration, hope and faith. We have seen the vision and have been moved by great principles.

"The first is the principle of unity. Now, if this is a great principle to bring us together, let us hold by unity for several reasons. By means of this principle, we have today transcended sectarianism. Now, we have no word against Luther, Calvin, Bunyan, Cromwell, Robinson, John Wesley or the Pilgrim Fathers. We owe more than we can ever repay to men like these. We have lived long enough to know there are tremendous difficulties in respect of denominationalism. At any rate, this is our faith today, that whatever may have been necessary or useful in the days gone by, a man needs a peculiar type of mind if he would say, 'God perpetuate existing divisions.'"

If it was right for John Knox in the name of Scotland to reorganize afresh the religious forces for the sake of Scotland, it might not be wrong in this day for us to do the same thing for Canada.

"Why should it be difficult if they can unite in Cabinets? You cannot have a decent English Cabinet without a whole host of Scotsmen cluttering up the table. If it is possible that politicians can get together and transcend their animosities and work together in the interests of the State, surely it is better that we should forget the things that kept us apart and kneel together as we did this morning, preach from the same pulpit, and proclaim the common message which we all believe.

Unity Transcends Creeds

"We, by our unification here to-day," Dr. Endicott declared, "have a unity that transcends the creeds. I am not saying that we do not want creeds. I am not saying that we do not want faith. But I am saying that the world to-day has got enough of creeds for people who must have them all drawn up. But, however good the old Westminster Confession was a century or two ago, it is better today in our Basis of Union than it ever was before. We have not taken out a single thing that should be in. We have done a great service in cutting out things which ought never to have been in. It is a fine thing that in this Union we did face that difficulty, and we transcended it. Let any one charge us with disloyalty to Christ. It is in His name that we did that. We will tear any creed to shreds in His name.

"I am glad, too, there are other principles, the principle that if we have to choose between the claims of the past and the future, we will always choose the future. Hold right on to that. It is not that we reject the past. We are debtors for everything. But our fathers are not one whit more sacred than our children and our children's children, and

tants had not so learned Christ, and they must be true to their own vision.

"Our Protestantism rests upon an open Bible. We demand that the Bible should speak for itself. We have no use for the Pontifical interpretation." They welcomed learning, but there was needed the expositor's heart as well as the expositor's head. "Protestantism is the bulwark of the United Church of Canada and the Methodist Church of Great Britain and of Ireland, and the Bible is the bulwark of Protestantism."

They were out to end militarism, he declared. "We stand for the League of Nations, of which N. W. Rowell is the world-famous exponent."

After reference to the drink traffic, he continued, in connection with the situation in Britain, that they must join hands to bring to an end the rum-running which disgraced them. "I hope that every British rum-runner will be sunk in the depths of the Atlantic," he declared. "I hope I shall live to see the day when England will be dry and the Ontario Temperance Act will be re-established. I tell you, if England and Canada remain wet while America remains dry we will be swept from the markets of the world."

From Far-Off Capetown

Rev. William Eveleigh, Capetown, representing the Wesleyan Methodist Church of South Africa, said that it was a long, long way from Capetown to Toronto, but he was glad he had come. He declared that he could carry through the years and right on to eternity the memory and the impressiveness of that great act of communion that morning.

"I hope that we, too, shall try to follow in your train," he said. "We can always stand and admire you, lost in wonder and amazement." In conclusion, he declared: "So I say on behalf of my Church, all hail, Canada leads the world in this great Christian enterprise. Lead on. Lead on. God give us faith to follow it!"

From British Wesleyan Methodists

Hon. Newton W. Rowell read a fraternal address from laymen of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Great Britain, signed by many of the most eminent men of the Old Land. "Although the United Church will no longer bear the time-honored name of Methodist, we are confident that the traditions, the methods and the spirit which from the days of John Wesley have characterized the Methodist movement will continue to form part of the cherished heritage of your newly organized Church," said the greeting.

The names signed include those of Sir Robert Perks, Bart., London; Right Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P.; Right Hon. Lord Marshall of Chipstead; Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P.; Right Hon. T. R. Ferens, Hull; Sir Charles C. Wakefield, Bart.; Right Hon. Sir R. Newbald Kay, Lord Mayor of York; Sir Tudor Walters, Leicester; Sir W. Middlebrook, Leeds; Sir John S. Randies, Keswick; Sir Norval W. Helme, Lancaster; Sir W. Howell Davies, Bristol; Sir Ernest Lamb, C.M.G., Croydon; Sir Dyson Mallinson, Liverpool; Sir Alfred Gelder, Hull; Sir Walter Berry, K.B.E., Faversham; Sir Ernest Bain, K.B.E., Harrogate; Sir Charles Sanders, K.B.E., London; Sir William Seager, Cardiff; Sir George Lunn, Newcastle; Sir Wilfred Sudgen, M.P.; W. Amruon, M.P.; J. J. Lawson, M.P.; Walter Raine, M.P.; Luke Thompson, M.P.; Joseph Rank, London; George Knight, Bournemouth; Norman Sargent, London; George Shrubbsall, London; Sir Josiah Stamp, London; Sir A. Munro, Sutherland, Newcastle; Sir Thomas Barlow, London; Sir Arthur Black, Mr. Crolesmith.

Amid more applause from the great gathering, Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore announced that sessions of the General Council would be held today in the Metropolitan "United Church of Canada," on Queen Street East. Following the offering and the singing of the selection "Glorious Things of Thee Are Spoken," Very Rev. William M. MacGregor, former Moderator, brought greetings from the United Free Church of Scotland.

He should be sorry to admit that the Presbyterian Church in Canada had died, he said. He was not quite sure of his terms in Canada, but when he read in one paper and another of the "Continuing" Presbyterian Church, "I am somewhat at a loss. This is the Continuing Presbyterian Church. If they will consent to an indefinite article, and call themselves a Continuing Presbyterian Church I have no objection, but this is the Continuing Presbyterian Church just as it is the Congregational and the great Methodist Church."

The Form of Doctrine

Discussing doctrine, the speaker said that he had to congratulate them upon the doctrinal statement which formed part of their Basis of Union. It was more significant in this respect that in its form "you have asserted to the Church's inalienable right to declare in each gen-

eration the living faith of the Church of that generation. To say that a Church for all time must be bound to the same doctrinal form of centuries back is to deny the efficacy of the teaching of the Holy Spirit in Christian experience."

Further, they had asserted the right to declare the evangelical faith of their Church. "We are all learners under God," he said. "No word we speak of Him is ever to be regarded as a final word."

Rev. Archibald Main, LL.D., Professor of Church History, Glasgow, brought greetings from the Church of Scotland. Today a great ecclesiastical and British enterprise had been launched, making the tenth day of June in the year 1925 a momentous day in the story of Canada. "It is a privilege to be an accredited representative of the Church of Scotland and to be a witness of the great and ever-memorable events of this day. I am anxious now to declare that the Church I represent wishes godspeed to this Church of Jesus Christ our Lord, and that she extends to that Church sincere and most cordial greetings."

Within the United Church of Canada they had many hostages of Scottish Presbyterians, "and no Scot ever forgets his home." In Scotland they were trying to reconcile good church people whose forbears were once a happy family, and by God's grace and guidance the happy family will soon be reunited. But you of the United Church of Canada have attempted and achieved a far bigger thing. You have done something that is unique in Church history. You are pioneers in ecumenicalism: you are making it more difficult for future professors of Church history to get up their subject. It is given to many to study Church history, it is given to some to teach it, it has been given to you to make it.

"The Most Wonderful Church in Christendom"

"The Church of Scotland is following with the keenest interest what you are doing in these momentous days. You ought to be the most wonderful Church in Christendom." In their Church were the contributions of Presbyterianism, Methodism and Congregationalism. "The real test will be, is your Church a Church that will spread the glad tidings of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ? Is your Church a Church that will help pilgrims on the pilgrims' way? Is it a Church which by God's blessing will further the Kingdom of Christ in your great Dominion? You need have no fear if your Church stands those tests."

After singing "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," the greetings of the Congregational Union of England and Wales were brought by Rev. Dr. J. W. G. Ward, formerly of Tollington Park Congregational Church, London, England. Dr. Ward said that that day he had seen a man in uniform with the letters on his shoulder strap "R.C.M.P.," and as a visiting Englishman he concluded they meant "reunion of Congregationalists, Methodists and Presbyterians."

Following Dr. Ward's address the gathering was addressed briefly by Rev. R. R. K. Hanna, Adelaide Road Presbyterian Church, Dublin, Ireland. The great gathering dispersed after singing "O Canada" and the National Anthem.

Halt, Lame and Blind Attended Inauguration

The halt, the lame and the blind were among those represented at the inauguration meeting of the United Church of Canada. Four blind men and four deaf mutes, representing the Evangelical Church of the Deaf, occupied a specially reserved box, with four interpreters, who conveyed to the unhearing the words of the inaugural ceremonies.

Included in the official delegates to the inaugural meeting were 349 men and one woman, Mrs. Louise C. McKinney, of Edmonton, the first of her sex to sit in the parliament of the new church as she was one of the first to sit in the legislature of her native province, Alberta.

Membership Figures

Figures presented to the general council give an approximate membership for the United Church of 692,838, made up of 12,220 Congregationalists, 414,047 Methodists and 266,111 Presbyterians. These are comprised in 174 Congregational churches, 4,797 Methodist Churches and 3,835 Presbyterian Churches. Ministers entering the new church are given as 3,819, being 85 Congregationalists, 2,065 Methodists and 1,669 Presbyterians. Adding 648 missionaries there is a total ministerial force of 4,467. The total Presbyterian membership was given as 374,951, of whom 108,840 had voted against union.

THE MUSICAL SERVICE

Music contributed a beautiful element of added impressiveness to the proceedings. The chorus of 250 picked voices was assembled from the choirs of six Presbyterian Churches, the choirs of six Metho-

dist Churches, and the fine Bond Street Congregational Church choir, while the orchestra, the players of which were drawn chiefly from the New Symphony Orchestra, were under the management of Mr. H. J. Elton.

Dr. H. A. Fricker, Methodist, conducted the musical service in the morning; Mr. Alfred Heather, formerly a Congregationalist choirmaster, wielded the baton at the afternoon session; and Dr. Ernest MacMillan, Presbyterian, led the music in the evening.

The hymns sung were chosen with the utmost care and at a pitch within the reach of all voices, so that a mighty volume of sound filled the vast Arena. The grand old tunes were so familiar from life-long associations in church and home, that many hundreds sang the different parts in the harmony, thus producing a far richer effect than if all had sung in simple unison. "It was," says Mr. Lawrence Mason, the musical critic of the Globe, "an unforgettable experience to hear this reverent and fervent throng lift up hearts and voices unto the Heavenly Throne in these time-honored masterworks of Christian hymnody."

ARENA SERVICE BROADCASTED BY CFCA

All over the province of Ontario, in other Canadian provinces and in the United States, people listened to and thus participated in the historic opening of the United Church of Canada from the Arena at Toronto. It was CFCA, the Star's radio station, which made such a universal service possible.

The sound of the congregational singing was so loud over the radio, despite the fact that the microphone was a long distance from the orchestra and choir, that many receiving sets had to be toned down to get the best results.

SERVICES THROUGHOUT CANADA

In the principal cities throughout the Dominion inaugural services were held invoking the blessing of God upon the United Church.

In Winnipeg two thousand packed Grace Church, every city church entering the Union sending representatives, and white-haired pioneers of the days when the churches were establishing themselves on the prairies, mingled with the younger generation.

Rev. R. E. McCullagh, Greenwood Church who was President of the Winnipeg District of the Manitoba Methodist Conference, conducted the service, and Rev. R. J. Keith, D.D., of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, delivered the address.

A spirit of real unity characterized the service held at Wesley Church, Montreal, to celebrate the Union of the three Churches—Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian. The minister of Wesley Church, Rev. B. B. Brown, presided, Rev. Professor A. Gordon of the Presbyterian College preached, and Rev. W. D. Spence, Congregationalist, read the lesson. J. W. Eckford, over 80 years of age, and one of the oldest Presbyterians in Eastern Canada, read the prayers.

St. Andrew's Church, Vancouver, was packed to the doors, the schoolroom was packed for an overflow meeting, and hundreds were turned away at the inaugural service of the United Church of Canada.

A massed choir rendered the Hallelujah Chorus, and addresses were given by Rev. E. McGougan, Presbyterian; Rev. J. B. Silcox, D.D., Congregationalist, and Rev. Dr. A. M. Sanford, President of the Methodist Conference.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

"Our task now is to go on with the things that are before us." With these words Rev. Dr. Richard Roberts, of the American Presbyterian Church, Montreal, now affiliated with the United Church of Canada, summed up his account of the inauguration of the United Church of Canada, held last Wednesday at Toronto, when to his congregation he urged that the past be forgotten, that the trouble and the unpleasantness that has been gone through be wiped away, and that all concentrate on the new church so that its work might be carried forward. Occupying the pulpit, together with Rev. Dr. Roberts, were Mr. W. M. Birks, and Mr. G. R. Lightall, who with the pastor attended the inauguration ceremonies, representing the church's committee on church union. The three briefly outlined the significant features of the recent event to a large congregation assembled to observe the first Sunday within the United Church of Canada.

Painting a vivid picture of the huge assembly which gathered at the arena in Toronto on Wednesday last, Rev. Dr. Roberts declared that if ever Christ was with His people he was there on that occasion. "Those 8,000 souls in the arena were fused into a single living thing, as by some divine alchemy," he said. It was realized that a new thing had emerged in the world, and those who were

present feel now that the experience was so unique that it will long remain with them.

"They told us we were forfeiting our inheritance when we were entering the United Church of Canada," Rev. Dr. Roberts said. "We are really more richly Presbyterian than we have been. The union brings to an end all separation and differences. It rebuilds the church, the preacher said, on its original, primitive, evangelical foundation."

Mr. Geo. R. Lighthall told of the impressive silence, as the vast congregation, filling the building to capacity went through the devotional exercises and of the great outburst of applause and enthusiasm which greeted the statement of the United Church's official institution. To him this was the supreme moment—a moment which would long be cherished by those present on that occasion.

Mr. W. M. Birks pointed to the fact that the meeting was held in the same month, and on the same week as that held hundreds of years before, when in the year 325, Constantine assembled in the great imperial arena the first great gathering of all Christendom. He dwelt on the extraordinary dignity of the service, pointing to the fact that the people assembled spoke as with one voice. Every man and woman present felt that their cause was right and the unanimity of the thanksgiving was a noticeable feature.

FIRST BUSINESS SESSION

After an hour of devotion in the Metropolitan Methodist Church on Thursday morning, Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, as chairman, took charge of the first business session. They had come, he said, to the supreme moment of the union as they sat down to put into action the principles of the basis of union. Yesterday they had been raised to "the sublime heights of ecstatic feeling," now they had come to a time when they needed most the grace of God. By custom and practice they had attained to different methods of approach. There might be difficulty in appreciating points of view. Yet, in the spirit of Christian love, he had no doubt that all these problems could be solved.

There was some objection to the minutes of Wednesday's session, in that they referred to church leaders by their previous affiliations, and finally the minutes were referred back to the clerk for consultation with counsel in regard to their legal form.

Rev. Dr. W. F. G. Brown, of Ottawa, presented a draft of rules of procedure for the Council. Dr. Chown suggested they be adopted as prepared and revised as experience justified.

The report of the joint church union committee, of which Rev. Dr. G. C. Pidgeon is chairman, and Rev. Dr. T. Albert Moore, secretary, as presented to the General Council, reviewed the union movement from 1874, when the Church of England, Diocesan Synod of Quebec, and the Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec took steps to investigate the possibility of closer association, down to the events of the present year.

Recommendations

The committee said the position of the present denominational officers of the United Church had been considered carefully, and two important recommendations were made. They were:

"That a large and representative special committee be appointed to recommend to that first General Council the method by which the various church departments should be carried on, the committee to consult with members of the board affected. The departments include foreign and home missions, Sunday schools and Young People's work, evangelism and social service, publications, colleges, education and finance.

"That a commission be appointed representative of the whole church to consider the permanent organization of the United Church and its General Council, the boards and committees, in harmony with the basis of union and the legislation affecting the United Church." This commission is to report to an adjourned meeting of the first council or to the next council."

The final report of the sub-committee on law and legislation, submitted by N. W. Rowell, K.C., as chairman, set out briefly the combined effect of Federal and Provincial legislation, "Relating to the temporalities of the churches" as:

"1.—To constitute the uniting churches as a body corporate with rights to acquire and hold all necessary property.

"2.—To vest in the United Church all the denominational properties of the uniting churches, with provision for the appointment of a commission with power to award a fair and equitable share of the denominational property of any of the churches to its own non-concurring congregations.

"3.—Colleges of the uniting churches stand in the same relation to the United Church as they stood to their respective

parent churches. The property commission has power to make such orders in respect of the colleges as are deemed fair and equitable "To secure adequate provision for the education and training of students to minister to non-concurring congregations."

The financial report of the Union Committee showed receipts from Nov. 1, 1923, to May 31, 1925, of \$125,101.14, of which the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches each contributed \$56,250, and the Congregational Church, \$12,500. Legal expenses amounted to \$34,985, and the law and legislation committee altogether spent \$74,917; while the literature and information committee spent \$46,791. There was a balance on hand May 31, of \$2,645. Estimates presented April 31, it was stated, provided for further expenditures of \$52,892, of which \$48,450 was by the law and legislation department.

Dr. Pidgeon read and emphasized the suggestion sent on by the Presbyterian General Assembly for a period of spiritual preparation, and devotional conferences over all Canada to fit the church for its great work. This was approved.

By a standing vote, the Council tendered its sympathy to the family of the late Judson C. Crow, of Welland, who died during Wednesday's services at the arena. Rev. Dr. R. J. Wilson paid a brief tribute to the loyalty of the deceased to the cause of Union.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE OF MONTREAL

New Board Takes Decisive Action

Defence of their action in taking possession of the college seal and two registers is made in a statement issued by the chairman of the new board of management of the Presbyterian College of Montreal, Brig-General J. G. Ross, and the acting principal, Rev. R. E. Welsh. They base their right to take such a step on the fact that the federal act provides that colleges and boards "shall stand in the same relation to the United Church as they stood to any of the negotiating churches prior to the passing of this act."

"For obvious reasons the college seal and two college registers were removed and placed in safe custody. It is not, however, the intention of the board to retain the exclusive use of the latter, which will in due time be placed where they will be equally accessible to both parties.

"Such prompt and decisive action was rendered imperative after the refusal of the former clerk of the Presbytery of Montreal to surrender the records and other documents of the Presbytery, even when he had been dismissed from office. Similarly, Dr. E. Scott has refused to surrender to the General Assembly the plan and the list of subscribers in the office of the 'Record', the official monthly magazine of the Church.

GOD'S HIGHWAY

Dedicated to The United Church of Canada.

(By J. Lewis Milligan, in the New Outlook.)

There's a voice in the wilderness crying,
A call from the ways untrod—
Make in the desert a highway,
A highway for our God!
The valleys shall be exalted,
The lofty hills brought low;
Make straight the crooked places
Where the Lord our God may go!

Like the sun in his glory advancing
On the dark domain of night,
The face of the Lord appearing
Shall flood the land with light:
The East with a song shall greet Him,
The West take up the strain,
While the tribes in wonder shall listen,
In the lands beyond the main.

O Zion, that bringest good tidings,
Get thee up to the heights and sing!
Proclaim to a waiting people
The coming of their King!
For a visionless people shall perish,
They shall wither and die like the grass,
And the glory and might of the nation
As a noonday dream shall pass.

But the Word of the Lord endureth,
And the arm of the Lord is strong;
He shall stand in the midst of the rulers
And recompense the wrong:
He shall feed His flock like a shepherd,
And fold the lambs to His breast,
In pastures of peace He shall lead them;
And give to the weary rest.

There's a voice in the wilderness crying,
A call from the ways untrod,
Make in the desert a highway,
A highway for our God!
The valleys shall be exalted,
The lofty hills brought low,
Make straight the crooked places
Where the Lord our God may go!

Non-Concurring Presbyterians Face a Task of Magnitude

Delegates "Continue" Assembly in Large Meetings Held in the New St. Andrew's and Cooke's Churches.

The non-concurring Presbyterians on Wednesday held two large meetings in New St. Andrew's and Cooke's Churches, Toronto, after a midnight sitting in Knox Church arranged to prevent a break in the Assembly.

It was approaching 11 o'clock on Tuesday night when the services of the day closed. The announcement was then made that a meeting for prayer would be held in Knox Church beginning at 11.45, midnight summer time, continuing for an hour, immediately preceding the constituting of the General Assembly of the "Continuing" Presbyterian Church.

It was a late hour and the day had been very full. But before the time for such meeting had arrived the large auditorium of Knox was crowded to the doors. Every available foot of space in the church was occupied by devoted Presbyterians as they crowded the galleries, the choir loft, and the main and side entrance to the church.

With the reading of Psalm 72, the fifty-first Assembly of "The Presbyterian Church in Canada" was constituted.

With bowed heads the great congregation, including 60 official members of the Assembly, followed the Moderator in his prayer. While thus assembled in solemn invocation the midnight hour passed and as "Big Ben", in the distance struck the hour, the gathering in Knox Church realized with deep, but silent emotion that the tenth of June, 1925, had come, and that they and their church throughout Canada and the World, with renewed consecration, had witnessed one of the most solemn and impressive experiences in their long and unbroken history. The meeting concluded with the singing of "O God of Bethel."

Presbyterianism to Meet World Needs

Arranged in order that the two thousand and more delegates might in a sense participate in the same meeting, the speakers at both St. Andrew's and Cooke's Churches were Dr. Robert Johnston of Calgary and Dr. Jonathan Goforth of Honan. From each the delegates heard the same story of the basic faith—the deep conviction that the spirit of Presbyterianism, full and sufficient, would still live, and in Canada once more come into its own.

Dealing broadly with the problem, Dr. Johnston said: "Yesterday is behind us. It is to the future we turn our thoughts, and in that future we see a new dawn for the fellowship of religion.

"Presbyterianism, in its policy, seems to me to be peculiarly fitted to meet world needs, to offer something to satisfy that waking spirit of democracy which is flooding the world today. We see this in the history of our Church, for in Scotland, as in no other land, have the people been imbued with democracy as considered democracy. From the domination of ecclesiasticism, people are once more turning to that true spirit.

"These are wondrous days to live in, days in which we will see Presbyterianism meeting the needs of an inquiring world. But, above all, we must have regard to the two great fundamental truths—the Sovereignty of God and the Sufficiency of Jesus Christ for the needs of the world. These, correlated, will give us our proper world outlook. Men today talk of visions. Let us remember that it was these fundamentals which furnished Paul with his missionary spirit, and let us remember that the greatest vision is to be found in the heart of our Lord. Jesus Christ is the only challenging name to fling today into the arena of the world; it is a name which will meet every need.

Challenge to Great Adventure

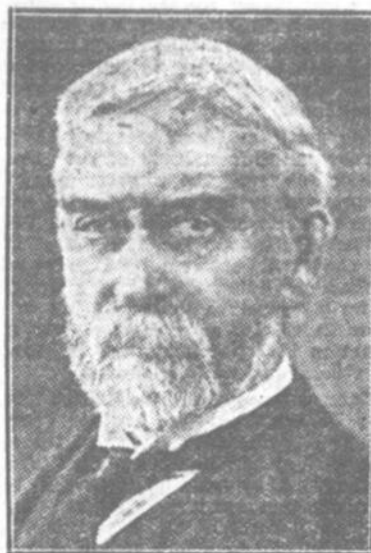
"Men and women, today I challenge you to the great adventure. It has been said that we would face twenty-five years of struggle. I say that ten years is the challenge—one decade in which to regain what we have lost and to march again in the vanguard of world Christianity. Possible? Is anything impossible when we march in rhythm with the wishes of God?"

Marking the appreciation of the Congress for the use of St. Andrew's, Cooke's and Knox Churches, Professor Thomas Eakin moved a hearty vote of thanks to the ministers, sessions and congregations of these churches. In a brief address he recounted the history of the Presbyterian Church Association and recalled the support which had always been given by St. Andrew's.

"We feel that the benefit has been ours," declared Rev. Stuart Parker, in reply, "and we pray that something of the spirit and sacredness of this gathering may abide with us for many years.

Thomas McMillan, who has presided as Chairman at the session of the Congress, again occupied the chair at St. Andrew's on Wednesday night.

On Thursday both the Commissioners, clergy and elders met in the Continuing Assembly at St. Andrew's, while the Women's Missionary Society convened at Knox Church



REV. EPHRAIM SCOTT, D.D.

Editor of the Presbyterian Record, who has been elected Moderator of the non-Union Presbyterian Church.

"A Great Victory"

To the Presbytery of Toronto, said to be the largest in the Dominion, was accorded the place of honor at the end of the roll at the afternoon session—the last business meeting of the Congress. Reporting for the Presbytery, Rev. D. T. L. McKerroll said that it had been predicted that there would be three "anti-Union" churches, whereas a splendid victory had been won. Twenty-six churches were standing with the "Continuing" Church, while the Unionists had been able to win only twenty-three. In the country districts, 33 congregations had voted for the Church and 13 for Union, bringing the total for the Presbytery up to 59 for the "Continuing" Church and 36 for the Unionists. By ballots the "Continuing" Church had received 18,433 and the Union Church some 16,000. The majority for the "Continuing" Church being 2,361.

"We were not afraid of any of the armaments during the campaign," said Mr. McKerroll, "but we were afraid of the chloroform. In more than one instance we found that the people were being urged to 'do nothing,' and thus be swept into Union. Our policy was always to present the full facts of the case and let the people decide. Even at the present time an attempt is being made in the West to have the deciding vote taken by a show of hands at some Sunday service.

"We have won a great victory," he said, "freeing ourselves from autocracy and ecclesiastical domination and giving ourselves that democracy for which the Presbyterian Church has always stood in every country. Let us now forget things which have happened during the struggle, and let us apply ourselves to our tasks, unified in spirit, in strength, and in the bonds of love."

Shattered, but Not Destroyed

"Our Church has been shattered, but not destroyed, and the clarion call is, 'Arise, let us rebuild and let us realize something of the magnitude of our task.' In these words, Rev. Dr. A. J. McGillivray, of Guelph, opened an inspiring address on the immediate prospects confronting the "Continuing" Presbyterian Church. From the meetings in Cooke's and St. Andrew's Churches, he said, the delegates would go home with renewed faith in their cause, and with hope and confidence sufficient to combat all the difficulties which would arise.

"We are facing weighty problems, and we are going to have our differences of opinion, and we are going to find that there are times when the difficulties may be insuperable," declared Dr. McGillivray. "That is one reason why, I say, we need to be very patient in these days and not expect that a Church that has been shattered by the work of twenty years can be rebuilt in a few days."

He was of the opinion that, if the Presbyterian people addressed themselves to the task in hand with energy and with faith in the Spirit of the living God, within three to five years they would have regained most if not all they had lost.

The Day of Presbyterianism

We have gone through the greatest struggle for spiritual freedom that any Church has passed through since the days of the Reformation, declared Rev. W. G. Brown of Red Deer, Alberta, whose address was punctuated with outbursts of applause from floor and galleries.

The day of anti-Unionism and non-concurrence had passed; the day of Presbyterianism, pure and undefiled, was here,

he said. The experience of the past few years must be conserved.

Rev. Jonathan Goforth, a missionary from Honan, said that although 95 per cent. of the missionaries might be in the United Church "God is not limited; we can raise up a fresh lot of missionaries." He was afraid that during the turmoil in the church that God had not always been given first place. "If the right spirit filled all the members and leaders I cannot conceive that there could be this wreckage. There is something wrong on the human side. It is not the Divine." He said Canadian Presbyterianism needed an ocean to ocean revival and no special evangelist was required. "I think that the formers of the confession of faith were 10,000 times nearer the truth than the formers of the basis of Union," said Dr. Goforth amid applause.

No "Scrap of Paper"

Those of the "Continuing" Church must purge their souls of bitterness; they must be willing to share the blame and forgive their opponents, and then get down on their knees before God and refresh and restore their spirit. Referring to the Westminster Confession of Faith, Dr. Goforth deplored the fact that some had thought of it as a scrap of paper; the Presbyterian Church must stand by and emphasize its truths. "We can't have any Jesuitical mental reservations." He hoped that every Presbyterian minister would teach the catechism to his flock and deplored that Sunday School Leaflets were replacing the Bible in Sunday Schools. "The disasters in the church have never come through the laity but through the leaders."

The non-concurring Presbyterians on Wednesday dropped the word "Continuing" and referred to themselves as the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Appointment of Commissioners

The Assembly of the "Continuing" Presbyterian Church had a stormy half hour on Friday over the appointment of three members to the Federal Commission to deal with the general property of the Presbyterian Church. A committee recommended to the Assembly that Thos. McMillan Toronto; Tower Fergusson, Toronto, and Rev. Dr. Eakin be the members from the continuing Presbyterian Church to the commission, which shall consist of nine members, three appointed by the uniting Presbyterians, three by the non-concurring, and these six to appoint three others.

Rev. Dr. Kennedy Palmer, of Hamilton, moved that the report be referred back to the committee with the recommendation that Rev. Dr. S. Banks Nelson, of Hamilton, be placed on the commission. Dr. Palmer said that Dr. Nelson had been largely responsible for placing amendments in the bills before the Ottawa Parliament and the Ontario Legislature.

O. S. McDonald, Brampton, who brought in the recommendations of the committee, rose to remark that the Church fully appreciated the services of Dr. Nelson, but that the committee was not prepared to change its recommendations.

"With characteristic modesty, Dr. Nelson has nominated himself," said Rev. Stewart Parker, Toronto, "and he has set forth his claims for saving the church. There are many others who might set forth claims to having some share but they are saying nothing about it."

Mr. Parker at this stage was greeted with cries of "that's rotten," and "take it back."

Mr. Parker said that it was admitted that Dr. Nelson had done good work for the church, but he thought he had not the qualifications necessary for the commissioner.

"You are creating a spirit you will be sorry for," cried a delegate from the rear of the church.

In the Assembly on Friday a happy episode was the presentation to Mrs. Scott, of Montreal, of a bouquet of roses and felicitous expressions of congratulations by the Women's Missionary Society of her position as the wife of the Moderator of Assembly. Later, the Assembly conveyed its greetings to the 1,000 women of this society in Knox Church by sending a delegation who after their address formally inducted the newly-elected executive to their responsible office.

Principal Fraser Reinstated

While this was being done the Assembly in St. Andrew's was going forward with its work and among other decisions unanimously agreed to reconsider its former decision and reinstated Principal Fraser as head of the Presbyterian College at Montreal, and Dr. Eakin as professor, at the same time discharging forthwith other members of the professorial staff not in accord with the Presbyterian Church.

At the evening sederunt missionary addresses were delivered by Rev. D. W. MacDonald of Korea, Rev. B. E. MacDonald, of Central India, and the veteran Dr. Wilkie, of Gwalior.

There are brains besetting every path,
Which call for patient care.
There is a cross in every lot,
And an earnest need for prayer.
But a lowly heart that leans on Thee
Is happy anywhere.

—Mrs. Waring.

**PRESBYTERIANS MEET TO RE-
JUST ORGANIZATION**

Practically all the Presbyterian pulpits in Toronto on Sunday were occupied by ministers from outside the city. The commissioners to the Assembly held a common service in new St. Andrew's Church, with Rev. Dr. Ephraim Scott, the Moderator, presiding. Dr. Scott in the court of a simple but impressive service, made a few short remarks pointing out the importance of the ceremony in the life of the Church. For generation after generation, he said, the followers of Christ had participated in the communion. "If all the Gospel stories were lost this simple ordinance carries on the story," he said. Rev. Stewart Parker, pastor of new St. Andrew's, and Rev. Dr. D. G. McQueen, of Edmonton, assisted Dr. Scott.

The Assembly met Saturday morning and adjourned until Monday morning. Two or three days will be required to complete the work of the Assembly, which has still many important matters with which to deal. It had been expected that there would be a long discussion, if not a hot controversy on the Church doctrine, including the Westminster Confession of Faith, but Saturday, without any discussion at all, the Assembly re-affirmed its faith in the historic Westminster Confession and the larger and shorter Catechism. They also discussed the advisability of a fortnightly church paper, but it is thought that the advice of Dr. Scott will prevail and that the Church will carry on in an enlarged way the "Presbyterian Record," a monthly publication of which Dr. Scott has been editor for more than thirty years. Many of the commissioners have gone home, but a large number have remained to carry on the Assembly.

To Keep the Name Presbyterian

The General Assembly of the "continuing" Presbyterian Church on Monday morning adopted unanimously the motion of a special committee that the name "Presbyterian Church in Canada" be retained. They also decided to protect themselves against legal proceedings by the provision of a special committee, with all the powers of assembly, to take any action deemed necessary in case of litigation. Opposition was expressed to this motion, several commissioners stating that it looked like asking for litigation, a thing that the Church must endeavor to avoid.

The special committee recommended that the Presbyterian Record be continued as a larger paper in its present monthly form, and this was agreed to. Rev. Dr. Scott being continued as Editor.

Women's Missionary Society Reorganizes

The "Continuing" Presbyterian Women's Missionary Society gathered in Knox Church, Toronto, for a two-days' meeting, with almost a thousand women in attendance.

It was decided that from this date the Women's Missionary Society will be a separate organization, rather than an auxiliary to the mission boards of the church. Though it will henceforth be independent, the W.M.S. will continue to co-operate fully with the other boards of the church, but will have full control over its expenditures. Along with this important change in constitution, it was determined that the council will be reduced to 35 members.

There was a note of tragedy at the consummation meeting of the United Church of Canada at the Arena, Toronto, on Wednesday morning. While the big congregation was singing the processional hymn, J. C. Crowe, aged 72, of Welland, Ont., registrar of deeds for the County of Welland, who was in the galleries, collapsed and was carried to the rear aisle. Despite the efforts of physicians and nurses, Mr. Crowe failed to revive. Death was caused by a heart attack.

OF JOYS TO COME AGAIN

There has not been so bleak a day,
Or night so dark and cold
But Love has lit its silver lamp
And Hope its star of gold.

There has not been a way so long,
Or hill so steep and drear,
But a tuneful brook ran down it
And friendly trees grew near.

There has never been a winter
So wind-swept and so grey,
But the blue wing of an angel
Has brushed the storms away.

There has never been an hour
So fraught with tears and pain
But through it came a whisper
Of joys to come again.

And who has found a wilderness
So shadowed and so drear,
But some sweet bird has carolled there
His little song of cheer.

W. D. GOUGH.

THE WORKER AND THE CHURCH

(By Whiting Williams*)

"Amen—and Good Luck!" That was the way we coal miners in Germany's Saar Valley would all lift our heads and, turning to each other, complete the prayer in which the mine foreman led us each morning after assigning us to our various working places below ground. With that we would pick up our safety lamps and take our positions in the line awaiting our turn to go into the "cage" or hoist and down to our daily jobs in the dark passages "inside."

The spirit of those morning devotions represents the attitude of the average worker towards the Church immensely better than do the much-heralded expressions of antipathy and bitterness. That is my belief after my recent years of studying the labor problem by the "overalls" method—by doing the laborer's work and, so far as possible, living his life in the basic industries of coal, steel and transportation both at home and in the five most industrial nations abroad.

Many workers hate the Church, just as they do the State and various other institutions. But these men are the result of a variety of maladjustments. For the most part, they have no family, no home, no fixed community, very slight—if any—skill and, worst of all, a minimum hold upon any job anywhere. These maladjustments must be corrected if ever these men's souls are to be saved. But meanwhile the bitterness of their attitude to the Church should not be accepted as representing the feelings of that larger body of workers who have families, homes, a certain amount of skill and "knowhow," and a fairly secure hold upon a certain job in a certain community.

Of this larger group of wage earners the attitude towards the Church—the Protestant Church—is not so much one of antipathy as is generally believed. It is an attitude not of antipathy, but of indifference.

**Failure to Understand the Worker's
"Hankerings"**

This indifference is shared by many of the worker's white-collared friends. It is largely the result of a general misunderstanding. For that misunderstanding the minister is partly to blame—but so are most of us, his church members. It arises largely from the failure of the minister, and his members, to understand the worker's inmost hankerings—to understand these and then to meet him and to minister to him in the midst of them.

I can't tell about these hankerings of the worker unless I borrow a phrase I encountered everywhere among the workers. "Lemme tell you my experience!"

In order to study the worker's mind, I arrived one day about six years ago in a big steel center, with \$25 in my pocket. I had agreed with my friends at the office and at home that if this sum was spent before I got a common laborer's job, it would be up to me to live for at least six months the life of the jobless man, whatever that might bring. Under an assumed name, with an unshaven face, and in the worst of clothes, I began my search for work—and with it my education in the worker's wants. That very day I began to learn what every one must learn if he would understand the mind and heart of the worker, namely, the colossal importance to that worker of the daily job—the compelling necessity of getting a job to-day, and then, by some means or other, of gripping it for a job to-morrow.

There in that necessity is where the whole modern problem of industrial relations, and so of social relations, gets its start—there, and not in the wage disputes which so generally fill the headlines.

**"The Colossal Importance of the Daily
Job"**

"The first jobless man I spoke to," an employer recounts, "was slouched up against a building, his forlorn hat pulled down over his eyes. Bent over a huge stick, he was whittling with a great case knife the tiniest of nicks. A few moments later I had his promise to begin work with me that afternoon. As I turned the corner I looked back. He was standing as though the building depended upon him. His hat was that of a gentleman upon a gentleman's head. From his knife flowed a great stream of slivers a foot and a half long!"

Such a miracle transpires in men's souls the moment they leap that abyss which separates from the proud possessor of a job to the worthless vagrant who has none and knows not where to find one. Ignorance of that abyss is almost the unpardonable sin in the working world.

"For the last eight months I've been workin' practically every day," a thoughtful carpenter confided. "But I swear to God there wasn't hardly an hour of it but my heart jumped every time the boss started my way, a-fearin' that he was comin' to lay me off. And not once, I tell you, did I ever get home ten minutes before my regular time but my wife she seen me comin' down the street and ran out to the gate to meet me, askin' me always with a catch in her throat, 'Has it

come? Tom, tell me quick! Has it come?"

It is such experience in the lives of literally millions which gives rise to most of the troublesome shortcomings of the worker as we white-collared folk observe him. Such experience of the insecurity of his work tempts him to loaf and "string out the job"—to lay three hundred bricks instead of a possible thousand or more. The same uncertainty of his future makes him not too friendly to the new machinery which takes the place of men, even though the new invention may later increase the output of those who remain on the job, lower the price of their produce, and thus, in the long run, create a demand for more workers than before. The trouble is that the hurry-up pressure of next Saturday night's bills does not allow the head of the family much time to look at things "in the long run."

Much of the criticism of the worker's "lack of thrift" is based on an absence of experience of this situation.

Facts for White-Collared Folks

Right here is laid a large part of the first tier of misunderstanding between the worker and the Church. We white-collared members grow resentful of the worker's apparent negligence of his proper duty to produce his daily utmost, and he in turn grows equally resentful of our inability to understand any of those difficulties in his experience which he believes justify for him a certain amount of loafing and self-protection.

But this first tier contributes only the beginnings—the foundations—of the misunderstanding between the worker and the Church. What goes upon these foundations is a misunderstanding of a more spiritual and therefore more serious sort. This misunderstanding results from our inability to "get" the real reasons why the worker's job is so important, so vital, to him.

"All this worker fellow wants is in the pay envelope!" is the way this inability is generally expressed. Almost universally we assume that of course the job is important to the worker simply because it represents the indispensable wherewithal to buy the daily bread and butter and shoes and stockings. Almost universally we assume that the weekly pay represents the whole of the worker's thought about his work.

It took me three weeks to get the first inkling that this explanation is inadequate—extremely inadequate and terribly harmful.

Our failure to see anything but the dollar in the worker's feeling for his work, has reared the wall of a genuine spiritual misunderstanding between the wage earner and the rest of us in our churches and out of them. This wall is highest between the worker and the minister simply because the modern minister's job makes it harder for him than for the rest of us—and that's saying a lot!—to understand the modern worker's wish, and the modern worker's ability to find something genuinely spiritual to his daily job. More than the rest of us the present-day leader of the church tends to assume that, of course, the worker's hours of toil are completely void of spiritual satisfaction and that, accordingly, he should seek such satisfactions in the church on Sunday if he is to find them anywhere in his life at all.

This mistaken assumption accounts, I believe, more than does any other one factor for the worker's failure such as it is, to be interested in the Church.—Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.

*The author of the above article left his position as vice-president of a steel company, donned overalls, and became a journeyman-laborer in mines and factories to find out the things that were uppermost in the mind and life of the worker.

SMYRNA

(By H. B. Disbrowe)

Smyrna is a quaint old place, a typical eastern city. Each time I wander through its cobbled streets I am more impressed with the charm of it. Everything about it from its numerous mosques to the Shylocks in the bazaars is absorbingly interesting. If one but possessed the literary gift there is romance enough to supply material for volumes.

If you will look it up on the map you will see that Smyrna is situated at the extreme end of a long narrow gulf of the same name, on the Asiatic side of the centre of commerce for Asiatic Turkey, Aegean sea. It is the chief sea-port and it is built entirely around the end of the gulf in a crescent shape, not unlike Naples. The country directly behind and at the sides, rises rapidly into a range of mountains, which has been for centuries, and is now, the haunt of brigands and outlaws.

The Harbor

The harbor is small and crowded, only the smaller boats can enter. The others anchor in the roadstead half a mile or more from shore, and are loaded and unloaded from barges. A fine stone quay is built along the entire water front. Directly behind this, and facing the sea there

was before the disaster, a row of marble palaces. Those being for the most part Greek and European property, were all burned at the time of the disaster. Only a vast area of ruins now remains to tell of their former presence. Along the front of these ruins there runs an antiquated horse-drawn trolley, which travels at a pace a little slower than the slowest walker you can imagine. However it suits the Smyrmites very well as it is cheap and will get you there eventually. Time is of little value here as it is the only thing which everyone possesses in abundance. Across the bay is the beautiful suburb of Cordelia, home of the elite, so named because Richard Coeur de Lion once stopped there during the crusades.

The Turkish Quarter

The modern portion of the city was of course totally destroyed by the invading armies in 1922, but the older and larger Turkish quarter remains intact. You enter this section by a long, crooked, narrow, cobbled street, whose name I can't remember. On either side are the bazaars, open to the street and displaying every kind of merchandise from Tarsus rugs to Paris creations.

The bazaars are in sections or districts, each given over to a particular craft. Thus for a way you will see the gold beaters plying their trade in the open air with slowness and precision which speaks of delicate and perfect workmanship. These are followed in succession by those of rug merchants, tentmakers, shoemakers, armorers and a host of others. At the extreme end of this fascinating street are the covered bazaars. These are occupied by the rich merchants and compose the better class shopping district. The street in this quarter, or "mahalle," as the Turks call it, is completely roofed over. This makes it rather dark, but on the other hand it is protected from the rain and sun, which is some advantage.

Call For Anti-toxin

In the central part of the city the meat bazaars are situated, and a fouler smelling, generally disgusting sight would be hard to find. Even during the scorching heat of midsummer, the meat is hung in the open, exposed to the sun and myriads of insects which flourish in its filth. How people can consume such carrion and survive the organisms which it must breed, is a lasting mystery to me. It looks like clear proof of Ehrlich's theory, for certainly a people who have existed for centuries on such a variegated diet of microbes, should in all manner of speaking be full to the ears with antitoxin for every bug in existence.

The general noise and shouting is beyond description. No Turk ever buys without bargaining and by the same rule never bargains without shouting. Add to this the shouts and cries of the multitudes in the streets, the puff and wheeze of camels, the whine of the beggar and the protesting bray of overburdened donkeys and you have an orchestral effect that is peculiarly eastern.

A Traffic Dispute

Occasionally two carriages come together in a narrow street. Neither driver is willing to make the concession of backing and so settling the incident. Instead they commence to argue, viciously and profanely. The passengers and everyone else who happens within half a mile of the spot take an active part in the discussion. They shout and curse and gesticulate, but neither will give in. The traffic becomes utterly blocked by a line of vehicles extending in either direction. Everyone screams at the top of his voice. Presently a policeman strolls nonchalantly in from nowhere in particular, and enquires mid the confusion, what it is all about. Instead, however, of correcting the situation and parting the conflicting parties, he has to hear all about it and get both sides of the story. This they give him simultaneously and vociferously. He accepts their arguments with scorn and argues with them on the technical details of the case. Finally after three quarters of an hour of Bedlam, during which everyone has thoroughly enjoyed themselves, things are restored to normal.

Burden-Bearers

There are few wagons and motor trucks in Smyrna. All the burden-bearing is done by animals or porters. These men are trained from childhood to carry heavy weights. It is astonishing to see what they can do. I have seen one trotting along the quay with a piano on his back as though it were nothing. Others I have seen with loads of furniture piled sky high. Their labor is very cheap, and I hardly think any of them are troubled with riches.

There are many beautiful spots outside of Smyrna, as well as some of archaeological interest. Ephesus and Sardis are both within a day's run of the city and well repay a visit. There is not much to be seen at Sardis, as the excavating has not been extensive, but at Ephesus a great part of the city is exposed with its marble streets and the ruins of the beautiful temple of Diana.—The O. A. C. Review.

A MAID OF THE ISLES

(Continued from page 24)

Peter was spared the rapier-like questioning—the ordeal from which he shrank. It was his very own hold on the lad which had spared him. Angus, who had never known him aught but straight and true, accepted his word, and proceeded to fight out his battle alone. His mind was no less active than that of his friend as he pushed Puffing Billy to the utmost limits of his speed up and down the rain-drenched roads to Broadford, and so back to Alt Bruach. First he determined that he would leave no stone unturned to wrest the secret of his birth from those who held it, and then, again, a cold sweat broke over him lest in so seeking he should hurt and confound himself. It was true what Peter Mathieson had said. He bore an honest and highly respected name, honored wherever it was known. It was quite a good name to carry through life, even unto its highest places.

Then the worst about him was already known. A son of the croft he was, and as such would fight and conquer fate—ay, and win Margaret, the woman and darling of his dreams! Peace came to Angus, too, from out the solitary places. The mist-enwreathed summits of the great hills soothed him, while the fitful gleams of sunshine breaking through with sudden hints of glory and of loveliness reminded him to some purpose of the transitory nature of life's glow and glory. It is a fight from start to finish, and he fights best who is able to shear away superfluous stuff, cast aside the weights, run unhampered to the goal. Peter Mathieson, in the throes of perplexity which had veritable anguish in it, smitten with remorse because of the great lie he had told, would have been filled with a fresh astonishment had he known how much more quickly the young heart was recovering from the blow. Peter, trying to salvo his conscience by assuring himself that it was only a very partial lie he had told, which covered the place of Angus's birth and nothing more, concluded that his impulse had been right. For Angus had looked a desperate fellow up there on the bleak road beyond Quiraing, ready to ride roughshod and furious into the most secret places, demanding his rights.

By the time Angus Macleod came within sight of the croft and the shelling, the only home he had known, peace had been restored to his riven heart. He got off Puffing Billy at the head of the track, and stood still a moment leaning against it, looking down dreamily on the huddled brown roofs, the thick thatch from which the slow blue smoke was rising to the upper air. The brief day was already closing in, and the light lay soft and tender on the shelling and on the waters of the loch, stilled into a quiet opalescence. Very tender thoughts of the dead woman rushed upon him like a flood, banishing all lesser thoughts, for she to whom he was an alien bird in the nest had mothered him so greatly that he had missed naught that a child may look for in his mother.

Never had he loved her more than now when her lips were sealed and her ears deaf to the love he might have poured upon her. He had been a good son, yet there rushed upon him in that sharp, revealing moment all the things undone, the words unspoken, the careless silence with which the dead through memory can torment the living. They were intolerable thoughts, and he made haste to end them by guiding his machine down the steep and muddy slope.

He felt very tired, forgetful that to the torment and conflict of the mind must be added hunger of the body. It was now half-past three, and he had been in the saddle practically since eleven o'clock without breaking his fast. Effie would feed him, however, and towards Effie also his tenderness gushed forth. Shon, too, of the big, soft face, the slow, sure ways, the good heart. Oh, he would be better to them all, and try to express his gratitude to the dead in service for the living. Shon came out of the byre as he approached the outbuildings, and thinking Angus looked white and spent, crossed over to take the machine.

"Where haf ye been, Angus? I suppose ye saw the doctor, an' maybe had your dinner wi' him?"

"I saw him, yes, but I haven't had any dinner, Shon," said Angus, and suddenly reached out his hand and gripped Shon's work-worn one and looked at him straight. Shon, who had recovered his composure by an effort, was moved by that look, but found no relieving words.

"We'll need to stick together, old chap," was what Angus said, and Shon nodded, both understanding and comforted.

Angus left him to house the machine, and passed into the house. In his absence changes had been made. They had carried the dear, dead woman into the ben-end and laid her where she could be removed from the fret of the daily work and living, yet not too far removed. He noticed and approved the change, and reproached himself for not having remained to help it through.

"That was wise, my dear," he said very gently to Effie, whose eyes were red at the rims. "You've had a hard day, Effie. Sorry I was selfish and ran away."

"Oh, but it was the doctor you went to see. Iss he comin', then? I haf been expectin' him all the day."

"He didn't say whether he would be coming," Angus answered slightly confused. "He was away up at Lealt. I went after him there and met him near the Quiraing."

"Mercy me, Angus, but you do flee about the country on that Puffing Billy," she said, and the ghost of a smile wandered to her lips.

She was glad to see him back. His strong presence comforted her. And now that she had somewhat recovered from the shock of the morning, she was aware of a sense of relief mingling with personal loss. For she had greatly feared that her mother might have had severe suffering to endure before she left them, and that is hard to stand and see when one cannot help. It occurred to her now to question Angus, as he fell to his tea with an appetite which surprised himself, as to the actual last moments of their mother.

"How did it happen, Angus, for when I went out to the milkhouse she seemed quite bright and cheery? What cam' over her?"

"She was talking to me, telling me something," said Angus, with his eyes on the teacup, "and quite suddenly she gave a little gasp and died."

"Dearie me!" said Effie. "But now I am glad. Aren't you, Angus, that she is at rest? For she has had a weary time, and us not able to help very much."

"That's true," said Angus, full of sympathy. "I was saying to Shon we must stick together more than we have done."

Effie heaved a prodigious sigh.

"There will be changes. How can it be helped? Here you are goin' away to London, and dear knows when we will be seein' ye again, and Shon, most likely,

will be thuin' of marryin' Aggie Traill, maybe next year sometime."

"And you, I suppose, will go to Sleat?" suggested Angus with a slight smile.

"Maybe and maybe not. Whiles I think I haf no use for Alistair Macdonald. He is a very majorfu' man, but maybe I might teach him that a bit lass'e like myself might ken a thing or two an' be able to hold up her ain end of the stick."

At that moment the sound of voices outside indicated the arrival of some caller. "The doctor, most likely," said Effie. "I'll get him a cup. He will be ready for his tea, too."

Peter Mathieson entered at the moment, and, seeing Angus apparently enjoying an excellent meal, was considerably relieved. He shook hands warmly with Effie, murmured a few words of sincere sympathy and condolence, and very willingly drew in his chair to share the homely but appetizing meal. Angus did not say much, but Peter noticed that the strain had lifted from his face, and that he seemed quite like himself. They had opportunity a little later for a word or two after Peter had gone to take a last look at the beautiful, serene face of the woman whom he had known so well, and yet who had had her secret chamber of the heart into which even the tried friend might not enter.

"You'll be over later, then, Angus?" he said as Angus walked up the rough track by his side.

"Not to-night, I think, doctor. I'll stay beside Effie and Shon," Angus answered. "I've thought it all out, and I've come to the conclusion that the best policy in this case is to let sleeping dogs lie. What do you think?"

Mathieson was so astounded by this fresh and wholly unexpected change of front that for a moment he could find no words.

"Well, perhaps it is. As I said to you,



Angus, Macleod is a good name, and what is behind you is known to folk now, and they respect it. I think you've come to a wise decision. How did you manage it?"

The question seemed to ask itself, for, indeed, Peter's surprise was overwhelming. "Oh, well," said Angus. "I can't explain. I've had a good fight up there in the hills. They keep their secrets, and we might do worse than learn from them." "You're a queer chap, but you'll come over and have a long day with me before you go South? I've a letter of Sir Murdo's I want to show you—a b t of it, at least. It would help to put heart into you for your London job."

The lad's eye brightened, and as he held open the car door for Mathieson to get in, his face bore no trace at all of the ravages of the morning.

They shook hands warmly, then Peter put a question about the funeral, was answered, and drove away, filled with astonishment, thankfulness, and relief.

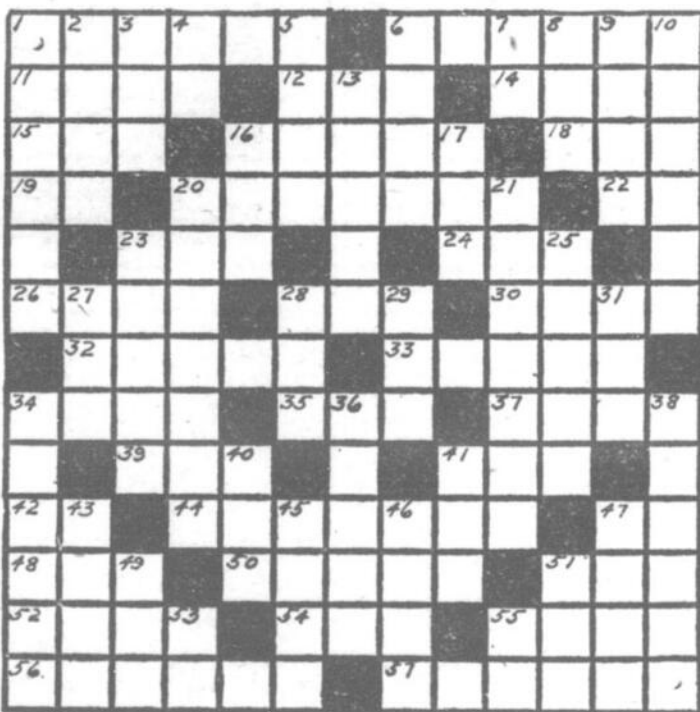
(To be Continued)

ANSWER TO PUZZLE NO. 28.



Cross Word Puzzles

CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 29.



KEY TO CROSS WORD PUZZLE NO. 29.

Horizontal

- 1 Chalk.
- 6 Barriers.
- 11 Violent anger.
- 12 Monkey.
- 14 Eject.
- 15 Affirmative vote.
- 16 Diminutive.
- 18 Letter of the Greek alphabet.
- 19 Written document (abbr.)
- 20 Formed with letters.
- 22 City of ancient Chaldea.
- 23 Fairy.
- 24 Minute mark.
- 26 Unimportant quarrel.
- 28 Strong caustic alkaline solution.
- 30 Numerous.
- 32 Expunge.
- 33 Feeble-minded.
- 34 Aquatic bird related to the goose.
- 35 That which is done.
- 37 Memorandum.
- 39 Cease to exist.
- 41 Product of electrical decomposition.
- 42 One indefinitely of a number.
- 44 Red wine (plural).
- 47 Exclamation.
- 48 Decay.
- 50 Inclines from the perpendicular.
- 51 A river (Spanish)
- 52 To stuff.
- 54 Aged.
- 55 Go as a passenger in any vehicle.
- 56 To make firm, tight or compact.
- 57 Dishonored.

Vertical

- 1 Restricts or confines.
- 2 Beams.
- 3 Duration of existence.
- 4 Pronoun (ancient form.)
- 5 That by which anything is known.
- 6 Cut down.
- 7 Negative.
- 8 Sever.
- 9 Son of Isaac.
- 10 Stanch.
- 13 A form of paralysis.
- 16 Secret agent.
- 17 Guided.
- 20 Pertaining to the devil.
- 21 Masquerad costume (plural).
- 23 Unit of electrical capacity.
- 25 Claw.
- 27 Church seat.
- 28 Meadow.
- 29 Corrode.
- 31 A snare.
- 34 Material used for stiffening linen.
- 36 Rock made of minute sea animals.
- 38 Repeated.
- 40 Measure of length.
- 41 Possessive pronoun.
- 43 Girl's name.
- 45 Immeasurable period of time.
- 46 Concludes.
- 47 Military assistant.
- 49 Product of the distillation of organic substances.
- 51 Border.
- 53 A degree.
- 55 Egyptian sun god.

She is Satisfied with the Results

Quebec Lady Used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Grosses Roches, Que., June 17 (Special) No place appears to be too small to furnish at least one person who is prepared to say that they owe their health to the great Canadian Kidney Remedy. Madame E. Trembley, a well-known resident here, is one of them.

"Your Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me much good. I am very satisfied with the results. I had pains in my back and head. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing, and my appetite was fitful. Six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me much good."

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Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.



WOMAN'S INFLUENCE ON RADIO

The influence of the feminine touch can be noticed on the very latest radio receiving sets. The early models were merely little unsightly boxes that distract rather than attract to the room in which they were placed, but the later models are really nice pieces of furniture and woman has lent her aid in making the sets more compact as well.

A man cares little what a set looks like so long as it gets the stations. Little does he care if he has a half dozen different batteries strung all over the table and the floor, but it's all different with a woman. Her tastes along that line have brought about the manufacture of a radio set wherein all the batteries are enclosed and out of sight. None of these unsightly dust-catchers for her, so manufacturers set about designing receiving sets which operate on dry cells and these are all enclosed. They have worked out other sets which require no aerial or ground connection. The whole thing is inside the cabinet. The sets can now be moved about the room without squawks from father to "look out for those wires." There are no outside wires.

The new console type radio set is a beautiful thing and makes a very desirable addition to the furniture complement of any home. Women have brought about this new departure.

It is not at all unlikely that women had a lot to do with the general simplification of radio sets. They don't care to fool around with a half dozen knobs and dials. They want a set that can be tuned with one or, at the most, two dials. Women use radio sets more than we imagine. Broadcasting stations are beginning to cater to the feminine element of their audiences and women's programs are becoming an important feature of all broadcasting from the better stations.—F.M.

Boys' Radio Club

Kansas boys are signing up at the rate of fifty a day for The Builders, a radio organization started by the Kansas agricultural college. As soon as an application is received, a certificate of membership is issued with suggestions for earning \$17, the retail price of parts for a one-tube set.

Next fall the boys will be furnished complete instructions for building their set so as to have a country-wide receiving range. Boys who successfully build their own sets are then qualified for the more important organization to be known as the Boys' Radio Club of Kansas.

Radio and Lightning

Radio antennae are in no way a menace to property during thunderstorms. A great deal has been said on this subject, but the bureau of standards of the United States government states that radio antennae are merely in a class with other metal objects around the home or buildings. Gutter pipes, telephone wires, braces, clotheslines, etc., would have just as much or more tendency to attract lightning as your aerial. An aerial, equipped with an arrester furnishing a short route to the ground, might even have a slight tendency to drain off overloads of current from the air surrounding the building and thus reduce the danger.

KEEP THE AERIAL TIGHT

A sagging aerial will not give nearly as good results as one that is pulled up tight. It swings in the wind which causes uneven volume in radio reception. Then again, the tighter the aerial, the higher it is and this aids reception somewhat.

Attaching a heavy weight to the tereope fastened to one of the aerial insulators and running the rope through a pulley is one good way to keep the aerial tight. Place the weight on the end of the aerial opposite the "lead-in."

A single wire approximately 100 feet long is the most satisfactory when an outdoor aerial is used. Much better results are secured when it is suspended as high as possible across the yard directly over the earth rather than to have it over a roof.

Proper aerial construction, including a tight wire, soldered "lead-in" attachment, and good location are indispensable to the best reception. Don't be afraid to experiment with aerial construction until you get satisfactory results.—G.C.B.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

Avoid sharp turns with bus-bar wire and bend only with round-nose pliers.

Reduction of filament voltage not only reduces B battery drain but effects a sub-

stantial increase in the life of tubes and in A batteries.

Those listeners who wish to get the utmost out of their sets for long distance reception should use high plate voltage, but when listening to local programs take advantage of the saving resulting from the use of reduced voltages.

To prevent radio batteries, chargers and testers from having things stacked on them, the safest place to keep them is under a shelf.

When using a C battery in the audio stages, connect the F posts on the transformers, run the negative C to this wire, and join the positive side of the C to the negative A battery line.

Radio played an important part in the recent short-lived Portuguese military revolution. Seven secret broadcasters were traced down, and the operators taken as political prisoners.

Germany is as radio mad as the rest of the civilized world. Just now the craze is for small portable outfits for use at seaside resorts. Among the radio novelties on the market is a very small outfit no larger than a small cigar box and weighing only two to three pounds complete. This set is said to be effective, and is a good seller among the many going to the seashore.

The duty on 100 kilograms gross of wireless sets imported into Switzerland is 60 francs Swiss. This is the same as that on telephone and telegraph apparatus. A special class is made of rheostats and similar goods which are subject to a duty of 40 francs Swiss par 100 kilograms. All other wireless components are charged 35 0-0 on the 100 kilogram.

A group of experimenters at a mid-western college have recently proved the feasibility of broadcasting without a carrier wave, and their experiments indicate that a new method of broadcasting, not subject to some of the disadvantages of present day equipment, will develop.

CHINESE CULTIVATION

(By a Chinaman)

China's art, literature, philosophy, and social codes have their source in a certain conception of life. This conception is to be found in a broad expanse of love for the ultimate and the universal which is the common thought-inheritance of every Chinese. The ends of life and the meaning of life alone count. For us the understanding and the taming of natural forces are only secondary. There is no other good than aesthetic enjoyment and moral instruction, no real human tie between men but to love one another. It is only in such ways that one can seek wisdom and inner peace.

Chinese life is full of manifestations of these moral forces; it is not uncommon for evildoers to repent and assume the consequences of their misdeeds without being punished or in any way coerced. Even the northern barbarians who invaded China were quickly assimilated by her civilization. This complete absorption of a strong alien conqueror by the civilization of the conquered is a phenomenon not duplicated elsewhere in human history. It is only by using moral weapons that we can spiritually conquer another people. This conquest of her alien conquerors proves better than anything else that Chinese society is maintained by moral control and not by law.

In her own way, in her life as in her philosophy, China has subordinated everything to human reason, and built up a society in harmony with its precepts. Chinese philosophy, art and literature are the most human. And in this quality of pervasive humanness, we find the essence of Chinese civilization.—Chi-Fung Liu in The Forum.

UNEASY CHAIRS

There are certain armchairs in which one always feels depressed, writes a Student of Medicine.

The depression comes on rather slowly, and takes about a quarter of an hour to develop. Not one person in ten thousand ever connects its appearance with the chair.

And yet some recent research work has shown that when the human spine is subjected to certain strains or twists a very decided effect can be observed on the human spirits.

Armchairs which compel those using them to assume cramped attitudes are effective "gloom-inducers," because they

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bring about a weakening of the circulation, and so a diminished blood supply to the brain and other organs.

Their effects are always more evident after a meal than before it. They are more evident, too, in the case of unfit or nervous folk than in the case of the robust.

Such chairs should not be used by invalids. Indeed, it is a good rule to change any armchair in which one habitually feels melancholy.

In the majority of cases a new and more carefully constructed chair will banish the "blues" completely.

This is but one illustration of a rule too little known that posture exercises a profound influence on physical and mental states. The man who bends too closely over his desk not only restricts his breathing; he also applies harmful nervous stimuli to his digestive organs.

Perhaps This is Why You Don't Sleep Well

In the course of an article on sleep and its disturbances in the famous medical journal the Lancet, Sir Frederick Mott has these few remarks to make:

"Seeing that every sensation and every mental image or engram leads to a reflex activation, which may be apparent or not according to the influence of positive or negative inhibition, to every sen-

sation and image or perception, there must in consequence of this reflex motor action, result a corresponding kinesthetic or postural excitation of afferent stimuli flowing along proprioceptive neuronic systems from muscle spindles, tendons, bones and joints, which combined with associated labyrinthine sensations form a sensory continuum, which is intimately integrated with the exteroceptor sensory continuum on the one hand and the motor continuum on the other."

Cat Jumped to Fame

In the Smithsonian Institute in Washington there is a stuffed cat labelled: "This cat on September 23, 1880, jumped from the top of Washington's Monument and lived." The monument at that time was not completed and the cat jumped from a height of about 160 feet, alighted on all fours, lay on the ground for a few minutes and then got up and walked away. The jump was witnessed by quite a few persons, who were dismayed when a dog pounced upon the cat a few seconds after it started to walk away, and killed it.

While Tennessee is trying to stamp out evolution as a subject of study in the public schools, Chicago has adopted a new series of text books, under which the subject of evolution is treated in its most advanced form.

NEARING A BREAKDOWN

A Condition That Calls for a Reliable Tonic

Many women give so much of their time to the cares of their household that they neglect their own health and sometimes reach the verge of a breakdown before they realize that their health is shattered. Often the heart palpitates violently at slight exertion, the stomach fails to digest food and discomfort follows. The nerves become weak and headaches grow more frequent. The body grows weak and they are always depressed. This condition requires immediate treatment with such a reliable tonic as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which enrich and build up the blood, carrying renewed energy to every

part of the body. The value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in a rundown condition is proved by the following statement from Mrs. Alex. McInnes, Bowsman River, Man., who says:—"About a year ago I had a serious illness which left me very anemic. I was not able to get around to do my work; in fact I could scarcely walk. I was troubled with palpitation of the heart with the least exertion. One day a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as they had done her much good. I followed this advice and took the pills for some weeks when I felt as well as ever. I have since been able to attend to all my household duties. The dizziness and palpitation have left me and I bless the day I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They are just the medicine for those who are weak and run-down."

You can get these pills from any dealer or by mail at 50c. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville.

LIVE STOCK PRICES

COMMENTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 13th

The extreme hot weather has had its effect on the demand for meat at Montreal, and trading in all classes of stock was slow. Calves suffered another decline in price, and the bulk of sales were from \$4 to \$5.50, with a few of the better lots going as high as \$6.25. Lambs remained steady with some inquiry for lambs of good quality. Hogs were easier, mostly \$12 to \$12.60 for mixed lots of fair quality and good weight. Sows and heavies were lower and hard to sell. Sows \$9. Selects \$13.25.

feeding steers, good, \$6.50 to \$7; fair, \$5.50 to \$6.50; stockers, good, \$5.50 to \$6; fair, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Good to choice calves, \$7 to \$8; medium and heavy, \$4 to \$6.50; grassers, \$4 to \$4.50; milch cows, choice, \$60 to \$80; springers, choice, \$70 to \$90. Hog quotations, off car basis: Select bacon, \$14.09; thick smooths, \$12.85; lights, \$11.85; heavies, \$11.85 to \$12.35; sows, \$8.85 to \$9.85. Good light sheep, \$5.50 to \$6; heavies and bucks, \$3.50 to \$5; good ewe lambs, \$16 to \$16.50; medium, \$15 to \$16; culs, \$13 to \$14.

At Winnipeg—The cattle market was a dull and draggy affair, with demand solely confined to handyweight butchers, which were absorbed at firm prices. Beef cows met a poor inquiry and were from 25c to 50c lower for the week. The hog market was unsettled, thick smooths selling from \$1.75 to \$11.00. Good spring lambs were quoted from \$15.00 to \$17.00; yearlings around \$10.00, while sheep ranged between \$5.00 and \$7.00.

Exporters took a few steers at \$7 to \$7.75 a hundred at the Toronto market. Heavy beef steers, \$7.25 to \$8; butcher steers, good to choice, \$6.75 to \$7.50; fair to good, \$6.25 to \$6.75; common to fair, \$5.75 to \$6.25; butcher heifers, good to choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; fair to good, \$6.75 to \$7.25; com., \$5.50 to \$6.25; but. cows, good to choice, \$5 to \$6; fair to good, \$4 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$3.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4.00 to \$5.25; fair, \$4 to \$4.50; bologna, \$3 to \$3.50.

DECREASE IN POPULATION CAUSES CONCERN

When the Senate met on Thursday, Hon. Mr. Beaubien drew the attention of the Government to "the regrettable falling off in the growth of population in Canada and the causes and consequences hereof and the urgent necessity of remedying the same, and inquired what action, if any, the Government proposes to take."

He said the subject was one of paramount importance to Canada as the prosperity of the people of Canada and the greatness of the country were predicated on the growth of Canadian population. He drew attention to our peculiar condition as lying alongside the United States with a similarity of language and their immense population. From that country every day was poured into Canada their newspapers and magazines which showed the wonderful opportunities in that country.

Mr. Beaubien stated that since Confederation our commercial centre had always been London, but today we are borrowing immense sums in New York. Our business interests are interwoven with that country. There is no doubt that many in Canada believe that the integrity of our country is seriously menaced by our contiguity to and relations with the United States. Last session the Prime Minister suggested annexation as one of the alternatives facing Canada, and this was probably the first time that such a possibility was ever mentioned in Parliament.

No two people seemed to agree on the number of citizens we were losing each year to the United States, but he believed that no two foreigners could replace in Canada one Canadian. Even with all the officers of both countries on the frontier, many were leaving Canada every day for the United States. We have no statistics in Canada of the number going, but had to go to Washington to ascertain our loss. Our loss had been estimated last year at about 181,000 people. Statistics show that we were not retaining the people brought into Canada. American statistics show the tremendous loss of citizens to this country, but these only indicate the loss of native born, while there is probably equally as great a loss of those smuggled across the boundary. It is understood

that in ten years we have lost two million people.

THE GROWTH AND FRUITAGE OF A HUMBLE SERVICE

Rev. V. M. Purdy, of Elmsdale, N. S., head of the Maritime Home for Girls at Truro, N. S., was a welcome visitor to the Witness Office recently. The Home is a splendid example of united Christian activity. It has been jointly owned by the Anglican, Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian denominations of the Maritime Provinces, each church being represented on its Board of Management and including also representatives from smaller sects. Its building and equipment are the result of personal subscriptions, the Governments paying for the actual cost of the support of the girls committed by their courts to the care of the Home. The commitments are usually till the girl attains her 21st year. But the management of the Home has large discretionary powers for shortening the term of commitment on the score of good conduct and on condition that her own home or some other home will undertake to give her proper care. A very large percentage of the girls are sent out to take their places normally in society, and having learned Christian principles while in the Home, to become a blessing instead of a curse to the country. It is one of the fine re-forming homes and farms which—more or less, planned after the first work of the kind in this country, the Boy's Farm at Shawbridge, Que., have developed in almost every province.

The Shawbridge Boys' Farm sprang out of the Boy's Home of Montreal. That was, and is, a residential home for working boys, and in the first place was particularly designed to help the news boys of Montreal at that time chiefly in the service of the Witness. Back of the Boys' Home was a day school for children otherwise neglected, and back of that there was a Sunday School started by a small group of young people from Zion Church in an unchurched district. By the miracle of nature the mustard seed becomes a great plant in the branches of which the birds may take rest. But there is pep in the mustard seed. And out of the Sunday School there developed all the following social services besides one

The price of success

For over fifty years, ENO'S "Fruit Salt" has been the health drink of the Anglo-Saxon in all parts of the world. Its success has bred imitations—but you, who value purity and unchanging quality, will not be misled by substitutes. You will still use

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

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AS PLEASANT TO TAKE AS SUGAR

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MILLER'S WORM POWDERS

CONTAIN NO NARCOTICS

EFFICIENT AND PROMPT TO ACT

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An Ear Phone conveying to the ear the natural voice smoothly is essential for good hearing.

It makes you hear distinctly. It keeps your ears active.

We particularly recommend the POTTER EAR PHONE for that purpose.

Based on the latest discoveries in sound transmission, the 1925 model POTTER EAR PHONE has many new features added to its previous record. So small and convenient, the tone so natural that you will readily appreciate its superiority.

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Treat them quickly with Minard's. It takes out the inflammation, prevents swelling. Always keep Minard's handy. Good for all emergencies. 55

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—No. 2544.

DAME RACHEL KOROBOW, of the Village of New Glasgow, District of Terrebonne, wife common as to property of HYMAN SCHWARTZ, Merchant, of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff, against Hyman Schwartz, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant.

The Plaintiff has taken against the Defendant an action for separation as to property. Montreal, May 13th, 1925.

SHULMAN, SHULMAN & SHULMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

of the leading Churches of Montreal. But back of it all was the faithful ministry in old Zion Church and consecrated homes.

The Rev. V. M. Purdy is an old friend of the Montreal Witness, one who feels satisfaction in co-operating with its publishers, using the word in that broad sense which includes those in every district who are extending its sphere of influence through the introduction of their paper to new homes. Who knows what Christian social service may result from the introduction of the Witness to a new home, especially one where children are growing up.

A Great Zulu Ceremony

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Esoswe, Zululand, has been historic everywhere. It is highly probable that the Indaba and subsequent native dance ceremony, which were admitted by experienced onlookers to be the most gorgeous this gifted race have yet staged, may be the last function of its kind ever to be organized. The time is done when the Zulu tribesmen are ready to leave their districts and journey in the wilderness for several days to be present at such mass orgies of shouting and stamping which belong to the past. For their king's eldest son they were prepared to do so. They gave him their best unstintingly, and are by this time journeying back to their kraals in Nkandla, Umfolosi and the Portuguese frontier districts,

RHEUMATISM REMEDY

WAIT'S HOMOEOPATHIC RHEUMATIC REMEDY

Remedy for Acute Rheumatism with painful hot swelling of the part, Chronic Rheumatism with lameness, stiffness and soreness of the part; Sciatic Rheumatism, with pain in the hip, knee or leg of the affected side; Lumbago, or pains across the loins or back; Old Rheumatic Pains or Lameness. Price \$1.50.

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wearry of limb and sore-footed, but proud of the last ceremony wherein they had joined.

Rivals Join Hands

Within the tribes there have long been two outstanding political factions, namely, the Usutu (Royalist party) and the Mandhlakazi (party of great strength). Until only a few weeks ago rivalry between the factions had subsisted as strong as ever, but the approach of the Prince brought a greater change than the passage of years, and Zululand witnessed a strange spectacle. The adherents of the Usutu and Mandhlakazi joined hands and their forces rode to Eshowe together to salute the "Lord of the Great Ones."

The Prince addressed the throng, saying the Zulu people could claim a high place among the native peoples of south Africa, and it was therefore with interest and pleasure that he was meeting them. He said he would not fail to communicate to the King and Queen their expressions of devotion.



PRINCESS PAT AND HER SON

Princess Pat and her little son with his Union Jack on their arrival at Southampton from Bermuda.

FARMERS MARKETS

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Owing to the cooler weather prevailing there was an improved demand from grocers and other dealers for small lots of eggs, and the market was rather more active. Sales of specials were made at 35c to 39c, fresh extras at 36c, firsts at 34c, and seconds at 29c per dozen. There was no change in the condition of the market for cold storage dressed poultry, a fair amount of business was done in a wholesale jobbing way in 10 to 12-lb. turkeys at 40c to 43c per lb., 5 to 9-lb. birds at 32c to 39c per lb., milk-fed chickens at 35c to 41c per lb., selected chickens at 32c to 37c per lb., selected towt at 20c to 30c per lb., selected ducks at 28c to 30c per lb., and selected geese at 22c per lb. Maple syrup was quoted at \$2.25 per tin of 13 lbs., and at \$1.25 per tin of 7 lbs., with bright grades of maple sugar at 20c per lb., and dark grades at 17c to 18c per lb. No. 1 white clover honey in comb quoted at 22c to 23c per section, No. 2 grade at 17c to 18c per section, white extract in 30-lb. tins at 11c per lb., 10-lb. tins at 11-1-2c per lb., 5-lb. tins at 12c per lb., and 2-1-2-lb. tins at 12-1-2c per lb.

New York, June 11.—Butter, firm; receipts, 12,052. Creamery, higher than extras, 43-1-2c to 44c; extras (92 score), 42-3-4c to 43c; firsts (88 to 91 score), 41-1-2c to 42-1-2c; packing stock current make, No. 2, 31-1-2c to 30c.

Eggs, irregular; receipts, 32,959. Fresh gathered, firsts, storage packed, 34c to 35c; fresh gathered, seconds, 30c to 31c; nearby henner, browns, extras, 38c to 40c; Pacific Coast, extras, 42c to 43c; do. extra firsts, 39c to 40-1-2c; firsts not quoted.

Cheese, steady; receipts, 357,571 pounds.

THE DAIRY MARKET

The feature of the butter trade was the demand that developed from English importers for supplies, and as the prices bid were in line with exporters' views a fairly large volume of business was accomplished, it being estimated that sales of several thousand packages were made for shipment to London and Bristol. Owing to this there was a good demand on spot for all offerings, and a much stronger feeling developed in the market, and prices scored an advance of 1-1-2c per lb., with sales of Eastern Townships No. 1 pasteurized creamery at 35-1-2c per lb., No. 1 creamery at 35-1-2c per lb., and No. 2 creamery at 34-1-2c per lb.

Owing to the steady improvement in the demand from foreign buyers for cheese, and the fact that cables were strong at a further advance of 3s. 6d. per cwt. quite an active business was done for export accounts with sales as high as 98s. per cwt., and it was reported that some English houses who had

bought here a few days ago re-sold three at 97s. per cwt. This coupled with the increased demand for supplies on spot between houses created a much stronger feeling in the local market, and prices were marked up 5-8c to 3-4c per lb. with sales of western No. 1 white and colored at 20c per lb. and eastern No. 1 white and colored at 19-1-2c per lb. The markets in the country were excited, and the offerings at Picton sold 1-1-2c per lb. higher than a week ago at 19-1-2c per lb.

THE GRAIN MARKET

There was a lull in the demand for cash wheat in the Winnipeg market, and this coupled with the weakness that developed in futures depressed prices, which closed 27-8c to 31-8c per bushel lower with No. 1 northern quoted at \$1.745-8; No. 2 northern at \$1.711-8, and No. 3 northern at \$1.661-8 per bushel, ex-store, Fort William. On the other hand premiums were firmer and closed 1-4c to 1-2c per bushel higher, No. 1 grade being 1-2c per bushel over the July option, No. 2 1-2c per bushel under, and No. 3 grade 7-1-2c under. A very active trade was done in coarse grains, especially in oats, there being a good demand from Continental buyers for supplies and this coupled with the demand from New York houses, No. 2 Canadian western went at 15c per bushel over the July option, tough No. 2 C.W. at 9-1-2c per bushel over, and No. 2 feed at 21-8c to 21-4c per bushel over c.i.f. Montreal.

In sympathy with the strength that has prevailed in the Winnipeg future market for oats and the advance in the premium of 2c per bushel for No. 2 Canadian western grade a decidedly strong feeling developed in the local market and prices were marked up several cents per bushel, and at the close of the session No. 2 Canadian western were quoted at 78c to 79c, No. 3 C. W. at 71c to 72c, No. 1 feed at 69c to 70c, and No. 2 feed at 66c to 67c per bushel, ex-store.

Cash prices at Winnipeg:
Wheat—1 nor., \$1.745-8; 2 nor., \$1.711-8; 3 nor., \$1.661-8; four, \$1.565-8; five, \$1.343-4; six, \$1.133-4; feed, 92 3-4; track, \$1.735-8.
Oats—2 C.W., 68 5-8; 3 C.W., 62 1-8; ex. 1 feed, 60 1-8; 1 feed, 54 7-8; 2 feed, 52 7-8; rej., 47 5-8; track, 60 5-8.
Barley—3 C.W., 89; 4 C.W., 86; rej., 81 1-2; feed, 80 1-4; track, 89 1-4.
Flax—1 N.W., \$2.43 1-2; 2 C.W., \$2.39 1-4; 3 C.W., \$2.29 1-2; rej., \$2.14 1-2; track, \$2.43 1-2.
Rye—1 C.W., \$1.11 1-2; track, \$1.11 1-2.

Foreign Exchange department, Bank of Montreal, shows sterling 4.85 1-8 (par value, 4.86 2-3).
New York funds, 1-64 discount.

WHEAT CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

The Worst in 35 Years—Winter Crop Fared Badly

The total wheat crop of the United States, forecast by the Department of Agriculture at 661,000,000 bushels, is the smallest since 1917 and 212,000,000 less than produced last year.

Commenting on the forecast, the Crop Reporting Board stated that "the requirements of wheat for domestic consumption do not greatly differ from this amount," indicating that there would be little or no wheat for export from this year's crop.

While the barley crop is larger than last year's production, those of oats, rye, hay, peaches and pears are smaller.

Winter wheat fared badly throughout most of the belt during May because of low temperatures, deficient moisture and plants weakened by adverse winter conditions. Production of 407,000,000 bushels is forecast from the June 1 condition, which was 66.5 per cent of a normal, or 10.5 points below the May 1 condition. There was a reduction of 38,000,000 bushels since the May forecast.

The winter wheat acre yield is placed at 12.4 bushels on June 1 conditions. Not since 1904 has the yield been so low, while records back as far as 1890 do not disclose so low a June 1 condition for winter wheat as now reported. In a large part of the belt winter wheat has short straw and short heads, with the head often not well filled. Reports of thin stands are common. The Hessian fly and the chinch bug are in evidence, and Kansas, leading winter wheat State, has the "take all" disease, which is becoming more serious in the central region of the State. Its indicated crop is only slightly more than half of last year's.

Spring wheat condition is fair to good, the cold weather having done no serious damage, and a crop of 254,000,000 bushels is forecast. That is only 29,000,000 bushels less than last year, but 9,000,000 bushels more than the average production of the last five years. This year's acreage is 19.2 per cent larger than that of last year, while the oats and barley acreages also are larger. The increased oat acreage is due partly to the sowing of this grain on some of the abandoned winter wheat acreage.

Acreage For Various Crops

The Spring wheat acreage this year is estimated at 21,181,000 acres, or 119.2 per cent of last year. Other acreages this year are estimated as follows: All wheat, 53,994,000 acres, or 99.6 per cent of last year; oats, 44,467,000, or 104.7 per cent; barley, 8,826,000, or 124.6 per cent; hay (tame), or 60,745,000, or 98.8 per cent, and hay (wild), 15,151,000, or 101.5 per cent.—New York Times.



COL. GEORGE T. DENISON

For 44 years police magistrate of Toronto, who died recently in his 86th year. Col. Denison was one of Canada's best-known advocates of the cause of Imperialism, was renowned also as a writer on military matters, particularly cavalry tactics.

Stand nobly to your posts;
If need be, dare to die;
For close at hand are Heaven's hosts,
And God is night.

THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of two dollars and fifty cents per share has been declared on the Capital Stock, called and paid up, of this Bank and will be payable at its Head Office, in this City, on and after Thursday, July second next, to shareholders of record, Monday, June fifteenth next, at three o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,
A. P. LESPERANCE,
General Manager.
Montreal, May 26th, 1925.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LTD. NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per share on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending 30th June, 1925, payable 2nd July, to shareholders of record June 15th.

By order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, May 28th, 1925.

We read of Paganini, who purchased an old violin at an auction sale, which proved to be a real Cremona, that he drew the bow across the strings a few times, and at once everyone took off their hats, entranced with the divine strains. No one had paid the slightest attention to it before the great musician purchased it. Very

few estimate properly brings till they experience it, or see it in others.

The Montreal "Witness and Canadian Homestead" is printed and published at No. 223 Craig St. W., in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of the City of Montreal. Subscription rate, \$2.00 a year.

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For introductory purposes we will accept new subscriptions for Montreal and the United States, as well as for Britain, without charging extra postage. This special offer is limited to new subscriptions to the Witness and (or) World Wide.

Northern Messenger: postage on the Island of Montreal and St. Lamberts remains at fifty cents additional; for U. S. 25 cents additional; and for foreign countries \$1 additional. No extra postage for Britain.

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Additional postage: "Witness," 50 cents; "World Wide," 25 cents; "Messenger," 25 cents.

Sending Money

No subscription may be paid by cheque unless the cheque has been written clearly across it the words "payable at Par Montreal." Money orders are the best way to send money. Only small amounts may be sent in stamps and then only in the 1, 2 and 3c denominations. Stamps of larger denominations cannot be accepted.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers.
"Witness" Block, Montreal.